

## Appendix 5 - Leeds City Council Priority Neighbourhood Areas

**Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)** have a minimum of 1,000 residents and 400 households (but with an average population of 1,500 and 650 households). There are 16 LSOAs in the 1% most disadvantaged neighbourhoods in the country. The council has selected 6 of these in the first instance.

Local Super Output Area (LSOA) Name and Ward	Why have we picked this LSOA?
Stratford Street, Beverley's - City and Hunslet Ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ranked 1<sup>st</sup> (most deprived) neighbourhood in Leeds, demonstrates all the characteristics of multiple deprivation and a poor quality of life.</li> <li>• It has a high demographic and ethnic mix, and one in four households do not have English as their main language. There are many transient communities, and the area is often the first place for new migrants to live.</li> <li>• Despite improvements, the housing stock remains poor and there continues to be a high turnover of residents.</li> <li>• The area is close to the city centre and other employable areas with accessible bus routes.</li> <li>• Crime rates are high, and very often under reported. Drug dealing and anti-social behaviour in particular are significant problems.</li> <li>• Outcomes for children are very poor, and there are a number of concerns from local practitioners about child welfare issues.</li> <li>• People find it difficult to engage with public services, and equally, the Council offer can be inflexible in some cases.</li> </ul>
Crosby St, Receptions, Barton's - Beeston and Holbeck Ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> (most deprived) neighbourhood in Leeds, with a third of the population having no qualifications and out of work benefits is over 3 times higher than the rest of Leeds. A very high proportion of residents consider their health to be "Bad" or "Very Bad".</li> <li>• Crime rates are high, and very often under reported. Drug dealing and anti-social behaviour in particular are significant problems.</li> <li>• Impact of street sex workers continues, despite attempts to improve outcomes through the managed approach.</li> <li>• Whilst community development activity in the wider Holbeck is very strong, it is difficult to actively engage with this area and requires development. The take up of services is low.</li> <li>• Being situated so close to Leeds United provides a positive pride in the city's football club, but the proximity creates a range of difficulties and disruption to community life.</li> <li>• The M621 cutting and the motorway junction disrupts the community, cutting it off from the rest of Leeds 11, creating high traffic congestion and poor air quality, especially during peak times.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is potential for housing development and investment at the Meynell Approach and Matthew Murray sites.</li> <li>• The area adjoins South Bank with potential to connect with existing and new major developments (such as Burberry). However, there is often the perception of “Us and Them”, based on the divide between Holbeck and Holbeck Urban Village.</li> </ul>
Lincoln Green - Burmantofts and Richmond Hill Ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> (most deprived) neighbourhood in Leeds, with a significant level of poverty and a clear visible and disproportionate impact on children. Anecdotally, partners talk about working with people who have experienced severe traumas.</li> <li>• Very ethnically diverse area, with half of households not speaking English as a main language. The area has become the preferred area to live for a number of African communities.</li> <li>• There is a challenge between traditional white working class blocks of flats and a high number of families from African countries arriving in the area. There is evidence of potential conflicts at community centres and community buildings.</li> <li>• Families are choosing to live in flats with limited outdoor space, creating challenges to the public realm (environment, play spaces, community open spaces) which do not often meet the communities’ needs.</li> <li>• There are significant areas of council land and assets which could drive investment. There is also investor and developer interest (e.g. Quarry Hill, Victoria Gate, Regent St) due to the area being situated in the north east fringe of the city centre.</li> <li>• Close to employment areas and major employers, such as Roseville Road area, St James’ Hospital and Arcadia.</li> </ul>
Clifton’s, Nowell’s – Burmantofts and Richmond Hill Ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ranked 6<sup>th</sup> (most deprived) neighbourhood in Leeds, with little obvious opportunity for major investment funding and regeneration activity.</li> <li>• The area has a higher proportion of people born outside of the UK, and of people who cannot speak English.</li> <li>• Very transient communities in some areas (e.g. refugees / asylum seekers), and households are significantly larger. This results in poor street conditions (limited space and facilities).</li> <li>• There are a large number of babies and children, and children’s school attainment levels are very low. There are a number of concerns from local practitioners about child welfare issues.</li> <li>• Household poverty is high there are high levels of poverty, isolation and disengagement in some Eastern European households. Poor public health linked to poverty and new migrants arriving has resulted in a high demand on A&amp;E services and GP services.</li> <li>• The arrival of new communities in a dense environment can result in tensions with the potential to escalate. The traditional white working class community is reducing and feeling marginalised. People struggle to engage with public services, and equally, the Council offer can be inflexible in some cases.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close to the city centre and other employment areas with accessible bus routes.</li> </ul>
Boggart Hill - Killingbeck and Seacroft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ranked 7<sup>th</sup> (most deprived) neighbourhood in Leeds, the area is considered to have high levels of crime, and many households experience several generations of unemployment.</li> <li>• A high proportion of residents are born in England, and Eastern Europeans in particular, have increased in the area. Some communities are inexperienced in living in more diverse environments and this is evidenced by street behaviours and young people's involvement in Anti-Social Behaviour.</li> <li>• Young women/young mothers are vulnerable to abusive relationships and exploitation.</li> <li>• Almost half of the residents live in blocks of flats, and a high proportion rent from the council. There are many single households.</li> <li>• A development agreement has recently been signed with two house builders for a major investment programme in Seacroft.</li> <li>• A future scheme that will invest in Wyke Beck Valley will improve access to nature and improve public health opportunities.</li> <li>• The LS14 Community Trust has helped the area demonstrate strong local partnerships and engagement activities.</li> </ul>
Holdsworth's, Clyde Approach – Armley Ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ranked 9<sup>th</sup> (most deprived) neighbourhood in Leeds, with 43% experience income deprivation and 36% unemployment. Unemployment amongst younger people is double the city average. Out of work benefits is 3 times higher than the city as a whole.</li> <li>• 40.7% have no qualifications and 82% of low income families earn less than £15,000/year. One in four residents live in a flat, and a high proportion rent.</li> <li>• Diverse population, with 13.6% of the neighbourhood born outside of the UK.</li> <li>• Significant Anti-Social Behaviour linked to community tensions and the growth of new communities settling.</li> <li>• Significant health challenges, particularly around drugs and alcohol, and the male suicide rate is the highest for the city (rates are linked to high levels of mental health).</li> <li>• There are gaps in community infrastructure and community engagement.</li> <li>• There is the potential to drive investment by utilising the surrounding council land and assets. There is also scope for significant infrastructure changes at Armley Gyratory to improve connectivity to the city centre.</li> <li>• New Wortley Community Centre has recently received funding for expansion, and to create a Wellbeing Centre.</li> <li>• The four tower blocks have received major investment to improve the physical environment and safety, as well as providing social support to the most vulnerable tenants.</li> </ul>