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## Report of the Director of City Development

### Development Plan Panel

Date: 2 September 2008

Subject: Leeds Local Development Framework Core Strategy - 'Towards Preferred Options'

<b>Electoral Wards Affected:</b>
All
<input type="checkbox"/> Ward Members consulted (referred to in report)

<b>Specific Implications For:</b>
Equality and Diversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Community Cohesion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Narrowing the Gap <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Eligible for Call In

Not Eligible for Call In  
(Details contained in the report)

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## Executive Summary

1. At Development Plan Panel on 10 June 2008, members received a report regarding the LDF Core Strategy (Issues & Alternative Options), Report of Consultation and Next Steps. This report in turn provided a summary of the consultation responses to the Issues & Alternative Options consultation (23 October – 4 December 2007), an overview of work underway to develop the evidence base for the LDF and made reference to the implications of the Adopted Regional Spatial Strategy (21 May 2008) for Leeds.
2. The report also set out the next steps in the preparation of the Core Strategy and the policy issues the "Preferred Options" will need to address. In taking this work forward, further technical work has been undertaken or is underway. The purpose of this item is to review progress in relation to this work and to help further scope the emerging Core Strategy.

## **1.0 Purpose of this report**

- 1.1 At Development Plan Panel on 10 June 2008, members received a report regarding the LDF Core Strategy (Issues & Alternative Options), Report of Consultation and Next Steps. This report in turn provided a summary of the consultation responses to the Issues & Alternative Options consultation (23 October – 4 December 2007), an overview of work underway to develop the evidence base for the LDF and made reference to the implications of the Adopted Regional Spatial Strategy (21 May 2008) for Leeds.
- 1.2 The report also set out the next steps in the preparation of the Core Strategy and the policy issues the “Preferred Options” will need to address. In taking this work forward, further technical work has been undertaken or is underway. The purpose of this item is to review progress in relation to this work and to help further scope the emerging Core Strategy

## **2.0 Background information**

- 2.1 The Core Strategy is an overarching and central document of the LDF process. Recently revised Government guidance (Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning) has reaffirmed and elevated the role of the Core Strategy, both as part of the LDF and as an element of the overall strategic planning across a local authority area (including the need to more explicitly link to the Community Strategy and Local Area Agreements).
- 2.2 In describing Core Strategies, PPS 12 (Section 4), indicates that they need to provide the following:
1. an overall vision which sets out how the area and the places within it should develop
  2. strategic objectives for the area focusing on the key issues to be addressed
  3. a delivery strategy for achieving these objectives. This should set out how much development is intended to happen where, when, and by what means it will be delivered. Locations for strategic development should be indicated on a key diagram; and
  4. clear arrangements for managing and monitoring the delivery of the strategy.

### Strategic Sites

5. Core strategies may allocate strategic sites for development. These should be those sites considered central to achievement of the strategy. Progress on the core strategy should not be held up by inclusion of non strategic sites.

### Infrastructure

6. The core strategy should be supported by evidence of what physical, social and green infrastructure is needed to enable the amount of development proposed for the area, taking account of its type and distribution. This evidence should cover who will provide the infrastructure and when it will be provided. The core strategy should draw on and in parallel influence any strategies and investment plans of the local authority and other organisations.

### **3.0 Main issues**

- 3.1 Section 2 above summarises the key aspects of the Core Strategy, required by government guidance which will need to be addressed in Leeds. With this context and following initial public consultation on Issues & Alternative Options, a number of work areas are underway to develop “Preferred Options”, which in turn will need to be subject to further public consultation (following consideration by Development Plan Panel and Executive Board). A number of work streams are therefore underway, as a basis to prepare a ‘Towards Preferred Options’ paper (also for future consideration by Development Plan Panel). Given the range of issues and work areas required of the Core Strategy further work and presentations to members will also need to be undertaken in relation to the scope of and delivery of infrastructure, especially in the light of anticipated future guidance regarding the implications of the Community Infrastructure Levy.
- 3.2 In taking the above process forward, work is underway in a number of areas including: the nature of sustainable development issues in Leeds, the Economy & Employment Land, Housing, Green Infrastructure and the further development of ‘Spatial Scenarios’ (see Appendix 1, more detailed information on Leeds: a sustainable city has also been included in Appendix 2). In providing members with an opportunity to consider the range of issues and scope of this work, a short presentation will be provided to Panel members on each of these areas at the meeting.

### **4.0 Implications for council policy and governance**

- 4.1 None

### **5.0 Legal and resource implications**

- 5.1 The preparation of the LDF is a statutory requirement for the City Council. The preparation of the LDF does raise a number of resourcing issues both for the City Council and external partners and agencies, which will need to be addressed as further work on the Core Strategy and related LDF documents progresses.

### **6.0 Conclusions**

- 6.1 This report sets out the current stage of preparation and specific requirements of the LDF Core Strategy. In taking these issues and further work forward, a number of work streams are underway, with a view to preparing a ‘Towards Preferred Options’ paper for further consideration. Following this, formal Preferred Options for public consultation will need to be prepared, which will need to be considered by Development Plan Panel and Executive Board prior to consultation.

### **7.0 Recommendations**

- 7.1 Development Plan Panel is recommended to:
- i). Note the contents of this report.

## **Appendix 1**

## Development Plan Panel

2 September 2008

### Leeds LDF Core Strategy –‘Towards Preferred Options’

#### 1. Introduction

#### 2. Leeds: A Sustainable City

- What does this mean in practice ?
- Key Attributes of a sustainable city
  - How to apply to the geography of Leeds ?
  - What should the spatial strategy be ?
  - How should they be applied to managing the need for regeneration and growth ?

#### 3. Economy & Employment Land

- Regional Spatial Strategy Implications
- Conclusions of Employment Land Review

#### 4. Housing

- Regeneration focus
- UDP Review Strategy for Housing phasing
- RSS Housing Growth & Implications for Green Belt
- SHLAA
- Housing Strategy
- Affordable Housing

#### 5. Green Infrastructure

- Definitions
- UDP Context
- RSS Commitment to Green Infrastructure / Sub Regional perspective
- Greenspace Audit (PPG17)
- Climate Change & Flood Risk

#### 6. Scenarios

- Issues & Alternative Options
- Quantification

## **Appendix 2**

# Leeds: A sustainable city - What do we mean?

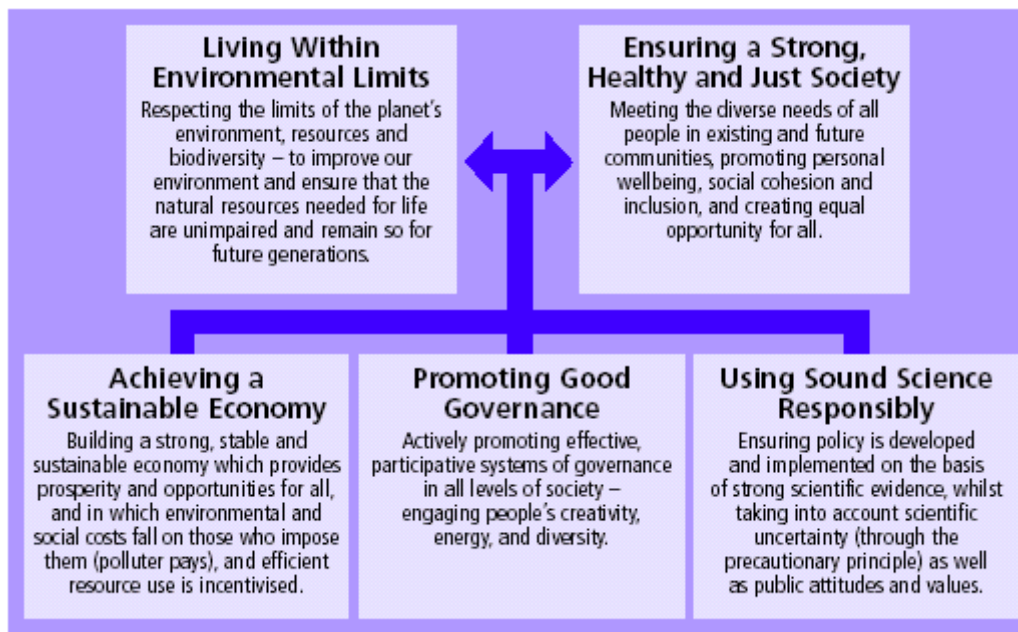
## Fact Sheet & Future Trends

### 1.1 Introduction to Sustainable Development

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy defines sustainable development as being about 'ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come'. Doing this requires meeting four key objectives at the same time:

- social progress that recognises the needs of everyone;
- effective protection of the environment;
- prudent use of natural resources;
- maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

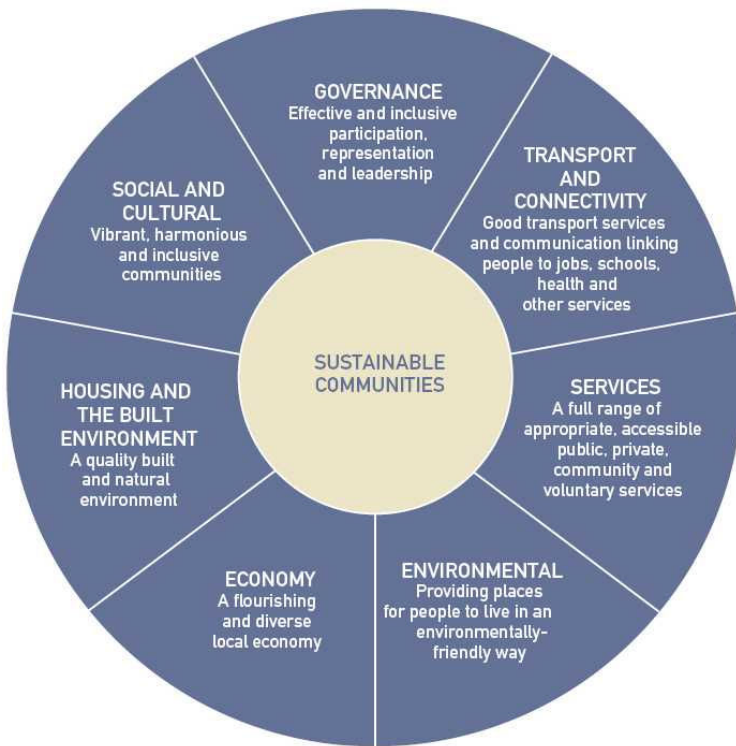
The 2005 strategy also introduces 5 principles to form the basis of policy in the United Kingdom. For a policy to be sustainable it must reflect all 5 principles, with any departures made explicit and transparent.



Sustainable development is different from what we normally associate with 'development', because it integrates social and economic development with environmental protection and improvement. *"We need sustainable development because the need to develop is as great as ever, but future development cannot simply follow the model of the past, where economic activity tended to mean more pollution and wasteful use of resources."* (Achieving a better quality of life: Review of progress towards sustainable development. Government annual report 2002).

### 1.2 Characteristics of a sustainable society

The most recent attempt to define the characteristics of a sustainable community were set out in the Egan review, "Skills for Sustainable Communities" (ODPM 2004). *"Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity"* (ODPM 2004). Egan defines seven components of sustainable communities illustrated here.



### 1.3 Sustainable Development in Leeds

*Through a range of initiatives, plans and programmes, Leeds has made some important progress, in moving toward a sustainable city. The Vision for Leeds, for example has broad framework, which seeks to integrate economic, environmental objectives, now and in the future. The Vision for Leeds is the Sustainable Community Strategy for the City. The scale, complexity and on-going challenge of sustainable development, is integral to the future success, competitiveness and resilience of Leeds – for the district as a whole (the place) and to its citizens (the people).*

*Continued and where necessary, accelerated progress, needs to be made within the framework of a longer term strategy, supported by shorter term interventions, to address key trends.*

#### **Leeds Strategic Plan 2008 – 11**

In providing a strategic context to facilitate sustainable development in Leeds, the Council and its key partners set out the following ambitions over the next three years in the Leeds Strategic Plan:

- people happy, healthy, safe, successful and free from the effects of poverty
- our young people equipped to contribute to their own and the city's future well being and prosperity;
- local people engaged in decisions about their neighbourhood and community and help shape local services;
- neighbourhoods that are inclusive, varied and vibrant offering housing options and quality facilities and free from harassment and crime;
- an environment that is clean, attractive and above all, sustainable; and
- a city region that is prosperous, innovative and distinctive enabling individuals and businesses to achieve their economic potential.:

*In delivering these ambitions, strategic outcomes are identified for each of the themes originally established in the Vision for Leeds:*



- Culture
- Enterprise & the Economy
- Learning
- Transport
- Environment
- Health & Well being
- Thriving Places
- Harmonious Communities

*Delivery of the strategic outcomes by the Council on its own or in partnership with others, provide the basis to further 'step up' to the opportunities and challenges of sustainable development.*

### **Key demographic trends**

- Although the total population of Leeds is predicted to increase by almost 6% between 2001 and 2030, there will be marked differences in the age and ethnic profiles.
- By 2029, although the under 14 population will increase in numbers, the proportion of the Leeds population under 14 will decrease from 17.6% (2004) to 16.4% (2029).
- The overall number of people of working age will stay roughly the same (although there is likely to be a difference by 2030 in the definition of 'working age').
- The population of 65 and over is expected to increase by 25.4% with nearly 23,000 people aged 85 or over, compared to 14,000 in 2005.
- There will also be significant changes in the size and profile of black and ethnic minority communities. People from Black and Minority Ethnic groups accounted for 8.15% of the resident population in 2001, are estimated at 10.2% in 2005 and are expected to rise to 15% by 2030.

**Theme : Culture****Strategic Outcomes**

- *Increased participation in cultural opportunities through engaging with our communities*
- *Enhanced cultural opportunities through encouraging investment and development of high quality facilities of national and international significance*

**Key trends**

- Investment – Leeds has continued to invest substantially in its cultural heritage; currently over £150m on upgrading, restoring and replacing which includes a new International Pool, Museum and Northern Ballet HQ; developing a new multi-purpose Arena for the city; restoring The Grand Theatre; City Varieties, the Art Gallery and Central Library; rejuvenating the city's parks; developing a first class Concert Hall in Leeds Town Hall; replacing libraries, and exploring the potential for a City Centre Park.
- Events – Leeds offers the widest range of free events in the country to give local people cultural opportunities and there is lively participation in community festivals across the city; Opera and Party in the Park draw in participation of approximately 120,000 people.
- Facilities – The city's parks and greenspaces attract around 60m visits each year from Leeds residents, the majority of these visits were for exercise or relaxation; two thirds of our area is green space and there has been additional investment of £4.5m to improve community parks, as a result of extensive consultation. Similarly, organised team sports take place on 274 sports pitches, with around 15 – 20,000 players each weekend on our managed pitches.
- Learning – developing a 'culture of learning' based on the rich cultural tapestry and heritage venues which uses these resources to provide different learning opportunities through recognising and growing talent e.g. Kinaesthetic learning in parks, Backstage Past at the Grand Theatre, Crime and Punishment at Leeds Town Hall and 5 hour activity for Young People all aim to embed culture in everyone's lives
- Health & Wellbeing – Health inequalities; children born into the most deprived neighbourhoods can expect to live almost 12 years less than those in areas enjoying the best health. Over 167,000 Breeze card holders participate in 100 holiday sports programmes while a further 15,500 attend Breeze on Tour activities across Leeds. Furthermore, crime has fallen by approximately 30% since 2003/04, the second highest fall in the country. Similarly, promoting active lifestyles for people of all ages – in 2007, there were over four million visits to leisure centres and 36,470 visits to 'Active Life' classes, for people aged over 50

**Possible long term strategies**

- Renew our Cultural Strategy – the council, through the Leeds Initiative, have led an innovative approach to culture through council the city's Cultural Partnership
- Animated City? – determine and develop the role of Public Art in city life
- Internationally recognised facilities – Art Gallery, Arena, Concert Hall
- Continue to invest to promote economic development
- Continue to strengthen the links between culture and health inequalities
- Use the amazing cultural offer to build on reputation as provider for local people and move to international standard

**Theme: Enterprise & the Economy****Strategic Outcomes**

- *Increased entrepreneurship and innovation through effective support to achieve the full potential of people, business and the economy,*
- *Increased international competitiveness through marketing and investment in high quality infrastructure and physical assets, particularly in the city centre.*

**Key trends**

- In 2007, prediction that Global GDP will remain rapid (world GDP growth has been 3.7% over the last 35 years). Currently, some evidence of an economic slow down linked to the 'credit crunch'.
- Relocation of manufacturing (and other companies) from northern hemisphere developed countries to developing economies such as China, India and Eastern Europe. To compensate, increased dependency on "knowledge based" economies and ensuring that there is greater value added for the industries that are still best served in developed countries.
- Key parts of Yorkshire and the Humber (including West Yorkshire) form part of the UK's industrial heart land and have undergone massive change through deindustrialisation and restructuring.
- In 2006 around 430,000 people worked in the financial and business service sector (51% of these worked within West Yorkshire)
- Since 1999, the region's growth in GVA was 28.6% (compared with 30.4% across GB).
- Leeds is by far the largest centre of economic activity in the Yorkshire & Humber region. GVA is 86% higher than Sheffield and 125% higher than Bradford and compared with other major GB cities and conurbations, Leeds' GVA is exceeded only by London.

**Possible long term strategies**

- *Continue to promote Leeds as the regional hub, with a key emphasis upon distinctiveness of place, quality of the built environment, supported by low impact infrastructure (including renewable and decentralised energy supply).*
- *Longer term economic competitiveness (linked to integrated economic, environmental and social interventions), to ensure that Leeds remains robust and resilient to change (including the impacts of climate change).*
- *Reduce vulnerability to unforeseen, unavoidable or unstoppable negative global economic trends, by stimulating economic diversity and sustained competitiveness (linked to entrepreneurial activity, core economic competencies, business innovation and training. Recognise and plan for the consequences of 'peak oil, the need to promote social enterprise and to 're localise' the economy (such as local supply chains).*
- *Continued development of 'responsible' and resource efficient economic development, where the benefits are shared equitably, with positive consequences for social policy, welfare and cohesion.*

**Theme: Learning**  
**Strategic Outcome**

- An enhanced workforce that will meet future challenges through fulfilling individual and economic potential and investing in learning facilities

**Key trends**

- Outcomes for young people in secondary schools are improving with the gap to national average performance narrowing. Progress in secondary is a key issue especially between Key Stage 2, end of primary school, and Key Stage 3. While progress (value added) measures are improving they highlight that progress is slowest for young people at risk of limited or no qualifications. This relates to a complexity of need reflecting attendance issues, young people at risk of exclusion and broader personal, family and community needs. Overrepresented amongst those at risk of low achievement are looked after children, those from low income families, those with special educational needs (and learning difficulties and disabilities) and some black and minority groups.
- Leeds results at the end of the primary phase Leeds results remain at least in line with national and comparator performance remains a priority. This good start is essential if young people are to succeed in secondary education and on into further education, training or employment.
- Significant change is ongoing in 14-19 education to provide a more integrated and accessible offer to young people including a broader range of qualifications especially vocational qualifications through routes such as Diplomas. Leeds current performance in terms of Level 2 and 3 qualifications at 19 is below national averages and levels of NEET (not in education, employment or training) remain too high, although did reduce for year 11 leavers in 2007. Individuals with low levels of educational attainment and poor basic skill are at a higher risk of experiencing social exclusion and poorer outcomes as adults.
- Around a fifth of the Leeds workforce were recorded as having no skills in 2005 and only two-thirds have up to level 2 currently.

**Possible long term strategies**

- Personalisation around the needs of the young person and their families including extended services, pathways to learning and customised curriculum.
- Different use of estate, viewing schools as a resource at the heart of the community.
- Raising achievement levels of young people in deprived areas by raising the quality of life for families living in disadvantaged communities by finding solutions to, and engaging people in, employment opportunities; housing security; educational opportunities and environmental and health issues.
- Matching scope and levels of skill development to emerging requirements in the city. By 2020 the aim is for 90% of the workforce nationally is to have level 2 skills (equivalent to five A\*-C GCSEs)

**Theme: Transport**  
**Strategic Outcome**

- *Increased accessibility and connectivity through investment in a high quality transport system and through influencing others and changing behaviours.*

**Key trends**

- Inbound traffic volumes on radial routes into Leeds during the 8.00 – 9.00 peak hour have increased by just 0.3% between 1990 and 2006, however the growth in the peak shoulders (7.00 – 8.00 and 9.00 – 10.00) has increased by 19%. There is limited capacity remaining to continue this trend as the road network is fast becoming congested throughout the 7.00 – 10.00 peak period.
- Comparisons between the 1991 and 2001 census show average car trip lengths have increased. Around 70% of car commuters to Leeds city centre have a trip origin outside the Outer Ring Road (36,300 trips).
- Average rail passenger arrivals at Leeds station for the 7.30 – 9.00 morning peak increased by 25% (10900 – 13600) between year 2000 and 2006. 65% of the trains arriving in this peak period are at full seated capacity or above. Most rail station car parks are full during the day. Overcrowding problems are now spreading to the peak shoulders.
- There is spare capacity on the bus services. Over 31,700 bus trips were recorded crossing the city centre cordon in 2006 with average load factors from 50% to 70%. The bus mode share is highest for journeys starting inside the Outer Ring Road (46%).
- Around 70% of the car commuters to Leeds city centre have free parking.
- The City Region Development Plan forecasts around 58,000 new jobs for the Leeds District between 2006 and 2016, a figure broadly confirmed in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS states potential annual job growth of 6030 per annum for Leeds District). The RSS requires Leeds to deliver 43,000 new homes in the District between 2006 and 2016 increasing to 86,000 by 2026.
- Transport is the most rapidly growing source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and the infrastructure is recognised as being a potential barrier to city development.
- Cycling facilities are poor and the inner ring roads create severance problems for adjacent residential areas, reducing the attractiveness of walking.
- The West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (LTP2) will improve walking, cycling and public transport in Leeds, but without taking major new steps to make these alternatives more attractive, it is hard to see transport as anything other than a growing emissions source.
- The difficult longer-term choices around demand management, limiting long stay parking and diverting funding to alternative modes are being discussed with Government officials and must be faced if emissions are to be reduced. A TIF bid has been submitted for pump priming funds to assist with the development of a future strategy involving significant investment in the transport system.
- Given the importance of transport to the area and its role in both climate change emissions and air quality issues, transport management is one particular area with a significant potential for achieving improvements.

**Possible long term strategies**

- Further develop a Next Generation Transport system to cover key approaches to the city and upgrade other routes for conventional bus.
- Role out strategic park and ride sites.
- Further enhance the rail system with the possible introduction of tram-train.
- Develop the Outer Ring Road system.
- Upgrade the city centre network and enhance the public realm.
- Develop appropriate demand management measures to complement the transport interventions.

**Theme: Environment****Strategic Outcomes**

- Reduced ecological footprint through responding to environmental and climate change and influencing others.
- Cleaner, greener and more attractive city through effective environmental management and changed behaviours

**Key trends**

- Leeds' ecological footprint is 5.99 global hectares per capita compared with the globally sustainable level of 1.8 gha per capita. The largest contributors to Leeds ecological footprint are Food and Drink (22%), Energy consumption (19%) and Travel (11%). A regional target exists to reduce the ecological footprint of Yorkshire & Humber by 25% in 10 years.
- Construction / demolition and commercial / industrial waste are the two largest contributors to the overall waste arising in the Leeds area. There are at the moment no targets directly relating to the reduction of these waste streams. The amount of municipal waste generated in Leeds rose by 24% between 1998 and 2002 and is predicted to continue rising.
- Buildings dominate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the Council's corporate estate. In 2006/07, buildings produced approximately 69,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, 65% lower than they were in 1990. Switching electricity supplies to green electricity has had a very large impact, saving 42,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2006/07. If this is discounted, emissions reductions are approximately 45%. The total utility bill now exceeds £20m.
- Housing and transport are the major sources of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Leeds but are below the national average. Unless reductions in transport emissions are made, reductions in domestic and industrial emissions will need to be proportionately greater in order to achieve CO<sub>2</sub> reduction targets. The Leeds area produces a very limited amount of renewable energy
- The observed weather trends provide clear evidence of an increase in severe weather related events in Leeds: Increased frequency and severity of fluvial/valley flooding; Increased occurrence of flash floods adjacent to highways and watercourses; Increased frequency of drought and summer heat waves; Increased occurrence of winter gales; Reduced frequency of air frost, snowfall and severe winters.
- Air quality is generally good, with all areas outside the air quality management areas expected to fall within the national set targets. The major threat to air quality standards is transport emissions. There has been a slow deterioration in the noise climate mainly due to increased traffic levels.
- Leeds has a diverse and attractive environment, with substantial tracts of countryside, parks and greenspace, and a large number of conservation areas of significant landscape, biodiversity and heritage quality. There is insufficient data on the current state of all designated biodiversity sites.
- There has been an improvement in water quality since 1990 due mainly to improved treatment of sewage and industrial waste. Gross water consumption in Leeds is 36% higher than the national average, potentially putting pressure on reserves.

**Possible long term strategies**

- Significantly extend programme of energy efficiency and affordable warmth in renovated housing stock.
- Leeds and its LSP (Local Strategic Partnership) partners to further enable and accelerate combined heat and power with local heat distribution plus small scale localized micro-generation (wind, solar, hydro and biomass), through new forms of utility finance and distribution partnerships.
- Develop 'upstream' waste management for small business practices and community re-use /recycling activities. Leeds and its LSP partners to focus on procurement, local incentives, local tax and investment programmes and establish industrial ecology clusters / partnerships / material exchanges.
- Further extend climate resilience through carbon neutral buildings which respond to likely future climate conditions and hazards, urban landscaping with trees and water features, natural ventilation, increased stormwater provision and extreme weather protection.
- Leeds and its LSP partners to further enable local food production and distribution networks

## **Theme: Health and Wellbeing**

### **Strategic Outcomes**

- Reduced health inequalities through the promotion of healthy life choices and improved access to services.
- Improved quality of life through maximising the potential of vulnerable people by promoting independence, dignity and respect.
- Enhanced safety and support for vulnerable people through preventative and protective action to minimise risks and maximise wellbeing.

### **Key trends**

- Health inequalities remain endemic in our city and some are showing signs of increasing.
- Men born in the deprived parts of Leeds can expect to live 5 years less than average for Leeds and women 3 years less. The gaps between the poorest and richest parts of Leeds are much larger. And at age 65 men in the richest part of Leeds can expect to live to 84, while those in the poorest parts can expect to live to 78. For women at 65 the equivalent figures are 88 and 79.
- The main causes of the difference in death rates within Leeds are chronic lung disease, lung cancer and heart disease. Smoking is a major contributor to this pattern.
- Hospital admissions for reasons related specifically to alcohol are a major problem throughout Leeds but especially in the deprived areas.
- However despite the evidence of significant health inequalities the overall health of the population has improved. Compared to other core cities, Leeds has the lowest all age all cause mortality rate for both males and females.
- Life expectancy for both sexes has increased over the previous eight years in line with national trends. However, during the same period there was a widening of the gap between average life expectancy for men between the worst and the best electoral ward of 13 years (and nine years for women).
- The introduction of eligibility criteria has led to a 20% reduction in the numbers of adults receiving an adult social care service. The greatest impact has been in low level support for older people.
- More people are receiving care and support to live in their own homes with a consequent reduction in the numbers choosing residential care
- People's heightened expectations of care and support services is leading to a greater number of people with a personalised service primarily through direct payments to purchase their own service. In April 2008 over 550 people were in receipt of a payment.

### **Possible long term strategies**

- Personalised services will extend to a greater number of people so that an individual budget will be the norm rather than the exception. Individualised budgets will be extended to cover a wider range of health and social care provision.
- Demographic trends and the exponential demand for health care will see a greater emphasis on early intervention, prevention, and people taking a greater personal responsibility for meeting their health and social care needs.
- Changing patterns of work and leisure will generate new challenges for an aging society, prompting a greater emphasis on volunteering and 'community support' in meeting the care and support needs for vulnerable adults.
- Tackling major threats to public health, particularly the rising levels of obesity, (where it is projected that 58% of the adult population in the Yorkshire Humberside region will be obese by 2030) will require further prioritisation of resources and across both health and local government to minimise the economic and social impact.

**Theme: Thriving Places****Strategic Outcomes**

- Improved quality of life through mixed neighbourhoods offering good housing options and better access to services and activities.
- Reduced crime through prevention, detection, offender management, victim support and changed behaviours.

**Key trends**

- Numbers of single person households are projected to increase in the City Region by 29% between 2004 and 2029 driven by the impact of increased rates of household formation and rapid ageing of population. Means a significant rise of new housing units needed.
- The Regional Spatial Strategy requires that Leeds supply 4,300 new dwellings pa from 2008 to 2026.
- Quality, design life and environmental performance of housing are becoming more important.
- There will be continuing affordability issues and potentially increasing gaps between housing markets exaggerating other inequalities.
- Private Sector House Condition Survey indicates there is a need to invest £250m to bring private sector stock in Leeds up to decency standards; over three-quarters of non-decent private sector stock is located in the inner city. Just under a half of the total (17840) private sector back to back houses in the city have a poor degree of thermal comfort.
- Recent figures show we have reduced the number of most deprived neighbourhoods as defined by Super Output Areas (SOAs) from 31 to 22. This represents 14,000 people whose lives have improved significantly.
- Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime has been reduced in those neighbourhoods with the highest crime levels – crime has fallen 30% across the city in the last three years, the second highest fall of crime in the country.
- The level of worklessness across the city has not changed over the last seven years. However, there are spatial concentrations with the majority living in the SOAs within the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods in England (IoD 2007) and is higher among certain groups – lone parents, ethnic minority communities, people over 50 and those with the lowest qualifications.

**Possible long term strategies**

- Different spatial assessment about where further housing built and in what ways to meet issues of housing need, energy costs, reduction in carbon emissions and competing and increasing pressure on land in cities.
- Continue to reduce crime through addressing inequalities in 'hot spot' neighbourhoods, encouraging active citizenship, expanding neighbourhood policing and a joined up approach to criminal justice.
- Person-centred, intelligence led approach to tackling worklessness addressing institutional, cultural and personal barriers in key target groups. Will require active contribution of a wide range of partners delivering complimentary programmes.
- Public Sector employers to play a leadership and enabling role in terms of own policies in providing employment for local people and for those furthest from the labour market e.g. ex-offenders.



**Theme: Harmonious Communities****Strategic Outcomes**

- More inclusive, varied and vibrant communities through empowering people to contribute to decision making and delivering local services
- Improved community cohesion and integration through meaningful involvement and valuing equality and diversity

**Key trends**

- During 2006/7, 8,480 non-UK nationals from 69 countries registered for National Insurance numbers from addresses in Leeds. Of these 2,960 were from Poland, with other A8 nationals accounting for a further 1,000 registrations.
- Work by the University of Leeds (School of Geography) suggests that by 2030 the BME population in Leeds will increase by 55% and that the age structure of the BME communities will also contain higher proportions of people in older age groups.
- Leeds is clearly becoming a more diverse place and is now home to over 130 different nationalities. This diversity is projected to continue on account of the combination of new migration and higher birth rates amongst minority ethnic communities, especially Asian populations.
- In 2007, in the Leeds Annual Residents Survey, three quarters of respondents said they feel they belonged to their neighbourhood; two-thirds of residents said that people get on well together and three fifths said that people respected ethnic difference where they lived. However, residents in the South of the City are less likely to say they belong to their neighbourhood and young people were less likely to say than older people of different backgrounds got on well together. A third said they would like more say in making decisions that affected their local area.
- Over-arching and re-occurring issues relating to community intelligence and tensions include concentration in specific geographical areas, youth related anti-social behaviour issues, school related tensions and specific targeting of BME and other new residents.
- One of the key influences of poor cohesion and integration is continued inequality, deprivation, disadvantage and discrimination faced by some groups within the Leeds communities, particularly in areas such as housing, health , jobs and education.

**Possible long term strategies**

- To gather and share information about migration across the region to establish its local impacts and to influence the development of regional strategies
- Provide opportunities to create mixed neighbourhoods across the city to promote contact within and between communities to improve community relations
- Develop and implement robust community profiling to understand and track trends and changing needs
- Raising the quality of life for families living in disadvantaged communities by finding solutions to, and engaging people in, employment opportunities; housing security; educational opportunities and environmental and health issues
- LA takes a holistic approach to providing actions and engagement that lead to integration and cohesion by developing trust and mutual respect, building community identity and pride in place and developing relationships between people within and between communities