



Site Allocations Plan

Sustainability Appraisal (Incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) Adoption Statement

Leeds Local Plan

Development Plan Document

July 2019

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This document is the Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement for the Site Allocations Plan (SAP) which was adopted on the 10th July 2019 by Leeds City Council.
- 1.2. The SAP is a development plan document within the Local Plan for Leeds. As such it forms part of the statutory development plan alongside the Leeds Core Strategy, saved UDP Policies, the Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan, the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan and made Neighbourhood Plans. The SAP and all adoption documents can be viewed online at www.leeds.gov.uk/localplan and follow the link to Adopted Local Plan.
- 1.3. The SAP provides site allocations, designations and requirements that will help to deliver the Core Strategy policies, ensuring that sufficient land is available in appropriate locations to meet the targets set out in the Core Strategy and achieve the Council's ambitions. It covers housing, employment, retail and green space allocations for the whole of the Leeds district (except for the area within the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan).
- 1.4. The SAP has been subject to examination by independent Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State. The Inspectors Report was published in June 2019. In terms of the legal requirements for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) the Inspector concluded that the SAP's preparation was based on an adequate process of SA. Whilst it did not provide a definitive answer on which sites to allocate, it was an important part of the supporting evidence. The SA provides a guide to compare the performance of individual sites against a range of environmental, social and economic considerations allowing all reasonable alternatives to be assessed on the same basis and thus meeting the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) requirements (paragraph 28-30 of SAP Inspectors Report).
- 1.5. This statement has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental Assessment Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations). As part of this, Regulation 16(3) and (4) require the preparation of a statement outlining:-
 - i. How environmental and sustainability considerations have been integrated into the Site Allocations Plan (See Section 2 of this statement);
 - ii. How the Sustainability Appraisal has been taken into account (See Section 2 of this statement);
 - iii. How the opinions in response to the consultations on the Sustainability Appraisal have been taken into account (See Section 3 of this statement);
 - iv. The reason for choosing the SAP as adopted in light of other reasonable alternatives (See Section 4 of this statement);
 - v. The measures agreed to monitor the significant effects of the implementation of the SAP (See Section 5 and Appendix 1 of this statement);

2. How environmental and sustainability considerations have been integrated into the Site Allocations Plan; and How the Sustainability Appraisal has been taken into account

- 2.1 When preparing planning documents, such as the SAP, local planning authorities must conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC. This must include assessment of the effects of plans on the environment (the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA Directive). The 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act transposed this requirement into English Law requiring the preparation of sustainability appraisal incorporating environmental, social and economic effects of plans.
- 2.2 The SA (incorporating the SEA) of the SAP commenced in 2012 and has been carried out as an iterative and ongoing process throughout every stage of the SAP and was undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Assessment Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations).

Table 1: The Stages of the SA Preparation Aligned with the Key Stages of the SAP

SAP Production Stage	SA Production Stage	Publication Stage	Public Consultation
Scoping	Scoping Report	May 2012	15 th May -19 th June 2012 (Statutory SA consultees)
Issues & Options	Issues & Options - SA Report	June 2013	3 rd June – 29 th July 2013
Publication Draft	Publication Draft - SA Report	September 2015	22 nd September – 16 th November 2015
Revised Publication Draft for the Outer North East HMCA	Revised Publication Draft for Outer NE HMCA - SA Addendum	September 2016	26 th September – 6 th November 2016
Pre Submission Changes	Submission Draft - SA Report	February 2017	13 th February – 28 th March 2017
Submission Draft	Submission Draft - SA Report	May 2017	N/A
Revised Submission Draft	Revised Submission Draft - SA Addendums 1 & 2	January & March 2018	15 th January – 26 th February 2018
Examination	Identified sites - SA Addendum 3(provided following examination document EX44)	August 2018	14 th August – 11 th September 2019
Examination	Identified Sites - SA Addendum 4 (Appendix 1 to Examination Document EX75 (reporting consultation responses and revisions to SA))	October 2018	N/A
Examination	Council's response to Inspectors post hearing note of 5 th October 2018 - SA Addendum 5 (Examination document EX72c)	November 2018	N/A
Examination	Proposed Main Modifications - SA Addendum 6	January 2019	21 st January – 4 th March 2019

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

Scoping

- 2.4 Parallel to the start of the SAP preparation process, the scoping of the SA was undertaken in 2012. The existing SA framework, baseline evidence and plans and programmes was reviewed and adapted to reflect the purpose and nature of the SAP. The three statutory SA consultees (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) were consulted on the draft Scoping Report in June 2012 and the report revised in response to comments.

Issues & Options

- 2.5 The SA process ran in parallel with the SAP assessment of sites considered for allocation and identified the potential effects on the SA objectives for each site assessed. The findings were published in the SA Report in June 2013 as part of the consultation on the SAP.
- 2.6 *How the SA was taken into account* - to enable the identification of effects on SA objectives, a methodology was devised to establish an evidence base of comments and information on the individual sites. The evidence collected informed the assessment of sites in both the SA and SAP.

Publication Draft

- 2.7 The assessment of new sites submitted at the Issues & Options stage were subject to the SA assessment process and revisions were made to existing sites submitted as the assessment process continued, responding to comments received on the methodology. An assessment of the overall cumulative impact of the SAP on the SA objectives and mitigation measures to address significant adverse impacts was undertaken. The completion of this work was the SA Report published in September 2015 as part of the consultation on the Publication draft SAP.
- 2.8 *How the SA was taken into account* – The SA was one of a number of documents informing the allocation of sites. The SA assessment of individual sites informed the necessary mitigation measures for sites proposed for allocation, through existing planning policy and identified the need for individual site requirements for example ecology. The SA provided the mechanism to assess the overall cumulative impact of the sites proposed for allocation.

Revised Publication for the Outer North East Housing Market Characteristic Area

- 2.9 The SA of the Outer North East HMCA was revisited to assess new sites proposed following the withdrawal of the new settlement MX2-33 Headley Hall. The SA Addendum Report accompanied the consultation on the Revised Publication SAP for Outer North East HMCA. A number of changes were also made in response to comments by the statutory consultees relevant to the HMCA or site assessment methodology.
- 2.10 *How the SA was taken into account* – The SA provided a comparative assessment of sites in the HMCA, in particular the sites proposed as a new settlement and informed the site allocation process at this stage.

Submission Draft (incorporating Pre-Submission Changes)

- 2.11 Following the Publication and Revised Publication stage an extensive period of consideration of consultee responses resulted in pre submission changes to the SA assessment methodology and assessment of individual sites with revised boundaries and new site submissions. The proposed pre-submission changes to the SAP were all screened to identify whether they might affect the original SA scoring and results of the SA process. Where a potential effect was identified, the pre submission change was then subject to a detailed SA assessment. This assessment of the pre-submission changes together with other revisions to

the SA process were combined together into the Submission draft SA Report published and submitted as part of the SAP Submission to the Secretary of State for examination in May 2017.

- 2.12 *How the SA was taken into account* – The screening of the pre-submission changes identified that for the majority of the changes there would be no potential effects on the SA objectives. However there were a substantive number of changes which were subject to further assessment for example site boundary changes, new allocations and site deletions. The outcome of this process informed the identification and revision of site requirements for individual sites such as ecology and flood risk. Consultee responses provided by Historic England at the publication stage also resulted in changes to the SA and SAP site assessment process leading to the preparation of the Heritage Background Paper informing the heritage site requirements.

Revised Submission

- 2.13 Further to the submission of the SAP, the then Department of Communities and Local Government issued ‘*Planning for the right homes in the right places*’ in September 2017 which indicated that the housing requirement in Leeds was likely to be lower than the Adopted Core Strategy requirement. The Council commenced a selective review of the Core Strategy including a review of the housing target. A review of the SAP was undertaken to ensure the plan was in conformity with the Core Strategy to identify a supply of specific, deliverable sites or broad locations for growth for years 6-10 years, and where possible, for years 11-15. This work involved a review of the housing allocations which were to be removed from the Green Belt and safeguarded land to establish which sites were to remain as housing allocations in the Plan with the less sequentially preferable sites being redesignated as broad locations for growth (Broad location) remaining within the Green Belt until a future review of the SAP. This process was explained in the Revised Submission Draft Background Paper.
- 2.14 SA Addendum Reports 1 (January 2018) and 2 (March 2018) were prepared to be read alongside the Submission draft SA Report. The SA assessment process was part of the overall SAP assessment work. This process was undertaken by reviewing the individual SA assessment of the Green Belt housing allocations proposed at the Submission stage to consider the SA effects of sites together with consideration of other planning issues in particular the Green Belt assessment. A comparative site assessment exercise was conducted for each Housing Market Characteristic Area with Green Belt sites, therefore excluding the City Centre and Inner HMCAs, in order to identify the preferred site options for allocation balancing SA and other planning considerations. The results of the process were explained in the Addendum Reports setting out the housing allocations proposed for deletion from the Green Belt by HMCA. In addition to the housing allocations to be retained, three Green Belt sites were proposed to be split between a housing allocation and broad location and the revised boundaries of the housing allocations were subject to an SA assessment together with an assessment of the new policy BL1 which provided the policy mechanism for designating broad locations.
- 2.15 *How the SA was taken into account* – The SA process was part of a wider site assessment process informing the selection of sites to remain as housing allocations and those for which exceptional circumstances did not exist for release from the Green Belt at this time, within the context of a lower trajectory of housing growth. The Green Belt assessment, SA, site assessment, relationship to the Core Strategy settlement hierarchy, regeneration status of the site and other site specific characteristics together were used to inform the process.

Examination of SAP

- 2.16 During the course of the examination process, further SA work was undertaken in response to matters raised. The Council confirmed in examination document EX44 that the identified sites (namely sites with extant or expired planning permission and saved allocations in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP)) were not subject to SA. The Council was content to provide this further information but in doing so, did not consider that it was necessary in order for the SAP or the sustainability appraisal to achieve legal compliance or ultimately for the SAP to be found sound pursuant to the National Planning Policy Framework. Notwithstanding the Council's view that these sites did not need to be subject to SA, the Council undertook further SA of these sites which was published as SA Addendum 3 in August 2018 and was published for consultation from 14th August – 11th September. The conclusions of the SA process found that the appraisal of the individual identified sites had a neutral or positive effect for the majority of SA objectives. The mitigation measures identified through the SA process would offset the negative effects. The responses to the consultation on the SA of identified sites were reported as part of EX75 (Appendix 1 – SA Addendum 4) published in October 2018. A small number of revisions to the SA were made in response to consultation responses received and further corrections were made in relation to assessments for effects on green space and nature conservation. As a result of the SA process, one site was recommended for deletion (HG1-68 Silk Mill Drive LS16 (North HMCA)) as it was considered that the ecological value of the site could not be protected if the site was developed.
- 2.17 SA Addendum 5 was published in November 2018 in response to the Inspectors post hearing note EX72c specifically in relation to providing an assessment of reasonable alternatives and reasons for sites being allocated or rejected; and demonstrating why the release of Green Belt sites for allocation instead of UDP Protected Areas of Search (PAS) sites was the preferred option to address housing provision up to year 11. The assessment responded to the Inspectors comments regarding the Broad Locations and provided a summary of the effects for each HMCA having regard to the Green Belt allocations proposed to be retained for allocation. The appendix to the SA addendum provided an explanation for the site selection process for each HMCA having regard to the Core Strategy policy, the characteristics of the HMCA, Green Belt and other site specific considerations.
- 2.18 The final iteration SA Addendum 6 was published in January 2019 providing an assessment of the proposed Main Modifications to the SAP. Each modification was screened to identify whether it might affect the original SA scoring and outcome of the SA process. Where a potential effect was identified, the modification was then subject to a detailed assessment. The results of the process found that the majority of the Main Modifications related to changes to written text, site capacities or site requirements and would not affect the overall intent of the assumptions made in the SA assessments. All revised and new policies were assessed but no resultant changes were proposed to the policies. Four sites with proposed boundary changes were reassessed. Whilst some individual effects on SA objectives varied from the original SA scores, the overall differences were limited. The cumulative impact arising from the Main Modifications remained broadly unchanged from the Submission Draft SAP, however given the reduced scale of housing proposed compared to the Submission draft SAP, the overall impact on the SA objectives was reduced due to the smaller number of greenfield sites proposed to be released from the Green Belt.
- 2.19 *How the SA was taken into account* – the further SA work undertaken at the examination stage provided further clarification in response to the Inspectors observations and supported the process of identifying and justifying the process of allocating housing sites proposed for removal from the Green Belt.

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

- 3.1 As highlighted in Section 2, the SAP and accompanying SA process has evolved through many stages of public consultation. At each stage comments received on the SA methodology and results has been considered and used to inform the SA at subsequent stages. Table 1 above outlines the key stages of the SAP and SA process and the respective consultation process.
- 3.2 The statutory SA consultees (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) have been consulted from the initial scoping stage and their comments have been taken into account for example in developing the SA framework to assess the plan policies and individual site submissions and significant changes made to assessing sites for potential impact on heritage assets arising from Historic England's comments at the publication stage.
- 3.3 The SA and consultation responses have been considered in an iterative and ongoing way as part of the plan-making process and in accordance with the SEA Regulations. The appendices to the Submission draft SA Report include the consultation responses received by all consultees in relation to the SA at the key stages of the SAP process and the tables set out the changes made to the SA in response to comments.

4. The reason for choosing the SAP as adopted in light of other reasonable alternatives

- 4.1 The SEA Regulations require assessment of the likely significant effects of implementing the plan and "reasonable alternatives" taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan, and the reasons for selecting alternatives should be outlined in the SA Report. Extant SA/SEA guidance advises that the term "reasonable alternative" should be taken to mean realistic and deliverable.
- 4.2 At each stage of the plan preparation, all reasonable alternatives have been assessed and considered. The Submission Draft SA Report together with the subsequent addendum reports have considered these alternatives and explained the approach to the selection of the proposed options at that stage. The SAP as adopted provides that sufficient land is available in appropriate locations to meet the targets and objectives of the Adopted Core Strategy for housing, employment, retail and green space allocations. The emphasis of the SAP changed as a result of the downward trajectory in the housing requirement for Leeds in 2017 informed by the emerging work in the Core Strategy Selective Review. This resulted in the need to review the housing allocations on existing Green Belt land. The allocations considered less sequentially preferable no longer demonstrated exceptional circumstances for their release from the Green Belt and were removed as housing allocations (34 sites (2 of which were part deleted, part allocated)). This leaves 39 housing allocations on existing Green Belt land. The SAP only identifies sufficient land that would need to be released from the Green Belt to meet the housing requirement for at least years 1 to 11 of the plan period (i.e. to 2023). The Council will undertake an early review of the SAP once the revised housing requirement for Leeds is agreed by the adoption of the CSSR. The SAP Inspectors have endorsed this approach.
- 4.3 The reasons for choosing the SAP as adopted is therefore a culmination of this process. Further explanation is also provided in the background papers supporting the SAP. The SAP as adopted provides a plan which can deliver the Core Strategy objectives within the agreed scope of the SAP whilst balancing social, economic and environmental objectives whilst mitigating negative impacts on sustainable development.

5. The measures agreed to monitor the significant effects of the implementation of the SAP

5.1 The SEA Directive requires the monitoring of significant environmental effects arising from the implementation of the SAP. The Adopted Core Strategy established a monitoring framework which will be used to assess the effects of the SAP. The monitoring framework is provided as Appendix 1 to this statement.



Adopted Core Strategy

Leeds Local Development Framework

Development Plan Document
Monitoring Framework

1. Introduction

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

2. Methodology

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

3. Review

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

Table 1: Monitoring Indicators

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

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

A well connected district

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

Managing environmental resources

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

Table 2: Monitoring Indicators by Policy

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

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

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

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

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

SP6 The Housing Requirement and Allocation of Housing Land

SP7 Distribution of Housing Land and Allocations

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

SP8 Economic Development Priorities

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

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

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

SP10 Green Belt

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

SP11 Transport Infrastructure Investment Priorities

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

SP12: Managing the Growth of Leeds Bradford International Airport

ID	Indicator
34	The delivery of transport management priorities

SP13 Strategic Green Infrastructure

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

CC1 City Centre Development

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

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

CC2 City Centre South

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

CC3 Improving Connectivity between the City Centre and Neighbouring Communities

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

H1: Managed Release of Sites

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

education and centres

37 Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

H2: New Housing Development on Non Allocated Sites

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

H3: Density of Residential Development

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

H4: Housing Mix

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

H5: Affordable Housing

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

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

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

H7: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People

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

H8: Housing for Independent Living

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

EC1 General Employment Land

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

EC2: Office Development

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

EC3: Safeguarding Existing Employment Land and Industrial Areas

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

P1: Town and Local Centre Designations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P7: The Creation of New Centres

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

P8: Sequential and Impact Assessments for Town Centre Uses

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

P9: Community Facilities and Other Services

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

P10: Design

ID	Indicator
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P11: Conservation

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

P12: Landscape

ID	Indicator
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

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

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

Policy G1: Enhancing and Extending Green Infrastructure

ID	Indicator
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

Policy G2: Creation of New Tree Cover

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

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

ID	Indicator
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
31	Delivery of a city centre park

Policy G5: Open Space Provision in the City Centre

ID	Indicator
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park

Policy G6: Protection and Redevelopment of Existing Greenspace

ID	Indicator
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment

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

ID	Indicator
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

Policy EN1: Climate Change – Carbon Dioxide Reduction

ID	Indicator
41	Air quality in Leeds

Policy EN2: Sustainable Design and Construction

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

ID	Indicator
42	Renewable energy generation

Policy EN5: Managing Flood risk

ID	Indicator
39	Planning Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality
40	Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme

Policy EN6: Strategic Waste Management

ID	Indicator
44	Capacity of new waste management facilities
45	Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste stream

Policy EN7: Minerals

ID	Indicator
43	Production of primary land won aggregates

Policy ID1: Implementation and Delivery Mechanisms

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

Policy ID2: Planning Obligations and Developer Contributions

ID	Indicator
23	Provision of infrastructure as outlined in CIL

Table 3: Monitoring Indicators explained

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

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

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

	<p>Smaller Settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allerton Bywater • Bardsey • Barwick-in-Elmet • Boston Spa • Bramham • Bramhope • Calverley • Collingham • Drighlington • East Ardsley • Gildersome • Kippax • Lofthouse/Robin Hood • Micklefield • Mickletown Methley • Pool-in-Wharfedale • Scholes • Swillington • Tingley/West Ardsley <p>Villages – all other settlements</p>
Target	For housing development to meet the broad spatial distribution pattern outlined in Spatial Policy 7: Housing Distribution by Settlement Hierarchy
Actions	Monitor the release of land by settlement category as appropriate, to ensure that the broad distribution is met. In the case of overprovision/under provision in anyone area to seek to determine whether it is appropriate to limit/promote permissions or adjust the phased release of allocated sites until an appropriate balance is maintained
Documents	<p>Housing Land Monitor Updates</p> <p>Five Year Supply updates</p> <p>Site delivery monitoring via Housing Land Availability</p> <p>Updates to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment</p> <p>Updates to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment</p> <p>Other housing updates as published by Leeds City Council and partners</p>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	<p>Land Availability Database. The Employment Land Review uses these sites to determine whether a site should contribute to the land supply.</p> <p>The supply portfolio consists of sites that have a current planning permission that has not been fully implemented or are allocated for employment use but have not been taken up. Sites which once had a planning permission but the permission has subsequently lapsed and the site has not gone into another use are not considered. However these sites may be form part of future allocations, if they are appropriate for employment.</p>
Target	That employment land supply can accommodate demand for employment.
Actions	<p>If land demand exceeds land supply the Council may wish to initiate a call for sites to identify appropriate parcels of land to deliver employment opportunities. The Council will implement Policy EC3 which seeks to preserve current employment land from being lost to non-employment uses.</p> <p>If land demand is less than land supply, the Council may wish to review the portfolio of sites available for employment uses and seek to release these sites to other, appropriate uses.</p> <p>In both instances, a one-year shortage/over supply does not mean that action need be taken. A balanced review which is a result of a sustained trend (5 years) will be required before action is taken. This should assist in smoothing out economic fluctuations and the five year period represents a more meaningful account of economic climate.</p>
Documents	<p>Analysis of employment supply as required by Policy E3</p> <p>Employment Land Review updates</p> <p>Regional Econometric Model</p> <p>Monitoring of employment sites through the Employment Land Availability database</p>

18	Net change of employment land in Leeds & loss of employment land to other uses
Purpose	To identify the total amount of change to the employment land portfolio. Total change is measured by calculating the amount of employment land lost to other uses and subtracting this figure from the total amount of employment land gained from new sources of supply.
Definition	<p>Loss of employment land occurs when land which was last used for an employment purpose is used for non-employment uses (non B Land Use code purposes).</p> <p>Employment Land is gained when new sources of supply are identified. This is either through new allocations and gains from new planning permissions on sites which were not previously in employment land use.</p>
Target	No target
Actions	<p>If land demand exceeds land supply the Council may wish to initiate a call for sites to identify appropriate parcels of land to deliver employment opportunities. The Council will also look to more stringent and appropriate application of Policy E3, which seeks to preserve current employment land from being lost to non-employment uses.</p> <p>If land demand is less than land supply, the Council may wish to review the portfolio of sites available for employment uses and seek to release these</p>

	<p>sites to other, appropriate uses.</p> <p>In both instances, a one-year shortage/over supply does not mean that action need be taken. A balanced review which is a result of a sustained trend (5 years) will be required before action is taken. This should assist in smoothing out economic fluctuations and the five year period should hopefully represent a more meaningful account of economic climate.</p>
Documents	<p>Analysis of employment supply as required by Policy E3</p> <p>Employment Land Review updates</p> <p>Regional Econometric Model</p> <p>Monitoring of employment sites through the Employment Land Availability Database</p>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

27	Number of buildings noted as 'At Risk' on the 'At Risk Registrar'
Purpose	To monitor the health of registered buildings within the District
Definition	English Heritage monitor all registered buildings and identify which buildings are 'At Risk' of falling into dereliction or not being able to be economically restored.
Target	For the number of buildings considered to be 'At Risk' in Leeds to be less in 2028 than at the start of the Plan. In 2011, there were 11 buildings at risk in Leeds
Actions	
Documents	Buildings At Risk Registrar

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

35	Mode of Travel to Work
Purpose	To measure the modal share of journeys to/from work, as a measure of overall sustainability
Definition	Proportion of journeys to/from work by car, bus, train, cycle and walk
Target	To see a reduction in car use from the base year

Actions	i) lobbying for public transport infrastructure improvements ii) stricter application of policies to focus new employment in locations accessible by public transport, cycling and walking
Documents	Local Transport Plan

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

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

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

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

40	Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme
Purpose	To ensure that the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme , or a scheme similar to the FAS, is implemented
Definition	The Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme is proposed to be a 19km scheme from Kirkstall through the City Centre to Woodlesford. The FAS will allow for the expected increases in flooding levels that are predicted to happen due to the impacts of climate change. It is expected that this scheme will cost £150 million to build. The FAS is being reviewed to determine if this is the most cost effect way of delivering flood alleviation. A scheme of this scale will not be fully funded by Government. Other partners will need to be involved and those who benefit could be asked to contribute.

Target	To ensure that Leeds is protected from the effects of flooding through planned investment into infrastructure
Actions	Review contributions through the development process to ensure that flooding is being addressed Work with partners to ensure that flooding issues are being mitigated Identify other forms of funding to deliver appropriate infrastructure
Documents	Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme Monitoring Statement

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

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

Target	2010 = 11MW (achieved 11.37MW) 2021 = 75 MW
Actions	Review of development application process to ensure policy implementation Identify alternate sources of funding to promote and install renewables
Documents	Digest of United Kingdom energy statistics (DUKES) Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan

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

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

45	Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste stream
Purpose	To show the amount of municipal waste arising and how that is being managed by type
Definition	Management type should use the categories consistent with those currently used by DEFRA in their collection of waste data.
Target	To provide for the projected arisings by waste stream to 2026 as follows: Tonnes per annum: MSW - 383,976
Actions	Failure to meet targets over a five year period Review if any new national waste management targets are set for after 2020.
Documents	Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan