



Local Plan Update

Leeds Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Development Plan Document
July 2021

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Leeds City Council is updating its planning policies, which will form part of the statutory Local Plan. The focus is on the role of planning in helping the Council deliver its climate emergency commitments. The Council is seeking views on which parts of the existing Local Plan to update and what they should contain.
- 1.2 The update will make changes to the existing Local Plan. The Local Plan sets out development principles for our area and are used to determine planning applications.
- 1.3 There are four formal stages to producing or updating a Local Plan:
- **Scoping** – where we seek views from stakeholders about the ideas, options and direction of travel of a Plan. This consultation is taking place between 19 July and 13 September 2021.
 - **Pre-submission** (Publication Draft) – where we carefully consider the comments we've received to the consultation and use these to draft policy wording which is intended to guide development in Leeds – we'll be consulting on these detailed policies towards the end of year.
 - **Submission** – taking into account all the comments we have received, and making sure that our final draft policies are sound and legally compliant prior to submitting to the Secretary of State for independent examination by a planning inspector
 - **Adoption** – where, following independent examination (and any recommended modification), the Council receives an Inspector's Report and can formally adopt the policies as part of the statutory Local Plan.
- 1.4 This document is the scoping report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Local Plan Update (LPU). The objectives of the Local Plan Update are to update and improve existing policies and make new ones to help address climate change, and the climate emergency declaration made by Leeds City Council to achieve net zero emissions in the City by 2030. In addition, closely related topics such as green infrastructure, flood risk, place-making and sustainable infrastructure are also included within the proposed scope of the Plan. These are explained in more detail in Section 3 below.
- 1.5 The Council is required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of a DPD under section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which incorporates the requirements of the The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended) (SA Regulations)
- 1.6 The SA Scoping report is a formal requirement of the SA process and is prepared for consultation with the three designated consultation bodies (the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England). There is no statutory requirement to consult with the public on the scoping report but it is our intention is to consult with the public on the draft SA Report at the pre-submission (publication draft) Regulation 19 stage of plan-making.

1.7 The purpose of this scoping report is to:

- Provide the context for and determine the scope of the SA for the LPU
- identify the other plans, policies and strategies relevant to the Local Plan Update
- provide baseline information, either already collected or still needed, with notes on sources and any problems encountered;
- identify social, environmental, and economic issues which have emerged as a result of the work undertaken;
- develop and revise the SA framework to support the SA of the Local Plan Update
- include proposals for the structure and level of detail of the SA Report.

2 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS

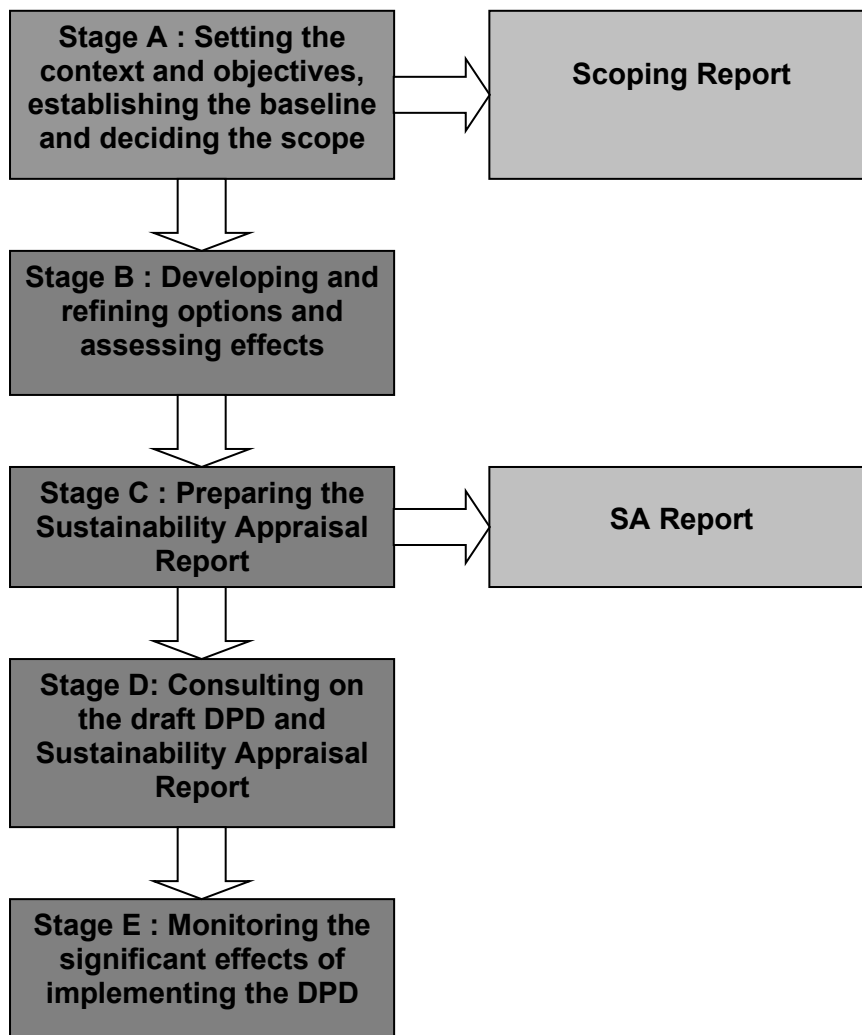
What is Sustainability Appraisal?

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

Five stages of appraisal

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

Figure 1: Sustainability Appraisal Stages and Key Reports



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

3 OBJECTIVES OF THE LOCAL PLAN UPDATE

- 3.1 Local Plan Update (1) is not intended to deal with all planning issues, it will focus on ways we can shape planning policy to reduce our city's impact on the environment and help achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2030.
- 3.2 The scope of the draft plan is based around five topic areas:
- **Carbon reduction** – changing the way buildings are built, and how we generate renewable energy.
 - **Flood risk** – making our communities resilient to the impact of flooding, one of the most direct impacts of climate change that Leeds faces.
 - **Green infrastructure** – making the most of our green spaces and natural environment, to help improve the health and well-being of our citizens.
 - **Place-making** – guiding new development to places that offer the best opportunities for active travel and public transport, health & well-being and making the best use of communities' assets to create '20-minute neighbourhoods' where people want to live, work and play.
 - **Sustainable infrastructure** – integrating low emissions transport and improved digital connectivity, helping reduce journeys by car.

4 LINKS TO OTHER POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

- 4.1 A list of policies, plans and programmes which are relevant to the preparation of the Local Plan Update and the sustainability appraisal process and report are set out in Appendix 1.

5 BASELINE INFORMATION

- 5.1 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability challenges/limitations and alternative ways of dealing with them. The

focus for information collection should be those aspects of the environmental issues that are relevant to the Local Plan Update or to the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives.

5.2 The report provides baseline information and develops indicators to measure short, medium and long-term trends and future progress in a way that directly relates to the SA objectives. The focus has been on identifying baseline information and indicators that are updated regularly and provide a consistent basis to measure performance. The types of baseline information used and indicators that have been developed are set out below:

- To provide contextual information that feeds into the evidence base for preparation of the Local Plan, for example, population or environmental characteristics. This type of baseline information is not used to assess performance against a sustainability objective.
- To measure change in performance against a sustainability objective over time i.e. are things improving or getting worse?
- To measure performance against a sustainability objective in relation to a specific target e.g. a housing delivery or water quality target.
- To measure performance against a sustainability objective in relation to a regional and/or national benchmark. This is particularly important where national trends may be more significant than local planning policy in explaining performance e.g. the state of the national economy in relation to changes in the number of jobs locally.

5.3 The indicators chosen will depend on the availability of data in relation to that topic area. A commentary is provided which details the reason for selecting the indicator, what represents positive or negative performance against a sustainability indicator, the source of information and any limitations. The council is still collecting further baseline data and developing appropriate indicators against some objectives following the principles set out above. Where this is the case it is indicated in the text. The consultation on the scoping of the Local Plan Update may also identify further baseline data that will need to be collected.

5.4 The updated approach to collection of baseline data and analysis of trends in relation to indicators will also assist the scoring of plan proposals and reasonable alternatives against the SA objectives by providing a better understanding of the issues at play and the effects of existing policies.

5.5 The development of specific indicators relating to the SA objectives and decision-making criteria will also inform a proposed update to the monitoring framework currently set out in Appendix 4 of the Core Strategy. Until then, the existing monitoring framework will also continue to be relevant.

5.6 Baseline information relevant to the SA of the Local Plan Update is set out in Appendix 2.

6. THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 The City Council has developed an SA Framework which has been updated and shaped in response to lessons learned and to reflect key sustainability drivers.

- 6.2 A recent review of the SA Framework has recast the original objectives to improve the consistency and robustness of the scoring process. Links are made to indicators of the Best Council Plan and Local Authority Monitoring Report. A revised set of Decision- Making Criteria also helps to understand the type of impacts that need to be considered.
- 6.3 The proposed SA framework is set out in Appendix 3.

7. PROPOSED STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE SA REPORT

- 7.1 The proposed structure and content of the SA Report is set out in Appendix 4.

8. KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

- 8.1 The objectives of the Local Plan Update are sufficiently wide ranging to have implications for most of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives. The table below sets out the key sustainability objectives which the Local Plan Update is likely to effect based on its current objectives as set out in section 3 above.

SA OBJECTIVE	LINK TO THE LOCAL PLAN UPDATE
SA1: Employment and SA2: Business investment / economic growth	A focus of the LPU is on provision of infrastructure to support new development opportunities including sustainable transport provision and digital connectivity. Any impacts on viability and deliverability related to higher building efficiency and biodiversity requirements will need to be considered in the SA
SA3: Health	There are potential positive impacts related to more energy efficient homes; provision of improved access to green space and green infrastructure and improved access to employment and key services
SA6: Housing	The LPU scope does not include housing policy updates but any changes to energy efficiency standards could have a positive effect on the quality of housing. Any impacts on viability and deliverability related to higher building efficiency and biodiversity requirement will need to be considered in the SA
SA7: Social inclusion	There are disparities in fuel poverty (linked partly to low energy efficiency in the some of the housing stock); access to natural green space; and access to public transport and key services across the city. These are issues the LPU seeks to address directly.
SA8: Green space, sports and recreation	The potential scope of the LPU includes revisions to city centre green space requirements.
SA10: Biodiversity & Geodiversity	The scope of the plan includes potential for a policy relating to biodiversity net gain through new development. This is likely to have a positive effect on biodiversity
SA11: Climate change (mitigation)	This is a key aspect of the LPU scope which seeks to update policy to address the climate emergency declared by the council. This includes measures to reduce carbon emissions (e.g. improved building energy efficiency, increased renewable energy production, sustainable transport infrastructure and location of new development and existing communities to

SA OBJECTIVE	LINK TO THE LOCAL PLAN UPDATE
	benefit from this) and increase carbon sequestration through policies to replace trees and encourage greater tree canopy cover in the district.
SA12: Climate change (adaptation)	The scope of the plan includes revision to policies relating to flood risk mitigation and avoidance and green infrastructure provision.
SA13: Flood risk	As above.
SA14: Transport network (infrastructure)	The LPU scope includes revision to policies around place-making to promote active travel and access to public transport. It also focuses on sustainable transport infrastructure including facilitating construction of a mass transit system to help encourage a modal shift to public transport.
SA15: Accessibility to employment, service and facilities	There are a number of potential effects which could benefit accessibility including the '20 minute neighbourhood' concept and planning to maximise benefits of new infrastructure such as HS2 and mass transit.
SA17: Air quality	Potential benefits around encouraging active travel and less reliance on car journeys.
SA21: Landscape & townscape quality	The scope of the LPU includes place-making policies which will seek to improve townscape and landscape quality.
SA23: Energy & Resource Efficiency	Building efficiency requirements for new development are part of the scope of the LPU.

9. NEXT STEPS

- 8.1 Following consultation on the scope of the Local Plan Update and the SA Scoping Report, the proposed SA methodology (including the relevant plans, policies and programmes and baseline information and indicators) will be revised. This will include supplementing the baseline information with further data that this? Scoping Report has indicated needs to be collected and reflecting any comments from the public consultation on the LPU scoping and consultation with the environmental bodies on the SA Scoping Report.
- 8.2 The revised SA methodology will then be used to undertake a sustainability appraisal of the plan options (including reasonable alternatives) and plan policies and proposals having regard to the objectives of the Plan. The outcome of the SA will be recorded in the SA Report. The LPU document and SA Report will be subject to a formal public consultation at the pre-submission stage.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1

POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
INTERNATIONAL POLICIES		
Paris Agreement 2016		
<p>The Paris Agreement is an international agreement between industrialised nations to lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The agreement was drawn up in 2015 at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and calls on signatory countries to set their own targets.</p>	<p>The UK developed its own Nationally Determined Contribution on 12 December 2020. This commits the UK to reducing economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions by at least 68% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.</p>	<p>Need to plan to reduce local greenhouse gas emissions as contribution to national target.</p>
Aarhus Convention (1998)		
<p>The convention provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities ("access to environmental information") • The right to participate in environmental decision-making. ("public participation in environmental decision-making") • The right to review procedures to challenge public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general ("access to justice") 		<p>Ensure public participation in decision making and environmental information is made available.</p>
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change 1997		
<p>The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement between industrialised nations to lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The agreement was drawn up in 1997 at the UNFCCC and amended by the UNFCCC in 2012 when they adopted the Doha Amendment which was presented to the UK Parliament in 2015. Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve a reduction in anthropogenic CO2 levels to at least 18% below 1990 levels by 2020. 	<p>None.</p>	<p>Ensure all reasonable opportunities are taken forward to encourage development reduces reliance on private cars.</p>
The Convention on Biological Diversity (Nagoya Protocol) 2010		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets - the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This Plan provided an overarching framework on biodiversity, not only for the biodiversity-related conventions, but for the entire United Nations system and all other partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development • Post2020 Global Biodiversity Framework – first draft to be released July 2021. 	<p>Aichi Biodiversity Targets - national targets https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/targets/</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Biodiversity Conference rescheduled for 11-24 October 2021 in Kunming, China where post-2020 global biodiversity framework is expected to be adopted. 		
EUROPEAN POLICIES		
European Directive on Ambient Air Quality (2008/50/EC)		
<p>The 2008 ambient air quality directive (2008/50/EC) sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). As well as having direct effects, these pollutants can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas) which can be transported great distances by weather systems. This was retained within UK law through the Commission Implementing Decision of 12 December 2011 laying down rules for Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the reciprocal exchange of information and reporting on ambient air quality (notified under document C (2011) 9068) (2011/850/EU) (Retained EU Legislation) after the UK left the European Union.</p>	<p>Key element include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives—exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO₂, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. 	
The Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations 1994		
<p>Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors</p>		
European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (March 2017)		
<p>Highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies.</p>		
The Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (Valetta Convention)		
<p>The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inventory and protection of sites and areas Promoting high standards for all archaeological work The creation of archaeological reserves The protection and recording of archaeology during development. 		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
NATIONAL POLICIES		
Mainstreaming Sustainable Development 2011		
<p>The UK produced its first national sustainable development strategy in 1994. The government produced the latest national strategy, A Better Quality of Life: Strategy for Sustainable Development for the United Kingdom, in 1999. This was revised by the publication of Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy in March 2005.</p> <p>The UK Sustainable Development Strategy defines sustainable development as being about 'ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come'. Doing this requires meeting four key objectives at the same time:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone. 2. Effective protection of the environment. 3. Prudent use of natural resources. 4. Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. <p>This strategic definition of sustainable development applies in legislation and guidance concerning the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The revised 2005 strategy, Securing the Future, recognises that achieving this integration between the four key objectives is difficult, with the tendency being for agencies to concentrate on one objective rather than all four. To overcome this, the 2005 strategy provides the following 'purpose' to develop the national framework for sustainable development by showing what a sustainable future will look like.</p> <p>'The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. For the UK government and the devolved administrations, that goal will be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment; and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing. This will be done in ways that protect and enhance the physical and natural environment, and use resources and energy as efficiently as possible.</p> <p>Government must promote a clear understanding of, and commitment to, sustainable development so that all people can contribute to the overall goal through their individual decisions.</p> <p>Similar objectives will inform all our international endeavours, with the UK actively promoting multilateral and sustainable solutions to today's most pressing environmental, economic and social problems. There is a clear obligation on more prosperous nations both to put their own house in order, and to support other countries in the transition towards a more equitable and sustainable world.'</p> <p>The 2005 strategy also introduces five principles to form the basis of policy in the United Kingdom. For a policy to be sustainable it must reflect all five principles, with any departures made explicit and transparent. The inputs to this approach are a sustainable economy, good governance and sound science while the outcomes are a strong, healthy and just society that operates within environmental limits.</p>	<p>On 28 February 2011 the coalition government published Mainstreaming Sustainable Development, which outlined the government's vision and a package of measures to deliver it through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the green economy • action to tackle climate change • protecting and enhancing the natural environment • fairness and improving wellbeing • building a big society. • Ministers have agreed an approach for Mainstreaming Sustainable Development (2011), consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing ministerial leadership and oversight • leading by example • embedding sustainable development into policy • transparent and independent scrutiny 	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<p>The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) has overall responsibility for championing sustainable development, leading on the cross-government Sustainable Development Programme. Working closely with the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Cabinet Office, Defra is responsible for developing policy, mechanisms and governance arrangements to ensure that all government policies, operations and procurement take account of sustainable development, balancing social and environmental considerations as well economic ones. A progress report on mainstreaming sustainable development in government was published in 2013.</p>		
Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013		
<p>The Act sets out a series of reforms intended to reduce the red tape that the government considers hampers business investment, new infrastructure and job creation. It was designed to help the UK recover from recession. Measures include special measures for councils that underperform dealing with planning applications, reconsideration of unviable S106 Agreements, reducing information required to be submitted with planning applications, making it easier to stop-up footpaths affecting development and preventing improper village green applications from inhibiting development.</p>		
Human Rights Act 1998		
<p>The Human Rights Act 1998 (the Act or the HRA) sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to. The Act has three main effects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It incorporates the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) into domestic British law. 2. It requires all public bodies (including local authorities) to respect and protect human rights. 3. It means that Parliament will nearly always seek to ensure that new laws are compatible with the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights. 		
Infrastructure Act 2015		
<p>The Act is designed to promote house building and growth by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabling surplus and redundant public sector land and property to be sold more quickly, increasing the amount of previously used land available for new homes • reducing delays on projects which have planning permission, by a new ‘deemed discharge’ provision on planning conditions – this will help speed up house building • enabling the creation of an allowable solutions scheme to provide a cost effective way for house builders to meet the zero carbon homes obligation • promoting “fracking” 		
National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019)		
<p>The planning system has three overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring sufficient land available to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure; • Social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring sufficient number and range of homes to meet the needs of present and future generations; fostering well-designed and safe built 		<p>Wide ranging implications for site allocations</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<p>environment, with accessible services and open spaces to reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including a low carbon economy • <u>Delivering a sufficient supply of homes</u> • Important that sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay • Informed by local housing need assessment using standard method in national guidance (including size, type and tenure of housing needs for different groups) and reflected in planning policies • Where need identified, policies should specify type of affordable housing, to provide on-site unless off-site provision or appropriate financial contribution robustly justified and agreed approach contributes to mixed and balanced communities. • Identify sufficient supply and mix of sites for homes • In rural areas, housing should reflect local needs. To promote sustainable development, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. <p><u>Building a strong, competitive economy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for the area of the local planning authority, which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth • Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period • Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment • Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices and a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances • Recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors • Enable sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses and sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments respecting the character of the countryside. 		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<p><u>Ensuring the vitality of town centres</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies should support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation. • Define a network and hierarchy of town centres and the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, • Retain and enhance existing markets and where appropriate, re-introduce or create new ones • Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of development needed (retail, leisure, office and other main town centre uses) • Where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available for main town centre uses, allocate appropriate edge of centre sites that are well connected to the town centre where suitable and viable town centres are not available. If insufficient edge of centre sites cannot be identified, policies should explain how identified needs can be met in other accessible locations that are well connected to the town centre. • Recognise that residential development often plays an important role in ensuring the vitality of centres and encourage residential development on appropriate sites. • Apply a sequential test to planning applications for main town centre uses. <p><u>Promoting healthy and safe communities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places to promote social interaction, are safe and accessible and enable and support healthy lifestyles especially where this would address identified local need and well-being needs • Provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs • Consider the social, economic and environmental benefits of estate regeneration. • Important that sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities • Promote public safety and take into account wider security and defence requirements <p><u>Open space and recreation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities • Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields unless assessment shows a surplus, replacement with equivalent or better provision or development is for an alternative sport and recreational provision. • Protect and enhance public rights of way and access. • The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. <p><u>Promoting sustainable transport</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stage: potential impacts on the transport networks; 		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<p>opportunities from existing and proposed infrastructure; promote walking, cycling and public transport; environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account including avoiding and mitigating against any adverse effects, and for net environmental gains; patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes and contribute to making high quality places.</p> <p><u>Supporting high quality communications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and decisions should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology and full fibre broadband connections <p><u>Making effective use of land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. <p><u>Achieving well-designed places</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans should set out a clear design vision and expectations to provide as much certainty as possible <p><u>Protecting Green Belt land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence • The five Green Belt purposes: To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas; To prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and to assist in urban regenerations, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land • Once established Green Belts boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances, through the preparation or updating of plans <p><u>Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, it should help to shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in Greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience, encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and 		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<p>associated infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPAs should adopt proactive strategies to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. • New development should be planned for in ways that avoids increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change and help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions such as through location, orientation and design • LPAs should provide a positive strategy for the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat • Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (existing or future). Strategic policies should be informed by a strategic flood risk assessment and should manage flood risk from all sources. All plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development. <p><u>Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment including protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and the wider natural capital and ecosystem services, minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollutions or land instability; remediating and mitigating land. <p><u>Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPAs should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. • LPAs should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal. <p><u>Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is essential that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods • Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates and industrial 		

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

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<p>The Government created an approach for the setting of technical standards for new housing as set out in 'The Ministerial statement' (25th March 2015). Local planning authorities have the option to set additional technical requirements exceeding the minimum standards required by Building Regulations in respect of an optional nationally described space standard and in relation to accessibility only.</p> <p>Nationally Described Space Standard (NDSS): A single standard for minimum space requirements is set out by national guidance.</p> <p>In relation to accessible housing, national guidance states that if a LPA chooses to adopt standards in relation to accessible housing, then they can relate only to 2 categories, and a target percentage would need to be set for each category.</p>	<p>The NDSS sets out minimum size standards for different dwellings in terms of numbers of bedrooms and numbers of storeys</p> <p>The Accessible Housing categories are: M4(2) Category 2: Accessible and adaptable dwellings is an optional Building Regulation, and as such would only apply where planning policy allows and when conditioned on a planning application. M4(3) Category 3: Wheelchair user dwellings is an optional Building Regulation.</p>	
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990		
<p>This sets out the main legislative framework for the protection and management of buildings and areas of conservation and historic and architectural significance. There have been amendments since 1990 and there are applicable regulations.</p>	<p>Listing Designation of conservation areas Controls and management arrangements</p>	
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)		
<p>The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) is still the major piece of legislation concerned with the protection of archaeological sites and ancient monuments in England. Recommendations are made for 'scheduling' archaeological monuments and "listing" Historic Buildings to the Secretary of State.</p>		
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (White Paper 2011)		
<p>Four themes: <u>Protecting and improving our natural environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting Local Nature Partnerships, working at a strategic level to improve benefits and services from a healthy natural environment. Support establishing new Nature Improvement Areas based on local assessment of opportunities for restoring and connecting nature on a significant scale, including identifying within local plans. The planning system to deliver the homes, business, infrastructure and thriving local places while protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, through planning reform (NPPF). Introducing biodiversity off-setting, managed locally. Planning for low-carbon infrastructure Restoring the elements of our natural network (Protecting and improving woodlands and forests, restoring nature in rivers and water bodies, restoring nature in towns, cities and villages, including valuing green infrastructure for communities and managing environmental risks (flooding and heat waves) <p><u>Growing a green economy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range of initiatives to encourage environmental benefits for business 		<p>Consideration of possible new natural environment designations and initiatives affecting potential site allocations. Closer links between greenspace accessibility and public health.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<p><u>Reconnecting people and nature</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Nature Partnerships and Health and Wellbeing Boards work together in promoting the health benefits of the natural environment Promoting the natural environment in schools Improve access to nature in local neighbourhoods, including measures in the Localism Act (including neighbourhood plans) Improving access to the countryside <p><u>International and EU leadership</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of key reforms including implementation of the Nagoya commitments on biodiversity 		
The Flood and Water Management Act 2010		
<p>This addresses the threats of flooding and water scarcity. Responsibilities set out under the Flood Risk Regulations make the Environment Agency responsible for managing flood risk from main rivers, the sea and reservoirs.</p>	<p>Lead local flood authorities are responsible for local sources of flood risk, in particular from surface run-off, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. Local authorities are responsible for ensuring that new requirements for preliminary flood risk assessments and for approval of sustainable drainage systems are met.</p>	
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England 2011		
<p>Outlines the Government's approach to safeguarding our soils for the long term. Provides a vision to guide future policy development across a range of areas and sets out the practical steps to be taken to prevent further degradation of our soils, enhance, restore and ensure their resilience, and improve our understanding of the threats to soil and best practice in responding to them.</p>		
Climate Change Act 2008		
<p>The Climate Change Act 2008 has established a statutory requirement to reduce UK emissions of six greenhouse gases to just 20% of their 1990 levels by 2050 (i.e. an 80% reduction from 1990 levels).</p> <p>The Climate Change Act 2008 has two key aims: Improve carbon management and transition towards a low-carbon economy in the UK.</p> <p>Demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling that it is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>As part of this process, four carbon budgets (each covering a five year period) have been approved by Parliament and are now set in law as follows: 2008 to 2012 – 23% reduction from 1990 levels. 2013 to 2017 – 29% reduction from 1990 levels. 2018 to 2022 – 35% reduction from 1990 levels by 2020. 2013 to 2027 - 50% reduction from 1990 levels by 2025. Climate Change Act 2008 in England and Wales</p> <p>The 2008 Act contains the following key provisions: Legally binding targets of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, with an interim target of at least 34% by 2020 (against a 1990</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
	baseline). A carbon budgeting system to cap emissions over five-year periods, with three budgets set at any particular time. The first carbon budget ran from 2008 to 2012. The next three carbon budgets run from 2013 to 2017, 2018 to 2022 and 2023 to 2027. Government must report to Parliament on its policies and proposals to meet the budgets.	
UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCP18)		
Produced by the Met Office providing UK climate change projections for temperatures, rainfall, cloud cover and humidity. The aim of the projections is to provide a means to establish risk to changing climate and to plan to adapt to changes.		
The Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning (regularly updated)		
This shows the extent of flood zones 2 and 3. The EA may produce flood models upon request.		
The Adaptation Sub-Committee of the Committee on Climate Change's 2020 Report		
This assesses the UK's preparedness for climate change and identifies policy recommendations.		
Planning & Energy Act 2008		
Sets out powers for local authorities to require a proportion of the energy need from new development to be generated onsite. It also enables local authorities to require standards for energy efficiency in new buildings. In 2015 the energy efficiency requirements were repealed to effectively make Building Regulations the sole authority regarding energy efficiency standards for residential development. This means that the energy efficiency standards that local authorities can require are capped. However, the power to require a proportion of energy need to be met onsite remains.		
The Heat Strategy 2013		
Published by the Department for Energy and Climate Change in March 2013, it provides a strategic framework for low-carbon heat.		
Local Government Act (2000)		
The Local Government Act 2000 provides significant new powers for local government to 'do anything which they consider is likely to achieve' the promotion or improvement of the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of an area.		
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006		
<p>The Act implements key aspects of the Government's Rural Strategy published in July 2004; It establishes an independent body – Natural England – responsible for conserving, enhancing and managing England's natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations.</p> <p>The Act makes provision in respect of biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife and the protection of birds, and in respect of invasive non-native species. It alters enforcement powers in connection with wildlife protection, and addresses a small number of gaps and in relation to the law on sites of special scientific interest.</p> <p>Section 40 places a duty on all public authorities to have regard, in the exercise of their functions, to the purposes of conserving biodiversity. A key purpose of this duty is to embed consideration of biodiversity as an integral part</p>		Protection afforded to UK BAP Priority Species and Habitats as per Policy G8

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
of policy and decision-making.		
Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017		
Transposes EU Habitats Directive into UK law and affords protection to European Sites and Species.		Relevant to part of one European Site within the District and others outside the District within relevant zones of influence, as per Core Strategy G8.
Localism Act (2011)		
The Localism Act 2011 introduced the requirement of local authorities to comply with the 'Duty to Cooperate' in the preparation of Development Plan Documents (the 'local plan'). The purpose of this is to satisfy both legal compliance and soundness issues in plan making, to ensure that any 'cross administrative boundary issues' are addressed. The Localism Act also included provisions for the preparation of Neighbourhood Plan and once adopted, for these to form part of the statutory Development Plan for a local area. It also gives local authorities a general power of competence to do "anything that individuals generally may do".		
Health & Social Care Act (2012)		
Following national reforms to the National Health Service, a number of health responsibilities have been transferred to local authorities. Central to these, with implications for the preparation of the Development Plan, is the requirement for local authorities to have a 'Duty to Improve Public Health'.		Interrelationship between green space, green and blue infrastructure and improving public health
Objectively Assessed Need and Housing Targets Technical Advice Note (Planning Advisory Service) (2015)		
This advice note offers practical advice to planning authorities in preparing evidence and setting plan targets for new housing. It is based on existing good practice assembled by the Planning Advisory Service on the recommendations of planning Inspectors. It is a 'living' document which will reflect any key decisions made by Inspectors or in the Courts, in order to keep it current.		
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (as amended)		
This Act sets out principles and rights for access to the countryside	The Act introduces a statutory right of access for open-air recreation to mountain, moor, heath, down and registered common land, with a number of exceptions.	
Defra Rights of Way Circular 01/09		
This circular gives advice to local authorities on recording, managing and maintaining, protecting and changing public rights of way.	Local authorities should regard public rights of way as an integral part of the complex of recreational and transport facilities within their area.	
National Biodiversity Climate Change Vulnerability Model (Natural England) (2014)		
NBCCVM is a practical way to identify areas of habitat most at risk from climate change.	It provides a focus for discussion, helping to develop shared priorities and inform decisions on	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
	where to focus efforts.	
National Character Areas (Natural England) (2014)		
<p>NCAAs divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history, and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries.</p>	<p>Landscape profiles contain a description of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • topography • geology and soils • rivers and coastal features • trees and woodland • field patterns and boundary features • agricultural uses • semi-natural habitats • species closely associated with the area • history of the area • settlement and development patterns • roads, railways and rights of way • commonly used building materials and building design • tranquility and remoteness 	
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)		
<p>Sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health within the context of delivering a “Green Brexit”. –It focuses on a number of issues, including tackling the effects of climate change, protecting and improving the environment and natural capital.</p> <p>Goals: 1. Clean air. 2. Clean and plentiful water. 3. Thriving plants and wildlife. 4. A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought. 5. Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently. 6. Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment. Also manage pressures on the environment by: 7. Mitigating and adapting to climate change. 8. Minimising waste. 9. Managing exposure to chemicals. 10. Enhancing biosecurity.</p> <p>Sets out policies in key areas: Our policies We will take action on a number of fronts, looking to join up policies in a way that maximises benefits and value for money.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using and managing land sustainably (chapter 1). ▪ Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes (chapter 2). ▪ Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing (chapter 3). ▪ Increasing resource efficiency, and reducing pollution and waste (chapter 4). ▪ Securing clean, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans (chapter 5). ▪ Protecting and improving the global environment (chapter 6). 		<p>Wide ranging implications for identifying site allocations, including consideration of air and water quality, conserving resources, energy efficiency, built and natural environment, and waste</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<p>National Infrastructure Delivery Plan (Infrastructure and Projects Authority) (2016-21)</p> <p>Outlines details of nearly £300bn of investment to 2020/21 in infrastructure and programme across a range of sectors. Key sectors forming part of the programme include: roads; rail; airports and ports; energy; digital communications; flood defence; water and waste; science and research; housing and regeneration; social infrastructure; and regional infrastructure (including the Northern Powerhouse programme).</p> <p>Includes the following reference to infrastructure projects in Leeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment to build High Speed 2 from London to Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds • Rail modernisation including 'High Speed 3' between Manchester and Leeds and part of the wider Northern Powerhouse Rail proposals • Funding for HS2 Growth Strategies for Leeds station as part of an integrated long-term plan for HS3 • Network Rail enhancement programme – providing extra capacity into Leeds • Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme – £35m for phase 2 by 2020-21 • Regional Projects Map – includes 'Leeds New Generation Transport' 		<p>Context to sustainability transport and flood risk policies.</p>
<p>Aviation Policy framework (DoT) (2013)</p> <p>Sets out the Government's objectives and principles on aviation to guide plans and decisions at the local and regional level. The Government's primary objective is to achieve long-term economic growth, recognising that the aviation sector is a major contributor to the economy. The growth of the sector is supported within a framework which maintains balance between the benefits of aviation and its costs, particularly its contribution to climate change and noise.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the UK's air links continue to make it one of the best connected countries in the world. This includes increasing our links to emerging markets so that the UK can compete successfully for economic growth opportunities; • Ensure that the aviation sector makes a significant and cost-effective contribution towards reducing global emissions • Limit and where possible reduce the number of people in the UK significantly affected by noise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term goal to reduce aviation emissions to one-quarter of 2000 levels by 2050 and to halve perceived aviation noise. • Based on forecast passenger growth at Leeds Bradford Airport, forecast, estimated tht the airport will uspoort 8,000 jobs and £290m GVA by 2030. 	<p>Context to airport related policies.</p>
<p>England Trees Action Plan (2021-24)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to better protect existing trees and woodland and help ensure at least 12% woodland cover by mid – 22nd Century in recognition that woods and trees are vital habitats as well as important for sequestering carbon. • England's woodlands will be managed and created for biodiversity and other environmental benefits, along with providing a sustainable source of hardwood and softwood timber for use in construction and other wood products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK's overall target of planting is 30,000 hectares per year by the end of this Parliament 	<p>Context to tree replacement policy and local tree canopy coverage targets</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over £500 million of the £640 million Nature for Climate Fund is dedicated to trees. The aim is to plant the right trees in the right places, that trees and woodlands are better protected, that more green jobs are created in the forestry sector and that people have greater access to trees and woodlands. 		
REGIONAL POLICIES		
West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2011 – 2026)		
<p>The Plan sets out 3 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy. To improve connectivity to support economic activity and growth in West Yorkshire and the Leeds City Region; Low Carbon. To make substantial progress towards a low carbon, sustainable transport system for West Yorkshire, while recognising transport's contribution to national carbon reduction plans; Quality of Life. To enhance the quality of life of people living in, working in and visiting West Yorkshire 	<p>The Plan contains six targets, two relating to each objective:</p> <p>KE1 – Bus journey time reliability To increase the proportion of the network where peak journey time variability is equivalent to the inter peak. (from 33% to 50%)</p> <p>KE2 – Access to employment To increase the proportion of people able to access key employment locations within 30 minutes using the core public transport network (from 71% to 75%)</p> <p>KC1 – Mode share To keep the total number of car trips made by West Yorkshire residents at current (2011) levels and to increase the proportion of trips made by sustainable modes (from 33% to 41%)</p> <p>KC2 – Emission of CO2 from transport To achieve a reduction of 30% between the base year (2009) and 2026 in line with the national target</p> <p>KQ1 – Road casualties – people killed or seriously injured To cut the number of KSI by 50% between the 2005-09 baseline and 2026</p> <p>KQ2 – Satisfaction with transport To increase the combined satisfaction score from 6.6 to 7.0 by 2017. To review thereafter.</p> <p>15 year target (to 2026)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 77.6% increase in car journey time reliability by 2026 Increase the number of the total 	<p>Local transport policy context.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
	accessible workforce to Leeds to +43,000 by 2026 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change in the % of the Principal Road Network where maintenance should be considered – 5% by 2026 • Increase of low carbon trips crossing main district centre cordons to 70% • Increase rail patronage to 38.5m • Increase bus patronage to 193.3m • 33% reduction in road casualties (KSI) Increase residential population within 30 min of local centre by public transport to 74% peak and 75% inter-peak period	
The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North (2015)		
<p>Transport for the North report prepared by Government, the Northern City Regions and Local Enterprise Partnerships.</p> <p>The aim is to transform Northern growth, rebalance the country's economy and establish the North as a global powerhouse. The strategy sets out how transport is a fundamental part of achieving these goals and how the long-term investment programmes will be developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform city to city rail connectivity east/west and north/south through both HS2 and a new Trans-North system, radically reducing travel times across this intercity network; • Ensure there is the capacity that a resurgent North will need in rail commuter services; • Deliver the full HS2 'Y' network as soon as possible, including consideration of accelerating construction of Leeds-Sheffield; • Enhance the performance of the North's Strategic Road Network (SRN) through delivery of the committed first phase of the Roads Investment Strategy; • Further enhance the long-term performance of the Northern SRN through a clear vision and strategy that embraces transformational investment and technology; • Set out a clearly prioritised multimodal freight strategy for the North to support trade and freight movement within the North and to national/international markets; • Pursue better connections to Manchester Airport through TransNorth, whilst city regions consider connectivity to the North's other major airports; and • Develop integrated and smart ticket structures to support our vision of a single economy across the North. 	None	Regional long term transport strategy context
Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan 2016-36		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<p>The Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) is led by the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (Combined Authority) working with and on behalf of partners across the City Region. The strategy sets out specific initiatives to achieve the Leeds City Region Vision to be “a globally recognised economy where good growth delivers high levels of prosperity, jobs and quality of life for everyone”.</p> <p>The SEP sets out 10 headline initiatives to be delivered or on the way to delivery over the next 10 years, arranged under the 4 priority areas of ‘Growing Business’, ‘Skilled People, Better Jobs’, ‘Clean Energy and Environmental Resilience’ and ‘Infrastructure for Growth’. Each of the SEP’s four priorities identifies overall goals, a set of action areas, the strategic rationale and the approach that will be taken. This includes the key partners that will be involved, how implementation of the priority will support good growth principles and measures of success.</p>	<p>The SEP has the following strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to deliver 35,000 additional jobs • to deliver an additional £3.7 billion of annual economic output • to become a positive, above average contributor to the UK economy • to seek to exceed the national average on high level skills • to become a NEET-free City Region • to make good progress on Headline Indicators of growth and productivity, employment, earnings, skills and environmental sustainability 	
West Yorkshire Local Sites Partnership Terms of Reference 2011		
<p>Local authority and conservation organisations partnership reviewing existing and new Local nature conservation designations i.e. West Yorkshire Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites as per Policy G8.</p> <p><i>West Yorkshire Local Wildlife Site Selection Criteria 2011 as amended (last update 09/05/2019)</i> <i>Guidelines for the identification and selection of Local Geological Sites in West Yorkshire April 2011</i></p>		Ensures protection of Local Sites as per Policy G8
Leeds City Region Green and Blue Infrastructure Study (2018)		
<p>Sets out how LCR will make the most of the region’s natural assets to help the economy prosper, enable people to enjoy quality of life and combat the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective water management and flood risk reduction • Build green and blue infrastructure into physical development and housing • Enhance green and blue corridors and networks • Improve community access to and enjoyment of green and blue infrastructure • Plant and manage more trees and woodlands 		Wide ranging implications for identifying site allocations including existing location and function of land, assessment of flood risk and future use of land incorporating green space, green and blue infrastructure and other green considerations.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore the uplands and manage them sustainably • Business growth, jobs, skills and education <p>Key Projects and Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCR natural flood management project • Inclusive grown integration • Network of off-road, safe cycling and walking routes • LCR green and blue infrastructure map • Green and blue infrastructure funding • White Rose Forest Plan • Peatland restoration programme • Post-Brexit agricultural and environmental policy • Green and blue infrastructure jobs, skills and GVA assessment • Green and blue infrastructure skills programme • Consistency of green and blue infrastructure planning policy • Green and blue infrastructure resource targeting 		
Nidderdale AONB Management Plan 2019 - 2024		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>The plan sets out six key area which the AONB aims to make progress towards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife • Landscape • Living and Working in the AONB • Heritage and the Historic Environment 	<p>Aims include opposing proposals for major development and applications for smaller scale development that conflict with the purposes of designation</p>	<p>Consider wider effects of site allocations on the environment of the AONB.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Understanding and Enjoyment 		
LOCAL POLICIES		
Leeds Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan (Adopted 2013)		
<p>The Leeds Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan was adopted by the City Council in January 2013. The plan sets out where land is needed to enable the City to manage natural resources, like minerals, energy, waste and water over the next 15 years, and identifies specific actions which will help us use our natural resources in a more efficient way.</p> <p>Following a high court challenge, policies minerals 13 and 14 are to be re-examined and cannot be regarded as adopted policies. On the 16th February 2015 Leeds City Council submitted policies Minerals 13 and 14 to the Secretary of State for examination.</p>	<p><i>Insert strategic targets for minerals & waste included within the CS</i></p>	<p>Consider relevant policies and designations in identifying sites for allocation</p>
Leeds Core Strategy (As amended 2019)		
<p>The Leeds Core Strategy, incorporating the selective review was first adopted in November 2014, updated and adopted in September 2019. (The Plan incorporates a number of UDP Saved Policies which have been carried forward). The Core Strategy provides the spatial planning framework for the overall scale and distribution of growth (2012 – 2028), set out through an overall Vision, a Spatial Development Strategy and Thematic Policies.</p>	<p>A key target for the Plan is a 52k (net) housing requirement, with the distribution of growth via 11 Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs).</p>	<p>Wide ranging implications for identifying sites for allocation</p>
Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy 2018-23		
<p>Sets out how Leeds City Council, the private sector, universities, colleges and schools, the third sector and social enterprises in the city will work together to grow the Leeds economy ensuring that everyone in the city contributes to, and benefits from, growth to their full potential. It sets out how the city intends to promote a positive, outward looking image on the global stage seeking to increase inward investment, exports and tourism.</p> <p>The strategy presents 12 “big ideas” that will create the underlying conditions for inclusive growth and act as an action plan for the city, these are focused on supporting people, places and productivity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best City for health and wellbeing Putting children at the heart of the growth strategy Employers and people at the centre of the education and skills system Working together to create better jobs, tackling low pay and boosting productivity Supporting places and communities to respond to economic change Doubling the size of the city centre Building a federal economy – creating jobs close to communities 21st Century infrastructure 		<p>Provides an overarching vision for local economic progress.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leeds as a digital city • Backing innovators and entrepreneurs in business and social enterprises • Promoting Leeds and Yorkshire • Maximising the economic benefits of culture 		
Leeds City Council Best Council Plan 2020-2025		
<p>Vision for Leeds to be the best city in the UK:compassionate and caring with a strong economy; which tackles poverty and reduces inequalities; working towards being a net zero carbon city by 2030. To be a city that is distinctive, sustainable, ambitious, fun and creative for all, with a council that its residents can be proud of as the best council in the country</p> <p>Sets out number of interconnected priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive growth • Health and wellbeing • Sustainable infrastructure • Child-friendly city • Age-friendly Leeds • Culture • Housing • Safe, strong communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment in Leeds • GVA per head • Number of new business start-ups and scale-ups • Business survival rate • Change in business rates payable since 2017 revaluation • Visitor economy impact for Leeds • Percentage of working-age Leeds residents with at least a Level 4 qualification • Number of people supported to improve their skills • Percentages of Leeds residents and Leeds workers earning below the Real Living Wage • Number of people supported into work • Number of adults of working age affected by in-work poverty • Carbon emissions across the city • Growth in new homes in Leeds • Number of affordable homes delivered • Housing mix in the city 	<p>Allocation of housing and employment land and climate change considerations</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved energy and thermal efficiency performance of houses 	
Leeds 2030: Vision for Leeds 2011 to 2030 (Leeds Initiative, 2011)		
<p>Sustainable Community Strategy for Leeds. General objectives:</p> <p>Leeds will be fair, open and welcoming; To do this Leeds will be a city where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a strong community spirit and a shared sense of belonging, where people feel confident about doing things for themselves and others; People from different backgrounds and ages feel comfortable living together in communities; Local people have the power to make decisions that affect them; People are active and involved in their local communities; People are treated with dignity and respect at all stages of their lives; There is a culture of responsibility, respect for each other and the environment; The causes of unfairness are understood and addressed; Our services meet the diverse needs of our changing population; People can access support where and when it is needed; and Everyone is proud to live and work. <p>Leeds' economy will be prosperous and sustainable; Leeds will be a city that has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strong local economy driving sustainable economic growth; A skilled workforce to meet the needs of the local economy; A world-class cultural offer; Built on its strengths in financial and business services, and manufacturing, and continued to grow its strong retail, leisure and tourism, health and medical sectors, and its cultural, digital and creative industries; Developed new opportunities for green manufacturing and for growing other new industries; 	No specific targets.	As the Community Strategy it must be taken into account in preparing the LDF.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved levels of enterprise through creativity and innovation; • Opportunities for work with secure, flexible employment and good wages; • Sufficient housing, including affordable housing, that meets the need of the community; • High-quality, accessible, affordable and reliable public transport; • Increased investment in other forms of transport, such as walking and cycling routes, to meet everyone's needs; • Successfully achieved targets to make Leeds a lower carbon city; • Adapted to changing weather patterns; • A commitment to find new ways to reuse and recycle; • Increased its use of alternative energy supplies and locally produced food; and • Buildings that meet high sustainability standards in the way they are built and run. <p>All Leeds' communities will be successful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To do this Leeds will be a city where: • People have the opportunity to get out of poverty; • Education and training helps more people to achieve their potential; • Communities are safe and people feel safe; • All homes are of a decent standard and everyone can afford to stay warm; • Healthy life choices are easier to make; • People are motivated to reuse and recycle; • There are more community-led businesses that meet local needs; • Local services, including shops and healthcare, are easy to access and meet people's needs; • Local cultural and sporting activities are available • to all; and • There are high quality buildings, places and green spaces, which are clean, looked after, and respect the 		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
city's heritage, including buildings, parks and the history of our communities.		
Leeds Air Quality Action Plan (2004)		
<p>Presented steps to be taken to address objective exceedences for NO2 and PM10 particles.</p> <p>Key objectives in the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic demand management methods • Reducing the need to travel • Improvements to the highways network • Reducing vehicle emissions • Reducing emissions from industrial and domestic sources • Raising awareness <p>This is complemented by the actions contained within the Clean Air Zone due to be implemented in 2020.</p>	No specific targets identified	Key sustainability issue
Integrated Waste Strategy for Leeds (2005 – 2035)		
<p>Key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability - to develop and promote sustainable waste management; • Partnership - to work in partnership with communities, businesses and other stakeholders to deliver sustainable waste management; • Realistic and Responsive - to ensure that the Strategy is realistic and responsive to future changes. <p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To move waste management up the waste hierarchy, with particular focus on reduction; • To manage waste in ways that protect human health and the environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Without risk to water, air, soil, plants and animals; - Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; 	<p>Measurable targets:</p> <p>WP5 - Reduce the annual growth in waste per household to 0.5% by 2010 and to 0% per household by 2020</p> <p>RC4 - To recycle and compost a minimum of 40% of municipal waste by 2020</p> <p>R4 - To recover 90% of municipal waste by 2020</p> <p>L2 - Landfill no more than 10% of municipal waste by 2020</p> <p>Key theme 8- Planning To assist with meeting the requirements of sustainable waste management through the existing UDP and LDF process</p> <p>P1 - Assist with and influencing the contents of the Local Development Framework, particularly the waste Development Plan Document</p> <p>P2 - Identify sites and obtain planning permission for municipal waste facilities</p> <p>P3 - Explore the development of a Sustainable Energy Park.</p>	Safeguard land for waste facilities in the location of new development

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special landscape, townscape, archaeological and historic interest; - Disposing of waste at the nearest appropriate installation, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies. • To develop integrated and sustainable waste management services, that are flexible and have optimal end-to-end efficiency; • To exceed Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) targets; • To meet statutory and local 'stretched' recycling and composting targets; • To provide a waste solution that is affordable and delivers best value; • To stimulate long-term and certain markets for outputs in order to promote local and regional self-sufficiency. 		
<p>Leeds Interim Waste Strategy 2019</p>		
<p>The Waste Strategy will be reviewed by 2021, the Council have published an interim strategy for the intervening period.</p> <p>Themes:</p> <p>Reducing excess</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate all avoidable single-use plastics from our buildings, services and supply chain by 2020 • Work with and influence Government to ensure that tough producer responsibility measures are introduced for packaging • Take the lead in bringing together different sectors to enter into common waste reduction commitments for the City • Provide support for citywide and community led/based campaigns, initiatives and infrastructure that deliver substantial and measurable levels of waste reduction and carbon savings <p>Getting the most out of resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a strong and consistent case for individuals to accept responsibility for the waste produced and the need to make own changes to reduce environmental impacts 	<p>Review planning policy and develop 'best practice' planning guidance to ensure waste management and recycling is designed into new properties, and that developers are meeting all requirements for the provision of waste storage and collection at planning and development stages</p>	<p>Safeguard land for waste facilities in the location of new development</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch improved waste and recycling centres to increase the use of these sites and the proportion of items brought taken there which are then reused and recycled • Make preparations to expand the range of materials collected for recycling at the kerbside, to include food waste; • Invest in and expand the district heating network, continuously improving the carbon performance of the Recycling and Energy Recovery Facility and delivering wider environmental, economic and social benefits • Demonstrate leadership in ensuring that the waste strategy is driven by the right environmental targets, completing a full life-cycle assessment of resources and waste in Leeds, and developing a carbon-based measure for waste management <p>All doing our part</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly reduce the amount of waste created by the Council to further the commitment to become a carbon neutral city. • Join the Business in the Community 'Waste to Wealth' Programme and commit to develop actions to meet the five themes of this programme • Increase people's sense of ownership of and engagement with local waste and recycling issues through becoming more responsive and locally accountable, using technology to provide more accurate and 'live' service performance data • Reduce uncontained waste and green bin contamination and improve recycling rates through a range of solutions and interventions in areas of low service engagement, including investment in a dedicated, bespoke environmental service in parts of the city where the current offer does not work • Simplify recycling messages to the public so as to increase the quantity and quality of materials collected from households • Review planning policy and develop 'best practice' planning guidance to ensure waste management and recycling is designed into new properties, and that developers are meeting all requirements for the provision of waste storage and collection at planning and development stages • Develop and agree localised waste crime action plans for Leeds to tackle all aspects of environmental crime. 		
Leeds Climate Change Strategy		
<p>The Leeds Climate Change Commission was established in 2017 in conjunction with the University of Leeds. Leeds City Council declared a climate emergency in March 2019 and has committed to reducing carbon emissions to net zero by 2030.</p>	<p>Achieve zero carbon emissions by 2030. Further targets and indicators may arise from ongoing work, including implementation guidance notes,</p>	<p>Wide ranging effects for policy formulation</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
<p>The Big Leeds Climate Conversation was subsequently launched to engage with the city's residents about the climate emergency. The Council has commenced a series of actions including the setting up of a Climate Emergency Advisory Committee in relation to a) planning, energy and buildings, b) transport and c) biodiversity. Through these actions all services will clarify their current contribution to the Climate Emergency, look at how to implement existing policies better and consider how to update policies to meet challenging new targets.</p>	<p>Supplementary Planning Documents and the Local Plan Update.</p>	
Leeds Landscape Assessment (1994, Review 2011)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and analyse landscape character of the district identifying individual landscape types and features / elements which characterise them • Provide a landscape framework to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide and inform those responsible for development, landscape change and management of landscape • Seek to conserve and enhance the characteristic landscape types of the area • Seek to avoid management methods and forms of development which would be detrimental to landscape character • Specify measures to meet landscape management objectives • Identify areas where little or no original fabric remains, where there are opportunities to create new landscapes • Identify the factors which have had an influence upon landscape change in the past and those that are likely to do so in the future, in making recommendations on how to respond to these changes • Have regard to local perceptions of landscape both past and present, 'sense of place' and areas of local landscape value 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Consider the effect of the proposed site allocations on existing landscape character areas</p>
Leeds Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009 to 2017		
<p>Management plan setting out areas of consideration and improvement across the public rights of way network within the Leeds district. This is currently under review.</p>	<p>Series of statement of action. Relevant to planning: PA1 Assert and protect rights of the public where affected by planned development PA2 Raise profile of public rights of way, and the need for informal outdoor recreational facilities, in development sites in conjunction with PPG17 PA3 Seek to secure section 106 planning agreements for path improvements within development sites PA4 Seek to secure section 106 funding for path improvements in the vicinity of new development sites PA5 Seek to secure that developers provide</p>	<p>Consider effect of site allocations on existing public rights of way and permissive paths</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LPU and SA
	suitable alternative routes for paths affected by development PA6 Seek to secure that non definitive routes are recognised on planning applications and provisions made for them	
Water for Life and Livelihoods. River Basin Management Plan, Humber River Basin District 2015		
Protection, improvement and sustainable use of water environment prepared under the Water Framework Directive Aire & Calder section refers to the work of the Aire Action Leeds partnership, householder awareness raising by Yorkshire Water and bankside and river habitat work at Armley Mills.	Number of indicators for quality of water bodies (including rivers, surface and groundwater) – biological, ecological and chemical status.	Effect upon water quality
Conservation Area Appraisals		
There are 79 Conservation Areas in Leeds. 53 have appraisals and management plans which provide a description of the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area.		Consider potential effect of relevant site allocations on the character and appearance of Conservation Areas

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: BASELINE INFORMATION

The table below shows how the Baseline information topics and proposed indicator link to the SA Objectives

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
SA1	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create more jobs (permanent and temporary) ▪ Improve physical access to jobs ▪ Improve skills & access to training 	<p>1.1 – Employment</p> <p>1.3 – Earnings</p>	<p>EC01: Number of jobs and employment rates</p> <p>EC04: Gross Weekly Pay – Full time workers</p>
SA2	Business investment / economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote economic development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offices, industry & distribution - Retail & commercial leisure - Tourism & culture - Energy sector - Minerals & waste sectors - Construction sector (e.g. housebuilding) ▪ Increase/maintain vibrancy of centres ▪ Promote improved ICT networks & technological innovation ▪ Promote growth & diversity of rural economy 	<p>1.2 – Business land & premises</p> <p>1.4 – Retail and city, town & local centres</p> <p>1.5 - Tourism</p> <p>1.6 – Natural resources, minerals and quarries</p> <p>1.7 – Digital connectivity</p> <p>2.2 – Housing land supply & delivery</p>	<p>EC02: Change in stock of business floorspace</p> <p>EC03: Floorspace developed for business use</p> <p>EC05: Health of city, town and local centres</p> <p>EC06: Domestic & international visitors</p> <p>EC07: Visitor accommodation</p> <p>EC08: Aggregate production & landbanks</p> <p>EC10: Digital connectivity</p> <p>SC01: Housing approvals & completions</p>

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
SA3	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase energy efficiency of dwellings and reduce energy bills & fuel poverty ▪ Increase quality of housing ▪ Increase access to employment ▪ Increase provision of and access to green infrastructure ▪ Encourage more physical exercise ▪ Promote safer streets ▪ Reduce poor air quality affecting residents ▪ Maintain amenity ▪ Increase/maintain access to health facilities ▪ Increase/maintain access to fresh food 	2.6 – Health 1.1 - Employment 2.5 – Crime 2.8 – Fuel poverty 3.3 – Energy efficiency of buildings 3.4 – Green space 3.5 – Green infrastructure 3.15 – Air quality 3.16 - Transport 3.17 – Accessibility to employment & key services 3.20 – Noise 3.22 – Odour	SC05: Public health EC01: Number of jobs & employment rates SC04: Crime rates SC07: Fuel poverty EN03: Building energy performance EN04: Quantity & accessibility of green space EN06: Access to natural green space EN14: Modes of travel to work EN15: Road casualties in Leeds EN16: Journey times to employment and key services by public transport/walk
SA4	Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce crime rates ▪ Reduce fear of crime ▪ Promote safer streets 	2.5 – Crime	SC04: Crime rates
SA5	Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase/maintain arts facilities (museums, galleries, theatres) ▪ Increase/maintain community facilities inc. religious buildings ▪ Promote tourism ▪ Promote sports, entertainment and cultural events ▪ Support university and further education sectors ▪ Support creative sector 	1.4 – Retail and city, town and local centres 1.5 – Tourism	EC05: Health of city, town and local centres EC06: Domestic & international arrivals EC07: Visitor accommodation

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
SA6	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meet housing delivery targets ▪ Provide appropriate mix of housing types & sizes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affordable housing - Size of dwellings - Specialist needs (older people / independent living) ▪ Improve quality/standard of housing 	2.2 – Housing land supply & delivery 2.3 – Older persons accommodation	SC01: Housing approvals & completions SC02: Older persons accommodation
SA7	Social inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide services & facilities appropriate for the needs of BME groups, older people, young people and disabled people ▪ Reduce economic & social deprivation ▪ Reduce disparities in levels of economic and social deprivation ▪ Create opportunities for people from different communities to have increased contact with each other ▪ Increase/maintain accessibility to employment and key services & facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment locations (define) - Centres and/or food stores - Schools - Health facilities 	1.1 – Employment 1.2 – Earnings 1.4 – Retail and city, town & local centres 2.3 – Older persons accommodation 2.4 – Education, skills & training 2.5 – Crime 2.6 – Health 2.7 – Deprivation and inequality 2.8 – Fuel poverty 2..9 – Neighbourhood Planning 3.17 – Accessibility to employment and key services	EC01: Number of jobs & employment rates EC04: Gross Weekly Pay – Full time workers EC05: Health of city, town and local centres SC02: Older persons accommodation SC03: Educational attainment & attendance SC04: Crime rates SC05: Public health SC06: Deprivation and inequality SC07: Fuel poverty EN14: Journey times to employment and key services by public transport/walk

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
SA8	Green space, sports and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase/maintain quantity of greenspace & indoor ▪ Increase/maintain indoor and outdoor sports facilities ▪ Increase quality of greenspace ▪ Improve accessibility to greenspace ▪ Increase/maintain the public rights of way network 	<p>3.4 – Green space 3.5 – Green infrastructure</p>	<p>EN04: Quantity & accessibility of green space EN06: Access to natural green space</p>
SA9	Efficient use of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote brownfield development and minimise greenfield development ▪ Promote higher density development ▪ Minimise loss of Green Belt land ▪ Minimise loss of high-quality agricultural land Prevent unacceptable risk from land instability 	<p>3.8 – Agriculture & soils 3.9 – Previously developed land 3.10 – Density of development</p>	<p>EN09: Housing development on previously developed land EN10: Housing densities</p>
SA10	Biodiversity /Geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect & enhance existing habitats including long term management ▪ Protect & enhance protected & important species ▪ Protect & enhance designated nature conservation sites ▪ Increase green infrastructure provision ▪ Protect sites of geological interest 	<p>3.5 – Green infrastructure 3.6 – Geology 3.7 - Biodiversity</p>	<p>EN05: Tree planting EN06: Access to natural green space EN07: Condition of SSSIs EN08: Biodiversity net gain</p>
SA11	Climate Change mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport infrastructure - Accessibility of services & facilities ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from 	<p>3.1 – Carbon dioxide emissions 3.2 – Renewable energy generation 3.3 – Energy efficiency of buildings 3.5 – Green infrastructure</p>	<p>EN01: Carbon dioxide emissions EN02: Renewable energy generation EN03: Building energy performance EN05: Tree planting EN13: Traffic levels in Leeds City Council EN14: Mode of travel to work</p>

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
		energy generation & distribution	3.16 – Transport 3.17 – Accessibility to employment and key services	EN16: Journey times to employment & key services by public transport/walk
SA12	Climate Change adaption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase green infrastructure provision ▪ Prepare for likelihood of increased flooding 	3.4 – Green space 3.5 – Green infrastructure 3.8 – Biodiversity net gain 3.15 – Flood risk	EN04: Quantity and accessibility of green space EN05: Tree planting EN06: Access to natural green space EN08: Biodiversity net gain EN12: Planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on flood risk
SA13	Flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce risk of flooding from rivers ▪ Reduce risk of surface water flooding 	3.15 – Flood risk	EN12: Planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on flood risk
SA14	Transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase proportion of journeys by non-car modes ▪ Ease congestion on road network ▪ Make environment more attractive for non-car users ▪ Encourage freight transfer from road to rail/water ▪ Reduce transport-related accidents 	3.16 - Transport	EN13: Traffic levels in Leeds City Council EN14: Mode of travel to work EN15: Road casualties in Leeds

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
SA15	Accessibility to jobs/facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate provision of key services and facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schools - Health facilities ▪ Increase/maintain accessibility to employment and key services & facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment locations - Centres and/or food stores - Schools - Health facilities 	1.4 – Retail and city, town & local centres 3.17 – Accessibility to employment and key services	EC05: Health of city, town and local centres EN16: Journey times to employment and key services by public transport/walk
SA16	Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide or safeguard facilities for waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - storage (at source) - recycling - recovery - processing 	3.23 – Waste	EN18: Municipal waste arising
SA17	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid exposure to air pollution ▪ Impact of policy/proposal on air quality 	3.15 – Air quality	Under consideration
SA18	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the quality of water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes and groundwater) 	3.12 – Water quality	Water body classifications for Leeds
SA19	Land/soil Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote remediation of contaminated land 	3.11 – Contaminated land	Under consideration
SA20	Amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce/avoid exposure to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - noise pollution - light pollution - odour ▪ Avoid inappropriate development within HSE Major Hazard Zones 	3.20 – Noise 3.21 – Light pollution 3.22 - Odour	Under consideration

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
SA21	Landscape & Townscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain/enhance special landscape areas ▪ Protect enhance landscape features e.g. trees, hedgerows ponds, dry stone walls ▪ Increase quality & quantity of woodland ▪ Maintain/enhance landscape character of the area ▪ Provide landscape features in new development ▪ Ensure development in urban areas is appropriate to its setting ▪ Encourage innovative and distinctive urban design 	3.19 - Landscape	Under consideration
SA22	Historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listed buildings - Conservation areas - Historic parks & gardens - Scheduled ancient monuments - Registered battlefields - Non-designated heritage assets (local list) ▪ Reduce no of heritage assets 'at risk' 	3.18 – Historic environment	EN17: Number of heritage buildings at risk

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
SA23	Energy / resource efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase energy and water efficiency of buildings/development ▪ Increase energy from renewable/low carbon sources ▪ Promote low carbon energy distribution such as heat networks ▪ Safeguard land designated for minerals use and promote prior extraction. 	<p>1.6 – Natural resources, minerals & quarries</p> <p>3.2 – Renewable energy generation</p> <p>3.3 – Energy efficiency of buildings</p>	<p>EC09: Aggregate production & landbanks</p> <p>EN02: Renewable energy generation</p> <p>EN03: Building energy performance</p>

Local Plan Update Sustainability Appraisal – Baseline

Introduction

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

1. ECONOMIC PROFILE

1.1 EMPLOYMENT

The section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trends and contextual information relating to employment in Leeds.

INDICATOR	EC01: NUMBER OF JOBS AND EMPLOYMENT RATES	
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure effects on the numbers of people in employment and the rate of employment for working age residents. Rates of employment can be compared to national and regional average.	
Geographies	England; Y&H region; Leeds	
SA objectives	SA1, SA3, SA7	
How sustainability is measured	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total increase in residents in employment ▪ Increase in the rate of working age people in employment ▪ Higher rate of working age residents in employment than regional & national average
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total decrease of residents in employment ▪ Decrease in the rate of working age people in employment ▪ Lower rate of working age residents in employment than regional & national average
Source and details	Collated by the Office for National Statistics Nomis service from different sources.	
Website	Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)	
Updates	Updated regularly	
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relies on data published by an external body and this being available in future ▪ Wider economic trends will influence the employment levels and rates economic sectors as well as local planning policies. National and regional rates are used as comparison to contextualise this. ▪ Potential variance on an annual basis at the district level. 	

Number of residents in employment (EC01a)

Current Baseline (Jan – Dec 2020)

In 2020, the number of Leeds residents in employment averaged 426,900. The represented a rate of 80.6% of all residents aged between 16 and 64.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF RESIDENTS IN EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT RATES				
Year	Number of residents in employment (Leeds)	Leeds (%)	Yorkshire & Humber (%)	Great Britain (%)
2016	391,400	74.0	72.5	74.0
2017	399,300	76.6	73.4	74.9
2018	399,100	75.0	73.6	75.1
2019	397,800	74.6	73.7	75.8
2020	426,900	80.6	74.6	75.4

5 year average	402,900	76.2	73.6	75.0
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The number of Leeds residents in employment grew by 29,000 between 2019 and 2020 to 426,900. The employment rate in Leeds was 80.6% in 2020, a significant increase on earlier years and a higher rate than the regional and national average. There is a need to be cautious about using the figures for individual years at the district level as a baseline, particularly in 2020 where the Covid-19 pandemic had a significant impact, as there is more variation between one year and the next than the regional and national rates. The five-year average has been shown to help smooth out any annual variation. The 5 year average sows employment rate was higher in Leeds than the regional and national average.

Trend summary	Change in number in employment Leeds	Change in rate % in employment rate Leeds	Change in % in employment Yorkshire & Humber	Change in % in employment Great Britain	Overall Trend
Last year (current)	+ 29,000	+ 6.0%	+ 0.9%	- 0.4%	+
Last 5 years (short term)	+ 34,000	+ 5.7%	+ 1.9%	+ 1.8%	+
Last 10 years (medium term)	+ 74,800	+ 11.4%	+ 6.1%	+ 5.2%	+
Last 15 years (long term)	+ 70,900	+ 8.5%	+ 2.3%	+ 2.7%	+

The number of residents in employment and the employment rate has increased in Leeds in the short, medium and long term. This increase has outperformed both the regional and national averages in terms of the employment rates. The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short, medium and long term against this indicator.

Employee Jobs by Type and Industry (EC01b)

Current baseline

In 2019, there were 462,000 employee jobs based in Leeds (excluding the self-employed).

TABLE 2: EMPLOYEE JOBS BASED IN LEEDS	
Year	Leeds Employee Jobs (Total)
2015	432,000
2016	433,000
2017	446,000
2018	461,000
2019	462,000

Trend data

Data for is employee jobs is available from 2015 onwards. This allows the short-term trends in Leeds to be identified and compared to the regional and national figures as shown in Table 3.

Trend summary	Leeds Employee Jobs change (No of jobs)	% change Leeds district ¹	% change Yorkshire & Humber	% change Great Britain	Overall Trend
Last year (current)	+ 1,000	+ 0.2%	+ 0.4%	+ 1.7%	N
Last 4 years (short term)	+ 20,000	+ 6.9%	+ 3.0%	+ 4.7%	+

In the year to 2019, employee jobs based in Leeds grew slightly but at a rate lower than the regional and national average. However, over the 4 year period assessed the rate of growth was significantly higher in Leeds. The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short term for which data is available.

Contextual data

Of the 462,000 employee jobs, 321,000 were full-time (69.5%) and 140,000 (30.3%) were part-time. There is a higher proportion of full-time employees in Leeds than the national and regional average.

	Leeds (Employee Jobs)	Leeds (%)	Yorkshire & Humber (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total Employee Jobs	462,000	-	-	-
Full-time	321,000	69.5	66.4	67.8
Part-time	140,000	30.3	33.6	32.2
Employee Jobs By Industry				
B : Mining And Quarrying	125	0.0	0.1	0.2
C : Manufacturing	28,000	6.1	11.4	8.0
D : Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	3,500	0.8	0.3	0.4
E : Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	3,500	0.8	0.7	0.7
F : Construction	22,000	4.8	5.4	4.9
G : Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	57,000	12.3	15.5	15.0
H : Transportation And Storage	20,000	4.3	5.1	4.9
I : Accommodation And Food Service Activities	26,000	5.6	6.5	7.7
J : Information And Communication	25,000	5.4	2.9	4.3
K : Financial And Insurance Activities	26,000	5.6	2.8	3.5
L : Real Estate Activities	7,000	1.5	1.3	1.7

¹ Sustainability score is against the regional and national average.

TABLE 4: EMPLOYEE JOBS BY TYPE AND INDUSTRY (2019)				
	Leeds (Employee Jobs)	Leeds (%)	Yorkshire & Humber (%)	Great Britain (%)
M : Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	49,000	10.6	6.9	8.8
N : Administrative And Support Service Activities	55,000	11.9	8.4	8.9
O : Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	17,000	3.7	4.4	4.4
P : Education	43,000	9.3	9.5	8.7
Q : Human Health And Social Work Activities	58,000	12.6	14.2	13.1
R : Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	12,000	2.6	2.3	2.5
S : Other Service Activities	10,000	2.2	2.1	2.0

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

Leeds has a diverse economy with large number of people employed across a range of economic sectors as Table 4 shows.

Compared to the national average, Leeds has a significantly higher proportion of employment in the following sectors:

- Administrative & support service activities +3.0%
- Financial & Insurance Activities +2.1%
- Professional, Scientific and technical activities +1.8%
- Information & Communication +1.1%

These sectors tend to be office-based and the relative concentration of these sectors in Leeds reflects the importance of Leeds city centre as an accessible location for office-based employment serving the wider city region.

Leeds has a significantly lower proportion of employment in the following sectors:

- Wholesale and Retail Trade; -2.7%
- Manufacturing -1.9%
- Accommodation & Food Service Activities -1.9%

It should be noted that whilst these sectors are relatively smaller within the Leeds economy than national one, they employ large numbers of people in Leeds (110,000 in total) and are major contributors to the local economy.

Employment Forecasts (future baseline)

The Leeds City Region Regional Econometric Model (REM) provides a forecast of the net change in jobs within Leeds over the next 15-20 years, including detailed forecasts for 38 economic sectors. The forecasts are updated twice a year and factor in wider macroeconomic forecasts for the national economy.

Within planning, REM forecasts provide a future baseline that can be used to identify requirements for new business floorspace, such as office or industrial space.

The December 2019 version of the REM forecast that full time equivalent (FTE) employment in Leeds would grow by 52,000 jobs or 13% between 2019 and 2036 from 399,000 to 451,000 jobs. The three largest growth sectors were forecast to be:

- Residential and social care – 8,400
- Professional Services – 7,700
- Health 6,100

There was forecast to be a small decline in net FTE jobs across some industrial sectors.

These forecasts represent the pre Covid-19 pandemic position and most sectors of the economy will have been impacted by lockdown measures taken to combat the pandemic since then. There is likely to have been significant volatility in economic forecasts over this period, particularly over the short term. The future baseline position provided by REM will be updated to reflect the latest position as the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report is prepared.

1.2 BUSINESS LAND AND PREMISES

This section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trend information relating to business (office, industrial, retail and other business uses) land and premises.

INDICATOR	EC02: CHANGE IN STOCK OF BUSINESS FLOORSPACE	
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure effects on the overall stock of business floorspace (office, industrial, retail and other business). This includes the net effect of gains through new development or losses through demolition or changes of use. This can be compared to national and regional average.	
Geographies	England; Y&H region; Leeds; MSOAs; LSOAs	
SA objectives	SA2	
How sustainability is measured	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total increase in stock of floorspace ▪ Change in floorspace better than national / regional average
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total decrease in stock of floorspace ▪ Change in floorspace worse than national / regional average
Source and details	Published by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) on GOV.UK. Datasets relating to non-domestic rating: stock of properties including business floorspace, 2020	
Website	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/non-domestic-rating-stock-of-properties-2020	
Updates	Published annually, last update July 2021 for 2019-20 based data	
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relies on data published by an external body and this being available in future ▪ Definition of uses 'office', 'industrial' and 'retail' may differ from those set out in the use classes order which are used for LCC monitoring of these sectors ▪ Wider economic trends will influence the demand for floorspace for specific economic sectors as well as local planning policies. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Better used for looking at longer term rather than comparing one year to the next where there may be significant variance. ▪ Doesn't provide an indication of the level of vacancy with the stock.
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EC02a: total business floorspace

Current Baseline (March 2020)

As of March 2020, Leeds was estimated to have an existing stock of 9.28m sqm of business floorspace made of offices (20% of total), industrial premises (54%); retail premises (15%) and other business premises (11%)². This represents 14% of the total office stock in the Yorkshire & Humber region.

Trend data

CHART 1

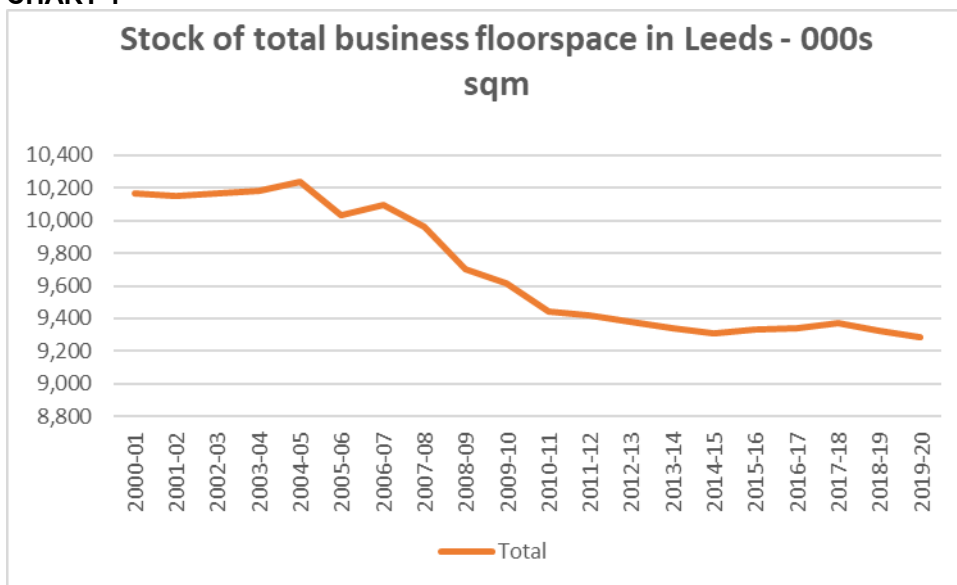


Chart 1 shows the long terms trend for the total stock of business floorspace in Leeds based on data available from the VOA which goes back to 2000/01. The overall stock of business floorspace has reduced over the last 20 year with most of the fall taken place in the period around and following the 2008-09 recession, with a marginal decline since 2012.

Table 5 shows that Leeds has underperformed the regional and national average for all the time periods measured. This reflects trends within the industrial sector which makes up the majority of the business floorspace in Leeds. The reasons for this are discussed in more detail in the industrial floorspace section.

² Includes assembly and leisure, health, education, hotels, residential and non-residential institution, transport and utilities

TABLE 5: CHANGE IN TOTAL BUSINESS FLOORSPACE					
Trend summary	Leeds Floorspace change (sqm)	% change Leeds district ³	% change Yorkshire & Humber	% change England	Overall Trend
Last year (current)	- 42,000	- 0.5%	+ 0.2%	+ 0.1%	-
Last 5 years (short term)	- 22,000	- 0.2%	+ 2.1%	+ 1.4%	-
Last 10 years (medium term)	- 332,000	- 3.5%	+ 0.9%	+ 1.1%	-
Last 15 years (long term)	- 747,000	- 9.3%	+ 0.4%	+ 0.6%	-

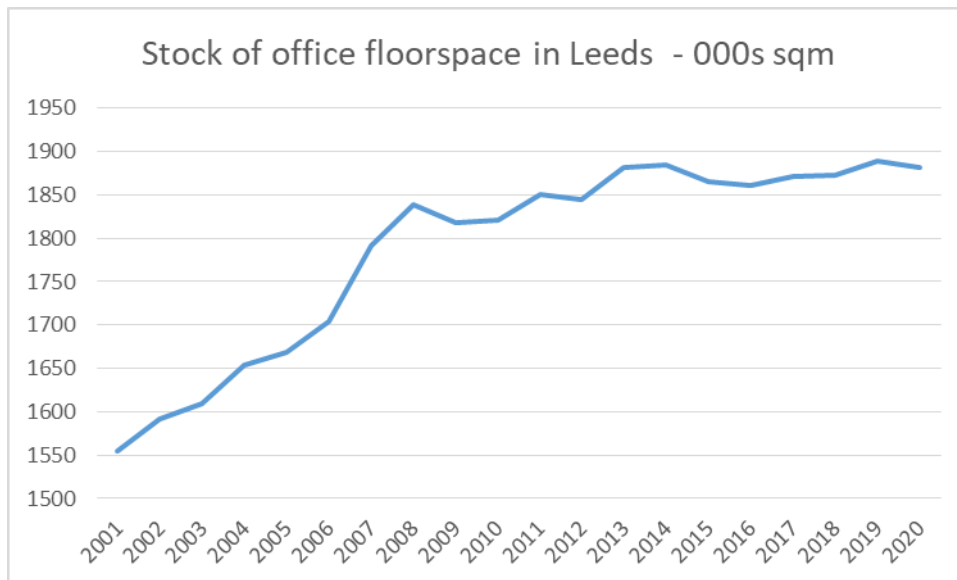
EC02b: office floorspace

Current Baseline (March 2020)

As of April 2020, Leeds was estimated to have an existing stock of 1,88m sqm of office floorspace. This represents 28% of the total office stock in the Yorkshire & Humber region compared to 14% for all business floorspace. This indicates the relative importance of the office sector in Leeds to the regional economy

Trend data

CHART 2



The stock of office floorspace has increased by more than 20% of the last 20 years with the greatest increase taking place over the 2000s decade and a more gradual increase since 2010.

³ Sustainability score is against the regional and national average.

TABLE 6: CHANGE IN TOTAL OFFICE FLOORSPACE					
Trend summary	Leeds Floorspace change (sqm)	% change Leeds district	% change Yorkshire & Humber	% change England	Overall Trend
Last year (current)	- 8,000	- 0.4%	- 1.5%	- 1.1%	N
Last 5 years (short term)	+15,000	+0.8%	- 3.6%	- 2.2%	+
Last 10 years (medium term)	+31,000	+3.3%	- 0.6%	+ 0.2%	+
Last 15 years (long term)	+212,000	+12.7%	+ 9.1%	+ 3.6%	+

Table 6 summarises the change in stock of office floorspace in Leeds over the last year and in the short, medium and long term and compares this to the regional and national average. The stock of office floorspace has grown over the short, medium and long term and performed better than both the national and regional average over these periods. There was a decrease of 9,000 sqm in the stock over the most recent year to 2020 although this was less than the percentage change in both the national and regional average. The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short, medium and long term against this indicator.

EC02c: Industrial floorspace

Current Baseline (March 2020)

As of April 2020, Leeds was estimated to have an existing stock of 5.01 million sqm of office floorspace. This represents 12% of the total industrial stock in the Yorkshire & Humber region.

Trend data

CHART 3

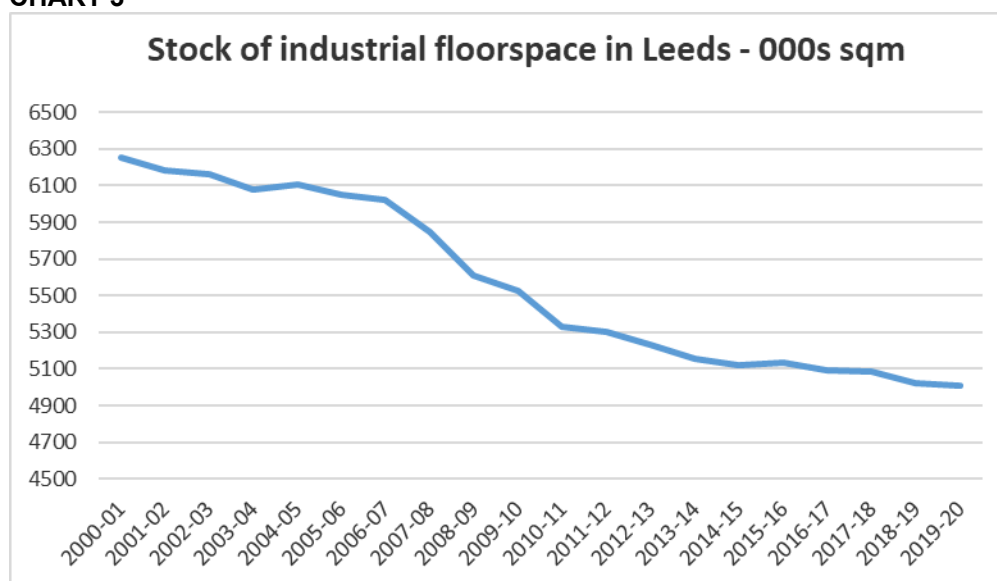


Chart 3 shows the overall stock industrial floorspace has reduced over the last 20 years with most significant fall taking place in the period around and following the 2008-09 recession, with a slower decline since 2012.

TABLE 7: CHANGE IN TOTAL INDUSTRIAL FLOORSPACE					
Trend summary	Leeds Floorspace change (sqm)	% change Leeds district	% change Yorkshire & Humber	% change England	Overall Trend
Last year (current)	- 18,000	- 0.4%	+ 0.6%	+ 0.4%	-
Last 5 years (short term)	- 118,000	- 2.3%	+ 2.8%	+ 2.1%	-
Last 10 years (medium term)	- 521,000	- 9.4%	- 0.3%	- 0.3%	-
Last 15 years (long term)	- 1,042,000	- 18.0%	- 2.1%	- 3.5%	-

Table 7 shows that Leeds has underperformed the regional and national average for all the time periods measured, significantly so over the medium and long term. The suggested reasons for this are set out below:

- A shift in the relative importance in the industrial sector to the Leeds economy compared to other economic sectors such as financial and professional services, retail and the digital, cultural, education and health sectors.
- The nature of the existing stock in Leeds in the 1990s/2000s with a significant proportion of older/redundant or vacant stock on the edges of the city centre and in the inner areas which has been redeveloped or converted for other uses, particularly residential uses. This has been a positive catalyst for regeneration and has promoted sustainable brownfield development across the city.

Nevertheless, the industrial and distribution remain key sectors of the Leeds economy and a continuation of the long-term decline in the stock may become a barrier to future growth. There will be a need to update evidence on the need for land in this sector to ensure that the quantity and quality of land available in Leeds is not constraining development on new premises in these sectors to meet demand. The overall trend is assessed to be **negative** over the short, medium and long term against this indicator.

EC02d: Retail floorspace

Current Baseline (March 2020)

As of April 2020, Leeds was estimated to have an existing stock of 1.41 million sqm of retail floorspace. This represents 14% of the total industrial stock in the Yorkshire & Humber region.

Trend data

CHART 4

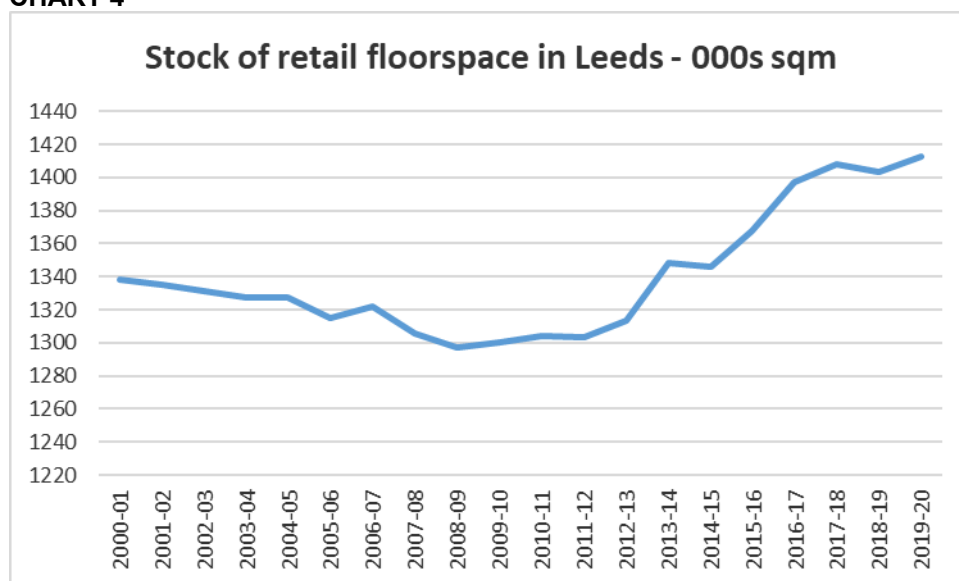


Chart 4 shows the overall stock industrial floorspace has increased over the last 10 years following a period of slight decline of the 2000s decade.

TABLE 8: CHANGE IN TOTAL RETAIL FLOORSPACE					
Trend summary	Leeds Floorspace change (sqm)	% change Leeds district	% change Yorkshire & Humber	% change England	Overall Trend
Last year (current)	+ 10,000	+ 0.7%	- 0.6%	- 0.3%	+
Last 5 years (short term)	+ 67,000	+ 5.0%	+ 2.8%	+ 0.9%	+
Last 10 years (medium term)	+ 113,000	+ 8.7%	- 0.3%	+ 4.0%	+
Last 15 years (long term)	+ 98,000	+ 6.5%	- 2.1%	+ 6.4%	+

Table 8 summarises the change in stock of retail floorspace in Leeds over the last year and in the short, medium and long term and compares this to the regional and national average. The stock of retail floorspace has grown over the short, medium and long term and performed better than both the national and regional average over these periods. The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short, medium and long term against this indicator.

INDICATOR	EC03: FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR BUSINESS USES
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure effects on the development of new floorspace across business sectors (office, industrial, retail and other sectors). This can be compared to earlier period for trend information and against any specific development requirements/target for business sectors set out in the Local Plan or other document.
Geographies	Leeds; defined smaller areas within Leeds as required
SA objectives	SA2

How sustainability is measured	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased amount of business floorspace developed compared to earlier period. ▪ Actual development meet or exceed targets for business floorspace developed.
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced business amount of business floorspace developed compared to earlier period. ▪ Actual development lower than target for business floorspace developed.
Source and details	Prepared by Leeds City Council, Strategic Planning service. Based on data from planning permissions, building control records and Non-Domestic Rate (NDR) records.	
Website	N/A (to be added when available)	
Updates	Prepared quarterly, last update for 2020 Q3 data.	
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not all changes of use between business sectors require planning permission such changes will not be identified in the data. ▪ Only monitors development providing at least an additional 500 sqm of floorspace so smaller development excluded. ▪ Doesn't monitor loss of business floorspace. ▪ Wider economic trends will influence the demand for floorspace for specific economic sectors as well as local planning policies. 	

EC03a: office floorspace

Current Baseline (March 2020)

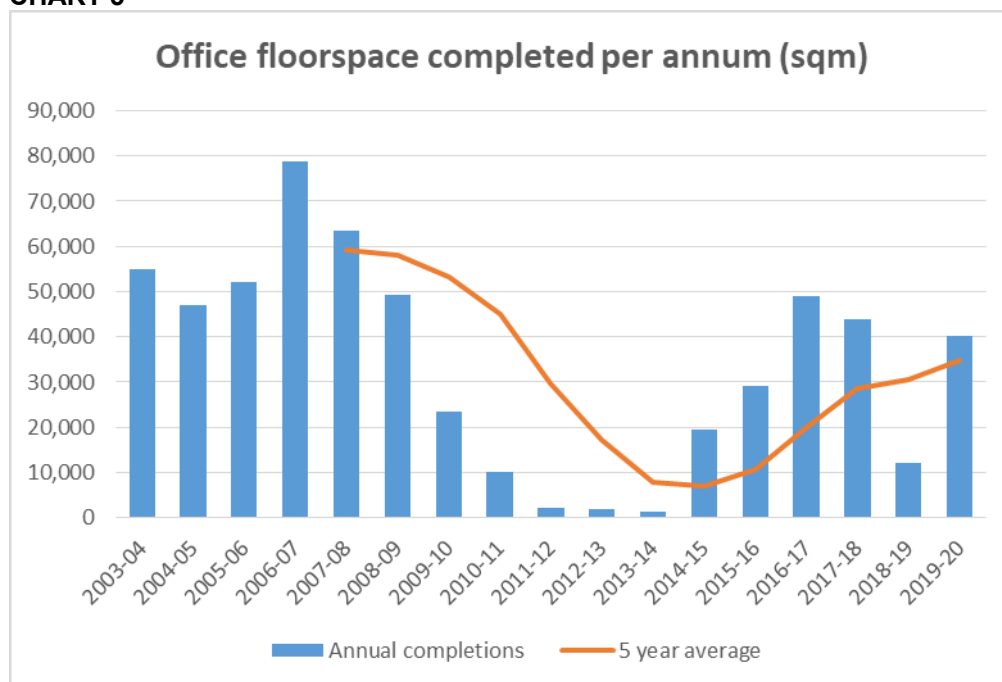
TABLE 9: OFFICE FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED IN LEEDS		
Office floorspace developed (Leeds district)	Land Area (ha)	Floorspace (sqm)
2015-16	2.92	29,188
2016-17	2.31	48,897
2017-18	1.46	43,866
2018-19	2.11	12,085
2019-20	3.69	40,101
TOTAL	12.49	174,137
Average	2.50	34,827

Table 9 shows the amount of land and floorspace developed for office use in the district over the 5 most recent years for which data is available. For comparison, the existing target for office development in **33,600 sqm** per annum⁴.

⁴ The target is implied from the demand assessment set out in the 2010 Employment Land Review which formed the evidence base. The Core Strategy floorspace requirement also allows for a margin of choice of sites.

Trend data

CHART 5



Data for office completions in Leeds is available from 2003-04 onwards. Chart 5 shows the long-term level of completions in the district. This shows the completions can vary considerably from year to year. The 5 year average is a more useful measure to smooth out this variation. This shows a distinct trend of high completions in the 2000s decade, a dramatic slow-down in the years following the 2008/09 recession and then a pick-up in activity in the last 6 years, albeit at a lower level than seen in the 2000s.

TABLE 10: CHANGE IN OFFICE FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED IN LEEDS					
Trend summary	Floorspace Developed average per annum (sqm)	Previous period average per annum (sqm)	% change from previous period	% above or below current target ⁵	Overall Trend
Last year 2019-20 (current)	40,100	12,100 (2018-19)	+ 331%	+ 19%	+
Last 5 years 2015-20 (short term)	34,800	3,800 (2010-15)	+ 826%	+ 4%	+
Last 10 years 2010-20 (medium term)	20,900	N/A	N/A	- 38%	-
Last 15 years 205-20 (long term)	31,700	N/A	N/A	- 6%	-

Table 10 summaries the short, medium and long-term trends for completions against earlier period and targets. Development has increased substantially in the last five years compared to the 5 years before that and has exceeded the target figure. Performance over the medium and long

⁵ Target is 33,600 sqm per annum.

terms has been below the target as a result of the very low level of completions in the period following 2008/09 recession.

The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short term and **negative** in the medium and long term against this indicator.

EC03b: industrial / Distribution floorspace

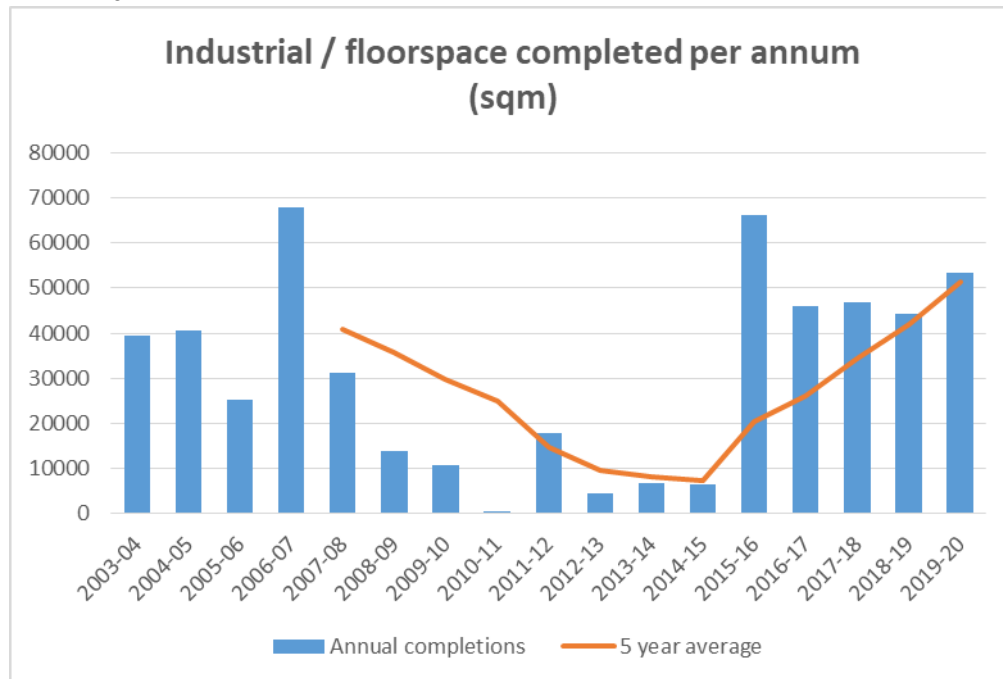
Current Baseline (March 2020)

Table 11 shows the amount of land and floorspace developed for industrial/distribution uses in the district over the 5 most recent year for which data is available. For comparison, the existing target for industrial/distribution development is 23.5 hectares or **88,000 sqm per annum**⁶.

TABLE 11: INDUSTRIAL / DISTRIBUTION FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED IN LEEDS		
Industry / distribution floorspace developed (Leeds district)	Land Area (ha)	Floorspace (sqm)
2015-16	19.94	62,228
2016-17	17.08	45,935
2017-18	21.24	46,720
2018-19	14.16	44,192
2019-20	15.94	53,475
TOTAL	88.36	252,550
Average	17.67	50,510

Trend data

CHART 6



⁶ The target is implied from the demand assessment set out in the 2010 Employment Land Review which formed the evidence base. The Core Strategy floorspace requirement also allows for a margin of choice of sites

Data for industrial/distribution completions in Leeds is available from 2003-04 onwards. Chart 6 shows the long-term level of completions in the district. This shows the completions can vary considerably from year to year. The 5 year average is a more useful measure to smooth out this variation. This shows a dramatic slow-down in the years following the 2008/09 recession compared to the earlier period. Completions did not pick-up until 2015 onwards when there was a substantial increase in completions which represents the highest consistent level of completion for the entire period.

TABLE 12: CHANGE IN INDUSTRIAL / DISTRIBUTION FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED					
Trend summary	Floorspace Developed average per annum (sqm)	Previous period average per annum (sqm)	% change from previous period	% of above or below current target⁷	Overall Trend
Last year 2019-20 (current)	53,500	44,192 (2018-19)	+ 21%	- 39%	N
Last 5 years 2015-20 (short term)	51,300	7,240 (2010-15)	+ 808%	- 42%	N
Last 10 years 2010-20 (medium term)	29,300	N/A	N/A	- 67%	-
Last 15 years 2005-20 (long term)	29,500	N/A	N/A	- 66%	-

Table 12 summaries the short, medium and long-term trends for completions against earlier period and targets. Development has increased substantially in the last five years compared to the 5 years before that but has not met the target levels. Performance over the medium and long term is even further below the target as a result of the very low level of completions in the period following 2008/09 recession. The overall trend is assessed to be **neutral** (a mix of positive and negative indicators) over the short term and **negative** in the medium and long term against this indicator.

1.3 EARNINGS

This section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trend information relating to average earnings of Leeds residents. This is an important indicator of the quality of jobs available to Leeds residents.

INDICATOR	EC04: GROSS WEEKLY PAY – FULL TIME WORKERS
Reason for selecting	To compare median gross weekly full-time pay in Leeds with the regional and national average.
Geographies	England; Y&H region; Leeds
SA objectives	SA1, SA7
How sustainability is measured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gross weekly full-time pay higher than national / regional average ▪ Gross weekly full-time pay increasing at a faster rate than the national / regional average

⁷ Current target based on Core Strategy requirement for 2012-2028 period, 88,000 sqm per annum.

	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross weekly full-time pay lower than national / regional average Gross weekly full-time pay increasing at a slower rate than the national / regional average
Source and details	Published by ONS on the NOMIS (official labour market statistics) website. Data available since 2002.	
Website	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/non-domestic-rating-stock-of-properties-2020	
Updates	Published annually through the annual survey of hours and earnings (ASHE)	
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relies on data published by an external body and this being available in future. May be variations in annual figures Doesn't provide information on disparities in incomes. 	

Current Baseline (2020)

The median gross weekly full-time pay of Leeds residents was £574.90. This was over 6% higher than the regional average but 2.1% lower than the national (GB) average. The gap between the Leeds average and national average narrowed in 2020 but has varied over the last five years. The average male weekly full-time pay was £603.80 and average female pay £544.30 (nearly 10% lower) – a disparity which is also reflected in the regional and national averages.

TABLE 13: MEDIAN GROSS WEEKLY PAY – FULL TIME WORKERS (£)					
Annual Full Time earnings (full time)	Leeds	Yorkshire & Humber	England	Leeds as % of regional average	Leeds as % of national average
2015	498.4	480.6	529.0	103.7%	94.2%
2016	527.9	498.3	540.9	105.9%	97.6%
2017	536.6	502.3	552.3	106.8%	97.2%
2018	545.5	520.4	570.5	104.8%	95.6%
2019	557.2	540.8	587.5	103.0%	94.8%
2020	574.9	540.4	587.1	106.4%	97.9%

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings

Trend data

TABLE 14: CHANGE IN MEDIAN GROSS WEEKLY PAY – FULL TIME WORKERS				
Trend summary	% change Leeds district	% change Yorkshire & Humber	% change Great Britain	Overall Trend
Last year (current)	+ 3.2%	- 0.1%	- 0.1%	+
Last 5 years (short term)	+ 15.3%	+ 12.4%	+ 11.0%	+
Last 10 years (medium term)	+ 22.2%	+ 16.8%	+ 17.0%	+
Last 15 years (long term)	+ 40.1%	+ 35.1%	+ 35.7%	+

The trend data shows that average pay growth in Leeds has consistently outperformed the regional and national average in the last 15 years. The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short, medium and long term against this indicator.

1.4 RETAIL AND CITY, TOWN & LOCAL CENTRES

Context

Leeds is the regional shopping centre for Yorkshire and the Humber with an estimated 1.9 million people living within a 30 minute drive of the City Centre and a total shopping catchment population of nearly 3.2 million people.

Key City Centre retail characteristics include:

- Seven indoor shopping centres
 - Merrion Centre
 - Trinity Leeds
 - St John’s Centre
 - The Core
 - Victoria Gate
 - The Light
- Kirkgate Market, a Grade 1 listed building dating from 1875 and the largest covered market in England.
- The Corn Exchange, a Grade 1 listed building converted for speciality shopping.
- 10,000 people working in retailing, with another 7,200 in bars and hotels.

Across the district Leeds has 60 identified town and local centres, which provide an essential local service provision. Centres such as Morley, Otley and Wetherby also provide services across a large hinterland which can go beyond the Leeds boundary. Smaller local centres provide a more localised function but are still essential for day-to-day services.

Whilst the majority of Leeds’ retail and service provision is located in-centre, Leeds does also have a number of out-of-centre facilities such as the White Rose Centre, Crown Point Retail Park and The Springs at Thorpe Park which opened in 2018.

Baseline data and indicators

INDICATOR	EC05: HEALTH OF CITY, TOWN AND LOCAL CENTRES	
Reason for selecting indicator	To provide an overall measure of the health of the city centre and each town and local centre in Leeds.	
Geographies	Leeds city centre and town and local centres	
SA objectives	SA2, SA5, SA7, SA15	
How sustainability is measured	+	Increase in floorspace; increase in footfall; lower % of vacancies; high diversity of uses; vibrant night-time economy; high accessibility by sustainable transport modes; high quality of environment; good range of community facilities; good overall health score
	-	Decrease in floorspace; reduction in footfall; higher % of vacancies; low diversity of uses; limited night-time economy; lower accessibility by

	sustainable transport modes; low quality of environment; smaller range of community facilities; low overall health score
Source and details	Indicator being developed. Based on desk top analysis and site visits undertaken by Leeds City Council
Website	To be published on the council's website when complete
Updates	Intention to update every two years
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Qualitative measures can be subjective making comparisons between centres more difficult. ▪ Not comparable with other areas outside Leeds,

The council is preparing to undertake a 'health check' for centres across the district. The intention is that this will provide a consistent basis for monitoring the health of centre over time and comparing the health of centres in Leeds with one another. The project will develop a range of indicators to measure the health of each centre. These will be a mix of quantitative and qualitative measures, including the following:

- Total floorspace in the centre (retail, leisure, office and other uses)
- Footfall (from automated pedestrian counts where available)
- % of vacant ground floor units
- Diversity of uses
- Night-time economy
- Accessibility by modes of travel
- Quality of the environment
- Community facility provision
- Overall health indicator

The first health check will be undertaken later in 2021 with the intention that this will be updated every two years. The results will be used to measure the effects of plans, policies and programme on the health of centres.

Current footfall data for Leeds City Centre shows that the pandemic has had a negative impact on the number of people visiting the City Centre, when compared to 2019 rates, as shown in chart 7.

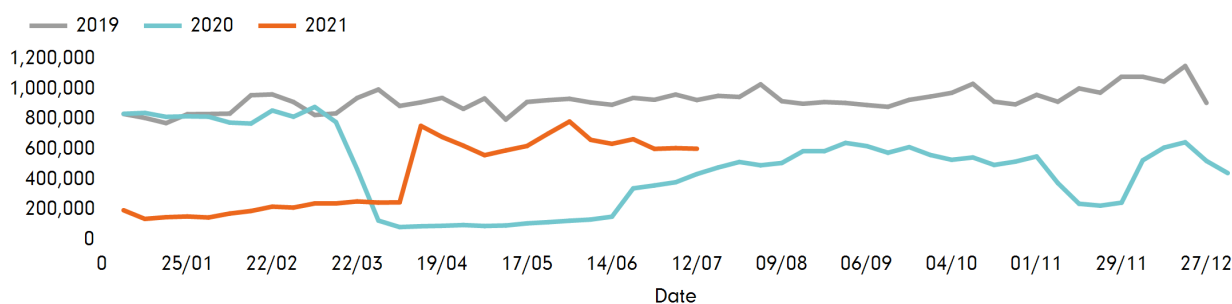


Chart 7: Footfall by week Leeds City Centre

1.5 TOURISM

Attractions and Visitors

Context

Leeds has a wide range of destinations, attractions and venues which attract a large number of day and staying visits from the UK and international visitors.

The city centre is a particular attraction. The leisure and tourism offer within the city centre includes: restaurants, bars and pubs, cafés, comedy clubs, music venues, theatres, art galleries and museums, casinos, cinemas, the 12,500 seater First Direct Arena, a range of temporary outdoor events, and fitness and sporting options.

Leeds has a number of visitor attractions including:

- Royal Armouries
- Thackrey Medical Museum
- City Art Gallery
- City Museum
- Kirkstall Abbey
- Discovery Centre
- Abbey House
- Armley Mills
- Lotherton Hall
- Temple Newsam House
- Thwaite Mills

Leeds is also home to two major international sports venues which attract visits to the city: Emerald Headingley Carnegie Stadium which hosts international cricket matches and is home the Yorkshire County Cricket Club, Leeds Rhinos (Rugby League) and Leeds Tykes (Rugby Union); and Elland Road, the home of Leeds United hosting Premier League football.

Baseline and indicators

INDICATOR	EC06: DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL VISITORS
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure effects on the tourism sector and visitor economy in Leeds, including business trips. This is measured by the number of staying visits and spending by domestic and international visitors.
Geographies	Leeds
SA objectives	SA2, SA5
How sustainability is measured	+ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in domestic staying visits, nights stayed and spend ▪ Increase in international staying visits
	- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decrease in domestic staying visits, nights stayed and spend ▪ Decrease in international staying visits
Source and details	Domestic visits: Great Britain Tourism Survey data from Visit Britain. Based on staying visits by Great Britain residents to local authorities International visits: Visit Britain town data, based on number of staying visits by international inbound visitor and includes a national rank for towns and cities
Website	Domestic visits: https://www.visitbritain.org/destination-specific-research International visits: https://www.visitbritain.org/town-data
Updates	Annual but delays for 2020 due to Covid-19 pandemic.
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Excludes day visits to Leeds which forms a significant component of the visitor economy. ▪ A three-year average is used to smooth out variability at local authority level but this means is relatively old for measuring current trends. ▪ The restrictions imposed during the Covid-19 pandemic will have a severe impact on data for at least the 2020 and 2021 period.

Current data (2017-19)

EC06a: Domestic staying visits and spend in Leeds (local authority area)

The Great Britain Tourism Survey collects data about overnight trips by residents of Great Britain to each local authority area. This includes all holiday trips, business trips and visits to friends and relatives. The data provides information about the total number of trips, the total nights stayed and the annual value of these trips.

The data is uses three-year averages to calculate the annual figures. The most recent data available is for the 2017-19 period. In Leeds there was an average of 1.5 million trips made each year with overnight stays, 3.28 million nights stayed and a total spend of £259m.

TABLE 14: STAYING VISITS TO LEEDS BY GREAT BRITAIN RESIDENTS (ANNUAL AVERAGE)

Year	Total Trips (thousands)	Total Nights (thousands)	Total spend (£m)
2007-09	1,396	2,766	222
2012-14	1,510	3,168	251
2013-15	1,547	3,632	254
2014-16	1,480	3,516	268
2015-17	1,555	3,695	294
2016-18	1,548	3,431	291
2017-19	1,504	3,277	259

Source: Great Britain Tourism Survey

EC06b: International staying visits to Leeds

Visit Britain compiles data for staying visits of overseas visitors to the UK by town and city. In 2019, Leeds had 338,000 staying visits and was the ranked the 13th most visited town/city in the country for overseas visitors.

TABLE 15: STAYING VISITS TO LEEDS BY INTERNATIONAL VISITOR

Year	No of International Visitors (thousands)	Leeds national rank for towns/cities
2004	190	17
2009	233	14
2014	369	11
2015	300	14
2016	338	14
2017	304	15
2018	352	13
2019	338	13

Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Trend data

Three of the above indicators have been chosen to measure recent trends for the visitor/tourist economy. These provides a mix of number of staying visits, nights stayed by domestic and international visitors and a comparator with other towns and cities in the UK.

TABLE 16: CHANGE IN STAYING VISITS TO LEEDS				
Trend summary	Change in Domestic nights stayed (000s)	Change in no. of international staying visits (000s)	Leeds National Rank amongst towns/cities for international visits	Overall Trend
Last year (current)	-154	-14	-	-
Last 5 years (short term)	+109	- 31	- 2	-
Last 10 years (medium term)	+511	+ 105	+ 1	+
Last 15 years (long term)	N/A	+ 148	+ 4	+

As Table 16 shows, the visitor economy has performed well against these indicators over the medium and long term with the number of domestic and international staying visits increasing and Leeds moving up the national rankings for international visits. The shorter terms trends are more variable and negative overall. However, some caution is necessary when comparing short term trends as the data has a significant amount of variability at the local authority level. In terms of international visits, the 5 year comparison is made against 2014 when Leeds hosted the Grand Depart of the Tour de France which will have significantly increased the number of international visitors and represents the year when Leeds has the best performance in the national rankings.

The overall trend is assessed to be **negative** over the short term and **positive** over the medium and long term against this indicator.

Visitor Accommodation

As of July 2021, Leeds has 71 hotels, 16 guest houses and 236 holiday lets according to business rates data.

The council is exploring whether an indicator can be developed based on this data that can be used to measure trends within the visiting accommodation sector. The data on holiday lets in particular is inconsistent because there is sometimes only one record for the whole property and sometimes a record for each unit within the property which makes it difficult to make meaningful comparisons.

INDICATOR	EC07: VISITOR ACCOMMODATION
Reason for selecting	To be developed

1.6 Natural Resources, Minerals and Quarries

Context

Building stone, crushed rock aggregate, sand and gravel, brick clay and coal have traditionally been produced in Leeds.

There are currently no coal working sites except where coal is removed from development sites. Sand and gravel working ceased in 2013 with no indication of whether there will be new sites. The other minerals are worked at 8 sites. One brickworks is in production with another mothballed.

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

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

A policy in the Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan encourages the removal of coal from development sites and there are signs this will prove effective in avoiding the sterilisation of some shallow coal. However, as a climate unfriendly fossil fuel the medium-term prospect is that coal extraction will cease except where required to secure ground stabilisation.

Aggregate requirements

The Leeds Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan sets requirements for aggregates production in Leeds. These are:

- Sand and gravel – 146,000 tonnes
- Crushed rock – 440,000 tonnes

Current baseline (2019)

Aggregate Production

INDICATOR: EC08: AGGREGATE PRODUCTION (DETAILS TO BE ADDED)

TABLE 17: AGGREGATE REQUIREMENTS AND PRODUCTION			
Aggregate	Requirement (tonnes)	Production (2018) (tonnes)	Difference
Sand and gravel	146,000	0	-146,000
Crushed rock	440,000	446,431	+4,631

Table 17 shows that in 2018, Leeds met its requirement for producing Crushed rock but failed to meet the requirement for sand and gravel production

Aggregate landbanks

INDICATOR: EC09: AGGREGATE LANDBANK (DETAILS TO BE ADDED)

The National Planning Policy Framework (para 207) includes a minimum landbank requirement for both crushed rock and sand and gravel of 10 years of sales. The West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment 2019 indicates a generally upwards trend of Crushed Rock Aggregate Landbank and generally downwards trend of the Sand and Gravel Landbank as Table 18 shows. Leeds intends to address the shortage in supply of sand and gravel by importing marine aggregate.

Aggregate	Reserve	Annual Sales Average 2009-2018	25% Uplifted Aggregate Apportionment	Landbank
Sand and Gravel	570,000	90,000	110,000	5 years and 2 months
Crushed Rock	40,780,000	870,000	1,090,000	37 years and 5 months

The Sand and Gravel landbank of 5 Years and 2 Months is below the minimum landbank requirement, indicating that the release of additional reserves is required. Sand and gravel reserves and extraction rates in West Yorkshire remain very low. The vast majority of the sand and gravel which is consumed within West Yorkshire is sourced from neighbouring mineral planning authorities, primarily North Yorkshire.

The crushed rock aggregate landbank of 37 Years and 5 Months is significantly greater than minimum level required by the NPPF. However, crushed rock reserves remain below pre-recession levels and should not therefore necessarily be seen as excessive or problematic, particularly in light of West Yorkshire's dependence upon neighbouring regions for the supply of higher specification crushed rock aggregates.

1.7 DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY

Leeds City Region is promoting the spread of superfast broadband across the area. An open market review survey of providers undertaken in 2016 by Regeneris showed that almost all of Leeds (97%) is covered by superfast broadband.

The National Infrastructure Strategy (NIS) (November 2020), sets out a plan for long-term investment in the UK's infrastructure. The government is working with industry to target a minimum of 85% gigabit capable coverage by 2025, but will seek to accelerate roll-out further to get as close to 100% as possible.

The council is exploring whether an appropriate indicator can be developed to measure progress against this national objective, for example relating to percentage of homes with gigabit broadband. Digital connectivity is proposed to be within the scope of the Local Plan Update and the council is seeking views in relation to the topic as part of the Scoping Consultation.

INDICATOR	EC10: DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY
Reason for selecting	To be developed

2. SOCIAL PROFILE

2.1 POPULATION AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

This section sets about information about the population of Leeds and its key characteristics in terms of the age profile and ethnic makeup. These population datasets provide important context and feed into the evidence base for planning policies, allocation and designations, including those relating to the following examples:

- Housing needs
- Specialist housing needs for older people
- Jobs and business floorspace forecasts
- Education and health services and other social infrastructure requirements
- Open space requirements
- Transport and physical infrastructure provision
- Minerals and waste requirements

Total Population

At the 2011 Census the resident population of Leeds was 751,485. As Table 19 shows the population has increased year on year since the last census and was estimated as 798,786 in 2020, a 6.3% increase since the last Census. A new Census was undertaken in 2021 which will provide an accurate update to the baseline position from which population estimates are made.

TABLE 19: LEEDS POPULATION ESTIMATES		
Year	Population	% increase since 2011 census
2011 (Census)	751,485	-
2012	757,566	0.8%
2013	760,894	1.3%
2014	765,430	1.9%
2015	773,213	2.9%
2016	781,087	3.9%
2017	784,846	4.4%
2018	789,194	5.0%
2019	793,139	5.5%
2020	798,786	6.3%

Source: Census 2011 & ONS Mid-Year estimates

Age distribution

Table 20 shows that age distribution of the Leeds population from the 2020 mid-year population estimates. Leeds has a higher proportion of young adults aged 20-29 than the national average reflecting the large number of students studying in the city and graduate employment opportunities available.

The proportion of residents over 65 is 15.4% of the total population which is lower than the English average of 18.5%. The number of residents aged over 85 continues to grow, representing 2% of the total population (compared to a national average of 2.5%).

TABLE 20: LEEDS POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE (2020) (NUMBERS IN 5 YEAR BANDS)

Age band	Number	% of total population
0 - 4 years	48,733	6.1%
5 - 9 years	50,607	6.3%
10 - 14 years	46,753	5.9%
15 - 19 years	48,187	6.0%
20 - 24 years	79,880	10.0%
25 - 29 years	69,664	8.7%
30 - 34 years	54,378	6.8%
35 - 39 years	52,024	6.5%
40 - 44 years	46,160	5.8%
45 - 49 years	46,317	5.8%
50 - 54 years	47,988	6.0%
55 - 59 years	45,933	5.8%
60 - 64 years	38,378	4.8%
65 - 69 years	33,075	4.1%
70 - 74 years	33,455	4.2%
75 - 79 years	23,032	2.9%
80 - 84 years	17,942	2.2%
85 years and over	16,280	2.0%
Total:	798,786	

Ethnicity

The following table sourced from the 2011 Census shows that Leeds has an ethnically diverse population. The regional and national profiles for ethnicity have been included for comparison.

TABLE 21: ETHNIC MAKEUP OF LEEDS (CENSUS 2011)

Ethnicity	Number	Leeds %	Yorkshire and The Humber (%)	England (%)
White – British	609,714	81.1	85.8	79.8
White - Irish	7,031	0.9	0.5	1
Gypsy	687	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other White	22,055	2.9	2.5	4.6
White and Black Caribbean	8,813	1.2	0.6	0.8
White and Black African	2,493	0.3	0.2	0.3
White and Asian	4,906	0.7	0.5	0.6
Other Mixed	3,420	0.5	0.3	0.5

TABLE 21: ETHNIC MAKEUP OF LEEDS (CENSUS 2011)				
Ethnicity	Number	Leeds %	Yorkshire and The Humber (%)	England (%)
Indian	16,130	2.1	1.3	2.6
Pakistani	22,492	3	4.3	2.1
Bangladeshi	4,432	0.6	0.4	0.8
Chinese	5,933	0.8	0.5	0.7
Other Asian	9,256	1.2	0.8	1.5
Black African	14,894	2	0.9	1.8
Black Caribbean	6,728	0.9	0.4	1.1
Other Black	4,271	0.6	0.2	0.5
Arab	3,791	0.5	0.4	0.4
Any other ethnic groups	4,439	0.6	0.4	0.6

2.2 HOUSING LAND SUPPLY AND DELIVERY

The section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trend information relating to the supply and delivery of new housing across Leeds.

PERFORMANCE OF HOUSING APPROVALS AND COMPLETIONS (SP01)

INDICATOR	SC01: HOUSING APPROVALS AND COMPLETIONS	
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure effects on the overall stock of housing (including affordable and specialist housing). This includes the net effect of gains through new development or losses through demolition or changes of use. This can be compared to national and regional averages.	
Geographies	England; Y&H region; Leeds; Settlement Hierarchy; HMCAs	
SA objectives	SA2, SA6	
How sustainability is measured	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delivery meets housing requirement ▪ Delivery meets affordable housing target ▪ Delivery meets locational targets ▪ Delivery meets size and type targets
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delivery lower than housing requirement ▪ Delivery lower than with affordable housing targets ▪ Delivery lower than locational targets ▪ Delivery lower than size and type targets
Source and details	The information is extracted from as many different data sources as possible. This includes LCC Building Control commencements/completions from the CAPS database, National House Building Council (NHBC) commencement/completion reports, other private inspector completions from Valuation Office Agency	

	(VOA) information and council tax information.
Website	https://datamillnorth.org/dataset/housing-land-supply-in-leeds
Updates	Supply data published quarterly on the open data platform Data Mill North. All information published annually as part of Authority Monitoring Report – last update 2020 with base date of 1 April 2020.
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relies on data published by an external bodies (NHBC & VOA) and this being available in future ▪ The scope and coverage of housing projects varies, which means that data are not available on a consistent basis throughout the life of a plan. ▪ Wider economic trends and unexpected events will influence the delivery of housing. ▪ Better used for looking at longer term rather than comparing one year to the next where there may be significant variance.

The housing requirement from Leeds since 2017/18 is set out in the Core Strategy (as amended) as summarised below.

TABLE 22: CORE STRATEGY (AS AMENDED) NET HOUSING REQUIREMENT

Period	Start of period	End of period	Total housing required
Plan period	1st April 2017	31st March 2033	51,952

TABLE 23: CORE STRATEGY (AS AMENDED) NET ANNUAL HOUSING REQUIREMENT

Year	Net annual requirement
2017/18 to 2032/33	3,247

New Housing Completions by Type (SC02a)

In total, 23,064 new homes have been delivered between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2020.

TABLE 24: NEW HOUSING COMPLETIONS BY TYPE

Year	Core Strategy Policy SP6	Type			Demolitions	Total
		New and net converted units	Empty homes	Older persons housing (C2)		
2012/13	3,660	1,650	149	29	27	1,801
2013/14	3,660	2,235	880	86	6	3,195
2014/15	3,660	2,076	215	32	97	2,226
2015/16	3,660	2,516	755	67	42	3,296
2016/17	3,660	2,878	437	45	54	3,306
2017/18	3,247	2,289	-18	68	6	2,333

TABLE 24: NEW HOUSING COMPLETIONS BY TYPE						
Year	Core Strategy Policy SP6	Type			Demolitions	Total
		New and net converted units	Empty homes	Older persons housing (C2)		
2018/19	3,247	3,430	0	94	3	3,521
2019/20	3,247	3,333	0	58	5	3,386
Total	28,041	20,407	2,418	479	240	23,064

As shown in Table 27, the balance of performance at April 2020 against Core Strategy (as amended) 1 April 2017 baseline is **-501** having seen one year in deficit and two years in surplus.

TABLE 27 ⁸ : NET HOUSING COMPLETIONS OVER CORE STRATEGY PLAN PERIOD							
Year	Core Strategy Policy SP6	Type			Demolitions	Total	Under delivery
		New and net converted units	Empty homes	Older persons housing (C2)			
2017/18	3,247	2,289	-18	68	6	2,333	-914
2018/19	3,247	3,430	0	94	3	3,521	274
2019/20	3,247	3,333	0	58	5	3,386	139
Total	9,741	9,052	-18	220	14	9,240	-501

Housing Stock by Type

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

TABLE 28: HOUSING STOCK BY TYPE				
House type	Leeds		England	
	Number	%	Number	%
Whole house or bungalow	259,844	78	17,847,916	78
Detached	48,361	15	5,128,552	22
Semi-detached	122,757	37	7,076,395	31
Terraced (including end terrace)	88,726	27	5,642,969	25
Flat, maisonette or apartment	72,449	22	5,196,181	23
Purpose built block of flats or tenement	59,519	18	3,854,451	17
Part of a converted or shared house (inc bedsits)	10,175	3	984,284	4
In commercial building	2,755	1	257,218	1
Caravan, mobile or temporary structure	381	0	100,228	0

Source: Census Table KS401

⁸ Tables 25 & 26 deleted from final version.

Housing Stock by Bedrooms

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

TABLE 29: HOUSING STOCK BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS				
Dwellings by bedrooms	Leeds		England	
	Number	%	Number	%
0 Bedrooms	736	0	54,938	0
1 Bedroom	39,752	12	2,593,893	12
2 Bedrooms	97,037	30	6,145,083	28
3 Bedrooms	125,874	39	9,088,213	41
4 Bedrooms	42,990	13	3,166,531	14
5 or More Bedrooms	14,207	4	1,014,710	5

Source: Census Table KS411

Housing Delivery by Type and Size (SL01b)

Following a resurgence of the city centre, 2019/20 has seen the continued dominance of flats and apartment building, even greater than in previous years. It saw a decrease in terrace and detached properties and in semi-detached properties.

The number of bedrooms in new dwellings provides an indication of the size and type of dwelling developed. This information is important to ensure that the appropriate housing mix is being developed. In 2019/20, 1 bedroomed units represented the largest share of completions nevertheless, over a quarter of all completions were 4+ bedroomed properties and 3 bedroomed were just less than a quarter. These figures are in line with Core Strategy Policy H4 target splits which are highest for 2 and 3 bedroomed properties however the actual delivery of 2 and 3 bedroomed units was below the target.

TABLE 30: COMPLETIONS BY HOUSE TYPE (2019/20)					
Year	Flats and maisonettes	Housing units (includes bungalows)			Total
		Terrace	Semi Detached	Detached	
2019/20	1,862	668	443	360	3,333
%	56%	20%	13%	11%	100%

TABLE 31: COMPLETIONS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (2019/20)					
Type	1	2	3	4+	Total
Flats/Maisonettes	839	963	44	16	1,862
Houses/Bungalows	8	126	783	554	1,471
Total	847	1,089	827	570	3,333
%	25.4%	32.7%	24.8%	17.1%	100.0%

TABLE 32: ANNUAL COMPLETIONS BY HOUSE TYPE (2017-20)					
Year	Flats and maisonettes	Housing units (includes bungalows)			Total
		Terrace	Semi Detached	Detached	
2017-18	1,050	502	326	411	2,289
2018-19	1,813	633	527	457	3,430
2019-20	1,862	668	443	360	3,333
Average	1,575	601	432	409	3,017

Tenure Mix

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

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

Source: Census Table KS402

Affordability by HMCA/Type/New/SH

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

TABLE 34: AVERAGE SALES PRICE OF EXISTING HOUSES BY HMCA (2019)						
HMCA Old Sales (£)	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat/maais	Overall average	Total Sales
Aireborough	£485,580	£263,878	£240,366	£143,660	£296,598	398
City Centre				£167,768	£167,768	151
East Leeds	£273,793	£180,737	£142,892	£165,042	£179,077	667
Inner Area	£258,150	£166,350	£125,429	£135,456	£145,973	1133
North Leeds	£418,792	£277,674	£223,232	£147,685	£265,322	1611
Outer North East	£467,513	£268,713	£251,650	£202,557	£339,284	607
Outer North West	£476,949	£300,285	£227,820	£192,560	£329,894	288
Outer South	£285,890	£189,464	£145,232	£133,200	£192,640	344
Outer South East	£291,634	£177,049	£139,208	£100,468	£185,032	581
Outer South West	£262,041	£157,018	£123,290	£108,285	£155,797	1333
Outer West	£287,416	£174,701	£146,482	£107,601	£168,610	1419
Leeds	£367,744	£209,097	£155,721	£144,363	£208,311	8532

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

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

TABLE 35: AVERAGE SALES PRICE OF NEW BUILD HOUSES BY HMCA (2019)

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

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

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

TABLE 36: AVERAGE SALES PRICE OF ALL HOUSES BY HMCA (2019)

HMCA All Sales (£)	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat/maais	Overall average	Total Sales
Aireborough	£488,145	£265,342	£240,366	£166,060	£302,686	414
City Centre				£171,355	£171,355	159
East Leeds	£286,923	£180,055	£142,892	£164,649	£182,523	746
Inner Area	£279,448	£173,905	£133,231	£147,322	£158,805	1360
North Leeds	£421,114	£279,060	£227,179	£158,107	£269,057	1717
Outer North East	£475,417	£272,573	£261,679	£203,335	£350,825	705
Outer North West	£489,321	£300,281	£227,820	£192,560	£345,014	311
Outer South	£293,697	£195,760	£150,635	£133,200	£201,226	382
Outer South East	£292,760	£184,451	£145,077	£100,468	£196,561	668
Outer South West	£264,354	£159,522	£125,516	£111,941	£160,549	1452
Outer West	£293,809	£177,224	£150,247	£112,092	£172,466	1486
Leeds Total	£371,071	£210,299	£160,031	£151,576	£214,773	9400

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

Affordable Housing Delivery

TABLE 37: AFFORDABLE COMPLETIONS BY DELIVERY VEHICLES

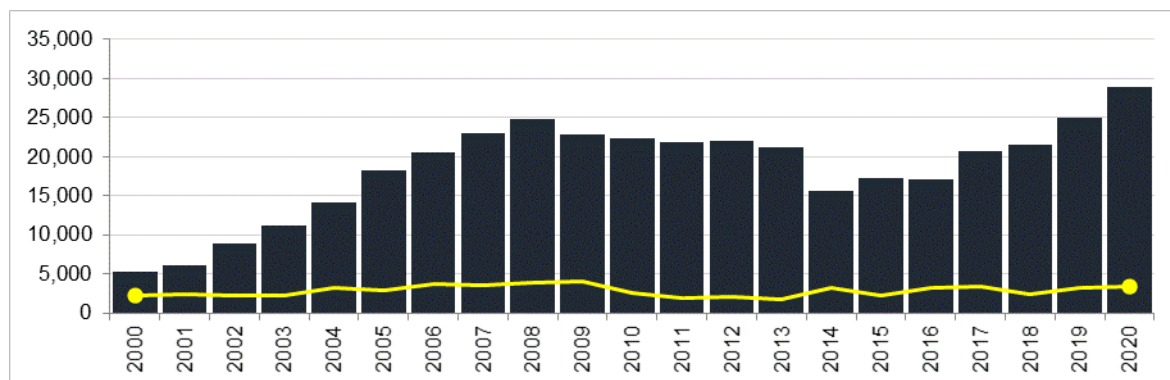
Period	Section 106	Grant assisted	LCC Programme & Non-assisted	Total
2012/13	72	119	14	205
2013/14	109	175	45	329
2014/15	79	288	88	455
2015/16	129	78	249	456
2016/17	112	302	143	557
2017/18	88	130	20	238
2018/19	169	117	147	433
2019/20	166	203	70	439

New Housing Permissions by Type/HMCA

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

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

CHART 7A: STOCKS OF PLANNING PERMISSIONS AND COMPLETIONS 2000 TO 2020



Housing Delivery by HMCA

Core Strategy Policy SP7 also sets out an indicative distribution of housing land and allocations across the eleven Housing Market Characteristic Area. The table below illustrates the level of delivery in each HMCA and enables comparisons to be made between indicative targets and actual change. It should be noted that there is not an expectation that the distribution of housing completions keep pace year on year. Some areas because of particular active development may meet or exceed their indicative target earlier in the plan period than others.

TABLE 38: NET ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS BY HOUSING MARKET CHARACTERISTIC AREA (EXC. EMPTY HOMES) 2019/20

Location	Total housing gain (gross)	Demolished and/or lost units	Total change (net)	% of Total change (net)	Indicative target %
Aireborough	71	0	71	2%	3%
City Centre	1410	0	1410	42%	16%
East Leeds	200	0	200	6%	17%
Inner Area	303	0	303	9%	15%
North Leeds	297	1	296	9%	9%
Outer North East	222	1	221	7%	8%
Outer North West	127	0	127	4%	3%
Outer South	52	0	52	2%	4%
Outer South East	181	1	180	5%	7%
Outer South West	268	2	266	8%	11%
Outer West	202	0	202	6%	7%
Total	3,333	5	3,328	100%	100%

Housing Delivery by Settlement Hierarchy

Core Strategy Policy SP7 sets out an indicative strategy for the location and distribution of housing land and allocations and therefore the primary locations of new housing development, excluding windfall. In 2019/20, the majority of housing delivery was in the Main Urban Area, the City Centre and major settlements, in line with Core Strategy Policies SP1 and SP7. Nevertheless, the distribution has changed slightly with a small reduction in proportion of housing development in these key locations and smaller settlements and a slight increase in the proportion outside the hierarchy. This means development in the Main Urban Area, the City Centre, major settlements and smaller settlements was below the targets in Policy SP7 whereas development in villages/rural areas/outside the hierarchy (20%) was considerably higher than the 2% target.

TABLE 39: NET ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS BY LOCATION WITHIN THE SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY (2019/20)

Location	Total housing gain (gross)	Demolished and/or lost units	Total change (net)	% of Total change (net)
Main Urban Area	855	0	855	30%
City Centre	1,414	0	1,414	49%
Major Settlements	397	0	397	14%
Garforth	75	0	75	3%
Guiseley/Yeadon/Rawdon	38	0	38	1%
Morley	99	0	99	3%
Otley	127	0	127	4%
Rothwell	2	0	2	0%
Wetherby	56	0	56	2%
Smaller Settlements	94	5	89	3%
Villages/Rural/Outside Hierarchy	573	0	573	20%
Total	3,333	5	3,328	100%

2.3 OLDER PERSONS ACCOMMODATION

Context

The number of older people as a proportion of the population is increasing and placing additional demands for services. It is important that the provision of specific older persons housing provision is monitored so it can understand whether new homes are meeting their needs e.g. the right type and are sufficiently adaptable.

There are two types of accommodation that are designed specifically for older persons. Use Class C2 schemes, which includes residential accommodation with care and C3 dwellings adapted to use for older persons such as sheltered housing.

INDICATOR	SC02: OLDER PERSONS ACCOMMODATION (C2 CARE HOMES)	
Reason for selecting	To measure effects delivery of specialist accommodation meeting the needs of older persons	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA6, SA7	
How sustainability is measured	+	Increase in delivery of C2 (care homes) using 5 year average
	-	Decrease in delivery of C2 (care homes) using 5 year average
Source and details	The information is extracted from as many different data sources as possible. This includes LCC Building Control commencements/completions from the CAPS database, National House Building Council (NHBC) commencement/completion reports, other private inspector completions from Valuation Office Agency (VOA) information and council tax information.	
Website	Indicator 11 in: https://www.leeds.gov.uk/docs/Authority%20Monitoring%20Report%202018-19.pdf	
Updates	Annually	

Current baseline (2019/20)

There are only a few C2 care homes built each year in Leeds. This makes it difficult to makes meaningful comparison of trends. 58 units (beds) were delivered in 2019/20 in two schemes. The rolling five-year trend provides a more useful measure. This has averaged 91 units per annum over the most recent 5 year period.

TABLE 40: TOTAL NUMBER OF C2 HOUSING UNITS DELIVERED PER ANNUM		
Year	No of C2 units	Rolling 5 year average
2012/13	58	-
2013/14	172	-
2014/15	64	-
2015/16	134	-
2016/17	0	85.6
2017/18	74	88.8
2018/19	188	92.0

TABLE 40: TOTAL NUMBER OF C2 HOUSING UNITS DELIVERED PER ANNUM		
Year	No of C2 units	Rolling 5 year average
2019/20	58	90.8

Trends

Insufficient data is available to assess trends meaningfully. The five-year average for completions fell very marginally in the most recent year.

2.4 Education, Skills and Training

Context

Schools

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

Post-16 learning

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

University of Leeds

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

Leeds Beckett University

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

Leeds Trinity University

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

INDICATOR	SC03: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT & ATTENDANCE	
Reason for selecting	To measure effects on educational attainment in Leeds schools and attendance of 16-18 in education, employment or training.	
Geographies	Leeds, England	
SA objectives	SA7	
How sustainability is measured	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Educational attainment improving at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4. ▪ Educational attainment better than national average at KS2 and KS4 ▪ Reduction in proportion of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) in Leeds
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Educational attainment getting worse at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4. ▪ Educational attainment lower than national average at KS2 and KS4. ▪ Increase in proportion of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) in Leeds
Source and details	Data is provided by the DfE and Leeds City Council. Information relates to 2017/18.	
Website	https://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/children-and-young-people/	
Updates	Annually.	
Limitations	Further work required to bring data up to date.	

Educational Attainment

Current baseline (2017/18)

Key Stage 2: In 2017/18, 61% of pupils in Leeds schools were meeting the expected standard at Key Stage Two. This compares to the England average of 65%⁹.

Key Stage 4: In 2017/18, 40.9% of pupils in Leeds schools achieved a strong pass in English and Maths GCSEs (2017-18). This compares to the England average of 43.5%¹⁰.

The datasets will be updated to add more recent information. This should allow analysis of trends to be undertaken.

Educational / Training Attendance

Current baseline (2018)

⁹ Pupils are meeting the expected standard at Key Stage 2 if they achieve a scaled score of 100 or more in their reading and maths tests, and their teacher assesses them as 'working at the expected standard' or better in writing.

¹⁰ This tells you the percentage of pupils who achieved grade 5 or above (a strong pass) in the 2017 reformed English and maths GCSEs.

Proportion of 16-18 years old not in education, employment or training (NEET): As of January 2018, 6.7% of 16-18 year olds in Leeds were classified as NEET.

The dataset will be updated, if available, to allow analysis of trends to be undertaken.

2.5 CRIME

This section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trends and contextual information relating to crime levels in Leeds.

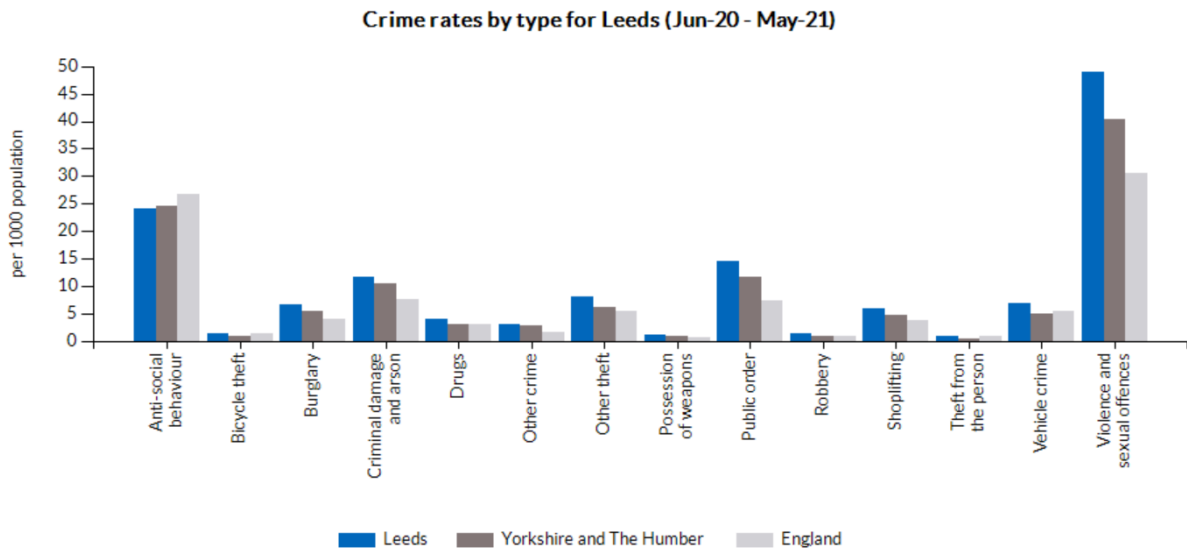
INDICATOR	SC04: CRIME RATES	
Reason for selecting	To measure effects on crime levels in Leeds.	
Geographies	Leeds, Regional, England	
SA objectives	SA3, SA4, SA7	
How sustainability is measured	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total number of crimes falling ▪ Total crime rate per 1000 population falling ▪ Total crime rate lower than the regional and national average
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total number of crimes increasing ▪ Total crime rate per 1000 population increasing ▪ Total crime rate higher than the regional and national average
Source and details	From data.police.uk and published on the Leeds Observatory.	
Website	https://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/crime-and-community-safety/	
Updates	Regularly	
Limitations	Link to planning outcomes is indirect and very difficult to measure.	

Current baseline (2021)

There were 90.854 crime cases in Leeds during the most recent 12 month period (June 2020 to May 2021). This represented a crime rates of 114.6 crime cases per 1000 population. This was higher than the Yorkshire and Humber (92.8) and England (72.7) averages.

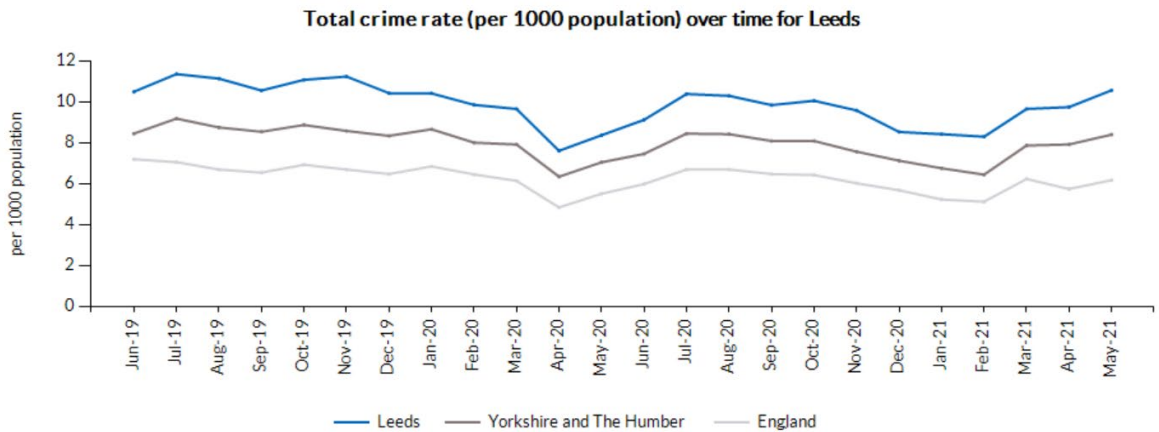
Crime rates by type are summarised in Chart 8 below:

CHART 8



Trends

CHART 9



Source: data.police.uk *

Chart 9 below shows recent trends in the total crime rate. There is no clear trend other than reduced crime rate during the Covid-19 related lockdowns in Spring 2020 and Winter 2020-21. The trend is Leeds broadly reflects the regional and national picture

2.6 HEALTH

This section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trends relating to health in Leeds.

INDICATOR	SC05: PUBLIC HEALTH	
Reason for selecting	To measure effects on public health in Leeds. Public Health England data provides a detailed analysis of health at the local authority which can be	
Geographies	Leeds, Regional, England	
SA objectives	SA3, SA7	
How sustainability is measured	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased life expectancy and reduced mortality rates ▪ Reduction in injuries and ill health rates ▪ Reduction in behavioural risk ▪ Improved child health ▪ Reduction in health inequalities
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced life expectancy and increased mortality rates ▪ Increase in injuries and ill health rates ▪ Increase in behavioural risk ▪ Reduced child health ▪ Increase in health inequalities
Source and details	Public Health England: Local Authority Health Profiles	
Website	Local Authority Health Profiles - PHE	
Updates	Annually	
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relies on data collected from external body being published consistently in future. • Link to planning outcomes is indirect and very difficult to measure. 	

Current data and trends (2018/9)

Public Health England publish regular Local Authority Health Profiles to help aid decision making understanding of the health of local communities. This can be used to illustrate trends in public health in Leeds across a range of health indicators and compare to regional and national benchmarks.

The 2019 health profile for Leeds included the following key indicators:

Life expectancy and causes of death

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
1 Life expectancy at birth (male)	All ages	2016 - 18	n/a	78.3	78.7	79.6	↑
2 Life expectancy at birth (female)	All ages	2016 - 18	n/a	82.1	82.4	83.2	↑
3 Under 75 mortality rate from all causes	<75 yrs	2016 - 18	6792	380.6	363.2	330.5	↑
4 Mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	<75 yrs	2016 - 18	1513	86.3	82.0	71.7	↓
5 Mortality rate from cancer	<75 yrs	2016 - 18	2569	147.5	141.2	132.3	↓
6 Suicide rate	10+ yrs	2016 - 18	225	10.9	10.7	9.64	↓

Injuries and ill health

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
7 Killed and seriously injured (KSI) rate on England's roads	All ages	2016 - 18	992	42.1	49.1	42.6 ~	—
8 Emergency hospital admission rate for intentional self-harm	All ages	2018/19	1885	227.0	205.8	193.4	↑
9 Emergency hospital admission rate for hip fractures	65+ yrs	2018/19	680	558.9	544.5	558.4	↓
10 Percentage of cancer diagnosed at early stage	All ages	2017	1505	52.6	50.6	52.2	↓
11 Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	17+ yrs	2018	n/a	77.2	81.9	78.0	↑
12 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate	65+ yrs	2019	6417	74.9 *	71.6 *	68.7 *	↑

Behavioural risk factors

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
13 Hospital admission rate for alcohol-specific conditions	<18 yrs	2016/17 - 18/19	170	34.1	32.2	31.6	↓
14 Hospital admission rate for alcohol-related conditions	All ages	2018/19	4624	649.0	729.0	663.7	↑
15 Smoking prevalence in adults	18+ yrs	2018	113023	18.2	16.7	14.4	↑
16 Percentage of physically active adults	19+ yrs	2017/18	n/a	68.2	64.0	66.3	↑
17 Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese	18+ yrs	2017/18	n/a	61.7	64.1	62.0	↓

Child health

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
18 Teenage conception rate	<18 yrs	2017	314	27.3	20.6	17.8	↓
19 Percentage of smoking during pregnancy	All ages	2018/19	1125	12.3	14.4 ~	10.6	↑
20 Percentage of breastfeeding initiation	All ages	2016/17	6877	71.1	69.3	74.5	↑
21 Infant mortality rate	<1 yr	2016 - 18	119	3.95	4.03	3.93	↓
22 Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	10-11 yrs	2018/19	1807	21.0	21.0	20.2	↓

Inequalities

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
23 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	All ages	2015	n/a	26.6	-	21.8	—
24 Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations	18-64 yrs	2018	n/a	26.9	27.4	25.4	↓

Wider determinants of health

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
25 Percentage of children in low income families	<16 yrs	2016	29660	20.3	19.7	17.0	↑
26 Average GCSE attainment (average attainment 8 score)	15-16 yrs	2018/19	339189	46.4	45.7	46.9	↑
27 Percentage of people in employment	16-64 yrs	2018/19	391700	75.5	73.7	75.6	↓
28 Statutory homelessness rate - eligible homeless people not in priority need	Not applicable	2017/18	1202	3.60	1.04	0.79	↑
29 Violent crime - hospital admission rate for violence (including sexual violence)	All ages	2016/17 - 18/19	1600	62.6	54.3	44.9	↑

Health protection

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
30 Excess winter deaths index	All ages	Aug 2017 - Jul 2018	622	29.8	31.1	30.1	↑
31 New STI diagnoses rate (exc chlamydia aged <25)	15-64 yrs	2018	4266	819.5	629.1	850.6	↑
32 TB incidence rate	All ages	2016 - 18	204	8.66	6.84	9.19	↓

2.7 DEPRIVATION AND INEQUALITY

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

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

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

INDICATOR	SC06: INDICIES OF DEPRIVATION	
Reason for selecting	To measure effects on a range of indicators of deprivation in comparison with other areas	
Geographies	LSOAs	
SA objectives	SA7	
How sustainability is measured	+	Reduced proportion of Leeds LSOAs in bottom 1% and 10% nationally.
	-	Increased proportion of Leeds LSOAs in bottom 1% and 10% nationally.
Source and details	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.	
Website	Leeds Observatory – Deprivation	
Updates	Last update was published in 2019, previous version published in 2010 and 2015	
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only provides a relative indicator of deprivation allowing areas to be compared. It does not measure absolute deprivation. • Indicator relies on continued publication of the IoMD. • The IoMD are only updated every few years. 	

Current baseline (2019)

There are 482 LSOAs of which 114 (24%) are ranked in the most deprived 10% nationally and 2.5% in the most 1% deprived. The Map 1 below shows how the most deprived LSOAs are distributed across the city. The majority, but not all, of the most deprived LSOAs are concentrated in the main urban area particularly in the inner areas of the east and south of the city.

MAP 1: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION IN LEEDS BY DECILE

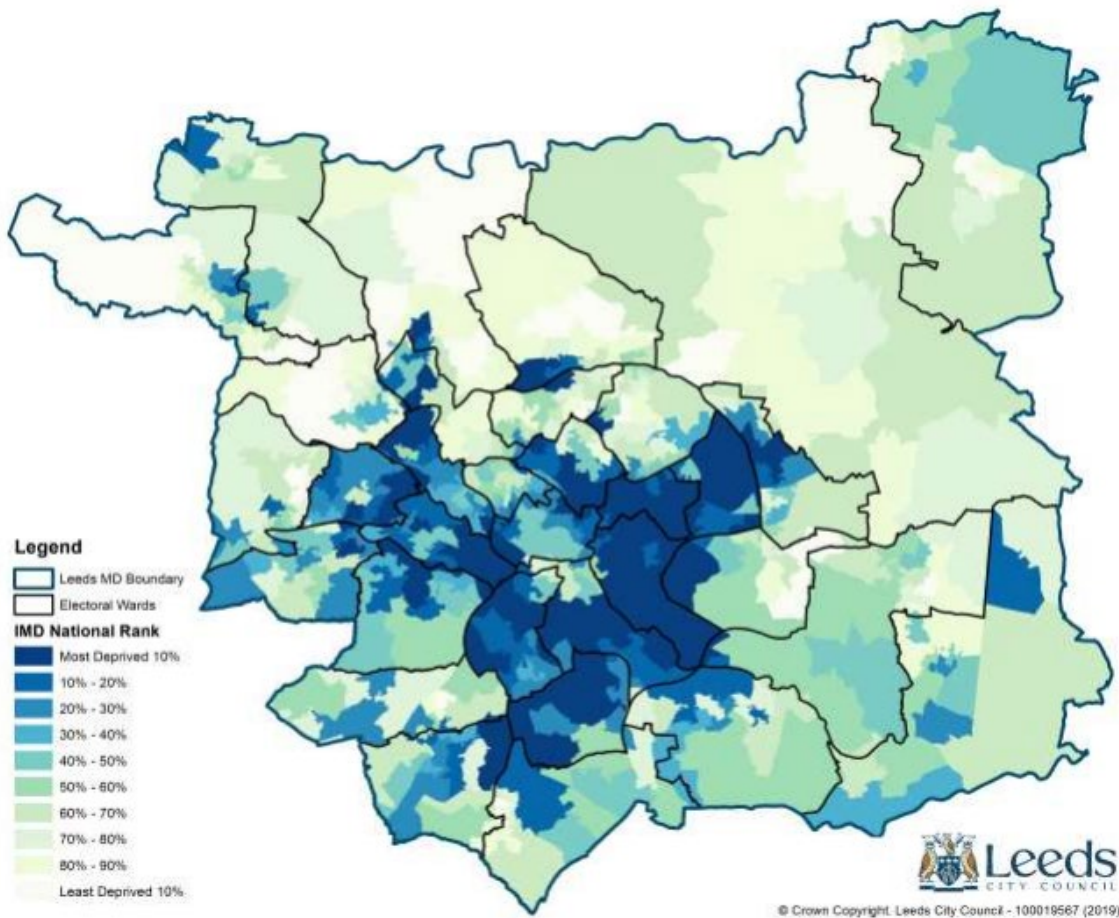
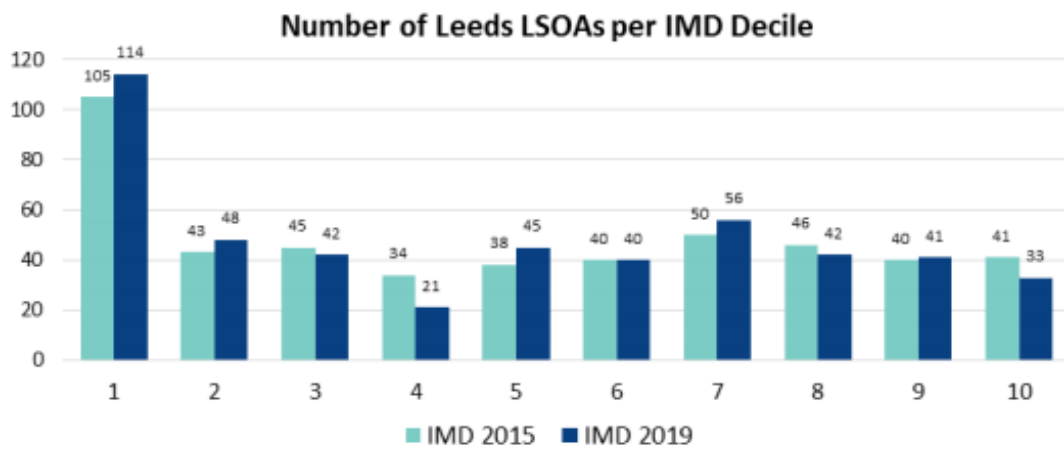


Chart 10 below shows the distribution of Leeds LSOAs across the deciles nationally.

CHART 10



Trends

TABLE 41: CHANGE IN PERCENTAGE OF LEEDS LSOAs IN MOST DEPRIVED 1% AND 10% NATIONALLY			
	% of LSOAs in most deprived 1% nationally	% of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	Overall Trend
2015	3.3%	21.8%	
2019	2.5%	23.6%	-
Change (2015-2019)	-0.8%	+1.8%	N

In 2019, Leeds had less LSOAs in the most deprived 1% but more LSOAs in the most deprived 10% than in 2015.

2.8 FUEL POVERTY

Fuel poverty is an important indicator of household deprivation. A household is said to be in fuel poverty when its members cannot afford to keep adequately warm at a reasonable cost, given their income.

Fuel poverty in England is now measured using the Low-Income Low-Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator.

Under the LILEE indicator, a household is considered to be fuel poor if:

- they are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below; and
- when they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line

There are 3 important elements in determining whether a household is fuel poor:

- household income
- household energy requirements
- fuel prices

INDICATOR	SC07: FUEL POVERTY	
Reason for selecting	To measure effects on a fuel poverty amongst Leeds households.	
Geographies	LSOAs, MSOAs, Leeds, Yorkshire and Humber, England	
SA objectives	SA3, SA7, SA23	
How sustainability is measured	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced number of households in fuel poverty ▪ Lower proportion of households in fuel poverty than regional or national average
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased number of households in fuel poverty ▪ Higher proportion of households in fuel poverty than regional or national average

Source and details	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy.
Website	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics
Updates	Annually, last updated in April 2021
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator relies on continued publication of datasets by BEIS. • The methodology for calculating fuel poverty has changed making comparison with past trends more difficult • BEIS warn against using the data to monitor trends at LSOA level because of the relatively small survey data available.

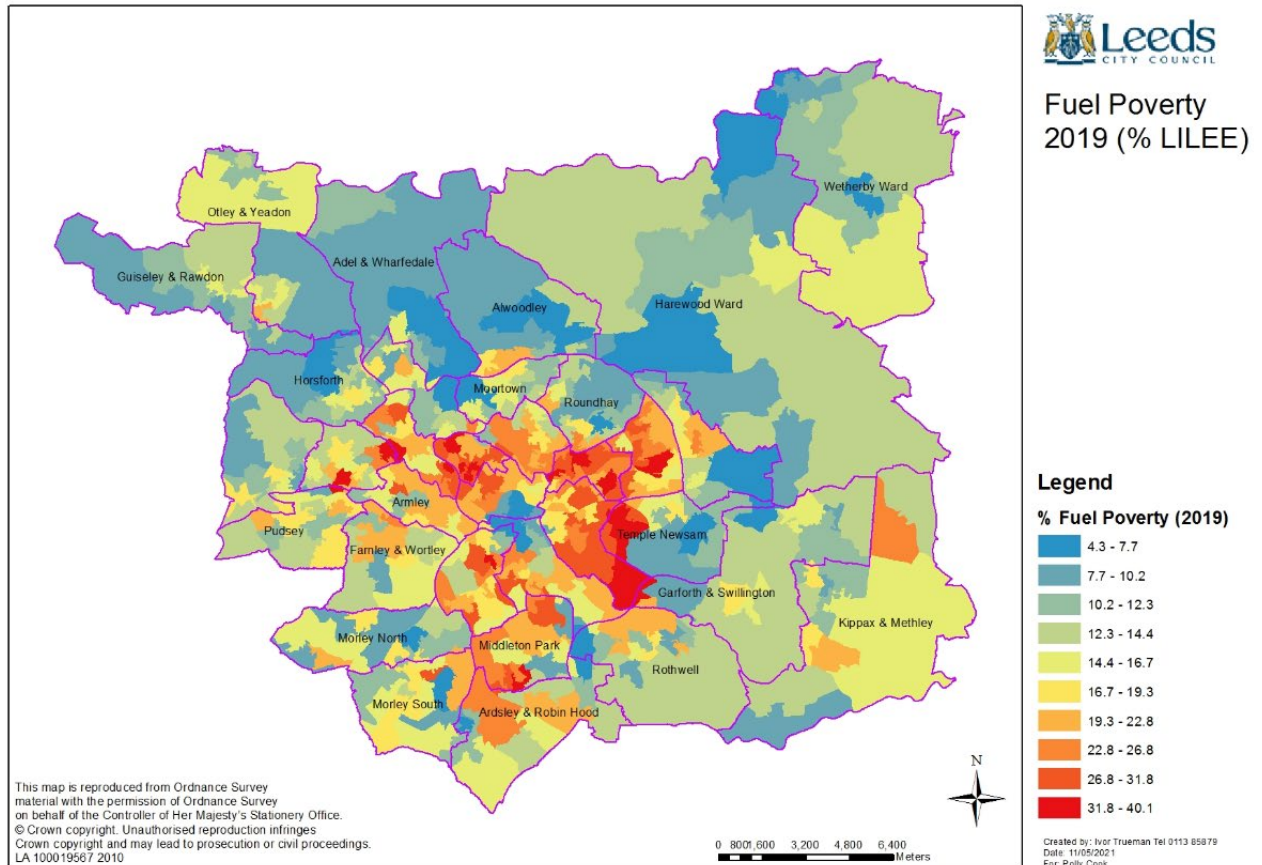
Current baseline

As of 2019, over 57,000 Leeds households were classified as being fuel poor, 16.8% of total households. This is the same proportion of households at the Yorkshire & Humber average but higher than the average for England (13.4%)

TABLE 42: FUEL POOR HOUSEHOLDS			
	Households	Fuel Poor Households	% Fuel Poor Households
Leeds	341,890	57,492	16.8
Yorkshire & Humber	2,368,747	396,771	16.8
England	23,661,751	3,175,979	13.4

Fuel Poverty is not even across Leeds. The map below shows fuel poverty by LSOA and indicates that there are concentrations of high levels of fuel poverty across the inner areas of Leeds with the highest areas having just over 40% of fuel poor households.

MAP 2: FUEL POVERTY BY LSOA IN LEEDS (2019)

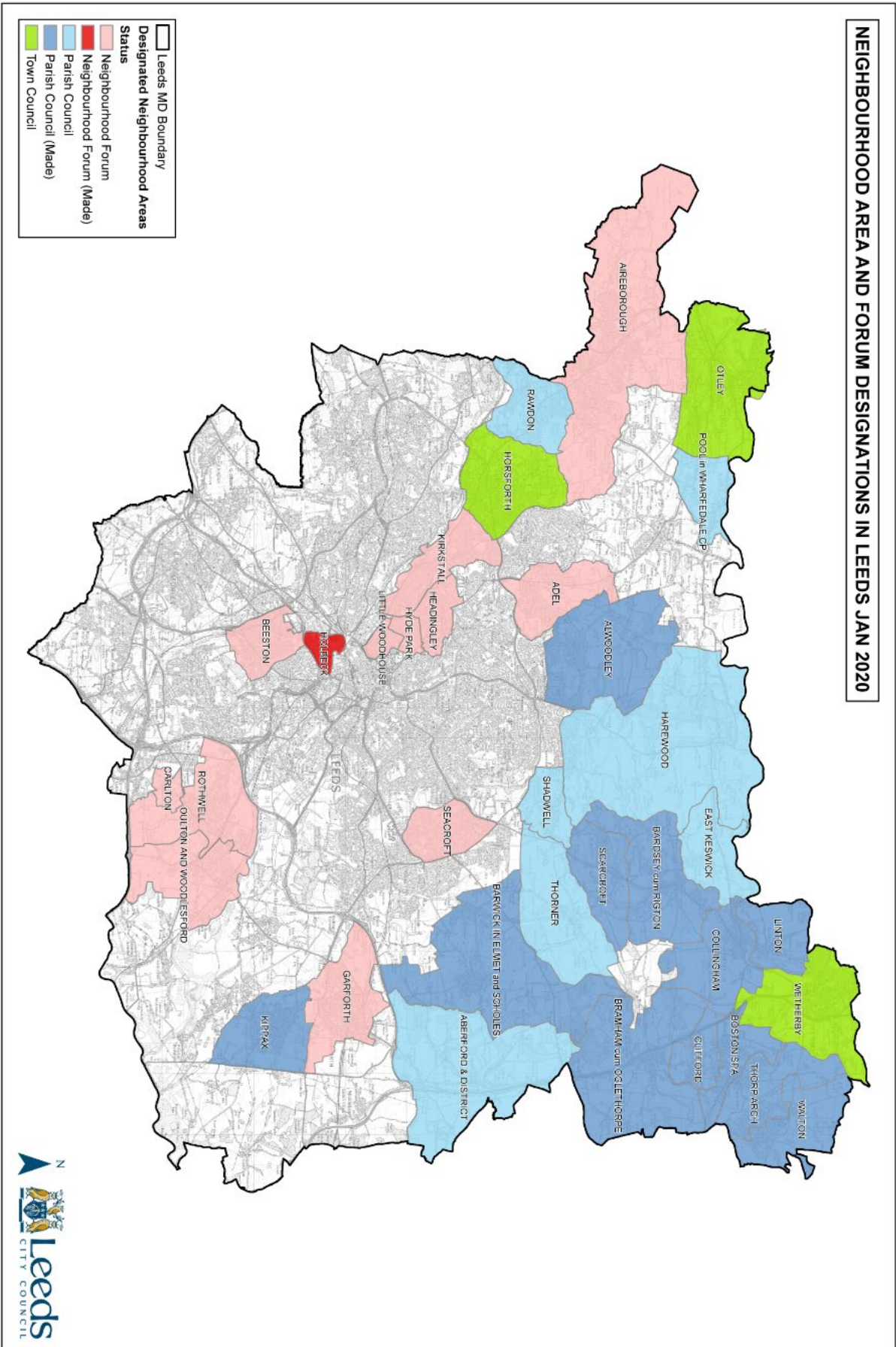


2.9 NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

Areas of Leeds with Neighbourhood Plans

Following the introduction of the Localism Act (2011), communities now have a greater opportunity to influence the future of the places where they live and work, including the right to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan. Within Leeds there has been considerable interest in neighbourhood planning. As at January 2020, there are 13 made Neighbourhood Plans and a further 24 Neighbourhood Plans in stages of preparation. Map 3 below illustrates the number of neighbourhood planning designations and status of plan preparation in Leeds.

MAP 3: NEIGHBOURHOOD AREAS AND FORUM DESIGNATION IN LEEDS (JAN 2020)



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 Path: L:\P\GIS Team\01Policy and Plans Group\Neighbourhood Planning\Neighbourhood Area & Forum Designations July 2018\Neighbourhood Area & Forum Designations Jan 2020.mxd

2.10 SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

The Council are currently developing a method to measure social progress across the city against a range of social and environmental indicators. The output of this process will be a 'Social Progress Index' (SPI) measured at a ward level in Leeds.

The SPI has the following design principles:

- **Social and environmental indicators only** – measures social progress exclusively and directly, independent of economic indicators
- **Outputs, not inputs** – measures outcomes or lived experience, regardless of effort spent
- **Holistic and relevant to all communities** – multidimensional measure that encompasses the many inter-related aspects of thriving societies everywhere
- **Actionability** – practical tool that helps leaders and decision-makers implement policies and programmes to drive faster social progress .

Social progress is split into three broad categories with indicators to be developed in relation to each:

- 1. Basic human needs**
 - Nutrition & basic medical care
 - Water & sanitation
 - Shelter
 - Personal safety
- 2. Foundations of well-being**
 - Access to basic knowledge
 - Access to information & communications
 - Health & wellness
 - Environmental quality
- 3. Opportunity**
 - Personal rights
 - Personal freedom & choice
 - Inclusiveness
 - Access to advanced education

There is significant overlap between the indicators proposed for the SA and those being developed for the SPI. The council will therefore explore how the SPI can be used to provide baseline information and measure progress against SA relevant objectives, particularly social objectives, but also environmental objectives as they affect the population of the city. It is expected that the first iteration of the SPI will be available later in 2021.

3. Environmental Profile

Carbon Reduction

3.1 CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂) EMISSIONS

The section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trend and contextual information relating to CO₂ emissions in Leeds.

INDICATOR	EN01: CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS	
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure the amount of carbon dioxide emissions at a local authority level and understand which sectors are responsible for those emissions. Emissions can be compared to national and regional average.	
Geographies	UK; Y&H region; Leeds	
SA objectives	SA11	
How sustainability is measured	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total decrease in emissions ▪ % decrease in emission better than national & regional average
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total increase in emissions ▪ % decrease in emissions better than national & regional average
Source and details	Collated by the Office for National Statistics which combines data from the UK's Greenhouse Gas Inventory with data from a number of other sources, including local energy consumption statistics, to produce a nationally consistent set of carbon dioxide emissions estimates at local authority level.	
Website	UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	
Updates	Updated annually	
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relies on data published by an external body (ONS) and this being available in future ▪ Decarbonisation of the national grid is the result of national policy and therefore changes at local level are often a result of this. Can be difficult to understand the influence of local policy. ▪ Annual datasets retrospectively update previous year's figures and this must be taken account for when updating figures. 	

TOTAL CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS (EN01a)

Current Baseline (2019)

In 2008 the Government has adopted the legally binding target in the Climate Change Act to cut UK emissions by 80% between 1990-2050 and by at least 26% between 2005-20. Given both these factors, we have adopted a target to also reduce emissions from Leeds by 80% between 2005 and 2050. This means cutting total emissions to no more than 1.02m tonnes of carbon dioxide which equates to a reduction of 90,000 tonnes every year. Leeds estimated CO₂ emissions have fallen from 5,803kt in 2005 to 3,875kt in 2019, which is a reduction of 33%. Both the Yorkshire and Humber region (35%) and the UK (36%) have also seen a similar reduction in CO₂ emissions. The

most up to date data is from 2019, before the impacts of Covid-19 can be seen and can be used as baseline data

TABLE 42: 2019 LOCAL AUTHORITY TERRITORIAL CO2 EMISSIONS ESTIMATES (KT CO2)			
YEAR	LEEDS	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER	UK
2005	4,945.1	38,146.6	444,361.6
2006	4,929.9	37,680.5	443,309.8
2007	4,774.7	36,436.9	433,324.7
2008	4,707.2	35,883.5	426,447.3
2009	4,259.2	32,672.5	389,010.3
2010	4,445.6	34,440.2	407,969.6
2011	4,046.0	31,312.2	369,541.2
2012	4,283.2	32,763.3	389,318.3
2013	4,160.3	32,124.2	378,053.2
2014	3,690.8	29,023.7	341,737.7
2015	3,494.5	27,881.6	327,398.3
2016	3,347.6	26,529.7	310,102.7
2017	3,209.1	25,678.4	298,150.4
2018	3,219.4	25,708.5	295,532.0
2019	3,106.8	24,493.7	283,375.3

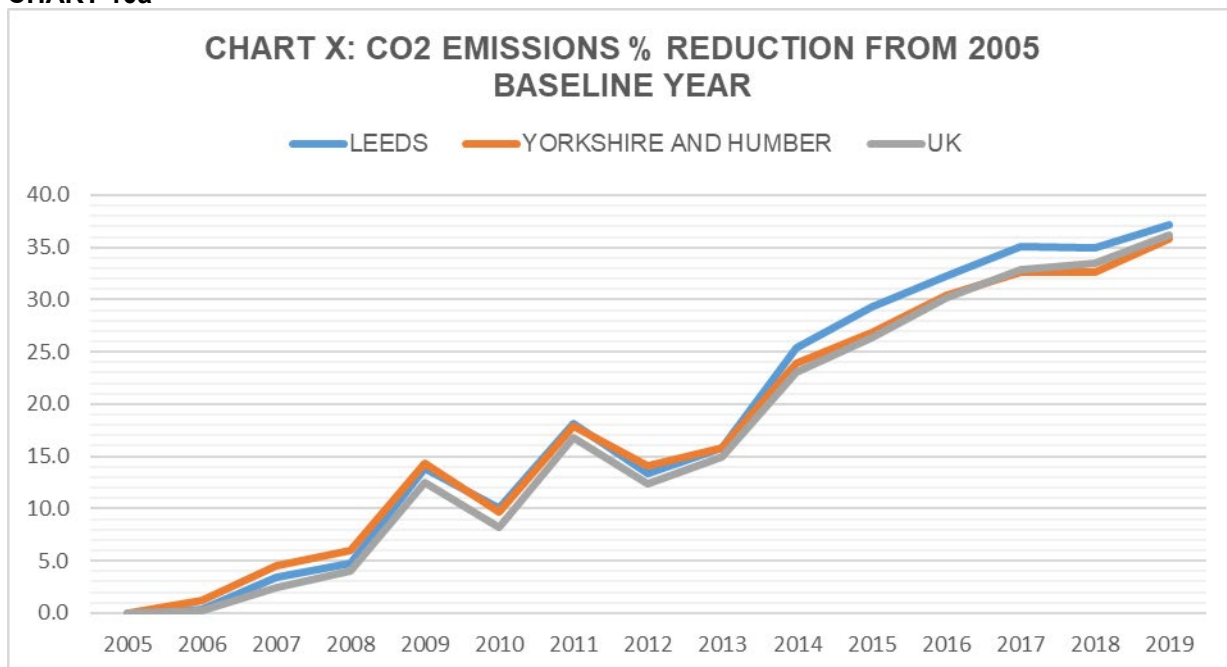
TABLE 43 CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS REDUCTION IN LEEDS DISTRICT BY MAJOR EMITTERS									
YEAR	CO₂ EMISSIONS (K TONNES)	PER CAPITA % REDUCTION	ABSOLUTE % REDUCTION	ABSOLUTE CO₂ REDUCTION (K TONNES)	INDUSTRY % REDUCTION	COMMERCIAL % REDUCTION	DOMESTIC % REDUCTION	PUBLIC SECTOR % REDUCTION	ALL TRANSPORT % REDUCTION
2005	4945.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2006	4929.9	-0.1	-0.3	15.2	1.2	2.8	1.3	-1.3	-1.9
2007	4774.7	-3.5	-3.4	170.4	-2.7	-1.9	5.3	-5.3	-1.0
2008	4707.2	-5.3	-4.8	237.9	-4.9	-1.7	5.7	-5.7	-4.8
2009	4259.2	-14.5	-13.9	685.9	-16.9	-14.1	14.4	-14.4	-8.8
2010	4445.6	-11.2	-10.1	499.5	-12.6	-10.2	8.4	-8.4	-9.9
2011	4046.0	-19.6	-18.2	899.1	-20.8	-18.6	19.4	-19.4	-10.9
2012	4283.2	-15.6	-13.4	661.9	-15.9	-12.8	13.5	-13.5	-11.6
2013	4160.3	-18.4	-15.9	784.8	-21.5	-14.0	16.5	-16.5	-12.0

2014	3690.8	-28.0	-25.4	1254.3	-29.7	-29.9	29.5	-29.5	-9.9
2015	3494.5	-32.5	-29.3	1450.6	-34.2	-44.0	31.6	-31.6	-8.9
2016	3347.6	-36.0	-32.3	1597.5	-41.1	-49.7	35.0	-35.0	-6.4
2017	3209.1	-39.0	-35.1	1736.0	-44.9	-51.4	38.5	-38.5	-6.2
2018	3219.4	-39.1	-34.9	1725.7	-43.1	-51.3	38.6	-38.6	-5.0
2019	3106.8	-41.5	-37.2	1838.2	-52.0	-54.1	40.0	-40.0	-4.1

Table 44 looks at the trends for total estimated carbon emissions since 2005.

TABLE 44: 2005 - 2019 LOCAL AUTHORITY TERRITORIAL CO2 EMISSIONS ESTIMATES (KT CO2) TRENDS						
YEAR	LEEDS	% CHANGE ¹¹	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER	% CHANGE	UK	% CHANGE
2005-2009	-685.9	-13.9	-5,474.1	-14.4	-55,351.3	-12.5
2010-2014	-754.8	-17.0	-5,416.6	-15.7	-66,231.9	-16.2
2015-2019	-387.7	-11.1	-3,387.9	-12.2	-44,023.0	-13.4
2005-2019	-1,838.2	-37.2	-13,653.0	-35.8	-160,986.3	-36.2

CHART 10a



Both Table 44 and Chart 10a demonstrate that there has been a decline in CO2 emissions since 2005, however they show a slowed rate of reduction for Leeds over the last five years when

¹¹ Sustainability score is compared to the regional and national average for the period.

compared to previous years. This trend is also repeated at a regional and national level. The rate of reduction in emissions in Leeds has slightly outperformed the regional and national levels of reduction over the previous 6 years, as shown in Chart 10a above.

The Local Plan Update seeks to promote carbon neutral development, sustainable places to live and renewable sources of energy. Therefore we would hope to see emissions continue to decrease over the plan period.

The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short, medium and long term against this indicator.

CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS BY SECTOR (EV02a)

Current Baseline (2005 to 2019)

TABLE 43: LEEDS CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS BY SECTOR 2005-2019 (kt CO2)											
Year	Industry Total	%	Commercial Total	%	Public Sector Total	%	Domestic Total	%	Transport Total	%	Grand Total
2005	845.9	17.1	831.7	16.8	351.6	7.1	1,834.9	37.1	1,081.0	21.9	4,945.1
2006	856.0	17.4	854.9	17.3	346.8	7.0	1,811.2	36.7	1,061.0	21.5	4,929.9
2007	823.3	17.2	815.9	17.1	327.7	6.9	1,737.9	36.4	1,069.9	22.4	4,774.7
2008	804.2	17.1	817.3	17.4	325.3	6.9	1,731.1	36.8	1,029.3	21.9	4,707.2
2009	702.8	16.5	714.4	16.8	285.1	6.7	1,571.2	36.9	985.7	23.1	4,259.2
2010	739.0	16.6	746.7	16.8	304.2	6.8	1,681.6	37.8	974.1	21.9	4,445.6
2011	670.2	16.6	676.7	16.7	256.9	6.3	1,478.6	36.5	963.6	23.8	4,046.0
2012	711.8	16.6	725.2	16.9	302.3	7.1	1,587.9	37.1	956.0	22.3	4,283.2
2013	664.4	16.0	715.5	17.2	296.8	7.1	1,532.1	36.8	951.5	22.9	4,160.3
2014	594.7	16.1	582.6	15.8	245.2	6.6	1,294.3	35.1	973.9	26.4	3,690.8
2015	557.0	15.9	465.7	13.3	232.5	6.7	1,254.9	35.9	984.4	28.2	3,494.5
2016	498.1	14.9	418.0	12.5	226.6	6.8	1,193.2	35.6	1,011.7	30.2	3,347.6
2017	465.8	14.5	404.0	12.6	197.8	6.2	1,127.7	35.1	1,013.9	31.6	3,209.1
2018	481.3	15.0	404.9	12.6	179.9	5.6	1,126.3	35.0	1,026.9	31.9	3,219.4
2019	405.6	13.1	382.1	12.3	181.8	5.9	1,101.0	35.4	1,036.4	33.4	3,106.8

CHART 11

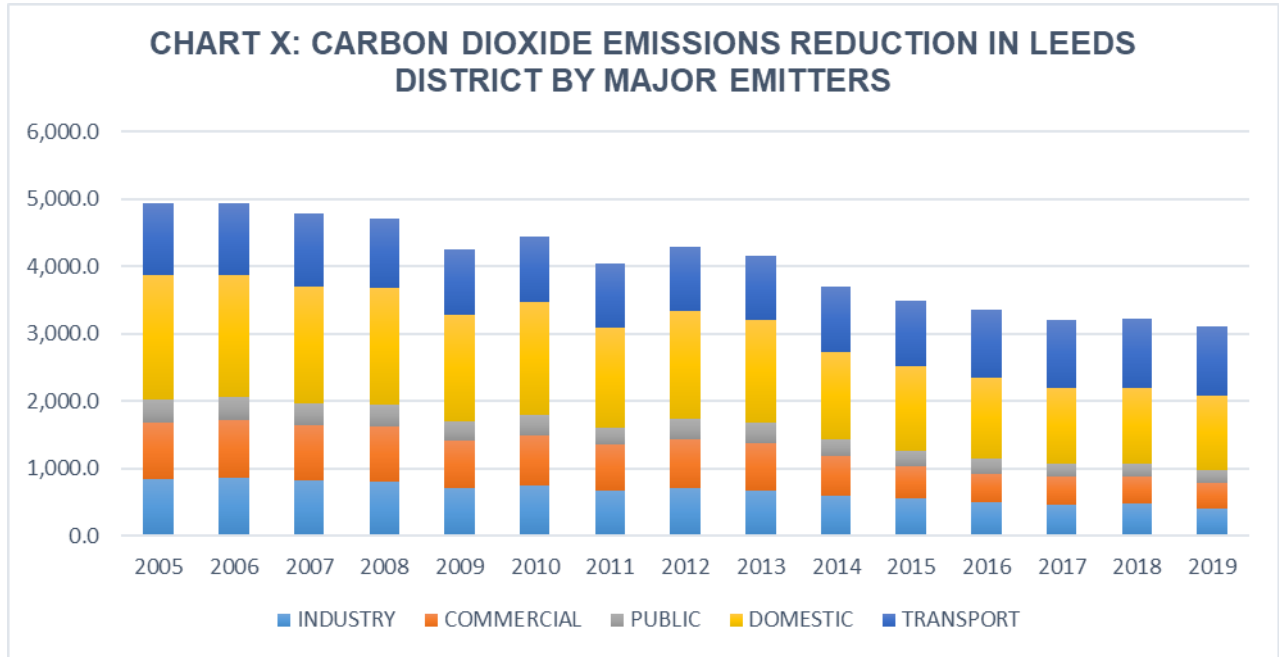


CHART 12

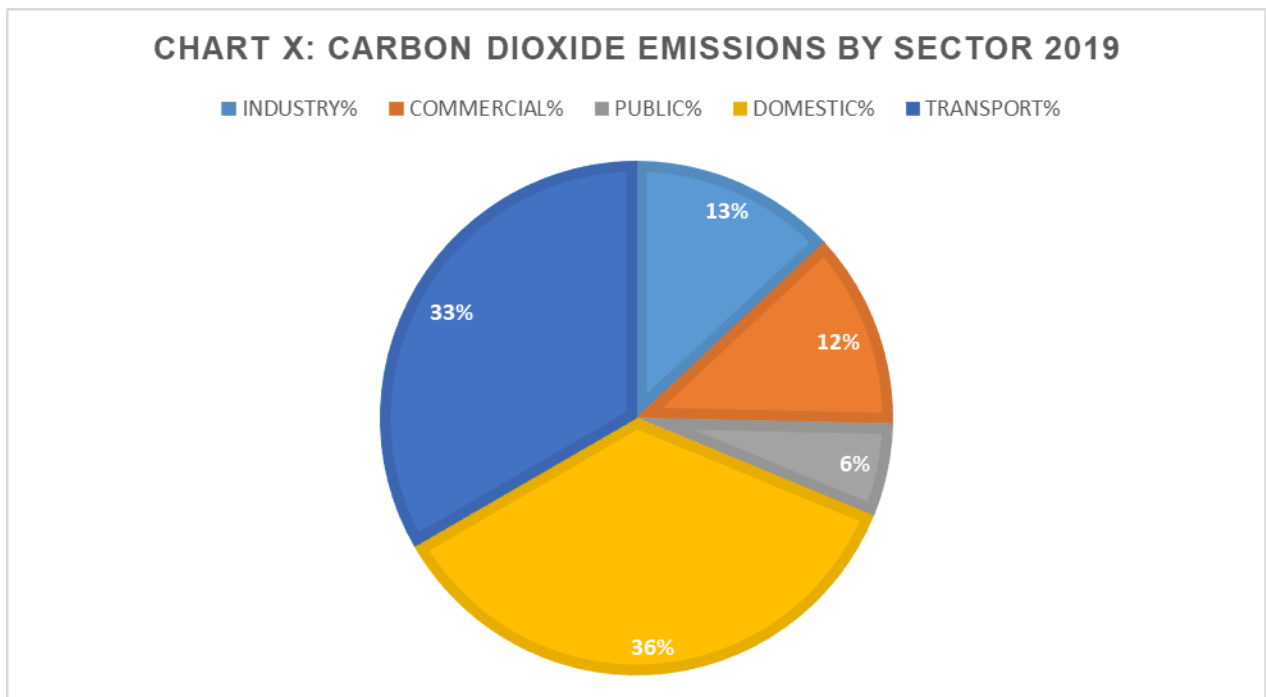


Table 43 and Chart 11 show that most sectors have contributed to a total reduction in CO₂ emissions in Leeds since 2005. However, the rate at which transport has decreased is much lower compared to the other sectors. This is most likely a result of this sector not having a reliance upon the national grid and the continued use of carbon emitting transport modes.

However, Chart 11 and 12 show that the proportion of CO₂ emissions produced by these sectors have shifted with domestic emissions remaining around 35% whilst transport has increased from 22% to 33%. Other sectors have seen a steady drop in their proportion. This can be explained by the continued and increased use of carbon emitting modes of transport and a constant delivery of new domestic dwellings. These proportions are also replicated at regional and national level.

The Local Plan Update seeks to promote carbon neutral development, sustainable places to live and renewable sources of energy. Therefore, we would hope to see the amount of emissions in each sector decrease over the plan period.

The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short, medium and long term against this indicator for all sectors other than transport which is assessed as neutral

3.2 RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION

The section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trend and contextual information relating to renewable energy generation in Leeds.

INDICATOR	EN02: RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION	
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure the amount of sites, capacity and generation of renewable energy at a local authority level. Emissions can be compared to national and regional average.	
Geographies	UK, Leeds	
SA objectives	SA11, SA23	
How sustainability is measured	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in number of sites that can produce renewable energy ▪ Increase in the capacity of renewable energy ▪ Increase in renewable energy produced
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decrease in number of sites that can produce renewable energy ▪ Decrease in the capacity of renewable energy ▪ Decrease in renewable energy produced
Source and details	Renewable energy data have been collated in RESTATS, the UK's Renewable Energy Statistics database, and is the primary source of accurate, timely statistics for UK renewable energy sources.	
Website	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics	
Updates	Updated annually	
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locational characteristics can often limit the amount of certain renewable energy types. • Site data is dominated by photovoltaics (PV) as each PV installation is much smaller in size and more numerous than other energy types. • For generation, municipal solid waste data is not captured for some Local Authorities 	

NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS (EN02a)

TABLE 44: RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS AT LOCAL AUTHORITY LEVEL 2014-2019													
YEAR	PHOTOVOLTAICS	ONSHORE WIND	HYDRO	ANAEROBIC DIGESTION	OFFSHORE WIND	WAVE/TIDAL	SEWAGE GAS	LANDFILL GAS	MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE	ANIMAL BIOMASS	PLANT BIOMASS	COFIRING	TOTAL
2014	4,552	23	2	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	4,584
2015	6,779	25	2	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	6,814
2016	7,108	29	2	2	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	-	7,150
2017	7,305	29	3	2	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	-	7,348
2018	7,511	29	3	2	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	-	7,554
2019	7,615	29	3	2	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	-	7,658

The majority of installations within Leeds are photovoltaics. This is a nationwide trend due to the nature of photovoltaic installations and the high volume of individual photovoltaics found within photovoltaic development. Leeds has not delivered any offshore wind, wave/tidal, sewage gas, cofiring or animal biomass schemes over the last 5 years. This can be partially explained due to its geographical location not supporting offshore and wave/tidal schemes.

It is expected that the Local Plan Update will continue to promote the development of renewable energy sites and increase the number and variety of sites producing renewable energy.

The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short term against this indicator.

INSTALLED CAPACITY (EN02b)

TABLE 45: RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY IN LEEDS 2014-2019 (MW)									
YEAR	PHOTOVOLTAICS	ONSHORE WIND	HYDRO	ANAEROBIC DIGESTION	LANDFILL GAS	MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE	PLANT BIOMASS	TOTAL	ANNUAL INCREASE
2014	17.8	0.2	0.2	-	13.8	0.2	2.2	34.4	0
2015	27.3	12.1	0.2	1.2	13.8	0.2	2.2	56.9	22.57
2016	29.0	12.4	0.2	1.6	13.8	13.2	2.3	72.5	15.57

2017	34.4	12.4	0.6	1.6	13.8	13.2	2.3	78.3	5.75
2018	35.6	12.4	0.6	1.6	13.8	16.7	2.3	82.9	4.64
2019	36.1	12.4	0.6	1.6	13.8	16.7	2.3	83.4	0.52

CHART 13

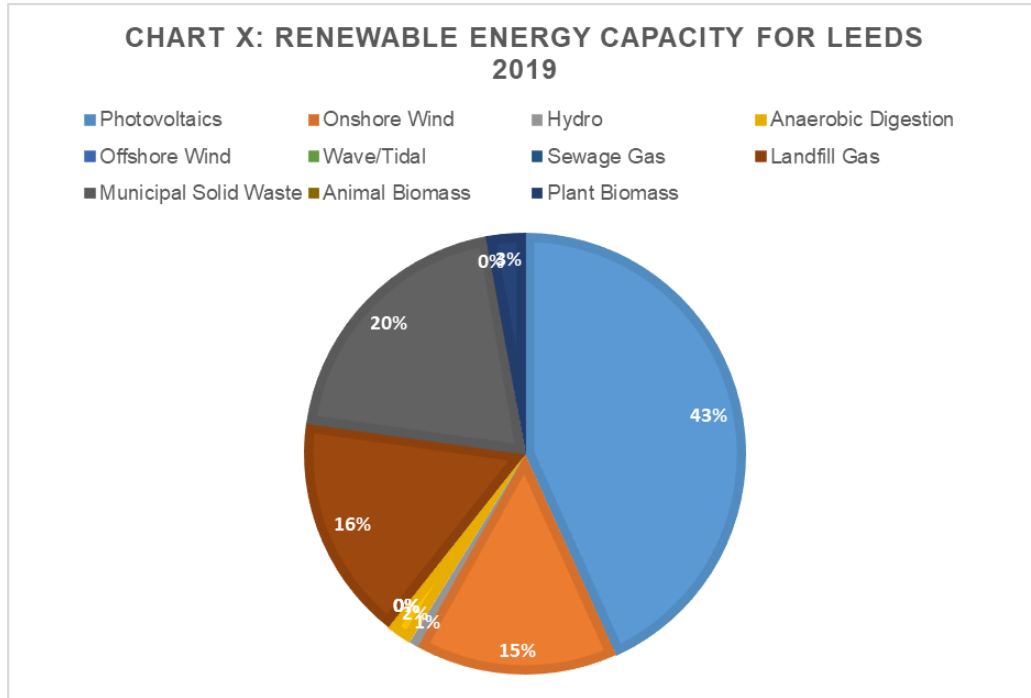
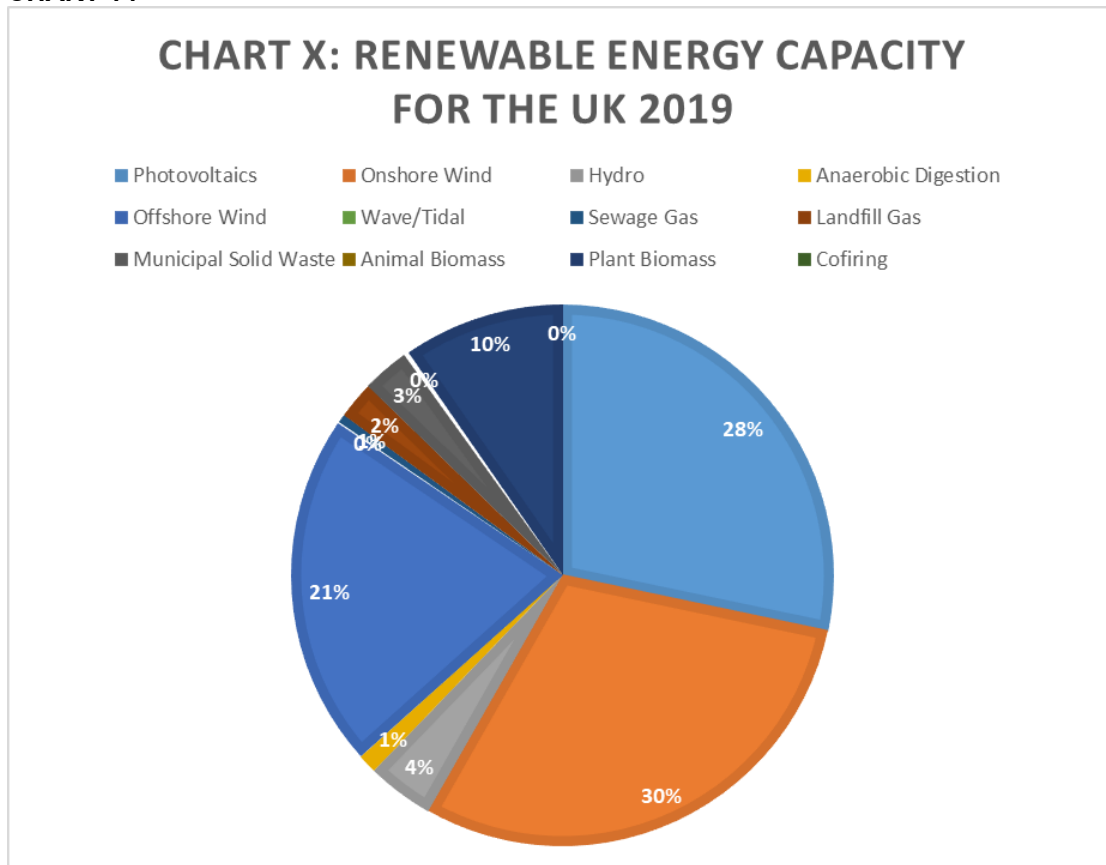


CHART 14



Installed capacity in Leeds has increased from 34.4 MW in 2014 to 83.4 MW in 2019. This is an increase of 49 MW or 143%. Nationally, capacity increased by 22,248 MW over the same period, which is an increase of 89%. Whilst capacity in Leeds has increased significantly over the last 5 years, 2015 and 2016 were responsible for much of that growth and there have only been small increases in each year since.

Photovoltaics make up 43% of Leeds renewable energy capacity, with municipal solid waste (20%), landfill gas (16%) and onshore wind (15%) making up majority of the rest. Nationally, onshore wind (30%) photovoltaics (28%) and offshore wind (21%) make up the majority of the renewable energy capacity. However, it must be remembered that it is difficult to compare local and national statistics as each local authority area has different constraints and opportunities to produce renewable energy.

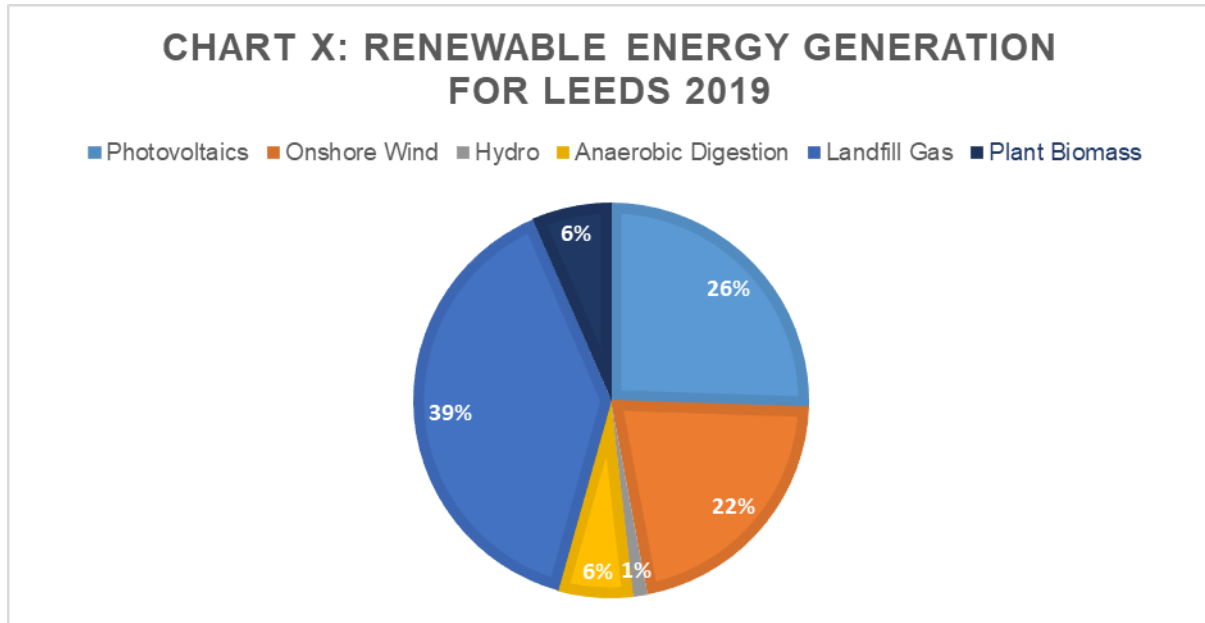
It is expected that the Local Plan Update will continue to promote the development of renewable energy sites and result in an increase in capacity. This would provide a positive indicator that new policies are working as intended.

The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short term against this indicator.

RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION (EN02c)

TABLE 46: RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION IN LEEDS 2014-2019 (MWH)								
YEAR	PHOTOVOLTAICS	ONSHORE WIND	HYDRO	ANAEROBIC DIGESTION	LANDFILL GAS	PLANT BIOMASS	TOTAL	ABSOLUTE ANNUAL INCREASE
2014	14,817	420	661	-	76,295	340	92,533	0
2015	19,703	9,875	628	3,103	77,146	4,075	114,529	21,996
2016	25,419	27,538	626	7,122	72,703	800	134,208	19,678
2017	30,457	34,088	1,613	8,665	67,764	891	143,477	9,269
2018	35,175	31,640	1,658	8,665	61,792	1,113	140,043	- 3,434
2019	36,203	30,479	1,691	8,665	55,590	9,181	141,808	1,765

CHART 15



The above data details the amount of renewable energy a local authority generates annually and the energy type accountable for that generation. Generation has a close relationship with capacity, however there are reasons for why discrepancies may appear between capacity and generation. These may include natural reasons such as the amount of wind and sunshine over a year, or where renewable energy stations cannot operate at full capacity for one reason or another.

Much like capacity, generation has significantly increased from 2014 to 2019. In 2014, 92,533 MWh were generated whilst that had risen to 141,808 in 2019. This is an increase of 53%. Nationally, there has been an increase in generation of 87%, increasing from 64,509,125 MWh in 2014 to 120,675,435 MWh in 2019.

A limitation of this data is that although Leeds has a Municipal Solid Waste capacity of 16.7 MW, the generation dataset does not show any generation. This the same for other local authorities. With municipal solid waste being removed, the majority of generation within Leeds comes from photovoltaics (39%), landfill gas (26%) and onshore wind (22%).

It is expected that the Local Plan Update will continue to promote the development of renewable energy sites and increase generation. This would provide a positive indicator that new policies are working.

The overall trend is assessed to be positive over the **short** term against this indicator.

3.3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF BUILDINGS

INDICATOR	EN03: BUILDING ENERGY PERFORMANCE (DOMESTIC)	
Reason for selection	To measure the energy performance of dwellings within Leeds.	
Geographies	UK, Regional, Leeds	
SA objectives	SA3, SA11, SA23	
How sustainability is measured	+	Increase in the higher EPC grades (A and B)
	-	Increase in lower EPC grades (E, F and G)
Source and details	All Domestic Properties in England & Wales - Number of Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register EPCs for all new domestic properties (including new build dwellings, conversions and change of use)	
Website	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-performance-of-buildings-certificates	
Updates	Updated quarterly	
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EPC register does not hold data for every domestic and non-domestic building or every building occupied by public authorities in England and Wales. Buildings only require an EPC when, sold, let or constructed. ▪ Some buildings do not require EPCs ▪ Figures updated quarterly. This information has removed data from 2021 as the year is not complete. 	

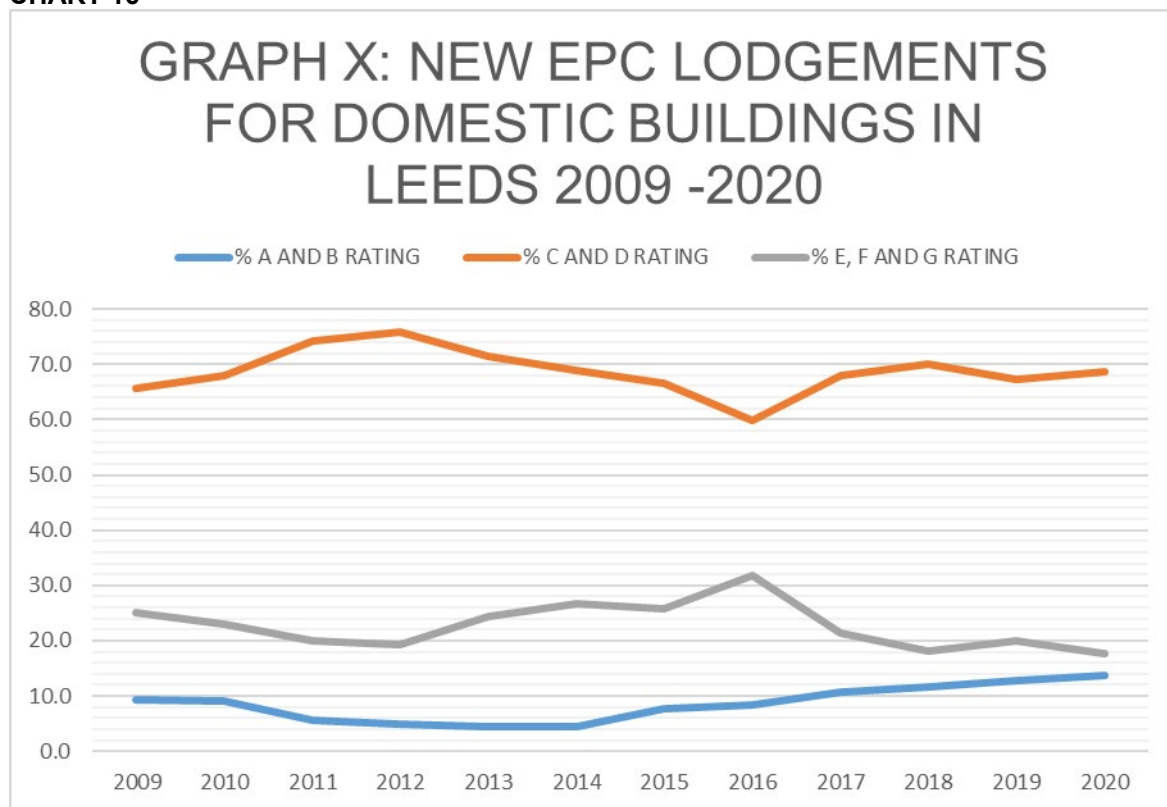
Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) contains information about a property's energy use and costs. They are required when a property is built, sold or rented. A building is rated from A (most efficient) to G (least efficient). Further information about EPCs can be found on the government's website¹². The following information EPC data for all new lodgements for domestic buildings, commercial and all new domestic buildings. The data has been divided into three levels of EPCs; high ratings (A and B), average ratings (C and D) and low rating (E, F and G).

¹² Buying or selling your home: Energy Performance Certificates - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

NEW ENERGY PERFORMANCE BUILDING CERTIFICATES FOR DOMESTIC PROPERTIES
EV03A

TABLE 47: NEW EPC LODGEMENTS FOR DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN LEEDS 2009 - 2020			
YEAR	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	9.3	65.6	25
2010	9.0	67.9	23
2011	5.7	74.2	20
2012	4.8	75.9	19
2013	4.4	71.3	24
2014	4.4	68.8	27
2015	7.6	66.6	26
2016	8.3	59.9	32
2017	10.8	67.9	21
2018	11.7	70.2	18
2019	12.7	67.4	20
2020	13.6	68.7	18

CHART 16



**TABLE 48: NEW EPC LODGEMENTS FOR DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN YORKSHIRE
2009 -2020**

YEAR	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	8.0	64.9	27
2010	8.0	66.4	26
2011	6.4	70.6	23
2012	5.4	74.1	20
2013	4.6	69.5	26
2014	4.9	67.0	28
2015	7.8	63.5	29
2016	8.2	59.8	32
2017	13.6	63.5	23
2018	14.0	68.1	18
2019	12.9	71.6	16
2020	12.0	71.8	16

**TABLE 49: EPCS OF NEW EPC LODGEMENTS FOR DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN
ENGLAND 2009 -2020**

YEAR	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	10.0	63.8	26
2010	10.1	64.0	26
2011	8.4	68.6	23
2012	8.3	72.1	20
2013	6.7	70.8	23
2014	7.3	68.4	24
2015	11.2	64.7	24
2016	12.7	62.5	25
2017	17.2	64.1	19
2018	16.9	66.4	17
2019	16.5	68.4	15
2020	15.0	70.1	15

The information provided above details new lodgements of EPCs for domestic buildings within Leeds over the last 11 years. This helps provide a broad overview of Leeds' existing housing stock. Table 47 and Chart 16 reveal that the majority of new EPCS lodgements for domestic buildings are within the C and D ratings, averaging between 60% and 75% over the last 11 years. Between 2009 and 2015, A/B and E/F/G ratings remained relatively constant. 2015 to 2020 saw a rise in A/B ratings from 7.6% to 12.7% whilst E/F/G ratings fell from a high of 32% to 18% over 2016 to 2020.

The above trends are generally seen at a regional and national level with the majority of lodgements being within the C and D ratings, with a decline of low ratings and increase of high

ratings over the last 5 years. However nationally, the amount of A and B ratings has been greater than the level found in Leeds. Over the last 4 years around 15% to 17% of lodgements have been A/B nationally, whilst Leeds has experienced a range of 11% to 14%.

Leeds currently has planning policy that encourages energy efficiency (Core Strategy Policy EN1) in new builds and the Local Plan Update is seeking to review that policy and explore carbon neutral development with the potential of offsite contributions. Ideally Leeds would like to continue to experience an increase in high EPCS ratings through the increased energy efficiency of new build and retrofitting of its existing housing stock.

The overall trend is assessed to be neutral over the short, medium and long term against this indicator

NEW ENERGY PERFORMANCE BUILDING CERTIFICATES FOR NEW DOMESTIC PROPERTIES (EN03B)

The data above details EPC lodgements for all domestic buildings when they are built, sold or rented. However the following information only includes new domestic properties (including new build dwellings, conversions and change of use) and therefore can provide a general indicator for the performance of Leeds’ energy efficiency policies.

TABLE 50: EPCS OF NEW EPC LODGEMENTS FOR NEW DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN LEEDS 2009 -2020			
YEAR	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	53.9	44.4	2
2010	66.8	31.3	2
2011	42.7	56.4	1
2012	35.2	60.3	4
2013	52.4	46.7	1
2014	68.0	31.1	1
2015	72.5	25.2	2
2016	70.3	27.3	2
2017	62.1	34.0	4
2018	76.9	19.7	3
2019	53.5	15.3	31
2020	48.4	36.0	16

CHART 17

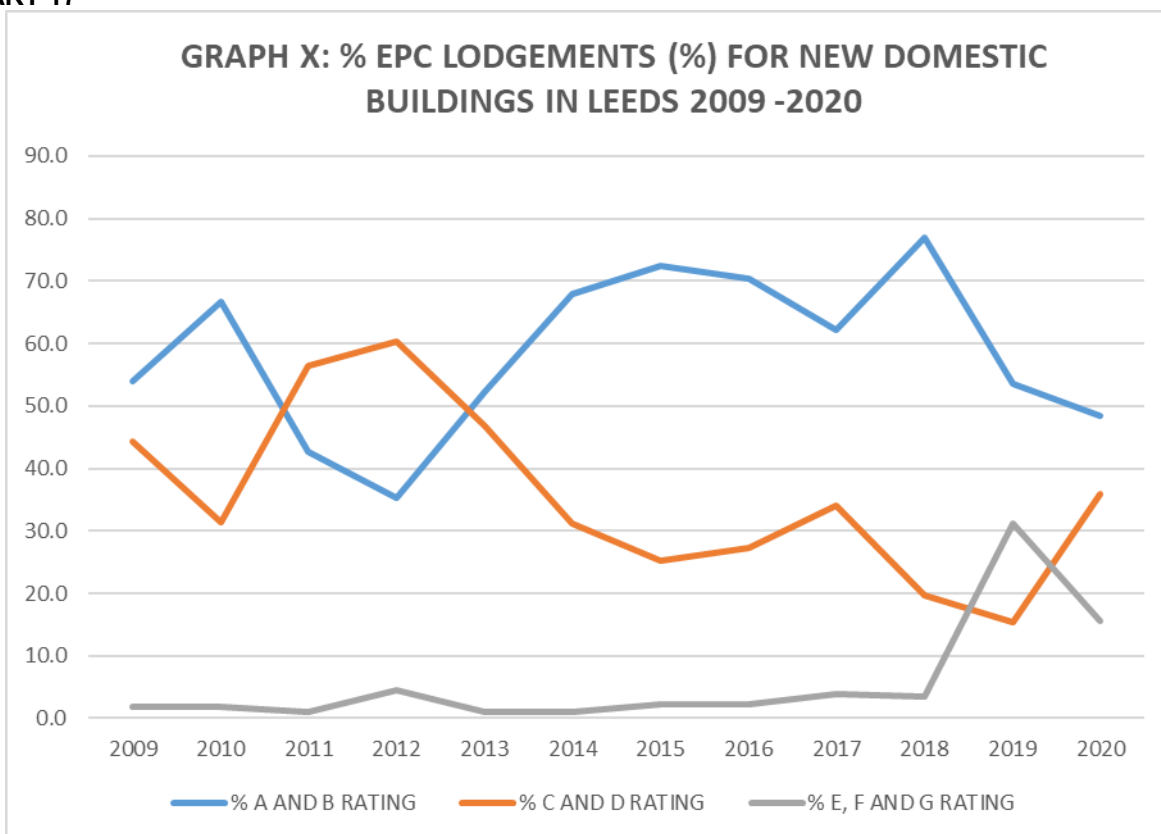


TABLE 51: EPC LODGEMENTS FOR NEW DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN YORKSHIRE 2009 -2020

YEAR	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	52.6	45.5	2
2010	57.8	40.1	2
2011	50.1	48.5	1
2012	44.7	53.5	2
2013	59.0	40.2	1
2014	67.7	31.4	1
2015	75.5	23.5	1
2016	71.4	27.3	1
2017	76.9	21.4	2
2018	78.7	19.5	2
2019	78.4	14.4	7
2020	74.3	20.8	5

TABLE 52: EPC LODGEMENTS FOR NEW DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN ENGLAND 2009 -2020

YEAR	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	63.1	35.0	2
2010	69.3	29.0	2

2011	57.7	41.6	1
2012	59.0	40.4	1
2013	68.1	31.1	1
2014	75.0	24.1	1
2015	78.6	19.7	2
2016	77.2	21.4	1
2017	82.6	16.4	1
2018	81.8	16.7	1
2019	83.2	15.2	2
2020	82.9	15.7	1

The data presented above demonstrates that the EPC ratings for new buildings in Leeds have only slightly improved over the last 11 years and there is some concern over the short term trend seen over the last 2 years. High EPC ratings rose from 54% to a high of 76% in 2018, however declined over the following couple of years. This was in conjunction with a rise in both average and poor ratings. Since 2009 the quantity of low EPC remained low until 2019 and 2020 which saw 31% and 16% of all EPC ratings for new domestic dwellings gaining E, F and G ratings. This could be a consequence of the existing building stock in Leeds and the number of buildings subject to a change of use, listed building protection and permitted development. As this may limit what work to increase efficiency can be done on the properties.

Regionally and nationally there has been continuous positive trend in the percentage of new dwelling that have achieved high EPC scores. National figures show an increase from 63% to 83% over the 11 years with poor EPC ratings remaining consistently very low. This is in contrast with Leeds which has seen the amount of low EPC ratings increase from 2019. A slight increase in poor ratings can also be seen in Yorkshire from 2019 which is most likely a consequence of Leeds' ratings as it the largest local authority found within the region and subsequently delivers the most new dwellings.

Leeds currently has planning policy that encourages energy efficiency (Core Strategy Policy EN1) in new builds and the Local Plan Update is seeking to review that policy and explore carbon neutral development. This would hopefully result in an increase in the amount of high (A and B) EPC ratings.

The overall trend is assessed to be positive over the medium and long term, however negative in the short term against this indicator

NEW ENERGY PERFORMANCE BUILDING CERTIFICATES FOR NEW DOMESTIC PROPERTIES EV03B

This below details EPC lodgements for all non-domestic building types. This helps provide a broad overview of Leeds' existing non-domestic building stock.

TABLE 53: EPC LODGEMENTS FOR NON-DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN LEEDS (2009 -2020)			
YEAR	% A+, A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	8.0	54.2	38

2010	5.9	56.6	38
2011	5.2	55.7	39
2012	5.0	59.4	36
2013	9.8	58.7	31
2014	8.3	56.6	34
2015	8.8	57.2	34
2016	17.1	55.5	27
2017	11.3	58.6	30
2018	15.7	61.4	23
2019	14.2	64.9	21
2020	24.2	58.3	18

CHART 18

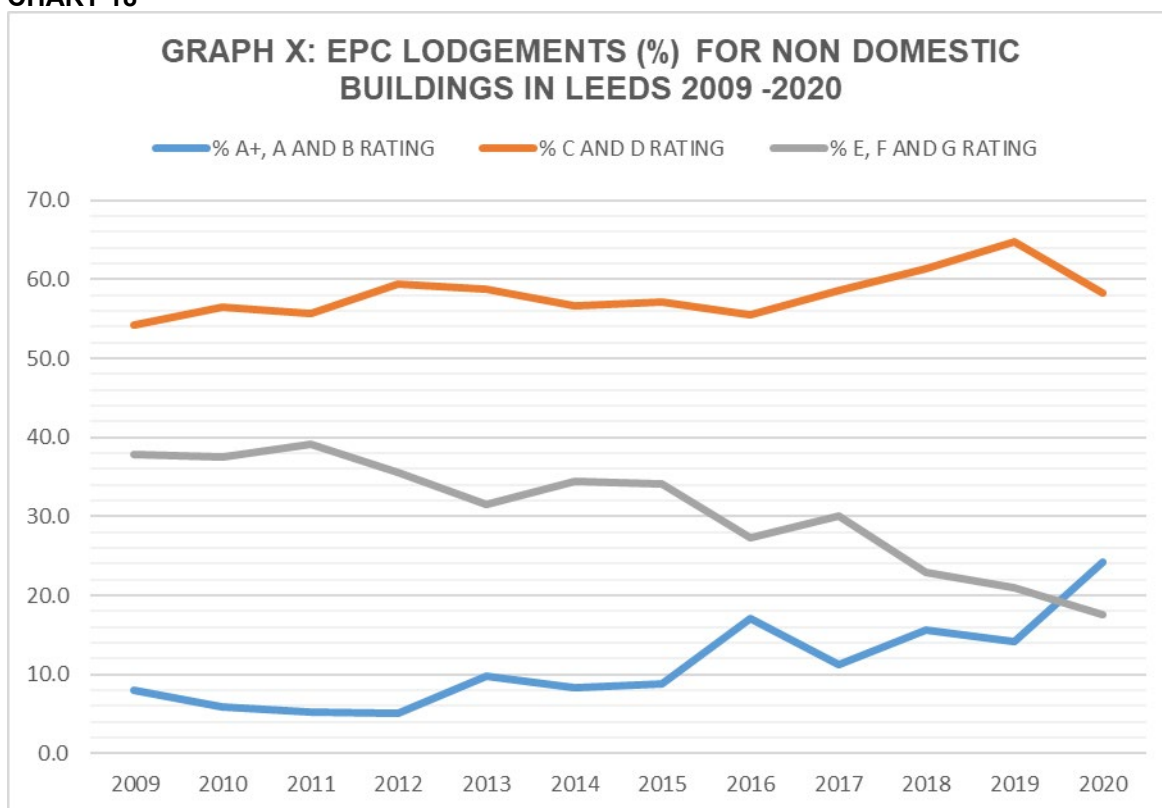


TABLE 54: EPC LODGEMENTS FOR NON-DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN YORKSHIRE 2009 - 2020

YEAR	% A+, A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	7.8	55.7	37
2010	6.4	56.6	37
2011	9.0	54.7	36
2012	6.9	56.5	37
2013	8.4	55.9	36
2014	8.8	55.5	36
2015	8.9	54.7	36

2016	12.6	54.1	33
2017	10.5	58.0	32
2018	12.5	62.7	25
2019	13.4	63.7	23
2020	15.6	63.7	21

TABLE 55: EPC LODGEMENTS FOR NON-DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN ENGLAND 2009 - 2020

YEAR	% A+, A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	7.5	56.3	36
2010	7.5	55.8	37
2011	8.2	57.3	34
2012	6.8	55.8	37
2013	8.6	56.8	35
2014	10.0	56.1	34
2015	10.5	55.6	34
2016	11.3	57.3	31
2017	11.4	60.4	28
2018	12.9	63.0	24
2019	14.8	65.0	20
2020	16.8	65.2	18

The majority of EPCs lodged for non-domestic buildings in Leeds have been within the C and D ratings over the last 12 years, with around 50-60% of dwellings every year being of those ratings. High ratings (A+/A/B) have seen a continuous increase from 8% in 2009 to 24.2% in 2020, whilst low ratings have continuously fallen from a 38% to 18%. These trends are generally replicated at a regional and national level.

Leeds currently has planning policy that encourages energy efficiency (Core Strategy Policy EN1) in new builds and the Local Plan Update is seeking to review that policy and explore carbon neutral development. Policy EN2 also requires non-residential development of over 1,000 sqm to meet the BREEAM standard of excellent, whilst the Local Plan Update also asks whether new standards should be brought in for all development. These proposals, along with the implementation of current policy, would hopefully result in an increase in the amount of high (A and B) EPC ratings given within Leeds.

The overall trend is assessed to be positive over the short, medium and long term against this indicator.

3.4 GREEN SPACE

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

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

INDICATOR	EN04: QUANTITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF GREEN SPACE	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on the quantity and accessibility of green space to residents	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA3, SA8, SA12	
How sustainability is measured	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in the total quantity of designated green space ▪ Increase in the % of population (or households) located with accessibility standard for each green space type (standard in Core Strategy Policy G3)
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decrease in the total quantity of designated green space ▪ Decrease in the % of population (or households) located with accessibility standard for each green space type (standard in Core Strategy Policy G3)
Source and details	Leeds City monitoring (when available).	
Website	N/A	
Updates	Being prepared.	
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not consider the quality of the green space. 	

Current baseline

The most recent comprehensive audit of green space was undertaken to support the preparation of the Leeds Site Allocations Plan and Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan in 2017. This shows that there were 5,413 ha of green space in the district. Table 56 below shows the split of the different green space typologies set out under Core Strategy Policy G3.

TABLE 56: DESIGNATED GREEN SPACE IN LEEDS BY TYPE	
Green Space Type	Total Hectares (Leeds District)
Parks & Gardens	1,552
Amenity	508
Allotments	142
Natural Green Space	2,513
Outdoor Sports	697
Total	5,413
Children's play facilities	275

Data is being collected to update the baseline for the quantity of green space provision in Leeds. This will include new green space created and lost from the green space designations set out in

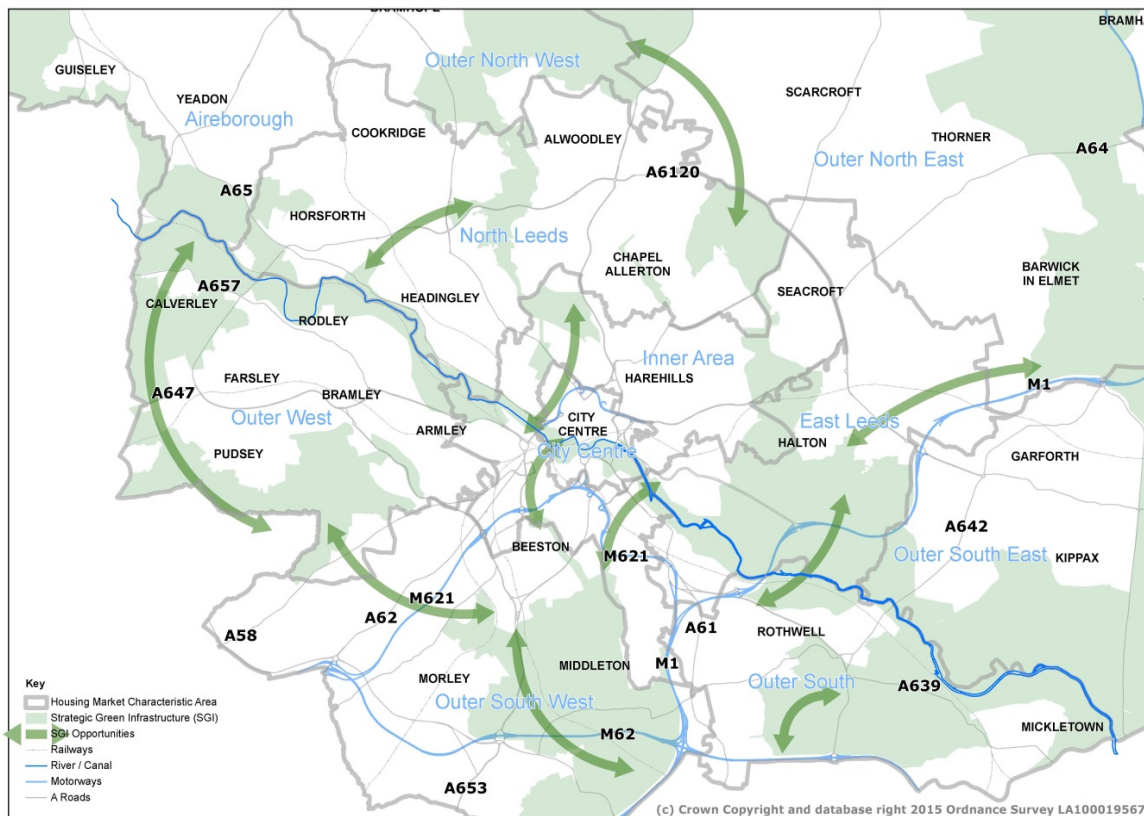
Local Plan documents. This will include in the baseline data included with the Environmental Report.

3.5 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Strategic Green Infrastructure

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

MAP 4: STRATEGIC GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (LEEDS CORE STRATEGY)



Footpaths & Public Rights of Way

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

- i) Total length of path network of 799 km broken down to specific categories of public rights of way. In addition, over and above this provision are permissive paths which also make an important contribution and enhance overall public access;
- ii) Key strategic and recreational routes, such as the Dales Way Link, Ebor Way, Leeds Country Way, Trans Pennine Trail and Aire Valley Towpath;

- iii) Local recreational routes such as the Meanwood Valley Trail, Calverley Millenium Way, Pudsey Link Bridleway, Leeds Links, The Linesway, Harland Way, Rothway Greenway, Temple Newsam bridlepath, West Leeds Country Park and Green Gateways and the Wykebeck Valley Way;
- iv) Open access land (total of 350 ha) and Woodland Trust sites.

Tree planting

The Council is a key partner in the White Rose Forest Project to develop a community forest for North and West Yorkshire (part of the wider Northern Forest). This is a partnership between local authorities, landowners, businesses and communities to increase tree cover across the region and improve the natural environment. The project will plant millions of trees in urban centres and countryside that will help manage flood risk, combat climate change, create jobs and provide happier and healthier places.

The overall White Rose Forest Plan is expected to be launched in August 2021 whilst Leeds City Council’s White Rose Forest Strategy is nearing completion. This Strategy aims to significantly increase the existing 17% tree canopy cover across the District to 33% by 2050 in partnership with business, residents, institutions, communities, landowners and farmers, building on the substantial work that the Council already carries out around the planting and management of trees as well as encouraging planting and protection of trees through the planning process. Leeds City Council has committed to planting 5.8 million trees over the next 25 years as part of the city’s contribution to the UK net-zero targets.

INDICATOR	EN05: TREE PLANTING
Reason for selection	To measure effects on the protection of existing trees, new planting of new trees and woodland areas, canopy cover and carbon sequestration.
Geographies	Leeds, smaller areas
SA objectives	SA10, SA11, SA12
How sustainability is measured	+ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in the tree canopy cover. ▪ Replacement tree planting provides sufficient CO2 sequestration to compensate for lost trees. ▪ New of new trees planted meets strategic target.
	- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction in tree canopy cover ▪ Replacement tree planting fails to provide sufficient CO2 sequestration to compensate for lost trees. ▪ Number of new trees planted fails to meet strategic target.
Source and details	Leeds City monitoring (when available).
Website	N/A
Updates	Being prepared.
Limitations	TBC

Current baseline information

Data is being collected to provide baseline data to measure progress against the proposed indicators. This will be published as part of Environmental Report.

Natural Green Space

Natural England are currently preparing national datasets and maps on green infrastructure and access of communities to natural green space using the Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt). These datasets are due to be published in Autumn 2021. The council will explore how this information can be used to develop baseline information and monitor access to natural green space on a consistent basis which allows comparison with other local authorities.

INDICATOR	EN06: ACCESS TO NATURAL GREEN SPACE	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on the accessibility of communities to natural greenspace.	
Geographies	England, Leeds	
SA objectives	SA3, SA8, SA10, SA12	
How sustainability is measured	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in % of Leeds population with access to natural green space using the ANGSt framework ▪ Consider further indicators when data is available
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decrease in % of Leeds population with access to natural green space using the ANGSt framework
Source and details	Natural England, supplemented with local data as appropriate	
Website	TBC	
Updates	Being prepared.	
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data has not yet been published. 	

3.6 GEOLOGY

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

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

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

3.7 BIODIVERSITY

Protected Sites

Designated Internationally and Nationally Protected Sites: SSSIs

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

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

Locally Protected Sites

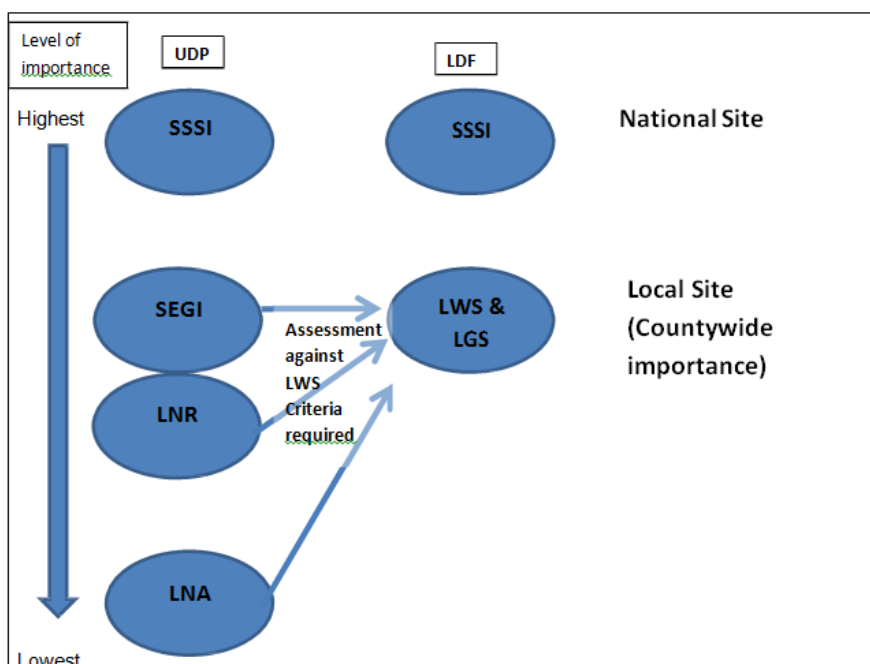
As of January 2019, Leeds has the following Local Sites (non-statutory):

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

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

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

This process is summarised below:



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

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

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

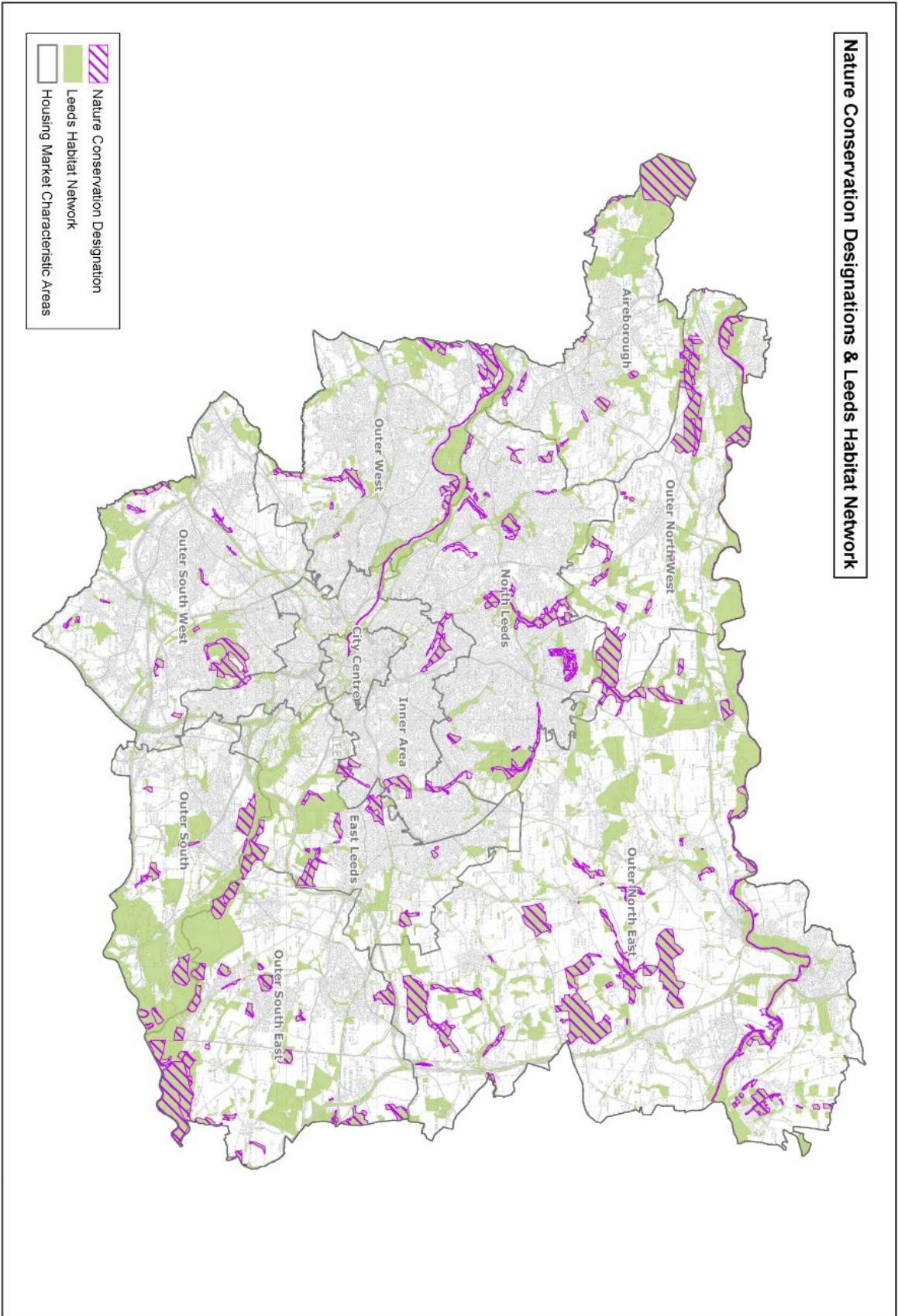
Between 2013 and 2014 a project between Leeds City Council and West Yorkshire Ecology was established to update the Leeds Habitat Network and map its components to a more detailed level to inform the Site Allocations process. This has led to a subsequent revision of the strategic Leeds Habitat Network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

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

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

Map 5 below shows the nature conservation designations and Leeds Habitat Network as of November 2017.

MAP 5: NATURE CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS & LEEDS HABITAT NETWORK



Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

Natural England assesses the condition of SSSIs in England against standard categories used across England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. There are six reportable condition categories: favourable; unfavourable recovering; unfavourable no change; unfavourable declining; part destroyed and destroyed.

INDICATOR	EN07: CONDITION OF SSSIs	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on the condition of SSSIs in Leeds against Natural England's six reporting categories.	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA10	
How sustainability is measured	+	Increase in the number of SSSIs where the condition is reported and favourable (or unfavourable recovering where it was previously unfavourable declining)
	-	Increase in the number of SSSIs where the condition is reported and unfavourable no change or unfavourable declining
Source and details	Natural England	
Website	TBC	
Updates	TBC	
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only covers SSSIs and not other nature conservation designations. 	

Current baseline

There are 17 different SSSI sites within the Leeds boundary, many of which have more than one entry to recognise the different habitats within the site and their differing conditions as shown in Table 57. Most sites/habitats are in a "favourable" or "unfavourable – recovering" condition though East Keswick Fitts, Linton Common and part of Mickletown Ings (21.42ha) are "unfavourable – declining". Part of Roach Lime Hills (0.6579ha) is "destroyed."

TABLE 57: QUALITY OF SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST IN LEEDS			
SSSI	Area	Main Habitat	Condition
Breary Marsh	9.73	BROADLEAVED, MIXED AND YEW WOODLAND – Lowland, FEN, MARSH AND SWAMP - Lowland	Favourable
East Keswick Fitts	12.58	RIVERS AND STREAMS	Unfavourable - Declining
Eccup Reservoir	116.23.	STANDING OPEN WATER AND CANALS, BROADLEAVED, MIXED AND YEW WOODLAND -	Favourable

		Lowland		
Fairburn & Newton Ings	173.94	FEN, MARSH AND SWAMP – Lowland, NEUTRAL GRASSLAND - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering	
Great Dib Wood	0.97	EARTH HERITAGE	Favourable	
Hetchell Wood	14.74	CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND – Lowland, BROADLEAVED, MIXED AND YEW WOODLAND – Lowland, DWARF SHRUB HEATH - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering (3.90ha)	Favourable (10.84ha)
Hook Moor	2.28	NEUTRAL GRASSLAND - Lowland	Favourable	
Leeds - Liverpool Canal	16.62	STANDING OPEN WATER AND CANALS	Unfavourable – Recovering.	Favourable (3.26ha)
Linton Common	0.94	CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND - Lowland	Unfavourable - Declining	
Madbanks and Ledsham Banks	5.95	CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND - Lowland	Favourable	
Micklefield Quarry	0.6	EARTH HERITAGE	Favourable	
Mickletown Ings	37.99	STANDING OPEN WATER AND CANALS	Unfavourable – Recovering (16.57ha),	Unfavourable – Declining (21.42ha)
Norwood Bottoms SSS	10.49	BROADLEAVED, MIXED AND YEW WOODLAND - Lowland	Favourable	
Roach Lime Hills SSSI	4.741	CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND - Lowland	Unfavourable – Recovering (4.0831ha)	Destroyed (0.6579ha)
South Pennine Moors SSSI	20944.5	BOGS - Upland	Favourable (206.6388ha)	Unfavourable – recovering (3,835.5313ha)
Town Close Hills SSSI	11.5507	BROADLEAVED, MIXED AND YEW WOODLAND – Lowland, NEUTRAL GRASSLAND - Lowland	Favourable 7.6627	Unfavourable – Recovering (3.888ha)

Yeadon Brickworks and Railway Cutting SSSI	3.2222	EARTH HERITAGE	Favourable
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Biodiversity Net Gain

Biodiversity is the term used to describe the variety of life on Earth. Biodiversity has a huge role in helping us live healthy and happy lives; it provides us with food, raw materials, medical discoveries and what are called ecosystem services. There are also many and varied benefits provided by the natural environment and from healthy ecosystems such as natural pollination of crops, clean air, a supply of oxygen, clean water, extreme weather mitigation and human mental and physical well-being, recreation and even tourism.

The UK Government has announced new English developments will be required to demonstrate a 10% increase in biodiversity on or near development sites. The Government proposes that the requirement will come in force after a two-year 'transition period' after the new Environment Bill for England receives royal ascent.

INDICATOR		EN08: BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN
Reason for selection	To measure effects on biodiversity from new development. The information can be aggregated	
Geographies	Leeds & smaller areas	
SA objectives	SA10	
How sustainability is measured	+	Net gain in biodiversity across the district through new development (on-site and off-site provision)
	-	Net loss of biodiversity across the district through new development
Source and details	Aggregated data from planning approvals (not currently available)	
Website	TBC	
Updates	TBC	
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will not measure impact on biodiversity that is not addressed through the biodiversity net gain requirement associated with new development. • Will need monitoring survey to assess in future, 	

Current baseline information

Data will be collected from planning applications to provide baseline data to measure progress against the proposed indicators. This will be published as part of Environmental Report

3.8 AGRICULTURE & SOILS

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

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

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

3.9 PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND

Housing on Greenfield and Brownfield Land

The Council has granted more planning permissions for housing over the past five years than at any time. The number of homes approved are well above the City's housing requirement figures. In 2018/19, 9,603 new homes were approved through planning permissions, which is a record level for the city since monitoring began in the early 1970s. Approvals have been granted for 46,960 new homes since 2012, well in excess of the target for the same period. Of these, over 75% are on previously developed land. Indicator 5 of the Core Strategy Monitoring Table sets a target for 55% of all new housing development to be on brownfield land after 2017. This target has been met in the current year and each year other than 2016-17.

INDICATOR EN09 – HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ON PREVIOUSLY-DEVELOPED LAND

TABLE 58: HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ON PREVIOUSLY-DEVELOPED LAND				
Year	Brownfield	Greenfield	Total	% Brownfield
2012-13	1,672	830	2,502	67%
2013-14	4,057	991	5,048	80%
2014-15	6,052	556	6,608	92%
2015-16	3,395	1,633	5,028	68%
2016-17	3,615	3,177	6,792	53%
2017-18	5,377	2,283	7,660	70%
2018-19	8,300	1,303	9,603	86%
2019-20	2,818	901	3,719	76%
Total	35,286	11,674	46,960	75%

3.10 DENSITY OF DEVELOPMENT

Housing Delivery by Density

The Core Strategy sets minimum densities in Policy H3 to encourage sustainable housing development and more efficient use of land in order to avoid more greenfield land being developed than is necessary. In 2019/20 new development continued to exceed minimum densities in all parts of Leeds, except in rural areas where densities dropped below the minimum standard of 30 dwellings/hectare. As would be expected, densities continued to be highest in the city centre where they exceeded the minimum standards considerably with the predominance of apartment blocks development. High density development in particularly the city centre, main urban area and major settlements helps to achieve the effective and efficient use of land throughout Leeds.

However, there has been growing concern that the internal space of new dwellings is getting smaller with implications for accessibility, sustainability and quality of life including health. The Core Strategy (as amended) seeks to improve the quality housing provided in Leeds to create a healthy and sustainable living environment for current and future generations. It proposes a new policy - Policy H9 – which will reflect the Nationally Described Space Standards (NDSS) of 2015 and set out internal space requirements for new dwellings (the Gross Internal (floor) Area at a defined level of occupancy, floor areas and dimensions for key parts of the home).

INDICATOR EN10 – HOUSING DENSITIES

TABLE 59: HOUSING DENSITIES (DWELLINGS PER HECTARE)				
Year	City Centre	Main Urban Area	Major Settlements	Rural
2013/14	292.9	64.8	41.9	22.9
2014/15	354.3	87.2	109.4	35
2015/16	318.3	79.8	59.6	17.5
2016/17	393.4	90.5	56.9	45.6
2017/18	358	94	78.2	20.2
2018/19	473.3	103.6	81.1	23.3
2019/20	441.6	90.8	86.5	45.2
Average	375.96	87.25	73.38	29.96
Policy H3 minimum (dwellings/hectare)	65	40	35	30
Indicator				

3.11 CONTAMINATED LAND

Potentially Contaminating Historical Land Uses

The Council has identified which parts of Leeds have previously been subject to a potentially contaminating land use. This data has been extracted from historical mapping and converted into digital format. The land covers approximately 8% of Leeds Metropolitan District's surface area.

Planning application data

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

This data represents more than 6,500 planning applications reviewed for potential land contamination and equates to 10% of the district's surface area. The figure of 10% exceeds the total area identified as having a historical potentially contaminated land use above. This is because planning applications for the most vulnerable end uses, for example residential housing and children's play areas, require some degree of land contamination assessment regardless of the previous use of the land.

3.12 WATER QUALITY

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

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

Under WFD river management catchments are divided into smaller 'sub catchments' called operational catchments. Leeds includes parts of seven operational catchment: Lower Aire, Lower Wharfe; Middle Wharfe; Lower Calder; Lower Ouse; Middle and Lower Nidd; and Middle Aire which are shown on Map 7 below.

MAP 7: RIVER MANAGEMENT CATCHMENTS IN LEEDS



Water body classifications

The Water Framework Directive is underpinned by the use of environmental standards to help assess risks to the ecological quality of the water environment and to identify the scale of improvements that would be needed to bring waters under pressure back into a good condition.

Current baseline

Figure ** shows a summary of water body classifications for water bodies in Leeds. Initially it appears that while the ecological status of water bodies is largely stable (albeit with a decline in quality in some stretches) there has been a sudden and significant deterioration in water pollution. However Defra issued an explanation¹³ that although it is correct that there has been little improvement in water quality the seemingly sudden deterioration of chemical water quality also reflects a change in the methods used to classify English water bodies to more accurately report the presence of certain chemicals. The adoption of more accurate monitoring techniques explains why the results show that no surface water bodies have met the criteria for achieving 'good chemical status' anywhere in England, and that previous data has instead overestimated the quality of water bodies.

INDICATOR EN11 – WATER BODY CLASSIFICATIONS FOR LEEDS DISTRICT

TABLE 60: SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENT AGENCY WATER BODY CLASSIFICATIONS FOR LEEDS DISTRICT

Water body	Ecological water quality				Chemical water quality			
	2010	2013	2016	2019	2010	2013	2016	2019
Eccup reservoir	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	n/a	Green	Green	Red
Aire from Gill Beck (Baildon) to River Calder	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Green	Red
Carlton Beck from Source to River Aire	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	n/a	Green	Green	Red
Cock Beck Catchment (trib of Wharfe)	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	n/a	Green	Green	Red
Collingham Bk Catchment (trib of Wharfe)	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	n/a	Green	Green	Red
Gill Beck Guiseley from Source to River Aire	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	n/a	Red	Green	Red
Lin Dike from Source to River Aire	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	n/a	Red	Green	Red
Low/Wortley/Pudsey Becks	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	n/a	Green	Green	Red
Meanwood Beck from Source to River Aire	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	n/a	Green	Green	Red
Milshaw Beck to Low/Wortley/Pudsey Bks	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	n/a	Red	Green	Red
Oulton Beck from Source to River Aire	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red
Stank Beck catchment (trib of Wharfe)	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	n/a	Green	Green	Red

¹³ <https://deframedia.blog.gov.uk/2020/09/18/latest-water-classifications-results-published/>

Water body	Ecological water quality				Chemical water quality			
	2010	2013	2016	2019	2010	2013	2016	2019
Thorner Beck Catchment (trib of Wharfe)	Good	Good	Poor / bad	Poor / bad	n/a	Good	Good	Poor / bad
Wyke Beck from Source to River Aire	Moderate	Poor / bad	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Poor / bad	Good	Poor / bad

Ecological water quality

Good 
Moderate 
Poor / bad 

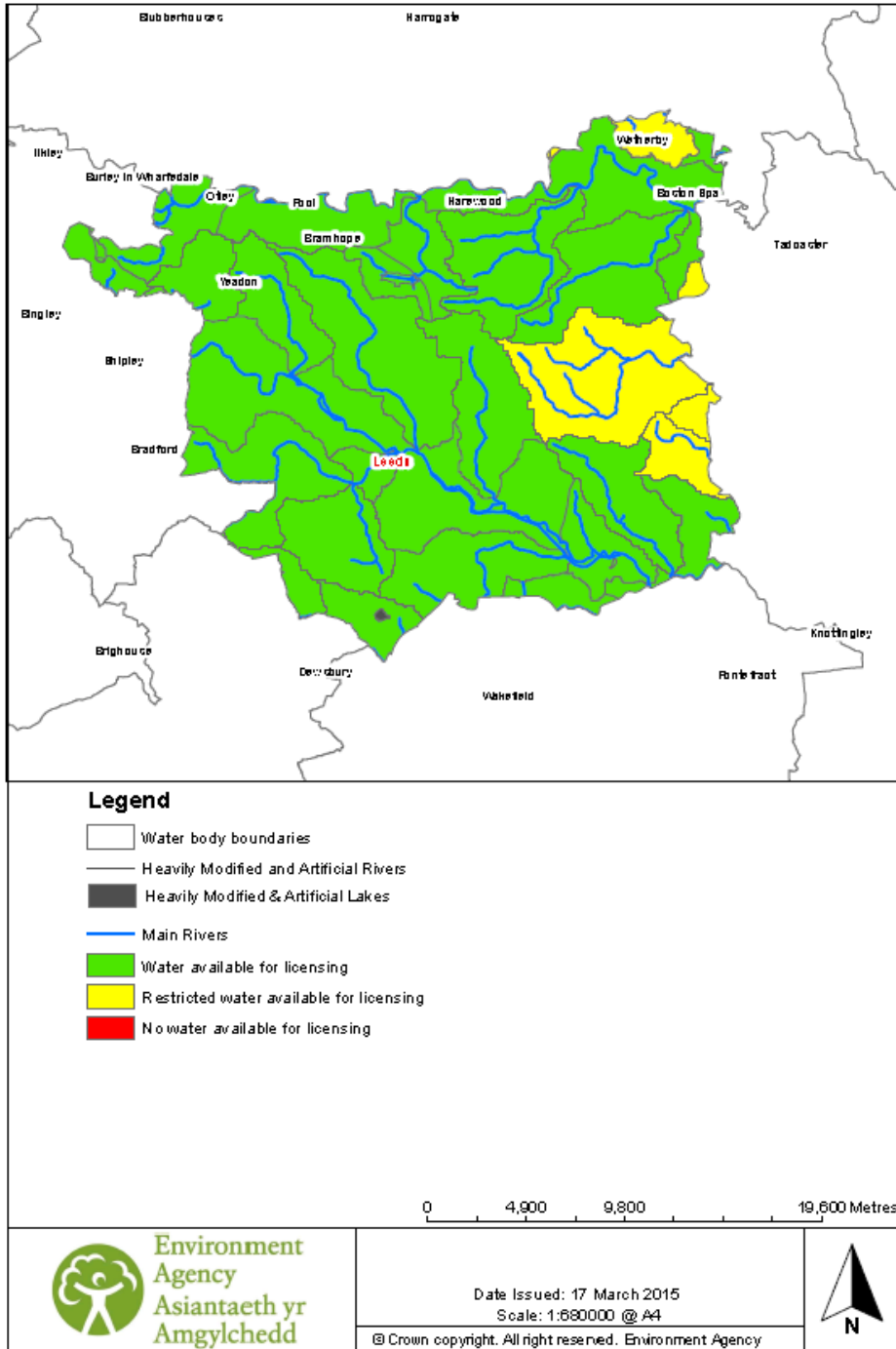
Chemical water quality

Good 
Fail 

3.13 WATER RESOURCES

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

MAP 8: RESTRICTED AREAS FOR WATER LICENSING IN LEEDS DISTRICT



3.14 FLOOD RISK

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

- zone 1 is areas of low flood probability;
- zone 2 is areas of medium flood probability;
- zone 3a is areas of high flood probability; and
- zone 3b is the functional floodplain.

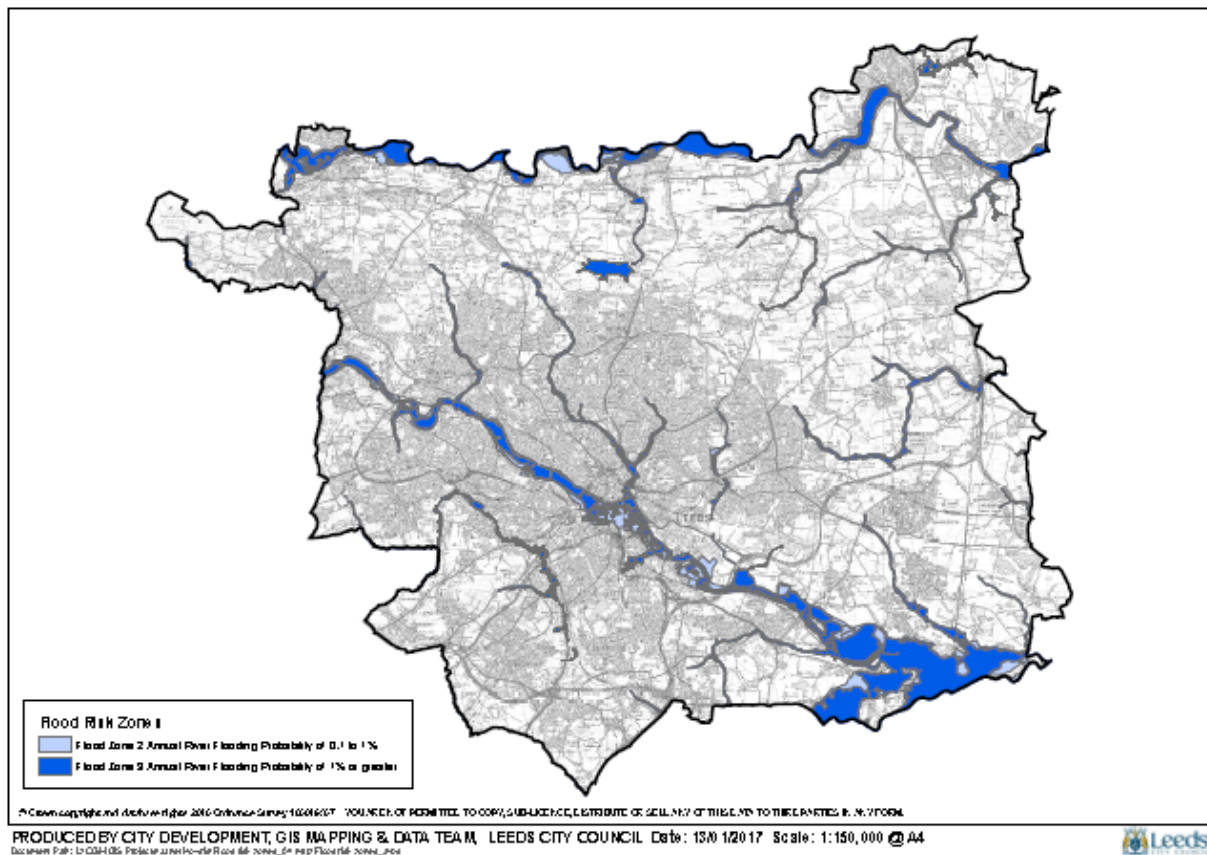
The SFRA shows that there is a considerable amount of land within the District, which falls within zone 3a and therefore there is a serious potential flooding problem. The Local Plan (Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan therefore resists development in any functional floodplain (Policy Water 3) and requires evidence to show a proposed development can pass the Sequential Test and possibly the Exceptions Test set out in the NPPF (Policy Water 4).

INDICATOR: EN12 PLANNING PERMISSIONS GRANTED CONTRARY TO ENVIRONMENT AGENCY ADVICE ON FLOOD RISK AND WATER QUALITY

The Environment Agency are a key consultee on issues relating to flood risk and water quality. In 2018/19, it made 34 objections to planning applications on the basis of flood risk in Leeds. Of these 34 objections, 5 applications were refused, 4 were withdrawn and 15 were approved following further information being obtained and the Environment Agency removing their objection. 10 applications were not determined before the end of March 2019. No applications were approved with outstanding flood risk objections from the Environment Agency during the year. This indicates that consultation procedures are working well between the Environment Agency and Leeds City Council. Environment Agency advice is crucial in helping the authority to manage flood risk and where flood risk cannot be mitigated to a satisfactory level the application will be refused.

The areas of flood risk are shown on Map 9 below.

MAP 9 - FLOOD RISK ZONE IN LEEDS (SOURCE: ENVIRONMENT AGENCY)



3.15 AIR QUALITY

Leeds currently meets UK Air Quality Directive Standards (as translated from EU law) for particulate matter. Both PM2.5 and PM10 targets are comfortably achieved, with Leeds also coming close to achieving its aspiration of meeting the PM2.5 annual mean target of 10 µg/m³ set by the World Health Organisation.

There are two objectives to be achieved for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) specified in the UK Air Quality Regulations: an annual mean not to be exceeded of 40 µg/m³, and an hourly mean of 200 µg/m³ not to be exceeded on more than 18 occasions per year. Leeds continues to meet the regulatory limits for the hourly average, however NO₂ concentrations at some specific locations across Leeds are exceeding the annual average limit of 40 µg/m³, making Leeds non-compliant with the UK and EU objectives.

The UK Strategy requires Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) to be designated where there is relevant exposure to homes and schools. Leeds has designated AQMAs where public exposure is a concern and monitoring data shows that concentrations of NO₂ exceed the annual mean objective.

In 2018 only one of the six AQMAs recorded annual mean nitrogen dioxide concentrations greater than the annual mean objective of 40µg/m³. One of the AQMAs met the objective and the other four areas recorded annual averages below the annual mean objective of 40µg/m³. The

information set out in Table 65 shows annual average concentrations recorded at each of the AQMAs.

TABLE 61: DECLARED AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREAS IN LEEDS (2018)			
AQMA Name	Pollutants and Air Quality Objectives	City / Town	One Line Description
AQMA 1 Ebor Gardens	Has met NO ₂ limit of 40µg/m ³ (40µg/m ³)	Leeds	Residential properties on Burmantofts St. and Haslewood Close. Originally declared in 2001, it was extended in 2010 to include Burmantofts St. and York Road.
AQMA 2 Caspar Apartments	Has not exceeded NO ₂ limit of 40µg/m ³ (30µg/m ³)	Leeds	Caspar Apartments. Originally declared in 2001, it was extended in 2010 to include North Street and the slip road onto the A58(M)
AQMA 3 The Normans	Has not exceeded NO ₂ limit of 40µg/m ³ (39µg/m ³)	Kirkstall, Leeds	Residential properties in the 'Normans' in the immediate vicinity of, and including, Abbey Road.
AQMA 4 The Tilburys	Has not exceeded NO ₂ limit of 40µg/m ³ (31µg/m ³)	Leeds	Residential properties in the 'Tilburys' and 'Eustons' in the vicinity of, and including, the M621 together with on and off slip roads.
AQMA 5 Pool in Wharfedale	Exceeded NO ₂ limit of 40µg/m ³ (52µg/m ³)	Pool in Wharfedale	Residential properties, particularly at the back of the footpath adjacent to the A658 (Main Street) through the village.
AQMA 6 Chapel Hill, Morley	Has not exceeded NO ₂ limit of 40µg/m ³ (35µg/m ³)	Morley	Residential properties with a frontage on Chapel Hill in the 'Morley Bottoms' area of the town.

The Air Quality Directive has a requirement to meet the objective level where there is public access within 15m of the kerb for at least 100m of the relevant road network (essentially A roads and Motorways) but excludes with 25m of a junction.

3.16 TRANSPORT

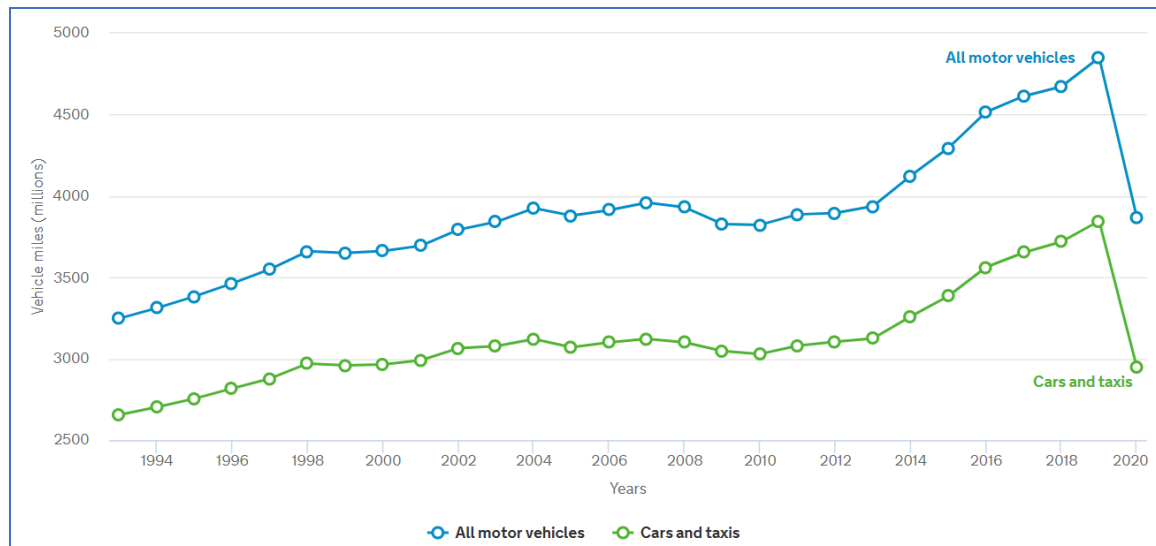
Traffic levels in Leeds

INDICATOR	EN13: TRAFFIC LEVELS IN LEEDS
Reason for selection	To measure effects on traffic levels in Leeds based on DfT road traffic statistics.
Geographies	Leeds
SA objectives	SA11, SA14
How sustainability is measured	+ Decrease in the number of vehicle miles on Leeds roads.
	- Increase in the number of vehicle miles on Leeds roads.
Source and details	DfT Road Traffic Statistics
Website	https://roadtraffic.dft.gov.uk/local-authorities/63
Updates	Annual
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data for Leeds would need to be compared to the national average to separate out local issues from the national trend Relies on an external dataset.

Current baseline and trends

As Chart 19 shows, there has been a long-term growth in traffic levels on Leeds road with a more pronounced level of growth between 2013 and 2019. Traffic levels dropped sharply in 2020 with this being attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic response.

CHART 19: ANNUAL TRAFFIC BY VEHICLE TYPE IN LEEDS IN VEHICLE MILES (MILLIONS)



Source: DfT Road Traffic Statistics, 2020

Mode of travel to work

INDICATOR	EN14: MODE OF TRAVEL TO WORK	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on mode of travel to work based on journeys approaching Leeds City Centre in the morning peak period (Core Strategy Monitoring Framework Indicator 35).	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA3, SA7, SA11, SA14	
How sustainability is measured	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction in the number of car / taxi trips to the city centre. ▪ Reduction in the modal share of car/taxi trips to the city centre. ▪ Increase in modal share by public transport ▪ Increase in modal share by active travel modes (walk and cycle) ▪ Increase in number of walking / cycle trips
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in the number of car / taxi trips to the city centre. ▪ Increase in the modal share of car/taxi trips to the city centre. ▪ Reduction in modal share by public transport ▪ Reduction in modal share by active travel modes (walk and cycle) ▪ Reduction in number of walking / cycle trips
Source and details	Leeds City Council Annual Mode share survey	
Website	TBC	
Updates	Annual (when available)	
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model share only relates to trips to the city centre and is therefore only indicative of all modal share 	

Current baseline and trends

Table 62 shows the results of the annual mode share survey undertaken each spring on radial routes approaching the city centre during the morning peak period (0700 – 0930). This reveals a downward trend in car mode share between 2012-15 and increased use of more sustainable modes. 2016-2017 saw a slight increase in car mode share however the decrease in 2018 took the share to the lowest level in recent years. Rail, cycling and walking have all increased over this period.

TABLE 62: ANNUAL MODE SHARE SURVEY FOR CITY CENTRE IN MORNING PEAK							
Mode	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018 ¹⁴
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
Rail	17,879	18,530	20,205	20,628	21,937	21,112	22,009
Bus	27,931	32,983	36,031	39,435	32,650	31,993	32,238
Car and taxi	77,352	80,769	80,790	82,531	78,727	76,824	76,583
Motorcycle	629	578	610	655	577	517	527
Cycle	1,614	1,731	2,038	2,157	2,003	1,881	2,289
Walk	5,748	5,555	6,787	6,457	7,035	5,531	8,507
Active travel sub-total	7,362	7,286	8,825	8,614	9,038	7,412	10,796
Total	131,153	140,146	146,461	151,863	142,929	137,858	142,153

¹⁴ Sustainability score indicates change since 2013 (short term 5 year trend).

TABLE 62: ANNUAL MODE SHARE SURVEY FOR CITY CENTRE IN MORNING PEAK

	Mode share	Mode share	Mode share	Mode share	Mode share	Mode share	Mode share
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Rail	13.6	13.2	13.8	13.6	15.3	15.3	15.5
Bus	21.3	23.5	24.6	26.0	22.8	23.2	22.7
Public transport sub-total	34.9	36.7	38.4	39.6	38.1	38.5	38.2
Car and taxi	59.0	57.6	55.2	54.3	55.1	55.7	53.9
Motorcycle	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Cycle	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6
Walk	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.0	6.0
Active travel sub-total	5.6	5.2	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.4	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Road Safety and Accidents

INDICATOR	EN15: ROAD CASUALTIES IN LEEDS	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on road safety and accidents in Leeds	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA3, SA14	
How sustainability is measured	+	Decrease in the number of road casualties and number of people killed or seriously injured on Leeds roads.
	-	Increase in the number of road casualties and number of people killed or seriously injured on Leeds roads.
Source and details	Leeds City Council	
Website	TBC	
Updates	Annual	
Limitations	TBC	

Current baseline and trends

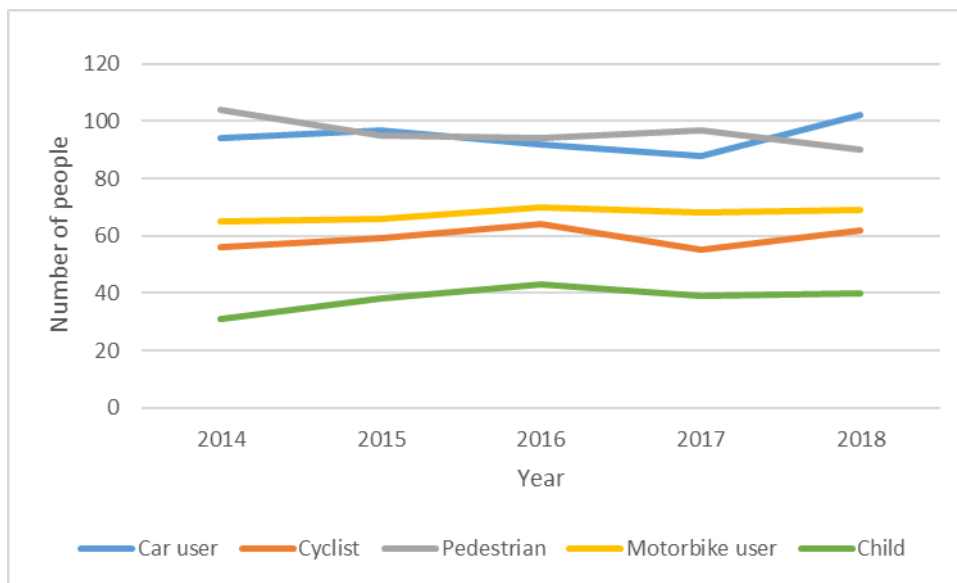
The overall number of road casualties in Leeds fell for the third consecutive year for all categories of road users in 2018 (most recent data) as shown in Table 63 and Chart . However the number of people killed or seriously injured rose 4% to 337, and 26 people died in road traffic collisions – a rise of 73% compared to 2017. Further analysis of those killed or seriously injured shows that the increase in casualties is particularly noticeable in car users and cyclists, whereas there is a sustained reduction in the number of pedestrians suffering serious injuries.

TABLE 63: ALL ROAD CASUALTIES IN LEEDS

Road user	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
All	2,532	2,664	2,550	2,203	1,995
Car user	1,392	1,523	1,455	1,253	1,072

TABLE 63: ALL ROAD CASUALTIES IN LEEDS

Road user	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cyclist	340	321	347	281	286
Pedestrian	406	385	388	321	315
Motorbike user	192	192	181	170	144
Child	253	254	299	239	217

CHART 20: NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED ON LEEDS ROADS.

3.17 ACCESSIBILITY TO EMPLOYMENT AND KEY SERVICES

The DfT publish datasets relating to journey times to employment centres and key services. The council are currently exploring how this data can be used to assess the relative accessibility of different parts of the district.

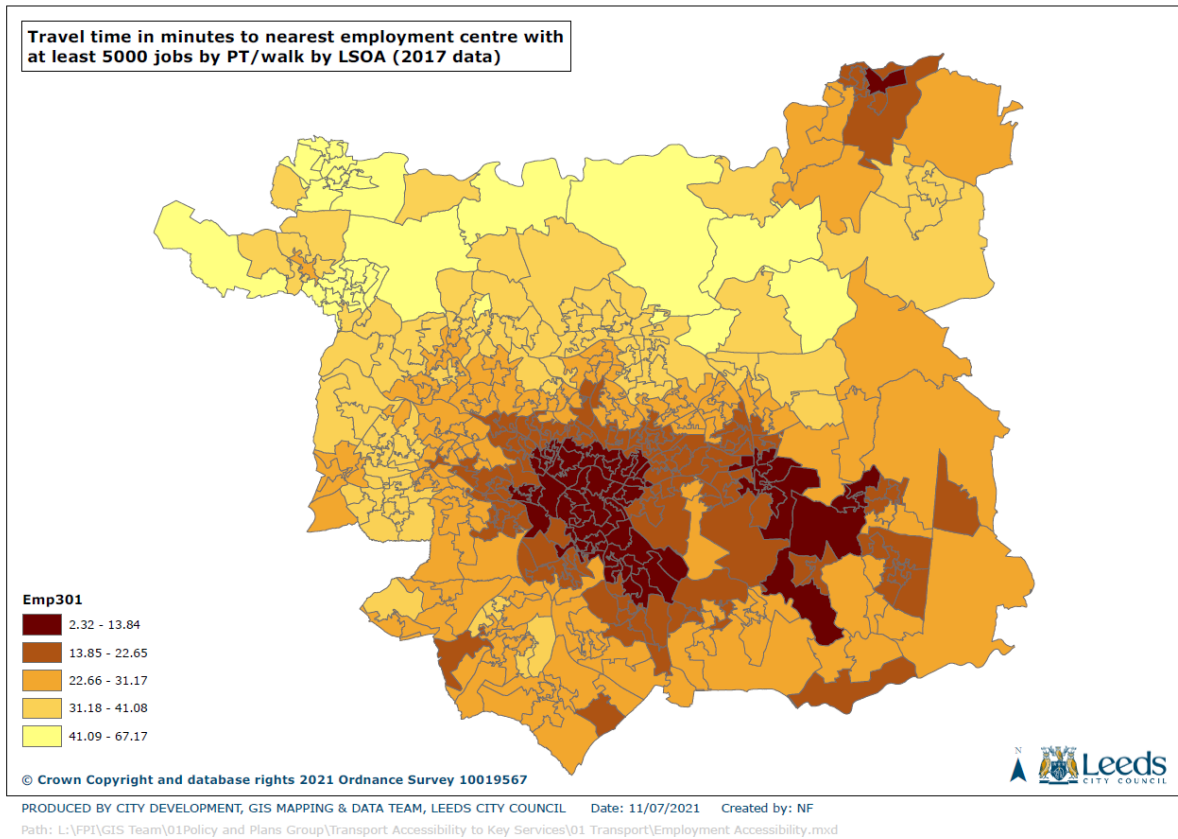
INDICATOR	EN16: JOURNEY TIMES TO EMPLOYMENT AND KEY SERVICES BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT/WALK	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on accessibility (journey times) by public transport / walking to employment centres and the following key services: primary schools; secondary schools; further education; GPs; hospitals food stores; and town centres	
Geographies	Leeds; LSOAs	
SA objectives	SA3, SA11, SA15	
How sustainability is measured	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction in travel time by PT/walk to nearest employment centres / key service by LSOA. ▪ Increase in number of employment centres / key services within 15/30 minutes journey times by PT/walk by LSOA¹⁵ ▪ Increase in % users within 15/30 minutes journey times by PT/walk of employment centres / key services by LSOA
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in travel time by PT/walk to nearest employment centres / key service by LSOA. ▪ Reduction in number of employment centres / key services within 15/30 minutes journey times by PT/walk by LSOA ▪ Increase in % users within 15/30 minutes journey times by PT/walk of employment centres / key services by LSOA
Source and details	DfT Journey time statistics (latest data from 2017), amped by Leeds City Council	
Website	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/journey-time-statistics-data-tables-jts#journey-times-to-key-services-jts01	
Updates	Annual	
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only provides an average journey time assessment for each LSOA. Specific sites and areas within LSOA will have different journey times particularly in LSOAs which cover larger geographic areas ▪ The reliant on continued publication of statistics by the DfT ▪ Data is produced two years in arrears so difficult to identify short term trends. ▪ Some town centres in the Local Plan are not included in the DfT assessment. 	

Current baseline

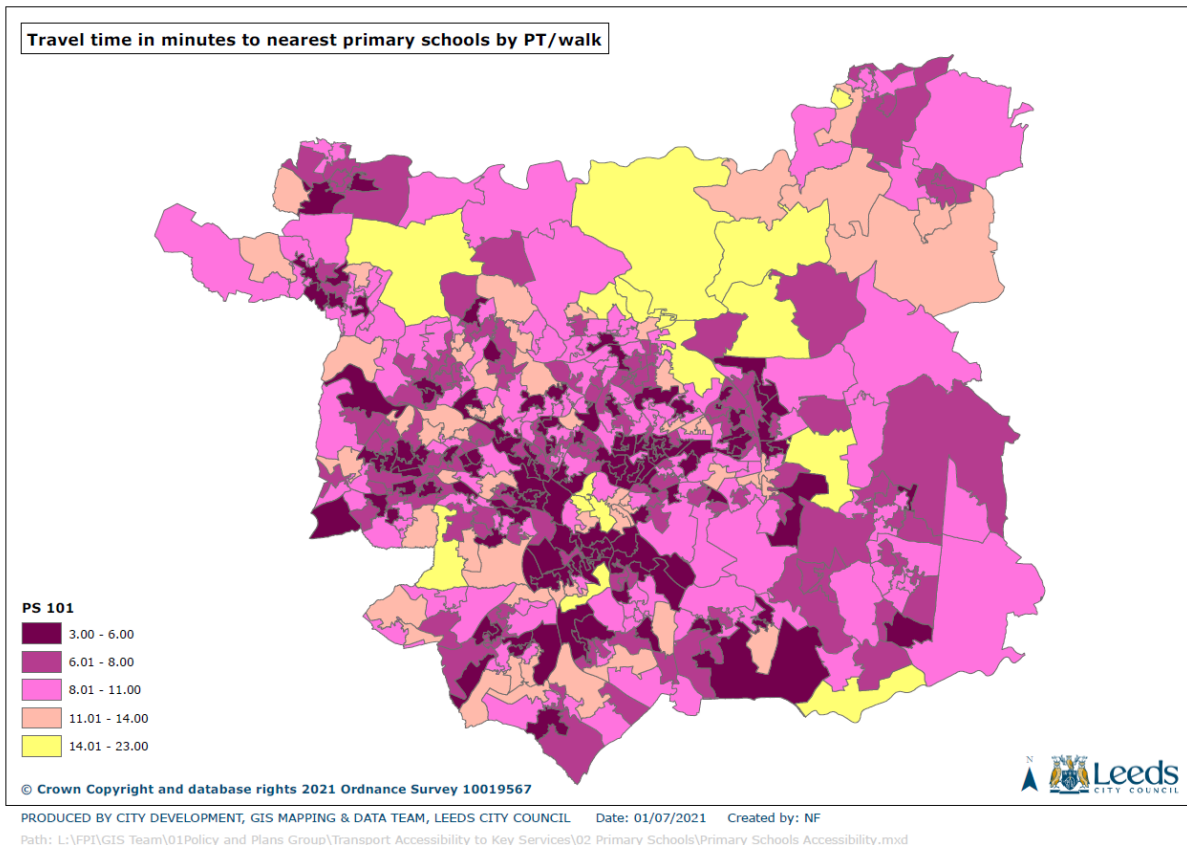
The council have prepared a number of maps showing accessibility to employment centres and key services by LSOA. This are set out below:

¹⁵ 15 minutes used for primary school, GPs, food store and town centres. 30 minutes for employment centres; secondary school; further education and employment centres based on Core Strategy accessibility standard

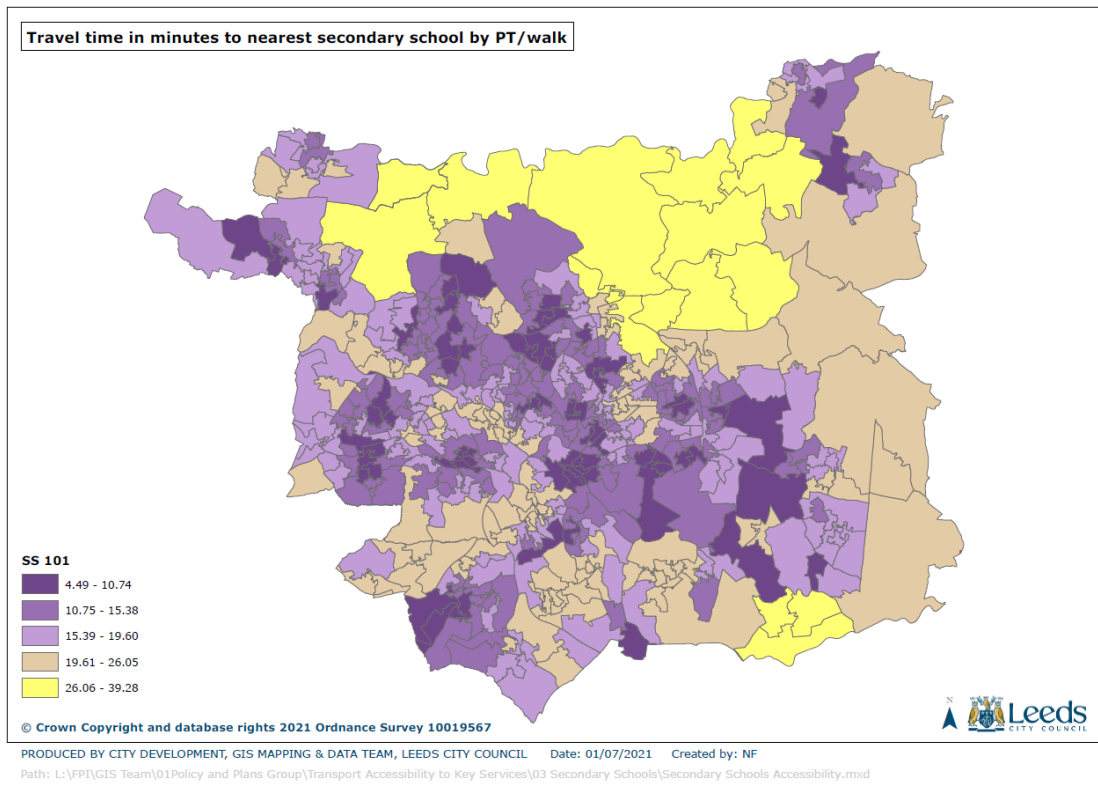
MAP 11: TRAVEL TIME TO LARGE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES



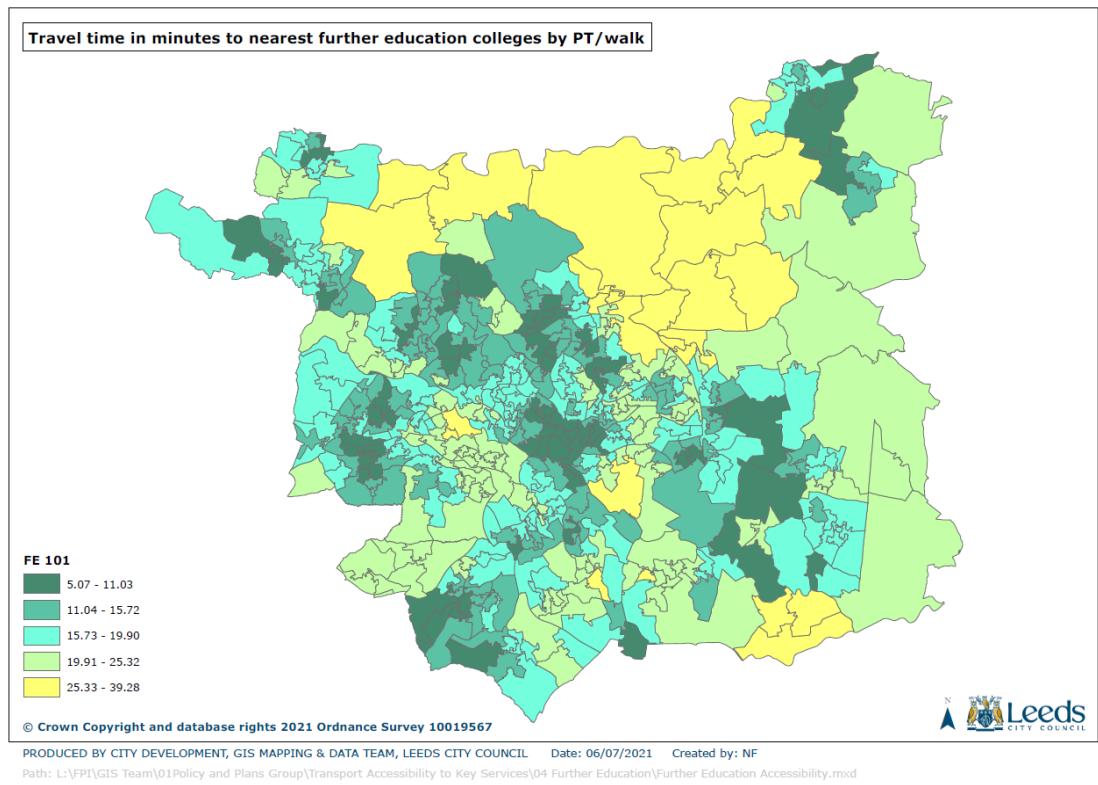
MAP 12: TRAVEL TIME TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS



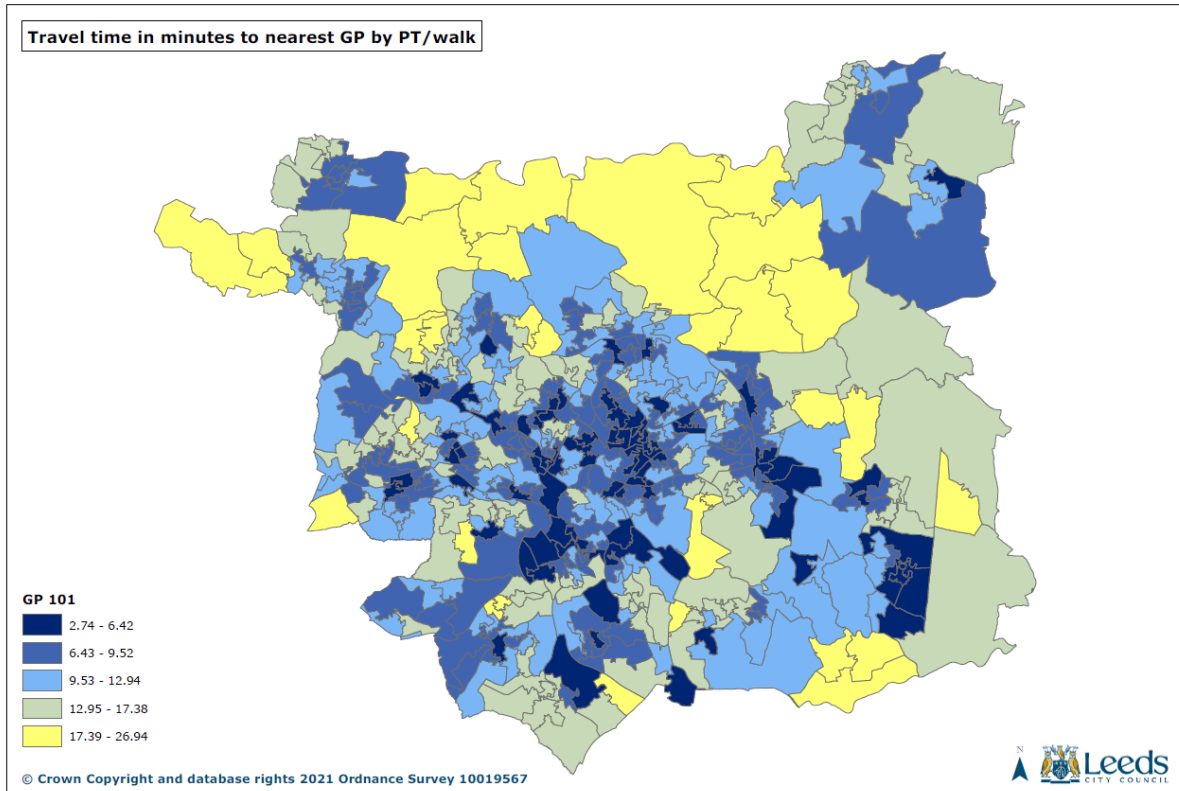
MAP 13: TRAVEL TIME TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS



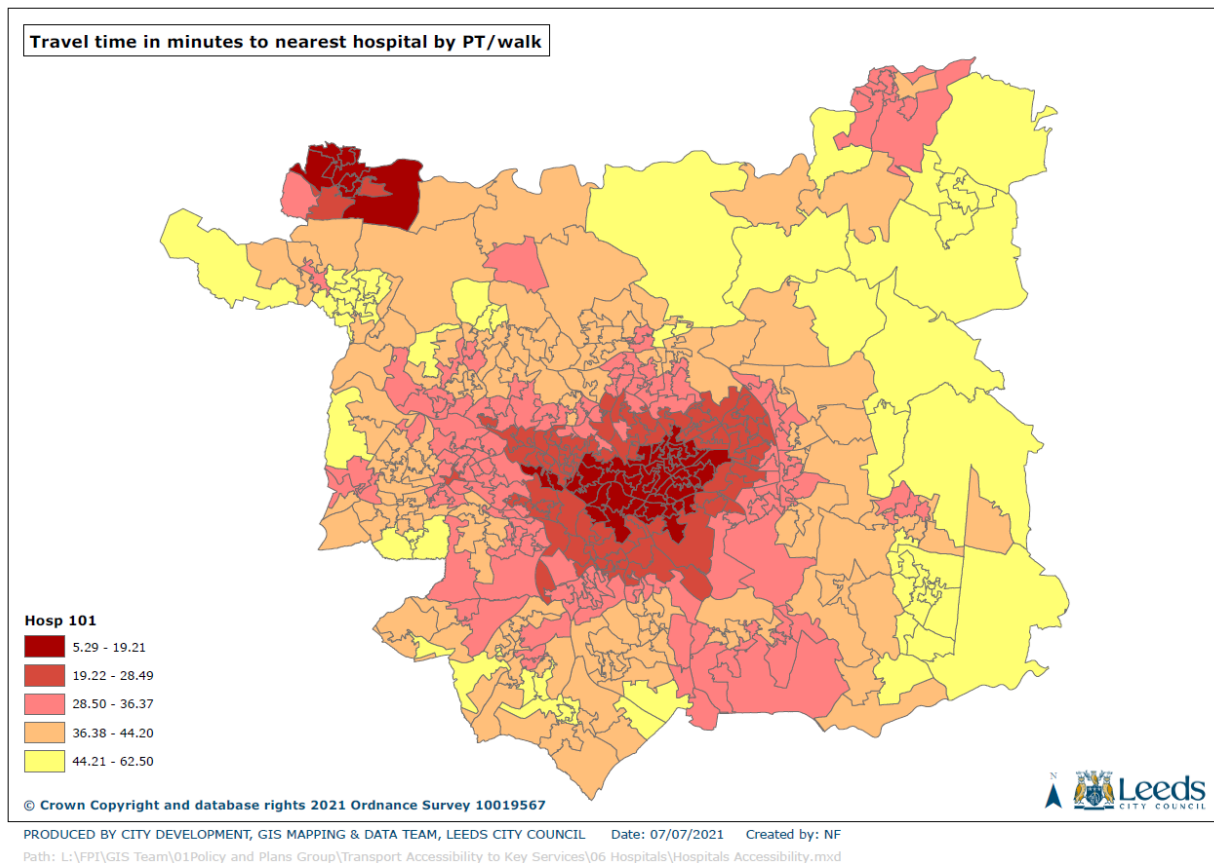
MAP 14: TRAVEL TIME TO FURTHER EDUCATION



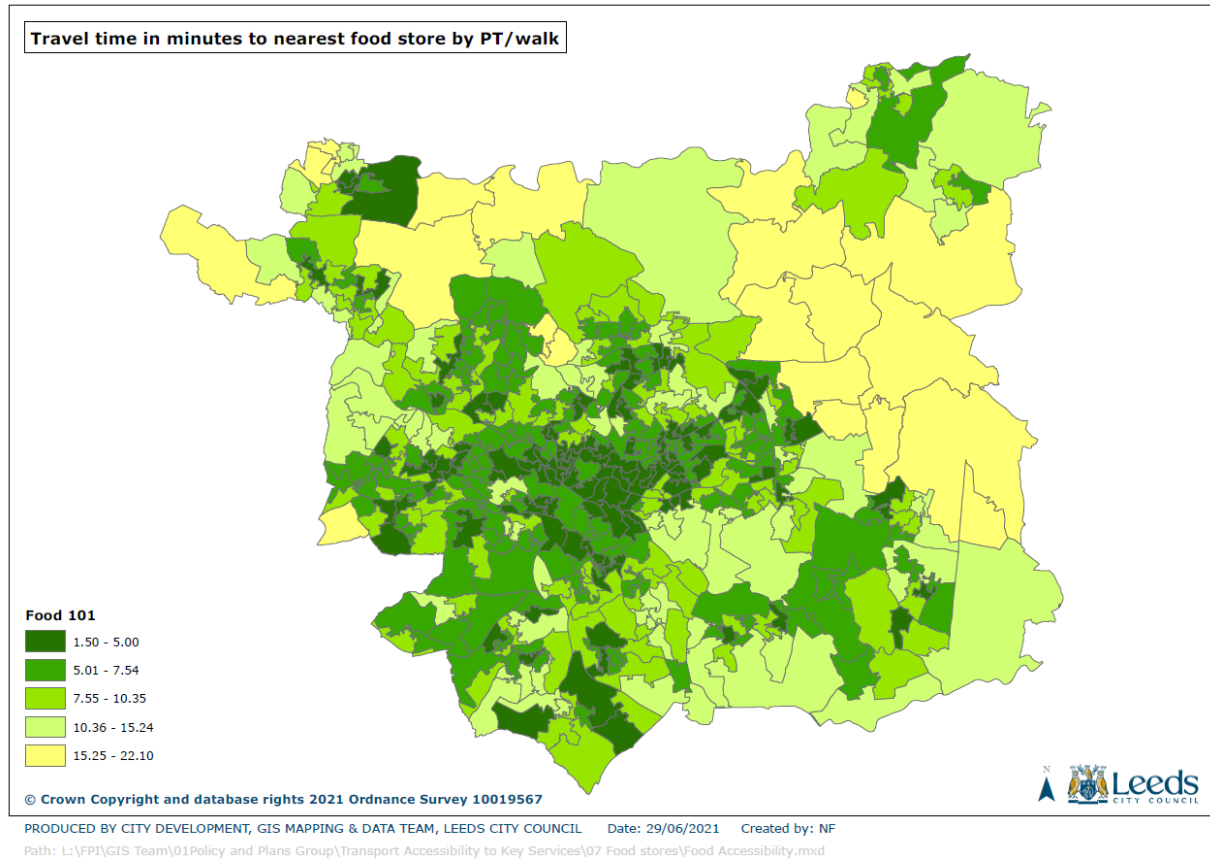
MAP 15: TRAVEL TIME TO GP SURGERIES



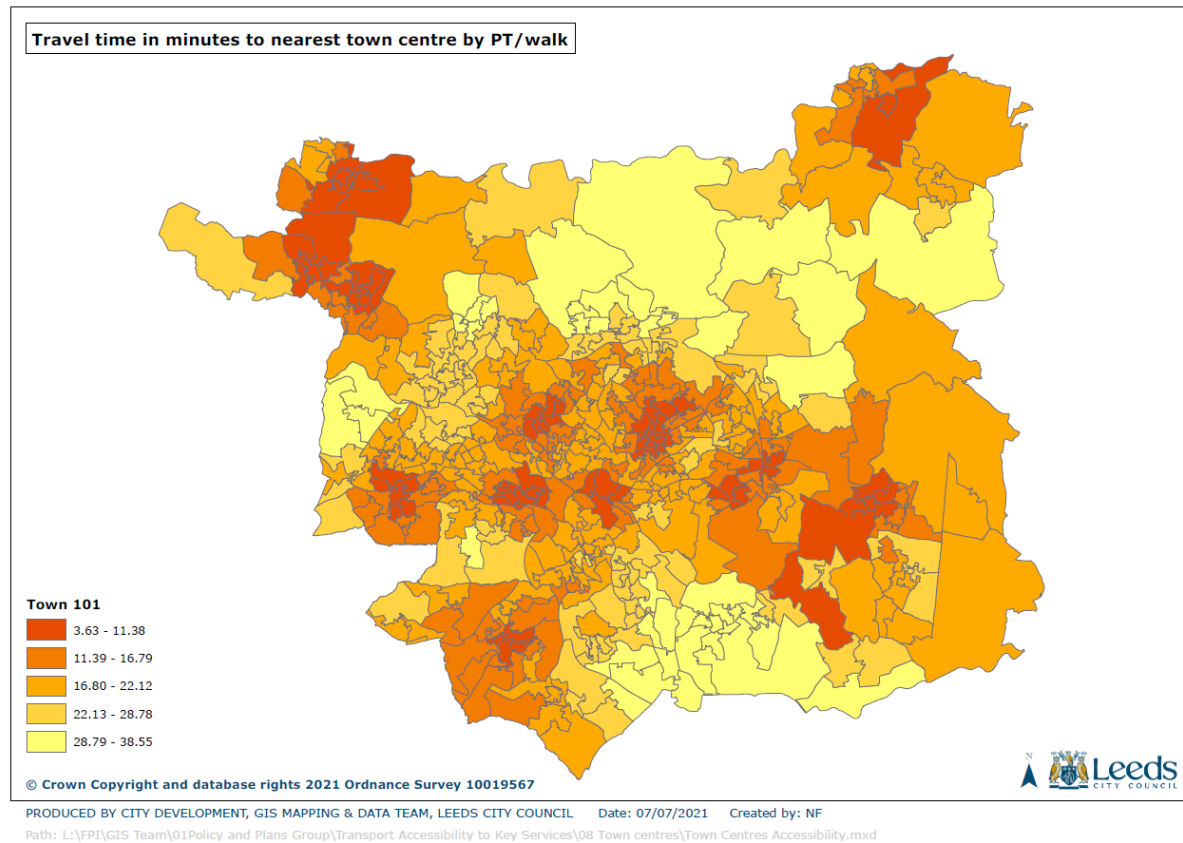
MAP 16: TRAVEL TIME TO HOSPITALS



MAP 17: TRAVEL TIME TO FOOD STORES



MAP 18: TRAVEL TIME TO TOWN CENTRES



3.18 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Map 19 below gives an indication of the location of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefield within the Leeds district. More detailed maps showing the historic environment of each HMCA can be found in the subsequent sections of this document.

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

There are 2366 Listed Buildings designations in Leeds representing over 3300 listed buildings and structures – 46 at Grade I, 102 at Grade II* and 2218 at Grade II status. These are included in the National List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest and are thereby given special protection. This list is continuing to grow as further buildings are identified by Historic England.

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

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

INDICATOR EN17: NUMBER OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS AT RISK

Grade II listed buildings at risk are identified annually through a Heritage at Risk list produced by the Council. In 2020 112 buildings were identified – of which 98 were Grade II listed.

Historic England also maintains registers of both Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields. Leeds has 15 historic parks and gardens:

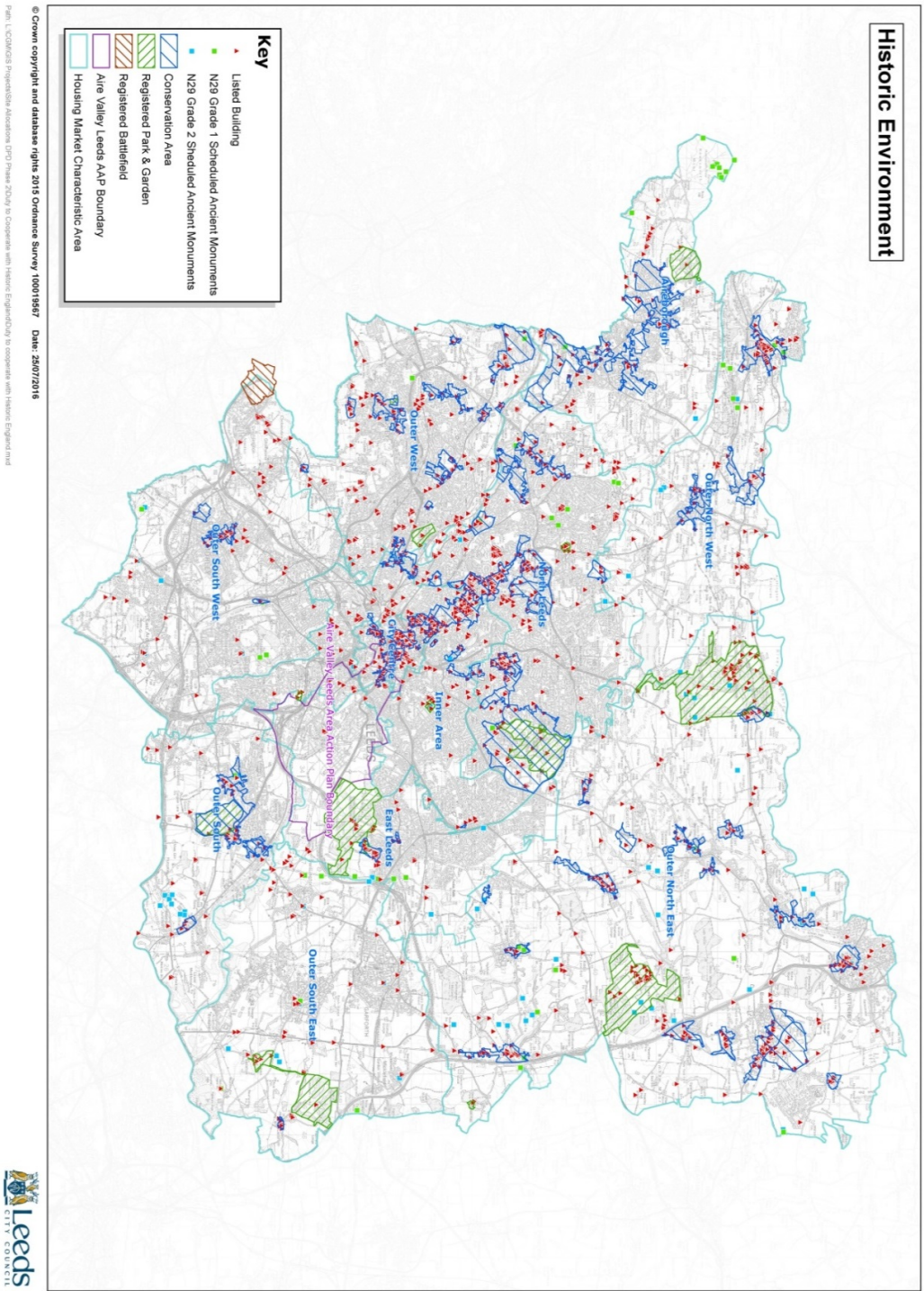
Armley House (Gotts Park) - Grade II
Beckett Street Cemetery – Grade II
Bramham Park – Grade I
Harewood House – Grade I
High Royds Hospital – Grade II
Hunslet Cemetery – Grade II
Lawnswood Cemetery – Grade II
Ledston Hall Park – Grade II*
Lotherton Hall – Grade II
Oulton Hall – Grade II
Parlington Estate – Grade II
Pudsey Cemetery – Grade II*
Roundhay Park – Grade II
Temple Newsham – Grade II
York Gate Gardens – Grade II

and one historic battlefield at Adwalton Moor near Drighlington.

The most important archaeological sites are designated as Scheduled Monuments. Consent is required from the Secretary of State for any works to them; there are 60 such sites within the Leeds district.

The designated heritage assets represent only a small percentage of the total heritage resource of the District. There are in addition a huge number of non-designated heritage assets.

MAP 19: HERITAGE ASSETS IN LEEDS DISTRICT



3.19 Landscape

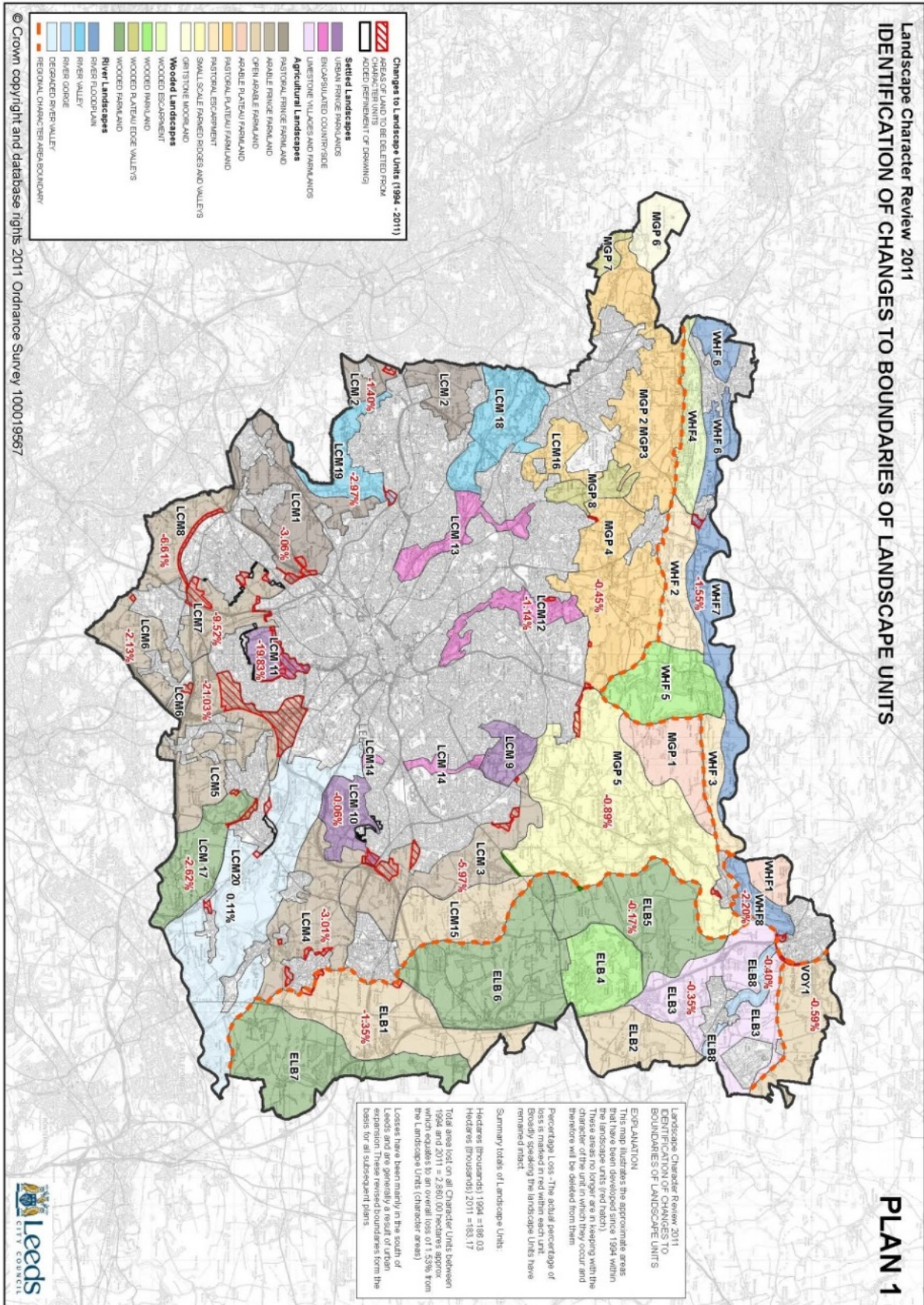
The following maps show the results of the Landscape Character Assessment Review from 2011; this is the most recent update of this data since the 1996 Landscape Quality Assessment. The maps are supported by a written document that describes in detail the features of each landscape character area. The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

Map 20 below illustrates the approximate areas that have been developed since 1994 within the landscape units. These areas are no longer in keeping with the character of the unit in which they occur and have therefore been deleted from them. The second map fixes the new boundaries to the landscape character areas.

Map 21 below shows the new boundaries of the landscape character areas, as amended in the 2011 review. The boundaries were revised to reflect the changes that have taken place since they were first laid out in the 1994 assessment.

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

MAP 20: CHANGES TO BOUNDARIES OF LANDSCAPE UNITS IN LEEDS (2011 BASEDATE)



3.20 NOISE

Noise complaints

The following statistics have been provided by Leeds City Council's Environmental Health and show the number of commercial noise complaints in Leeds in the year 2016/17. This provides an indication of the main sources of noise complaints. The highest number of complaints relate to commercial/industrial activities, licenced premises and construction sites. Further work will be undertaken to bring the evidence up to date and to consider whether a quantitative indicator can be developed which compares trends in complaints. However, even without an appropriate quantitative indicator this data provides context to the consideration of noise in the sustainability appraisal and where the main issues are likely to arise..

TABLE 64: NOISE RELATED COMPLAINTS TO LEEDS CITY COUNCIL ENVIRONMENT HEALTH BY TYPE (2016/17)

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

Road Noise

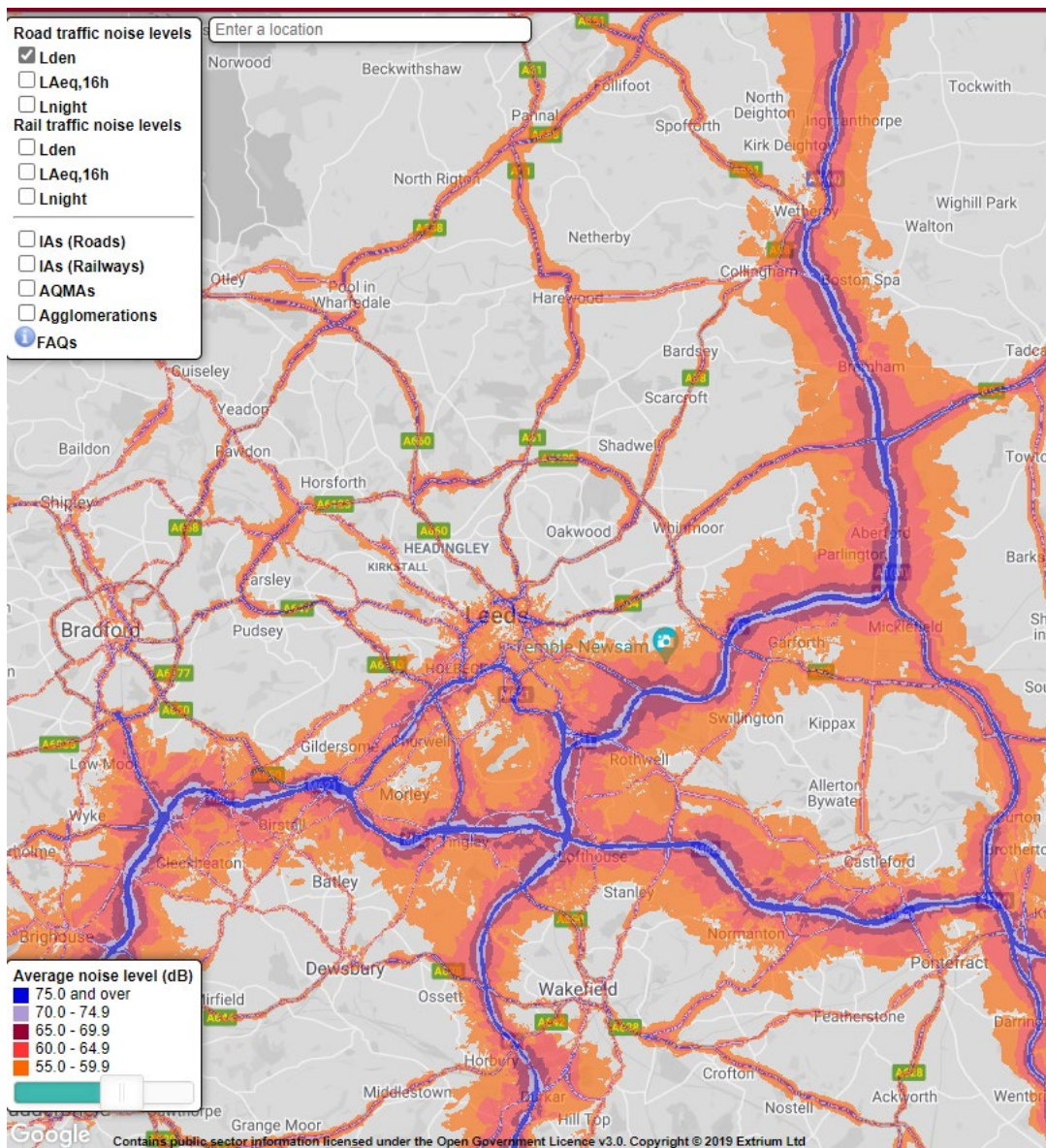
In common with most urban areas in the UK, road traffic is the primary source of environmental noise experienced in Leeds. The World Health Organisation (WHO) recognises noise as one of the top environmental hazards to health and well-being in Europe. It causes sleep disturbance,

annoyance and there is growing evidence that long-term exposure to high levels of environmental noise is associated with illnesses like heart attacks and strokes.

Transport related environmental noise is not sensitive to changes to vehicle flows, a 25% decrease in traffic flow will reduce the resultant noise level by 1dB(A), which is unlikely to be perceptible – a 3dB(A) change is often needed to be perceptible to the human ear. However, other environmental effects such as congestion, exhaust emissions and severance can lead to a cumulative deterioration in environmental conditions and a perceived increase in noise nuisance.

Map 22 indicates the levels of road noise calculated in the area, expressed using the “day, evening, night level” (Lden) measure. Lden is a standard used to express noise level over an entire day, with a penalty imposed on sound levels during evening and night due to the higher nuisance perception during quieter hours. From this it may be seen that many areas Leeds experience high levels of traffic noise, principally associated with the motorway and trunk road networks.

MAP 22: AVERAGE ROAD NOISE LEVELS AROUND LEEDS (Lden)

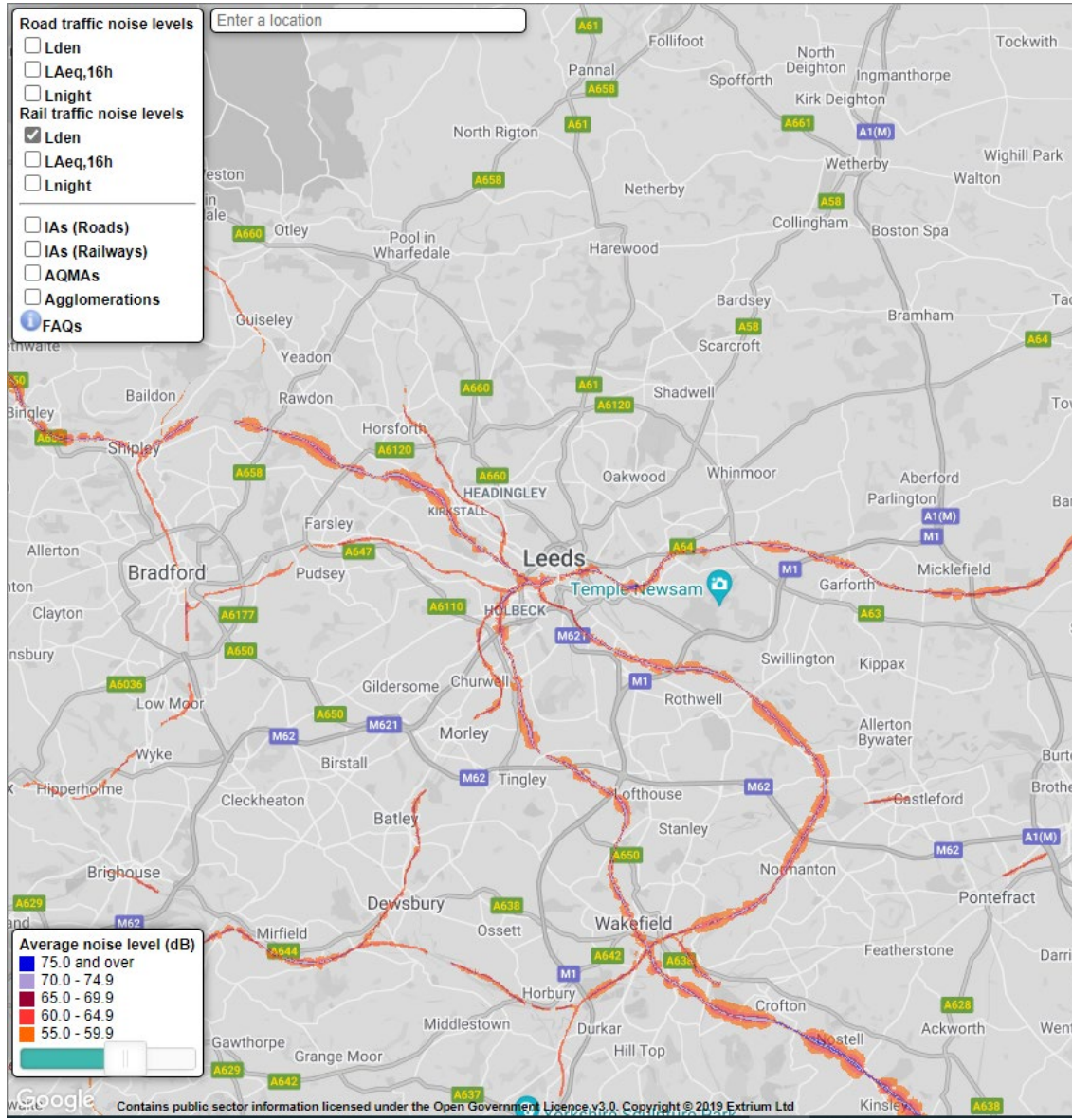


Source: Extrium Noise Viewer (<http://www.extrium.co.uk/noiseviewer.html>)

Rail Noise

As Map 22 shows, rail noise effects a much smaller area of Leeds than road noise. It is nevertheless an important consideration where new rail infrastructure is proposed or for development proposals in close proximity to rail lines.

MAP 22: AVERAGE ROAD NOISE LEVELS AROUND LEEDS (Lden)



Source: Extrium Noise Viewer (<http://www.extrium.co.uk/noiseviewer.html>)

3.21 Light Pollution

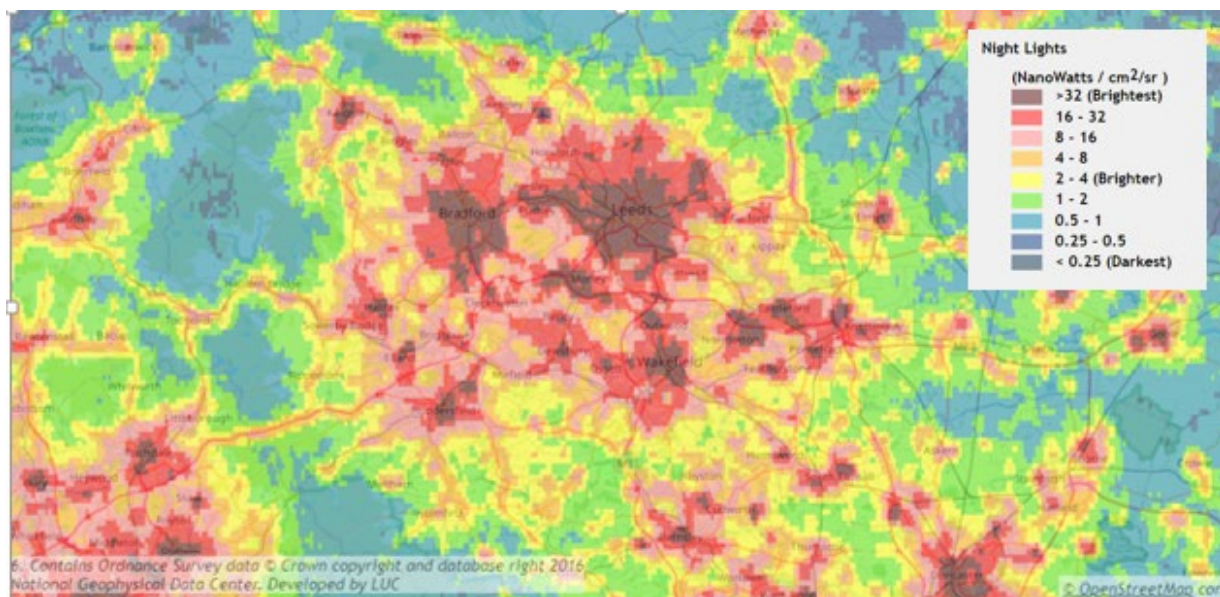
Light pollution is a generic term referring to artificial light which shines where it is neither wanted or needed. According to the CPRE's report 'Night Blight: Mapping England's light pollution and dark skies' (2016) there are 3 broad categories of light pollution:

- Skyglow – the pink or orange glow in the night sky around towns and cities, caused by the scattering of light by airborne dust and water droplets.
- Glare – the uncomfortable brightness of a light source.
- Light intrusion – light spilling beyond the boundary of the property on which a light is located, sometimes shining through windows and curtains.

All of these types of pollution can be associated with street lighting. There is also increasing awareness that light pollution can impact on wildlife by interrupting natural rhythms including migration, reproduction and feeding patterns.

In 2015 West Yorkshire was found to be the brightest county in the UK based on average light levels detected by a satellite survey reported on by the CRPE, as shown in Map 23. However, research undertaken in 2015 (Skyglow: Light Pollution and the UK's changing Skies, www.hillarys.co.uk/skyglow, 2015) found that satellite observed light pollution (skyglow) in Yorkshire had reduced by 29% between 1992 and 2012, and the research predicts light pollution would continue to reduce over the next decade, with a further decrease of 21% expected by 2025 based on trends from the previous two decades.

MAP 23: SATELLITE OBSERVED SKYGLLOW OVER LEEDS IN 2015 (www.nightblight.cpre.org.uk)



LED street lighting replacement schemes have been undertaken by a number of local authorities, and analysis of these schemes has shown a significant reduction in upward light pollution (CPRE, 2016). Further improvements are possible through dimming schemes, whereby the brightness of street lighting is reduced for periods overnight where it is less needed. In 2019 Leeds City Council embarked on a streetlight replacement scheme, whereby all 92,000 street lamps in the district will be converted to LED lighting over a four-year period.

3.22 ODOUR

Odour complaints

The following statistics have been provided by Leeds City Council's Environmental Health and show the number of odour related complaints in Leeds in the year 2016/17. This provides an indication of the main sources of odour related. The highest number of compliant relate to commercial/industrial activities. Further work will be undertaken to bring the evidence up to date and to consider whether a quantitative indicator can be developed which compares trends in complaints. However, even without an appropriate quantitative indicator this data provides context to the consideration of odour in the sustainability appraisal and where the main issues are likely to arise

TABLE 64: ODOUR RELATED COMPLIANTS TO LEEDS CITY COUNCIL ENVIRONMENT HEALTH BY TYPE (2016/17)

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

3.23 WASTE

This section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trend information relating to waste arising in Leeds.

MUNICIPAL WASTE ARISING

INDICATOR	EN18: MUNICIPAL WASTE ARISING	
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure effects in relation to amount of municipal waste produced and type of waste management process used against the waste hierarchy (reduce > reuse > recycle > recover (e.g. energy recovery) > dispose (e.g. landfill))	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA16	
How sustainability is measured	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction in municipal waste produced in total and/or per household ▪ Increase in proportion of waste recycled/re-used or composted ▪ Reduction in quantity of waste sent to landfill
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in municipal waste produced in total and/or per household ▪ Reduction in proportion of waste recycled/re-used or composted ▪ Increase in quantity of waste sent to landfill
Source and details	TBC	

Website	TBC
Updates	Published annually
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Doesn't cover commercial waste streams ▪ Need to explore whether total municipal waste or household waste only is the most appropriate indicators to use to measure trends

Context

"A zero waste, high recycling society" is part of the vision set out in the Leeds Local Plan which will be achieved through reducing waste produced, maximising reuse, maximise recycling and composting waste, recovering energy from waste and providing sufficient management facilities in appropriate and accessible locations to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill.

Current Baseline

The last available data for waste arising in Leeds in 2018/19 shows that Leeds households produced 301,000 tonnes of waste. The total quantity of municipal waste processed, including trade waste, was 316,000 tonnes. 38% of waste was recycled, reuse or composted; 60% was incinerated to produce energy (electricity and heat) and 2% was sent to landfill.

TABLE 65: WASTE ARISING BY WASTE STREAM (TONNES)						
Treatment type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Recycling/Reuse						
Household Waste	91,268	88,472	77,675	78,652	76,348	76,995
*Trade Waste	1,227	1,307	1,467	3,569	3,758	2,526
Sub-total Municipal Waste Recycling/Reuse	92,495	89,779	79,142	82,221	80,106	79,521
Composting						
Household Waste	42,107	42,561	41,153	43,576	41,026	39,483
Trade Waste	1,211	1,145	1,020	1,014	879	794
Sub-total Municipal Waste Composted	43,318	43,706	42,173	44,590	41,905	40,277
Sub-total - Recycling/Reuse and Composting						
Household Waste	133,375	131,033	118,828	121,215	117,374	116,478
Trade waste	2,438	2,452	2,487	4,583	4,637	3,236
Sub-total Municipal waste sent for recycling / reuse or composting	135,813	133,485	121,315	125,798	122,011	119,714
% of total municipal waste	41.7%	41.2%	36.6%	36.9%	37.0%	37.8%
Energy Recovery						

TABLE 65: WASTE ARISING BY WASTE STREAM (TONNES)						
Treatment type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Household Waste	30,668	41,670	124,141	178,930	183,500	181,484
Trade Waste	234	85	120	1,931	1,473	8,258
Sub-total Municipal Waste sent for Energy Recovery	30,902	41,755	124,261	180,861	184,973	189,742
% of total municipal waste	9.5%	12.9%	37.5%	53.1%	56.1%	60.0%
Landfill						
Household Waste Landfilled	141,700	132,914	66,194	14,787	5,150	2,938
Trade Waste Landfilled	18,487	16,956	20,287	19,984	5,594	3,869
Total Municipal Waste Landfilled	160,187	149,870	86,481	34,771	10,744	6,807
% of total municipal waste	49.2%	46.3%	26.1%	10.2%	3.3%	2.2%
Total Waste						
Total Household Waste	305,359	305,618	309,163	314,931	306,024	300,900
Total Municipal Waste	325,572	323,967	331,710	340,490	329,892	316,447
Households						
No. of Households	342,150	342,150	343,710	346,490	349,659	352,408
Waste per household (tonnes)	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.88	0.85

Table 65 shows that overall municipal waste arising reduced has reduced over the last year from 326,000 tonnes to 316,000 tonnes in 2018/19. Within this overall figure, waste produced by households fell from 305,000 to 301,000 tonnes over the period.

The major trend over the period has been a dramatic reduction in the proportion of waste sent to landfill from 49% to 2% of all waste over the period. As a result landfill has been almost eliminated as a source of waste disposal. Landfill has been replaced by energy recovery following the opening of the recycling and energy recovery facility (RERF) at Cross Green in 2015. Energy recovery is now the major method of municipal waste treatment at 60% of the total. This has moved overall waste treatment up the waste hierarchy and helped reduce the city's carbon emissions and improve sustainability.

The proportion of waste reused/recycling or composted has fallen from 42% to 38% between 2013/14 and 2018/19, although there was a small increase in the latest year. Whilst this a negative trend taken in isolation, this must be viewed in relation to a mainly positive progress highlighted above.

TABLE 66: CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD WASTE ARISING BY TYPE					
Trend summary	Change in total Household Waste (tonnes)	Waste per household (tonnes)	Change in % waste recycled	Change in % sent to landfill	Overall Trend
Latest year (current)	- 5,124	- 0.03	+ 0.8%	- 1.1%	+
Last 5 years (short term)	- 4,459	-0.04	- 3.9%	- 47 %	+

Table 66 shows **positive** trends against the selected indicators in both the current year and over the short term (5 year period).

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK (OBJECTIVES, DECISION MAKING CRITERIA & INDICATORS)

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

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS
	DM71a	Increase energy efficiency of housing and reduce energy bills & fuel poverty	
SA4 CRIME	DM11	Reduce crime / fear of crime	BCP: 3
SA5 CULTURE	DM04c	Development of tourism and cultural facilities (hotels, museums, galleries, theatres etc)	BCP: 20
	DM12	Increase/maintain arts facilities	AMR: 2, 20, 31
	DM13	Increase/maintain community facilities inc. religious buildings	
	DM14	Promotes sports, entertainment and cultural events	
	DM15	Supports further and higher education sectors	
	DM16	Promotes creative industries	
SA6 HOUSING	DM17	Meet housing delivery targets	BCP: 15, 16
	DM18	Provide appropriate mix of housing types & sizes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affordable housing - Size of dwellings - Specialist needs (older people / independent living) 	AMR: 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9a, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14
	DM19	Improve quality/standard of housing	
SA7 SOCIAL INCLUSION & COMMUNITY COHESION	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs	BCP: 10, 12, 16, 18
	DM20	Provide services & facilities appropriate for the needs of BME groups, older people, young people and disabled people	AMR: 4A, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36 National Indices of Deprivation (IoD)
	DM21	Reduce overall levels of economic & social deprivation	
	DM22	Reduce disparities in levels of economic and social deprivation	
	DM23	Create opportunities for people from different communities to have increased contact with each other	
	DM51	Increase/maintain accessibility to employment and key services & facilities (centres/food store; schools & health facilities)	
SA8 GREEN SPACE, SPORTS & RECREATION	DM24	Increase/maintain quantity of greenspace & indoor	BCP: 4
	DM25	Increase/maintain indoor and outdoor sports facilities	AMR: 23, 24, 25 & 31
	DM26	Increase quality of green space	

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS
	DM27	Improve accessibility to greenspace	
	DM28	Increase/maintain the public rights of way network	
SA9 EFFICIENT & PRUDENT USE OF LAND	DM29	Promote brownfield development and minimise	AMR: 5, 8
	DM30	Promote higher density development	
	DM31	Minimise loss of Green Belt land	
	DM32	Minimise loss of high quality agricultural land	
	DM33	Prevent unacceptable risk from land instability	
SA10 BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY	DM34	Protect & enhance existing habitats including long term management	AMR: 23, 24, 25, 31, 37, 38
	DM35	Protect & enhance protected & important species	
	DM37	Increase green infrastructure provision	
	DM38	Protect sites of geological interest	
SA11 CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS)	DM39	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport	BCP: 16, 18 & 19 AMR: 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 42
	DM40	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings	
	DM41	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation & distribution	
SA12 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	DM37	Increase green infrastructure provision	AMR: 23, 24, 25, 31, 38, 39, 40
	DM42	Prepare for likelihood of increased flooding	
	DM76	Build capacity for biodiversity to adapt to climate change	
SA13 FLOOD RISK	DM43	Reduce risk of flooding from rivers	AMR: 23, 24, 38, 39, 40
	DM44	Reduce risk of surface water flooding	
SA14 TRANSPORT NETWORK (INFRASTRUCTURE)	DM45	Increase proportion of journeys by non-car modes	BCP: 18 & 19 AMR: 23, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36
	DM46	Ease congestion on road network	
	DM47	Make environment more attractive for non-car users	
	DM48	Encourage freight transfer from road to rail/water	
	DM49	Reduce transport-related accidents	
SA15	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs	BCP: 18 & 19

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS
ACCESSIBILITY TO EMPLOYMENT, SERVICES & FACILITIES	DM50	Appropriate provision of key services and facilities (schools, health facilities, retail & commercial leisure)	AMR: 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 32, 33, 34, 36
	DM51	Increase/maintain accessibility to key services & facilities (centres/food store; schools & health facilities)	
SA16 WASTE	DM52	Provide or safeguard facilities for waste management (storage at source; recycling, recovery; processing; disposal)	BCP: 17 AMR: 44 & 45
	DM53	Reduce waste sent to landfill (recycling & recovery)	
SA17 AIR QUALITY	DM54	Avoid exposure to poor air quality	BCP: 6 AMR: 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 41
	DM55	Impact of policy/proposal on air quality	
	DM77	Reduce/avoid adverse air quality impacts on nature conservation sites	
SA18 WATER QUALITY	DM56	Improve the quality of water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes and groundwater)	AMR: 39
	DM78	Reduce/avoid adverse water quality impacts on nature conservation sites	
SA19 LAND AND SOILS QUALITY	DM57	Promote remediation of contaminated land	AMR: 43
SA20 AMENITY	DM58	Reduce/avoid exposure to noise pollution	
	DM59	Reduce/avoid exposure to light pollution	
	DM60	Reduce/avoid exposure to odour nuisance	
	DM61	Avoid inappropriate development within HSE Major Hazard Zones	
SA21 LANDSCAPE & TOWNSCAPE QUALITY	DM62	Maintain/enhance special landscape areas	AMR: 24, 25, 31, 37, 38
	DM63	Protect/enhance landscape features e.g. trees, hedgerows ponds, dry stone walls	
	DM64	Increase quality & quantity of woodland	
	DM65	Maintain/enhance landscape character of the area	
	DM66	Provide landscape features in new development	
	DM67	Ensure development in urban areas is appropriate to its setting	
	DM68	Encourage innovative and distinctive urban design	
SA22	DM69	Conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting:	AMR: 26, 27, 28

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listed buildings - Conservation areas - Historic parks & gardens - Scheduled ancient monuments - Registered battlefields - Non-designated heritage assets (local list) 	
	DM70	Reduce number of heritage assets 'at risk'	
SA23 ENERGY & RESOURCE EFFICIENCY	DM71	Increase energy efficiency of buildings/development	BCP: 16 AMR: 23, 42, 43
	DM72	Increase water efficiency of buildings/development	
	DM73	Increase proportion of energy generated from renewable/low carbon sources	
	DM74	Promote low carbon energy distribution & storage e.g. heat networks	
	DM75	Safeguard land designated for minerals use and promote prior extraction	

APPENDIX 4

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THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE SA REPORT

Structure of report	Information to be included
1 Summary and outcomes	1.1 Non-technical summary 1.2 A statement of the likely significant effects of the plan 1.3 Statement on the difference the process has made to date 1.4 How to comment on the report
2. Appraisal Methodology	2.1 Approach adopted to the SA 2.2 When the SA was carried out 2.3 Who carried out the SA 2.4 Who was consulted, when and how
3. Background	3.1 Purpose of the SA and the SA Report 3.2 Plan objectives and outline of contents 3.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations
4. Sustainability objectives, baseline and context	4.1 Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account 4.2 Description of the baseline characteristics relevant to the DPD proposals 4.3 Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified 4.4 Limitations of the information available and the assumptions made 4.5 The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators
5. Plan policies	6.1 Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies 6.2 How social, environmental and economic proposals were considered in developing the policies 6.3 Proposed mitigation measures 6.4 Uncertainties risks
6. Implementation	7.1 Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (EIA, design guidance) 7.2 Proposals for monitoring