

APPENDIX 1: REVIEW OF OTHER RELEVANT PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES

This list does not form a fully comprehensive list of related plans, programmes and policies, but is designed to provide a good idea of the framework within which the study is set. The information given is only a summary of how the documents relate to this study and does not cover all requirements of the legislation – please refer to the actual documents for further information. Only those plans, policies or programmes relevant to the West Yorkshire region are included.

| Plan | RELEVANCE TO SEA FOR LTP2 | RELATED POLICIES / LEGISLATION | RELATED SEA OBJECTIVES* |
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| INTERNATIONAL | | | |
| Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change | <p>To tackle climate change by means of international action to reduce the emissions of certain greenhouse gases responsible for global warming. The UK, as a Member State of the EU, has signed a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>The Kyoto Protocol in 1997 set legally binding targets for industrialised countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through one of the following mechanisms: International Emission Trading; Joint Implementation; and Clean Development Mechanism. The UK, as part of the European Union, has signed a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% between 2008-2012 based on a 1990 baseline.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change λ European Climate Change Programme λ UK Climate Change Programme λ Energy White Paper λ Aviation White Paper λ Future of Transport White Paper λ Regional Economic Strategy | <p>3</p> <p>4</p> |
| UN Framework Convention on Climate Change | <p>This was adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and set a non-binding goal for Contracting Parties to stabilise their greenhouse emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000 through a range of measures. Parties were also required to take climate change into account in their relevant social, economic, and environmental policies; co-operate in scientific, technical, and educational matters; and promote education and public awareness of climate change.</p> <p>However, in 1995 it was acknowledged that the non-binding nature of the agreement was not adequate to achieve the aims of the Convention. As a result the Kyoto Protocol, was adopted in 1997 to strengthen the obligations of the Convention.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change λ European Climate Change Programme λ UK Climate Change Programme λ Energy White Paper λ Aviation White Paper λ Future of Transport White Paper λ Regional Economic Strategy | <p>3</p> <p>4</p> |
| Convention on Biological Diversity | <p>The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and established three main goals: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.</p> <p>Governments signing to the Convention are required to create and enforce national strategies and action plans to conserve, protect and enhance biological diversity. The UK ratified the Convention in June 1994 with responsibility for the UK contribution to the Convention lying with DEFRA's Environmental Protection International Division, who promote the integration of biodiversity into policies, projects and programmes within Government and beyond.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Bern Convention λ Bonn Convention λ Habitats Directive λ Birds Directive λ CBD – European Measures λ Biodiversity Action Plans (UK and local) λ Wildlife & Countryside Act λ Countryside & Rights of Way Act λ National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act λ Environmental Protection Act 1990 λ Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regs 1994 | <p>7</p> |

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| <p>Bern Convention</p> <p>The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats</p> | <p>The Bern Convention was adopted in 1979, coming into force in 1982. The principal aims of the Convention are to ensure conservation and protection of all wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats, to increase co-operation between contracting parties, and to afford special protection to the most vulnerable or threatened species (including migratory species). To this end the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) λ Bonn Convention λ Habitats Directive λ Birds Directive λ CBD – European Measures λ Biodiversity Action Plans (UK and local) λ Wildlife & Countryside Act λ Countryside & Rights of Way Act λ National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act λ Environmental Protection Act 1990 λ Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regs 1994 | 7 |
| <p>Bonn Convention</p> <p>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</p> | <p>Adopted in 1979 and came into force in 1985. Concerned with the conservation of migratory species worldwide. Parties work together to conserve migratory species and their habitats by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species, requiring international agreements for the conservation of some migratory species, and by undertaking co-operative research activities.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) λ Bern Convention λ Habitats Directive λ Birds Directive λ CBD – European Measures λ Biodiversity Action Plans (UK and local) λ Wildlife & Countryside Act λ Countryside & Rights of Way Act λ National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act λ Environmental Protection Act 1990 λ Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regs 1994 | 7 |
| <p>World Heritage Sites</p> | <p>The World Heritage Convention (adopted by UNESCO in 1972) was ratified by the United Kingdom in 1984, and provides for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural sites of outstanding universal value.</p> <p>The Department for Culture, Media and Sport is responsible for general compliance with the Convention, and for nominating sites in England. The criteria for being deemed 'outstanding universal value' are set out in UNESCO's Operational Guidelines. UNESCO also now requires that Management Plans are produced for each site to bring together all responsible parties in a co-ordinated approach to its management.</p> | N/A | 5 6 |
| EUROPEAN | | | |
| <p>SEA Directive</p> <p>(Council Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans & programmes on the environment)</p> | <p>The SEA Directive requires member states 'to provide a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans'. The Directive is mandatory for plans in the following sectors: agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste, water, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning and land use.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to SEAs for plans/programmes in other sectors when undertaking or reviewing the SEA for the West Yorkshire LTP2.</p> | <p>None applicable at present – the SEA for the LTP2 will be the first one carried out in the Region. However, any other future SEAs should be considered in subsequent reviews or amendments.</p> | Potentially all, but no SEAs yet carried out |

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| <p>The Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora)</p> | <p>The Habitats Directive is the means by which the EC meets its obligations as a signatory of the Bern Convention. It requires Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and populations of wild species, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of particular European importance. In applying these measures Member States are required to take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.</p> <p>Member States are required to submit a national list of sites, which will be evaluated to form a European network of Sites of Community Importance (SCIs). These will eventually be designated by Member States as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). Along with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the EC Birds Directive, these will form a network of protected areas known as Natura 2000.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) λ Bern Convention λ Bonn Convention λ Birds Directive λ CBD – European Measures λ Biodiversity Action Plans (UK and local) λ Wildlife & Countryside Act λ Countryside & Rights of Way Act λ National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act λ Environmental Protection Act 1990 λ Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regs 1994 | <p style="text-align: center;">7</p> |
| <p>Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds)</p> | <p>Addresses the conservation of all wild birds, their eggs, nests and habitats throughout the EU, and covers their protection, management, control and exploitation. Member States are required to take necessary measure to maintain populations of all wild birds at levels determined by ecological, scientific and cultural needs, whilst taking account of economic and recreational needs.</p> <p>For particularly rare and threatened species Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are to be set up, and appropriate management of habitats should be implemented both inside and outside protected areas. For these species, there is also a requirement to re-establish habitat destroyed and create new habitat. SPAs are to form part of the European Natura 2000 network (see 'Habitats Directive' above).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) λ Bern Convention λ Bonn Convention λ Habitats Directive λ CBD – European Measures λ Biodiversity Action Plans (UK and local) λ Wildlife & Countryside Act λ Countryside & Rights of Way Act λ National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act λ Environmental Protection Act 1990 λ Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regs 1994 | <p style="text-align: center;">7</p> |
| <p>Convention on Biological Diversity – European Measures</p> | <p>To support the implementation of the CBD within Europe, the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy was developed in 1994 introducing a framework for strengthening and building on existing biodiversity initiatives. Similarly, the European Community Biodiversity Strategy was adopted in 1998 defining a precise framework for action. In 2001, Biodiversity Action Plans for fisheries, agriculture, economic cooperation and development, and conservation of natural resources were introduced, defining specific actions and measures to meet the objectives defined in the strategy.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) λ Bern Convention λ Bonn Convention λ Habitats Directive λ Birds Directive λ Biodiversity Action Plans (UK and local) λ Wildlife & Countryside Act λ Countryside & Rights of Way Act λ National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act λ Environmental Protection Act 1990 λ Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regs 1994 | <p style="text-align: center;">7</p> |
| <p>Water Framework Directive Directive 2000/60/EC</p> | <p>Requires all inland and coastal waters to reach 'good status' by 2015. This is to be implemented in Member States by establishing a river basin district structure within which demanding environmental objectives will be set.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003 | <p style="text-align: center;">8</p> |

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| European Climate Change Programme (ECCP) | The goal of the ECCP is to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol, including preparation of additional policies and measures, and an emissions trading scheme. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change λ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change λ UK Climate Change Programme λ Energy White Paper λ Aviation White Paper λ Future of Transport White Paper λ Regional Economic Strategy | <p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p> |
| Air Quality Framework Directive (and related Daughter Directives) Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management | The Framework Directive identifies twelve pollutants for which limit or target values are set in additional Daughter Directives. These pollutants are: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead, benzene, carbon monoxide, ozone, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Environment Act 1995 (Part IV) λ NAQS 2000 / Air Quality Regs 2000 λ Air Quality Action Plan | 2 |
| Directive on Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC on the assessment and management of environmental noise | Aims to control environmental noise perceived by people in built-up areas, public parks, quiet areas, near schools, hospitals and other noise sensitive buildings/areas. Environmental noise is deemed to be that emitted from road traffic, air traffic, rail traffic and industrial noise. The approach is based on the mapping of exposure to noise, on provision of information to the public and on the implementation of action plans to manage noise at the local level, including noise reduction where necessary. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ National Ambient Noise Strategy | 1 |
| NATIONAL | | | |
| Securing the Future: the UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 | Replaces the Government's 1999 strategy, and introduces a new framework goal 'to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations'. The strategy is based around five guiding principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits. • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society. • Achieving a sustainable economy. • Promoting good governance. • Using sound science responsibly. | Ties together incorporates all aspects of environment, society and economy. | All |

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| <p>UK Climate Change Programme</p> | <p>Details how the UK plans to deliver its Kyoto target to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%, and move towards its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.</p> <p>The UKCCP sets out a package of policies and measures relating to all sectors of the economy. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving business' use of energy, stimulate investment and cut costs (including measures such as climate change levies, emissions trading, the Carbon Trust, IPPC). - encouraging new, more efficient sources of power generation. - cutting transport emissions. - promoting energy efficiency in the domestic sector. - improving the energy efficiency requirements of the Building Regulations. - continuing to cut emissions from agriculture. - ensuring public sector involvement and leadership in delivering these measures. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change λ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change λ European Climate Change Programme λ Energy White Paper λ Aviation White Paper λ Future of Transport White Paper λ Regional Economic Strategy | <p>3</p> <p>4</p> |
| <p>Contaminated Land Regime</p> | <p>In April 2000 a statutory regime came into force in England providing a system for the identification and remediation of contaminated land, based on the "polluter pays" principle.</p> <p>The new regime is implemented largely through Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and its accompanying guidance and regulations. The regime provides a statutory definition of contaminated land, and requires local authorities to inspect their areas to identify land falling within this definition and require its remediation in line with the "suitable for use" approach.</p> <p>Local authorities are the main regulators and are required to publish a strategy for inspecting their area and keep a register of contaminated sites. In addition the Environment Agency are responsible for dealing with, reporting on and recording "special sites".</p> | <p>Indirect links (through regeneration to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Regional Economic Strategy λ Regional Planning Guidance λ Council Plan (Leeds) λ Corporate Plan (Leeds) λ Vision for Leeds | <p>15</p> |
| <p>The Energy White Paper</p> <p><i>Our energy future - creating a low carbon economy</i></p> | <p>The White Paper defined four goals for UK energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to ensure progress in cutting the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020. - to maintain the reliability of energy supplies. - to promote competitive markets, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve productivity. - to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. <p>In reducing carbon dioxide emissions from the energy supply sector, priority is given to increasing the amount of energy generated from renewable energy sources and to strengthening the contribution of energy efficiency.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change λ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change λ European Climate Change Programme λ UK Climate Change Programme λ Aviation White Paper λ Future of Transport White Paper λ Regional Economic Strategy | <p>3</p> <p>4</p> |

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| <p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)</p> | <p>The UK BAP is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The BAP describes the UK's biological resources and details plans to protect these. As a result, costed BAPs to conserve 391 species and 45 habitats have been published. Local Biodiversity Action Plans have also been identified as important in the implementation of the strategy, 163 of which have been developed to date.</p> <p>To compliment the UK BAP, separate biodiversity strategies for England and Northern Ireland were published in late 2002 to address issues at a devolved country level. Strategies for Scotland and Wales are currently in development.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) λ Bern Convention λ Bonn Convention λ Habitats Directive λ Birds Directive λ CBD – European Measures λ Wildlife & Countryside Act λ Countryside & Rights of Way Act λ National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act λ Environmental Protection Act 1990 λ Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 λ Local Biodiversity Action Plans | <p style="text-align: center;">7</p> |
| <p>National Ambient Noise Strategy</p> | <p>Consultation was undertaken in 2002 for a proposed national ambient noise strategy to meet the requirement of EC Directive 2002/49/EC. Strategic Noise Maps are required for all agglomerations with more than 250,000 inhabitants and for all major roads which have more than six million vehicle passages per year, major railways which have more than 60,000 train passages per year and major airports within their territories. Action plans will have to be drawn up to manage noise issues and effects including noise reduction if necessary. The first round of maps and action plans are due to be completed by June 2007 and July 2008 respectively, with revisions of the strategy expected to be undertaken on a 5-year cycle.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Directive on Environmental Noise | <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> |
| <p>Transport Ten Year Plan 2000</p> | <p>The Government's Ten Year Transport Plan sets out the resources that will be committed to improving transport between 2000 and 2010, and a strategic framework to implement a broad package of improvements, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% increase in passenger rail travel. - 80% increase in rail freight. - Better integration of rail and other forms of transport. - Reducing road congestion through road widening, junction improvements, etc. - 60% trunk road network given lower-noise surfaces. - HGV lanes on congested strategic routes. - 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents. - 10% increase in bus passenger journeys. - More park and ride schemes. - Safer cycling and walking routes, more 20mph areas and Home Zones. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Future of Transport White Paper λ Future of Air Transport White Paper λ Rural White Paper λ Walking and Cycling Action Plan λ Regional Economic Strategy λ West Yorkshire Sub-Regional Action Plan λ Leeds City Council Council Plan λ Leeds City Council Corporate Plan λ National Cycling Strategy | <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10</p> <p style="text-align: center;">14</p> |

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| <p>The Future of Transport White Paper 2004</p> | <p>Builds on progress made on the Ten Year Transport Plan, extends Government investment plans to 2014-15, and also looks further ahead at UK transport for the next 20-30 years. The strategy is built around three central themes: sustained long-term investment; improvements in transport management, and planning ahead (long-term trends). Emphasis is placed on the importance of the Government's sustainable development commitments. The key objectives from the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing road networks (new capacity where needed and justified; consideration of carpooling lanes and toll roads, consideration of road pricing, improved management and new technology). - Improvements to rail travel, particularly regarding pricing, industry structure and management. - Enhancing local travel through freer flowing roads (possible congestion charging), better bus services, better access to public transport, walking and cycling, and promotion of Travel Plans. - Reducing environmental and community problems associated with future air travel. - Sustainable freight. - Improving local/regional-level involvement in decision making - Improving safety and security through education and promotion of new and safer technology. - Higher consideration of environmental issues, particularly with regard to environmental assessment and carbon emission commitments. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Transport 10 Year Plan λ Future of Air Transport White Paper λ Rural White Paper λ Walking and Cycling Action Plan λ Regional Economic Strategy λ West Yorkshire Sub-Regional Action Plan λ Leeds City Council Council Plan λ Leeds City Council Corporate Plan λ National Cycling Strategy λ Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change λ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change λ European Climate Change Programme λ UK Climate Change Programme λ Energy White Paper λ Aviation White Paper | <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> |
| <p>The Future of Air Transport – Aviation White Paper, 2003</p> | <p>Sets out the strategic framework for the development of aviation and airport capacity in the UK for the next 30 years, aiming to balance to continuing need for travel in the economy with the industry's negative environmental impacts. The White Paper sets out proposals to tackle aviation's greenhouse gas emissions by including it in the EU emissions trading scheme, and ensuring that international commitments and obligations are met and developing new solutions and stronger actions through international partnerships. The Paper sets out that adverse environmental impacts at a local level should be controlled, mitigated and where relevant, compensated for.</p> <p>Specific to Leeds Bradford International Airport, the White Paper supports plans for a 300m runway extension, and potential improvements to public transport and road access to the airport.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Transport 10 Year Plan λ Future of Transport White Paper λ Regional Economic Strategy λ West Yorkshire Sub-Regional Action Plan λ Leeds City Council Council Plan λ Leeds City Council Corporate Plan λ Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change λ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change λ European Climate Change Programme λ UK Climate Change Programme λ Energy White Paper λ Directive on Environmental Noise λ National Ambient Noise Strategy | <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> |
| <p>National Cycling Strategy, 1996</p> | <p>Aims to increase cycle use through developing sound policies and good practice; and seeks out innovative, practical and effective means of fostering accessibility by cycle. The Strategy stresses the importance of cycling along with walking and public transport to encourage more energy-efficient, less resource-consuming means of transport. Objectives include: planning for sustainable access (plan for short trips, local cycle network, provide wider access); integration with other modes; improve cycle safety; and create a cycle-friendly infrastructure (including secure parking).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Transport 10 Year Plan λ Future of Transport White Paper λ Walking and Cycling: Action Plan λ West Yorkshire Road Safety Strategy λ Leeds Road Safety Action Plan | <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>12</p> |

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| <p>Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England , Rural White Paper, 2000</p> | <p>Sets out how the Government are shaping their policies and investment plans for the British countryside. Of particular relevance to the LTP are its policies to encourage development of urban rather than rural areas; emphasise holistic landscape assessment in planning decisions; introduce stronger controls in AONBs and new stronger planning guidance on conservation and biodiversity; and to develop and expand rural transport schemes including public transport and rail links.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 1994 λ Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 λ Countryside & Rights of Way Act λ National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act λ Vision for Leeds 2004-2020 λ Leeds Countryside Strategy λ Biodiversity Action Plans (UK and local) | <p>5</p> <p>7</p> <p>16</p> |
| <p>Walking and Cycling: An Action Plan (DfT, 2004)</p> | <p>Sets out the short-term practical steps which Government and it's partners will take to increase levels of cycling and walking. One of the actions listed is for the updated LTP Guidance to expect local authorities to set out in their plans how their policies/schemes will deliver better outcomes for congestion, pollution and road safety and improve quality of life and health. Local authorities are also expected to explore how walking and cycling policies and schemes can deliver better access to jobs, goods and services.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Transport 10 Year Plan λ Future of Transport White Paper λ National Cycling Strategy λ West Yorkshire Road Safety Strategy λ Leeds Road Safety Action Plan λ Leeds Pedestrian Action Plan | <p>9</p> <p>10</p> |
| <p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA 1981)</p> | <p>The WCA 1981 builds upon existing national legislation to meet commitments under the Bern Convention and Birds Directive, and providing a legislative mechanism to support the offences. The main provisions of the Act are as follows. There is a statutory 5 yearly review of species listed in Schedules 5 (protected wild birds) and 8 (protected wild plants).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is an offence (with certain exceptions) to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or their nests or eggs. Special penalties are available for offences relating to birds listed in Schedule 1 of the Act. The Secretary of State may also designate special protection areas (SPAs) to provide further protection to Birds, as part of obligations of the EC Birds Directive. - It is an offence (subject to exceptions) to intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed in Schedule 5, and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places. - It is also an offence (subject to exceptions) to pick, uproot or trade-in any wild plant listed in Schedule 8. Unauthorised intentional uprooting of these plants is also prohibited. - There are also measures to prevent the establishment of non-native species that may be detrimental to native wildlife. - Provides for the notification of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), and contains measures for their protection and management. - Provisions for Limestone Pavement Orders, prohibiting disturbance and removal of limestone for designated areas. <p>Surveying authorities are required to keep up to date maps and statements for clarification of public rights of way, and the Act includes provisions for traffic regulation, ploughing, appointing wardens, signposting and prohibiting keeping bulls on land crossed by rights of way.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) λ Bern Convention λ Bonn Convention λ Habitats Directive λ Birds Directive λ CBD – European Measures λ Biodiversity Action Plans (UK and local) λ Countryside & Rights of Way Act λ National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act λ Environmental Protection Act 1990 λ Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 | <p>7</p> |

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| <p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</p> | <p>This Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, and amends the law relating to public rights of way, protection of SSSIs and wildlife enforcement legislation (the WCA Act 1981). The Act also provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and is also compliant with the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights, requiring consultation, or in the event of conviction right of appeal where individuals' rights may be affected.</p> <p>The increased protection of SSSIs includes extending powers for entering into management agreements, placing a duty on public bodies to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs, and increasing penalties on conviction where provision are breached, with a new offence whereby third parties can be convicted for damage to a SSSI. The Act also strengthens the WCA 1981 by making certain offences against protected species arrestable, creating a new offence of reckless disturbance.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) λ Bern Convention λ Bonn Convention λ Habitats Directive λ Birds Directive λ CBD – European Measures λ Wildlife & Countryside Act λ National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act λ Environmental Protection Act 1990 λ Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 | <p>5</p> <p>7</p> |
| <p>National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949</p> | <p>Establishes a number of conservation designations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Parks can be designated to conserve and enhance landscapes in the countryside (often significant areas of land) whilst promoting public enjoyment of them and having regard for the social and economic wellbeing of those living in them. Each National Park is managed by it's own National Park Authority, provided for normally under the Environment Act 1995. - Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) are designated to conserve natural beauty (including wildlife, physiographic features and cultural heritage). AONBs have equivalent conservation status as National Parks (e.g. need to safeguard rural industries and needs of local communities). - Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) can be declared and managed for nature conservation. - National Nature Reserves (NNRs) may also be declared for the most important natural and semi-natural habitats in the UK. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) λ Bern Convention λ Bonn Convention λ Habitats Directive λ Birds Directive λ CBD – European Measures λ Wildlife & Countryside Act λ Countryside & Rights of Way Act λ Environmental Protection Act 1990 λ Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 | <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>9</p> <p>13</p> |
| <p>National Trust properties/land</p> | <p>The National Trust is an independent charity that owns or has protective covenants of land of scenic value in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Under the National Trust Act 1907 their holdings are inalienable and cannot be sold or mortgaged. The Act also allows the National Trust to create by-laws relating to access and management of land.</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p>5</p> <p>6</p> |
| <p>Environmental Protection Act 1990</p> | <p>Major piece of UK environmental legislation covering (in brief):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part I: Integrated Pollution Control and Air Pollution Control by Local Authorities. Part II: Waste on land (Duty of Care, waste management licences, etc). Part III: Statutory Nuisances and Clean Air Act provisions. Part IV: Litter, etc. Part V: Amendment of Radioactive Substances Act 1960. Part VI: Genetically modified organisms. Part VII: Nature Conservation / countryside matters Part VIII: Miscellaneous. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) λ Bern Convention λ Bonn Convention λ Habitats Directive λ Birds Directive λ CBD – European Measures λ UK Biodiversity Action Plan λ Wildlife & Countryside Act λ Countryside & Rights of Way Act λ National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act λ Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 | <p>2</p> <p>7</p> |

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| Environment Act 1995 | Part II: Contaminated land and abandoned mines. Part III: National Parks (establishment of National Park Authorities). Part IV: Air Quality (requires local authorities to review present and future air quality in their areas). Part V: National Waste Strategy, mineral planning permissions, hedgerows, drainage, fisheries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Air Quality Framework Directive λ NAQS / Air Quality Regs 1997 λ Air Quality Action Plans | <p style="text-align: center;">2 16</p> |
| The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 | <p>Transposes the EC Habitats Directive into UK law, allowing the identification of Sites of Community Importance (SCAs) and their subsequent designation as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). The Regulations allow management agreements to be entered into on land within or adjacent to a European site to secure its conservation, or where that fails to acquire the land through compulsory purchase or make by-laws to protect designated sites. The Regulations also allow a high level of protection (subject to exceptions) against deliberately disturbing, killing, harming or trading in a number of species listed in Schedules 2 (animals) and 4 (plants), although licences can be granted to the contrary for certain purposes (e.g. science, conservation, health and safety) providing there are no satisfactory alternatives and no detrimental effects on the site.</p> <p>Competent authorities are also required to review planning permissions, and subject to certain exceptions refuse or revoke permissions where they are likely to adversely affect the site. Equivalent review provisions are also made with respect to other developments, including highways and roads.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) λ Bern Convention λ Bonn Convention λ Habitats Directive λ Birds Directive λ CBD – European Measures λ UK Biodiversity Action Plan λ Wildlife & Countryside Act λ Countryside & Rights of Way Act λ National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act λ Environmental Protection Act 1990 | <p style="text-align: center;">7</p> |
| National Air Quality Strategy / Air Quality Regulations 2000 | Under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995, a National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS) must be published requiring local authorities to review and assess air quality within their boundaries. A primary objective of the NAQS is to identify areas where air quality is unlikely to meet objectives set for a number of specific pollutants in the Air Quality Regulations 1997 within the relevant time frame (i.e. before 2005). The NAQS is a primary mechanism by which air quality commitments set in European Directive 92/62/EC are met in the UK. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Air Quality Framework Directive λ Environment Act 1995 (Part IV) λ Air Quality Action Plans | <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> |
| REGIONAL / SUB-REGIONAL | | | |
| Advancing Together | <p>A key document that sets out the vision and strategic framework for the Yorkshire and Humber region, drawing together the region's plans and strategies. In particular there are four regional strategies that are crucial to realising the vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Economic Strategy (more detail below). • Regional Cultural Strategy • Housing Strategy <p>Regional Spatial Strategy – incorporating the Regional Transport Strategy (more detail below).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Regional Economic Strategy λ Regional Cultural Strategy λ Regional Housing Strategy λ Regional Spatial Strategy | |

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| <p>Regional Economic Strategy – 10 year strategy for Yorkshire and Humber 2003-12</p> | <p>Provides a framework of common priorities around which businesses, public agencies, voluntary groups and communities can focus investment. 'Environmental good practice' is listed as one of the six major themes that will run throughout the strategy, along with strong partnerships, geographic adaptation, creativity, innovation and technology, inclusion and diversity, and employment and social skills.</p> <p>Emphasis is placed on the importance of transport to the future success of the region, in terms of business growth, quality of life and sustainability. Reducing the need to travel and improving public transport are highlighted, with particular mention given to the rail link between Leeds and Sheffield. Long-term investment in strong international air services are also considered to be essential for growth in the region.</p> <p>Other relevant issues included in the Strategy were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation and optimisation of the use of the Region's environment (including improving air quality, water, land and buildings, and conserving and enhancing assets such as National Parks, forests and important habitats). - Promoting renewable energy, attractive environments and resource efficiency to improve competitiveness and investment potential, and to support efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. - Encourage wider practice of sound environmental management - a hallmark of world class business. - To keep in line with urban renaissance and the RPG, priority will be development on brownfield sites that meet business needs and which enjoy good access by public transport. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ RPG12 λ West Yorkshire Investment Plan λ RSDf Sustainability Appraisal λ LCC Corporate Plan λ LCC Council Plan λ Leeds Economic Development Plan λ Vision for Leeds 2004-2020 λ Aviation White Paper λ Future of Transport White Paper | <p>3</p> <p>5</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>16</p> |
| <p>Regional Planning Guidance (RPG)</p> <p>Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)</p> | <p>RPG is the spatial development strategy for the region covering land and transport issues, providing a broad development framework for a fifteen to twenty year period. It includes the Regional Transport Strategy, thereby setting the context for local transport plans as well as informing other regional strategies. RPG identifies the broad scale and distribution of new homes that will be needed and sets out a strategy and priorities for transport improvements, the environment (including water, minerals, waste and energy), economic development, agriculture, tourism and other matters.</p> <p>New legislation passed in 2004 means that RPG will be replaced by a 'Regional Spatial Strategy' (RSS) which will have statutory backing, and will expand on the scope of RPG to address the 'spatial' implications of broad issues like healthcare, education, crime, housing, investment, transport, the economy and environment within a broad development strategy for the region. A draft RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber region is currently under development and is due to be submitted to Government by mid-December 2005.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Regional Economic Strategy. λ Regional Sustainability Development Framework. λ Unitary Development Plans. | <p>All</p> |

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| <p>West Yorkshire Investment Plan 2004/2005</p> | <p>Covers the period 2004-2009. Joins up public sector funds to maximise their impact on delivery of the Regional Economic Strategy, and establishes a number of 'major investment themes':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban and rural renaissance. • Business support. • Connecting people. <p>Within the 'connecting people' theme the following challenges and opportunities relevant to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Transport</u>: 'connectivity opportunity presented by the sub-region's central position. Problems of increased traffic levels and the need for better transport connections with major air hubs'. • <u>Environment</u>: 'the assets of the sub-region are a great opportunity to build on'. • <u>Access to employment</u>: 'the theme should build on the opportunity presented by West Yorkshire's location and address the issues around increasing congestion and often poor transport'. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ RPG12 λ Regional Economic Strategy λ RSDF Sustainability Appraisal λ LCC Corporate Plan λ LCC Council Plan λ Leeds Economic Development Plan λ Vision for Leeds 2004-2020 λ Aviation White Paper λ Future of Transport White Paper | <p>13</p> <p>14</p> |
| <p>Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) Sustainability Appraisal & guidance</p> | <p>Appraisal system that enables a proposal to be developed and evaluated using the 15 aims set out in the RSDF and a set of associated objectives for each of these to assess how well a proposed strategy/plan meets a predetermined set of sustainability aims and highlight where improvements can be made. The sustainability appraisal is currently used to evaluate regional level strategies and plans, including the Regional Economic Strategy and Regional Planning Guidance.</p> | <p>None directly, but used to appraise regional strategies such as the Regional Economic Strategy and RPG on a wide range of sustainability issues.</p> | <p>Most/All</p> |
| <p>West Yorkshire Walking Strategy</p> | <p>The Strategy sits within the framework of LTP policies and looks to maintain, encourage and develop the role of walking to reduce dependency on private cars and increasing opportunities for independent mobility through a number of practical steps. Objectives listed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · increase the proportion of journeys undertaken on foot; · emphasise the role of walking as part of journeys by public transport; · improve the walking environment, enhancing safety, security and environmental quality; · promote walking as a practical mode of travel with health, environment & community benefits; · increase the amount of journeys possible on foot for people with impaired or reduced mobility; · ensure compatibility with other actions for sustainable transport. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Transport 10 Year Plan λ Future of Transport White Paper λ Walking & Cycling: An Action Plan λ West Yorkshire Road Safety Strategy λ Leeds Road Safety Action Plan λ Leeds Pedestrian Action Plan | <p>9</p> <p>10</p> |
| <p>West Yorkshire Road Safety Strategy</p> | <p>This strategy forms an integral part of the West Yorkshire LTP, and the objectives and targets set within it closely mirror those set out in the National Road Safety Strategy . The prime aim is to "make a significant and sustained reduction in fatal and serious casualties brought about by road injuries". The Strategy's objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Make the road environment both actually and be perceived to be a safer place for road users, particularly those most vulnerable, such as pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists and horse riders. · Equip all road users with the skills and information needed to travel safely. · Involve a wide range of people and organisations in the development of an improved road environment and responsible culture to increase safety and quality of life. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Transport 10 Year Plan λ Future of Transport White Paper λ Walking & Cycling: An Action Plan λ West Yorkshire Walking Strategy λ Leeds Road Safety Action Plan λ Leeds Pedestrian Action Plan | <p>10</p> |

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| <p>River Basin Management Plans</p> | <p>River Basin Management Plans are Environment Agency Plans that are being introduced to implement the requirements of the Water Framework Directive to achieve good ecological status for water bodies. Programmes of measures must be prepared setting out implementation mechanisms to meet with the environmental objectives identified within the RBMPs.</p> <p>River Basin Districts are the main areas for co-ordinating management of the water environment, comprising river basins and associated coastal waters. There are eleven River Basin Districts in England and Wales, including the Humber which covers most if not all of West Yorkshire. Individual water bodies such as rivers, estuaries, groundwater, canals, etc. will have its own environmental objectives developed, and the aim is for the management of each water body to take account of its importance to the condition of the District as a whole. For each river basin district the Environment Agency will produce plans describing: its environmental character (identifying water bodies and their natural characteristics, including protected areas, and assessing the main pressures and impacts on them); monitoring programmes; objectives for the water bodies; and an action plan or programme of measures to achieve the environmental objectives.</p> | <p>^λ Water Framework Directive.</p> | <p>7 8</p> |
| <p>LOCAL The examples provided here are for the Leeds District only, but the other District authorities will have equivalent for most / all of these with many of the same priorities and themes, as local level plans tend to follow national/regional frameworks.</p> | | | |
| <p>Unitary Development Plans (UDP) / Local Development Frameworks (LDF)</p> | <p>Unitary Development Plans are developed by each of the West Yorkshire district planning authorities to identify particular areas as suitable for housing, industry, retail or other uses, and set out the policies which the authority proposes to apply in deciding whether or not development will be permitted. UDPs also include minerals and waste policies. As a result of the planning reforms discussed for the Regional Planning Guidance, the next round of UDPs will be replaced by a new system of local development frameworks (LDFs). The local development framework is effectively a 'portfolio' of local development documents which collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area.</p> | <p>^λ Regional Planning Guidance / Regional Spatial Strategy.</p> | <p>Most / All</p> |
| <p>Leeds UDP Review Sustainability Appraisal 2003</p> | <p>One of 3 documents forming part of the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) review and will contribute to the updating and alteration of the existing UDP to take account of new policy guidance and local strategies. Four governmental objectives are addressed: social progress that recognises the needs of everyone; maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment; prudent use of natural resources; effective protection of the environment. A further 16 'sustainability themes' for Leeds are used to address these objectives, and within each theme a number of criteria are used to assess each UDP policy being reviewed. Although too numerous to list here, the themes and criteria developed in the Appraisal framework have been considered and incorporated into this SEA process.</p> | <p>None specific, but appraises the UDP (which has ties to the LTP) against a wide range of sustainability issues.</p> | <p>All</p> |
| <p>LDF Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / SEA</p> | <p>Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 SA is mandatory for Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (DPDs) which form part of the new Local Development Framework. These documents are also subject to SEA, but in England SEA requirements have been incorporated into guidance for conducting SA. SA is an iterative process which assesses the extent to which implementation of the plan will achieve the social, environmental & economic objectives by which sustainable development is defined.</p> | <p>Still under development, but anticipated to cover a wide range of sustainability topics, including all those required under the SEA Directive.</p> | |

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| <p>Closing the Gap – Leeds City Council Corporate Plan 2002-2005</p> | <p>The Corporate Plan sets out key priorities within the city and outlines what the Council has to do to reduce economic and social disparities in Leeds. The Plan is explicitly structured to support the themes established in the Vision for Leeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating better neighbourhoods and confident communities. • Making the most of people. • Competing in a global economy. • Integrated transport – a target is set to reduce the proportion in peak period car journeys by 3% by 2005. • Looking after the environment – the only targets set are for street appearance and recycling. • Planned approach to technology. <p>'Daughter' strategies for each of these themes have also been established. Where relevant to this process, these strategies will be discussed further below.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Regional Planning Guidance λ Regional Economic Strategy λ LCC Council Plan λ Vision for Leeds 2004-2020 λ Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Leeds λ Leeds Economic Development Strategy | <p>1</p> <p>5</p> <p>12</p> <p>14</p> <p>16</p> |
| <p>Leeds City Council Council Plan 2004/2005</p> | <p>This is the Council's key strategic document setting out the Council's aims, performance on priority areas, achievements and future actions. The Council Plan is based on working towards the Corporate Plan priorities ('Vision Themes' – see Corporate Plan summary for a list of these), each of which has set a number of individual focus areas and a list of priorities for achieving these. Of particular relevance to the this study however are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated transport > Focus area: High quality integrated transport > Priority: Improving road quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Focus area: sustainable transport patterns > Priority: Increase use of public transport, and reducing peak period car journeys. > Focus area: Road safety > Priority: Reducing road accidents. - Looking after the environment > Focus area: Enhancing the environment > Priority: Improving the appearance of the streets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Focus area: Protecting the environment > Priority: Increasing recycling and increasing brownfield development. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Regional Planning Guidance λ Regional Economic Strategy λ LCC Corporate Plan λ Vision for Leeds 2004-2020 λ Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Leeds λ Leeds Economic Development Strategy λ West Yorkshire Road Safety Strategy λ Leeds Road Safety Action Plan | <p>1</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>16</p> |
| <p>Leeds Economic Development Strategy</p> | <p>This Strategy is again closely linked to the themes established in the Vision for Leeds. The key underlying theme is sustainable economic development – 'encouraging the generation of wealth, investment and jobs in ways that will enhance the quality of life for this and future generations'.</p> <p>Policy Area D is 21st Century Infrastructure, and relevant policies are set out for ensuring an adequate supply of land and buildings, giving regard to sustainability (policy D.1); improving the flow of goods and people to within the city (policy D.2); and improving Leeds' links with the rest of the region, Britain and Europe (policy D.3). Also of potential relevance is policy C.1.3: Address other barriers to employment such as benefits traps, childcare costs, prejudice, the availability and cost of public transport, and poor health.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ RPG12 λ Regional Economic Strategy λ West Yorkshire Investment Plan λ LCC Corporate Plan λ LCC Council Plan λ Leeds Economic Development Plan λ Vision for Leeds 2004-2020 | <p>9</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> |
| <p>LCC EMAS Objectives (2003-5)</p> | <p>Leeds City Council achieved EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) verification in 1992, and as part of it's review of environmental performance and commitment to continual improvement a number of objectives for each of the Council's policy areas have been developed. Again, although too numerous to list here any objectives relevant to this SEA have been considered and incorporated into the Environmental Report.</p> | <p>The remit of EMAS incorporates all council activities and services, and so will apply to many of the LTP policies and other measures.</p> | <p>All</p> |

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| <p>Vision for Leeds 2004-2020</p> | <p>Developed by the Leeds Initiative (a collaboration of the public, private, community and voluntary sectors), the Vision for Leeds is a long-term strategy for improving the social, economic and environmental wellbeing throughout Leeds. The Vision is based on the principles of sustainable development. All of the partners of the Leeds Initiative will publish their own strategic plans to aid their delivery of the Vision, taking account of the 3 aims and 8 strategic themes set out in the Vision. The Vision's aims are: going up a league as a city – making Leeds an internationally competitive city; narrowing the gap between the most disadvantaged people and communities and the rest of the city; and developing Leeds' role as the regional capital.</p> <p>The 8 strategic themes are: enterprise and the economy; cultural life; environment city; harmonious communities; health and wellbeing; learning; a modern transport system; and thriving places. The most relevant of these to the LTP are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - environment city: with specific aims to get local people and businesses involve in their own environment; tackle basic environmental in every part of the city; provide a better quality environment for our children; and manage our environmental resources efficiently. - a modern transport system: with specific aims to provide a safe, sustainable and modern transport system; improve regional, national and international transport connections; reduce the need to travel; and create a sustainable transport culture. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Regional Planning Guidance λ Regional Economic Strategy λ LCC Corporate Plan λ Leeds City Council Council Plan λ Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Leeds λ Leeds Economic Development Strategy | <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>12</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>16</p> |
| <p>Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Leeds</p> | <p>Aims to narrow the gap between the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Leeds and the rest of the city. The Strategy sets targets for improving socio-economic conditions in the most disadvantaged areas and provides a framework for agreeing 'priority neighbourhoods'. A process for targeting resources to priority neighbourhoods through detailed action plans is also set out.</p> <p>The Strategy ties in with government's New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal National Strategy Action Plan, Leeds Initiative's Vision for Leeds and the Leeds Economic Development Strategy.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Regional Planning Guidance λ Regional Economic Strategy λ Vision for Leeds 2004-2020 λ Leeds Economic Development Strategy | <p>12</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> |
| <p>Leeds Waterfront Strategy</p> | <p>Strategy for the regeneration of a 6.5km stretch of the river and canal corridor running through Leeds, co-ordinated by a multi-agency partnership. Specifically related this SEA, objectives are included to improve pedestrian access to and along the waterway; identify environmental opportunities; review flood defence; promote navigation and recreation on the waterways; and to safeguard areas significant landscape/heritage/ecological/conservation value. The Strategy also includes a landscape character assessment of the Waterfront area, with recommendations of how local character can be preserved and developed.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Regional Planning Guidance λ Regional Economic Strategy λ Vision for Leeds 2004-2020 λ Leeds Economic Development Strategy λ Leeds Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy | <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>16</p> |

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| Tourism Strategy for Leeds 2002-2007 | Provides a framework for development of tourism in Leeds. Included in the Strategy's aims are: - To be a "green and attractive city, committee to continual environmental improvement"; and - To improve sustainable visitor management by developing an integrated transport system. Other relevant issues highlighted in the Strategy are the need for suitable coach parking in the city and further promotion of public transport, particularly to increase the number of day visitors to Leeds. The Strategy also includes a recommendation to improve transport infrastructure through the LTP by addressing tourism related transport issues. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Regional Economic Strategy λ Vision for Leeds 2004-2020 λ Leeds Economic Development Strategy | <p>13</p> <p>14</p> |
| Leeds City Council Environmental Policy | As a requirement of the Council's EMAS accreditation, an Environmental Policy outlining commitments to improving environmental performance has been published. A number of environmental policy aims are established, accompanied by a specific objectives by which these will be achieved. Policy aims of particular relevance to the SEA are: promote environmental sustainability in development; make more sustainable use of energy & reduce contributions to climate change; encourage and support more sustainable transport in Leeds; improve the quality of neighbourhoods and local environments; and maintain levels of biodiversity and promote nature conservation. | The Council's Environmental Policy is designed to have an overarching influence on the development of all council policies and activities, and therefore will have an influence over all relevant local-level plans, policies and programmes. | All |
| Air Quality Action Plan (Leeds) 2003 | An approved Air Quality Action Plan has been produced as a result of the Air Quality Review and Assessment process required under the National Air Quality Strategy 2000. The Action Plan is predominantly transport-based and aims to identify a strategy to improve air quality in Leeds. Key objectives in the plan are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Traffic demand management methods · Reducing the need to travel · Improvements to the highways network · Reducing vehicle emissions · Reducing emissions from industrial and domestic sources · Raising awareness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Air Quality Framework Directive λ Environment Act 1995 (Part IV) λ NAQS / Air Quality Regulations 1997 | 2 |
| Local Agenda 21 (draft) Strategy Statement and Action Plan | Following on from commitments made at the 1992 Earth Summit (in balancing environmental, social and economic needs), the Strategy Statement sets the framework for translating the principles of Local Agenda 21 into the Council's initiatives, programmes and actions. This allows sustainable development to be integrated into day to day practical actions as part of a broader strategic framework of change, rather than a separate strategy. | Principles of Local Agenda 21 are integrated into other relevant plans at the decision-making level. | All |

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| <p>Leeds Countryside Strategy 1994</p> | <p>Aims to take a comprehensive view of the key issues and conflicting interests facing the countryside, and complements other relevant land-use policies. The Strategy will be delivered at two levels: the strategic policy level which aims to inform, co-ordinate and direct change within the countryside overall; and through the identification of Countryside Management Areas which seek to tackle or address important issues within distinctive areas of countryside. Five Management Areas have been defined - South Leeds, the Lower Aire Valley, East Leeds, Wharfedale and North Leeds, and West Leeds. A number of strategy objectives have been set. Those of particular relevance to the LTP2 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promote the integration of compatible countryside uses wherever possible. - promote practical means of conserving, enhancing and restoring the landscape character of the countryside. - promote the need to protect areas of best & most versatile agricultural land as a national resource. - promote nature conservation by protecting and enhancing wildlife habitats and natural features and through identifying, conserving and developing wildlife corridors. - promote the sustainable use of woodlands as a key countryside resource. - provide a framework for countryside recreation and management as a means of securing countryside that is accessible and enjoyable for a wide range of leisure, sport and tourism opportunities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Rural White Paper λ Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 1994 λ Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 λ Countryside & Rights of Way Act λ National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act λ Vision for Leeds 2004-2020 | <p>5</p> <p>7</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>15</p> |
| <p>Local Biodiversity Action Plans</p> | <p>Local BAPs were established to provide the mechanism for realising the 59 broad targets identified in the UK BAP. The Biodiversity Action Plan for Leeds identifies what action is needed and the role of lead agencies. The species and habitats identified are of national, regional or local importance and are of special significance within the Leeds area.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) λ Bern Convention λ Bonn Convention λ Habitats Directive λ Birds Directive λ CBD – European Measures λ UK Biodiversity Action Plan λ Wildlife & Countryside Act λ Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 | <p>7</p> |
| <p>State of the Environment Report 2003</p> | <p>Provides an overview of the current state of the environment in Leeds and is intended to inform those whose actions or decisions affect the environment. The report aims to direct policy actions to issues of greatest importance, report on existing policies and initiatives, establish baseline data and trends, and to identify gaps in information. Topics covered are: energy and climate change; air quality; waste; transport; land; water; noise & other nuisances; quality of life & social deprivation; biodiversity; & built & historic environment.</p> | <p>Covers a wide range of sustainability issues, and is intended to direct policies – including the LTP – to take account of important local environmental issues.</p> | <p>All</p> |
| <p>Leeds Road Safety Action Plan 2001-2004</p> | <p>Explains how the Council will promote better road safety in Leeds. The Action Plan identifies specific key actions to support the key aims of the West Yorkshire Road Safety Strategy, and wider LTP objectives. It also complements similar plans made by other West Yorkshire authorities. Of particular note to this study, Key Action 4 is to promote healthy, safe and sustainable travel.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Transport 10 Year Plan λ Future of Transport White Paper λ Walking & Cycling: An Action Plan λ West Yorkshire Walking Strategy λ West Yorkshire Road Safety Strategy λ Leeds Pedestrian Action Plan | <p>10</p> |

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| Leeds Pedestrian Action Plan 1 (2001-2004) | Compliments the West Yorkshire Walking Strategy, and sets out the more specific policies and initiatives to implement and achieve the objectives of the Walking Strategy. A number of actions are listed that are intended to improve conditions for pedestrians using the highway and encourage walking in preference to car use. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> λ Transport 10 Year Plan λ Future of Transport White Paper λ Walking & Cycling: An Action Plan λ West Yorkshire Walking Strategy λ West Yorkshire Road Safety Strategy λ Leeds Road Safety Action Plan | <p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10</p> |
| Best Value Performance Plan | Best Value requires Council's to improve services year on year, and is a statutory requirement subject to rigorous audit and inspection. Review teams receive training, guidance and support to ensure that they adequately address equality and environmental considerations. The teams must also review how services reflect the principles of sustainable development and performance. | Relevant to all Council services, including transport. | <p style="text-align: center;">All</p> |
| Leeds Health Improvement Programmes | The Health Improvement Programme assesses the health needs of the local population and looks at how these are to be met by the NHS and its partner organisations (including Leeds City Council) through broader action on health; the main healthcare requirements of local people; the range, location and investment required in local health services to meet health needs; and how the NHS and local agencies, such as the Social Services Department, will work together and separately to meet local needs. There is also a focus on health inequalities. | None directly relevant. | <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">9</p> |