

**Report of: Director of City Development; Director of Children and Families; Director of Communities and Environment; and Chief Executive**

**Report to Scrutiny Board (Infrastructure, Investment and Inclusive Growth)**

**Date: 20<sup>th</sup> June 2018**

**Subject: Best Council Plan Performance Report 2017/18**

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

**Summary of main issues**

This report provides a summary of 2017/18 performance against the strategic ambitions, outcomes and priorities for the council relevant to the Scrutiny Board (Infrastructure, Investment and Inclusive Growth) within the 2017/18 part of the Best Council Plan 2015-20. Updates on car parking and City Region functions are also provided. Finally, the report details the performance indicators to be reported in 2018/19 arising from the new Best Council Plan 2018/19-20/21.

**Recommendations**

Members are recommended to:

- Note the Best Council Plan 2017/18 performance information and to consider if they wish to undertake further scrutiny work to support improvement work in any of these areas.
- Note the narrative updates provided on car parking and City Region functions and to consider if they wish to undertake further scrutiny work to support improvement work in either of these areas.
- Note the new Best Council Plan Key Performance Indicators to be reported during 2018/19-20/21.

## **1 Purpose of this report**

- 1.1 This report presents a summary of the Best Council Plan (BCP) performance data for 2017/18 in relation to progress against the delivery of the BCP 2017/18 ambitions, outcomes and priorities contained within the BCP 2015-20.
- 1.2 Also included are narrative updates on car parking and City Region functions, as a part of the remit of the Scrutiny Board (Infrastructure, Investment and Inclusive Growth).
- 1.3 The report also provides details on the new Best Council Plan 2018/19-20/21 performance indicators to be reported during the period 2018/19-20/21, although these will be subject to an annual review.

## **2 Background information**

- 2.1 This report has two appendices:
  - Appendix 1: Best Council Plan Performance Summary 2017/18
  - Appendix 2: Best Council Plan Performance Summary 2018/19

## **3 Main issues**

### **3.1 Best Council Plan Performance 2017/18**

- 3.1.1 The attached Best Council Plan (BCP) Performance Summary for 2017/18 (Appendix 1) shows progress against the 2017/18 ambitions, outcomes and priorities relevant to the Scrutiny Board (Infrastructure, Investment and Inclusive Growth) within the BCP 2015-20.
- 3.1.2 The year end results of the 2017/18 key performance indicators within the BCP are reported on Appendix 1, the BCP Performance Summary 2017/18, together with red/amber/green (RAG) ratings to reflect whether the 2017/18 annual targets have been met.
- 3.1.3 The Board's attention is drawn to the Key Performance Indicators on Appendix 1 relating to:

### **3.2 More people supported to improve their skills**

- 3.2.1 This indicator reports the number of Leeds' residents who have improved their skills via accredited or non-accredited courses including work experience through the Council's commissioned employment and skills programmes. Provision is largely through the Adult Learning Programme for residents over 19 years of age, is quality assured by Ofsted and is delivered by the Council, the Further Education sector, third sector and commercial training providers.
- 3.2.2 A total of 7,200 people were supported to improve their skills during 2017/18, in excess of the 2017/18 target of 6,850 by 350 people or over 5%.
- 3.2.3 The result is based on the individual learning records of participants and reflects the number of individuals on courses, and not the number of courses attended. Programmes

are planned, delivered and funded within academic years but are reported here in financial years to reflect the Council's performance framework.

3.2.4 The Adult Learning Programme is funded by the Department for Education from the Adult Education Budget with annual funding allocations notified and contract managed by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA). The budget allocation notified for the 2017/18 academic year to Leeds City Council was £2,165,954. The number of people supported is dependent upon the size of the budget allocation and the contract parameters which may vary from year to year to reflect national policy objectives and learner eligibility to access publicly funded provision.

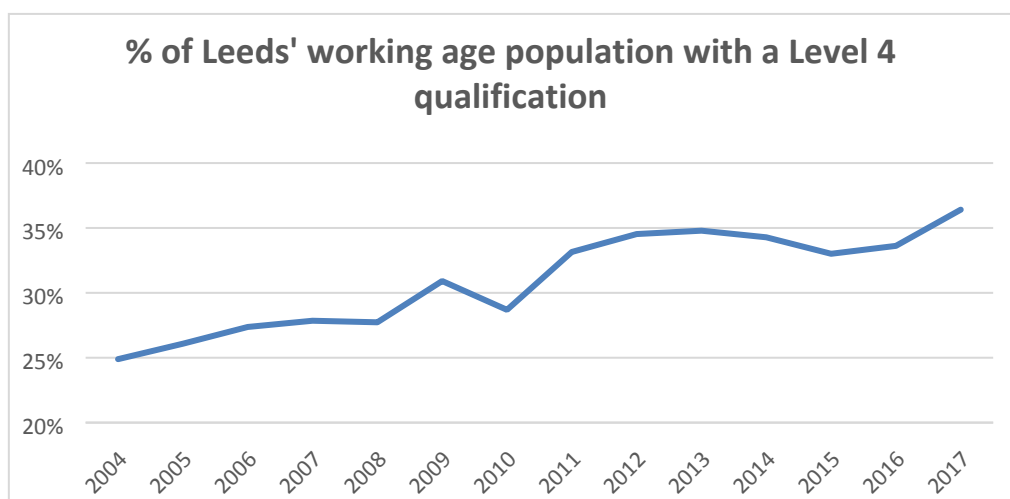
3.2.5 The Adult Learning Programme actively targets learners who are: low skilled; have no or low level qualifications; are living in poverty; unemployed, workless or vulnerable to social exclusion; and individuals facing specific and often multiple barriers and disadvantage, e.g. adults with learning difficulties and/or disabilities; mental ill health; misusing substances; and people who are vulnerably housed, etc. Courses are shaped by learners' needs which are identified through work with learners, and effective networking and partnership arrangements across the city.

3.2.6 The Employment and Skills Service is a member of a national benchmarking club however as need, funding and provision are based on local requirements, like for like comparison is not practical. The service is required by the ESFA to produce an annual Self-Assessment Report and a Quality Improvement Plan and is subject to ESFA Audit and Ofsted inspection. The Council's Adult Learning provision was last inspected by Ofsted in February 2017 and was awarded 'Good' across all performance areas.

### 3.3 More Leeds' residents aged between 16 - 64 with at least a Level 4 qualification

3.3.1 This indicator reports the percentage of Leeds' residents with at least a Level 4 qualification which is: a Certificate of Higher Education; Higher Apprenticeship; Higher National Certificate; Level 4 Award; Level 4 Certificate; Level 4 Diploma; or Level 4 NVQ. The indicator uses data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Population Survey which can be found on the Nomis website and reports in calendar years with the data released in April.

3.3.2 In 2017, 36.4% of the working age population of Leeds had at least a Level 4 qualification, an increase of 2.8% compared with the 2016 result of 33.6%. The graph below shows that there has been a continued increase in residents with Level 4 qualifications since 2004, increasing by over 11% from 24.9% to 36.4% during this period.



3.3.3 The 2017/18 target was to deliver an improvement on the 2016/17 result, which was originally reported as 33.8% or 169,500 people. However, the 2016/17 result was revised to 33.6% or 170,000 residents for Leeds, following a reweighting of the ONS population data. Although the revised 2016/17 percentage result was lower than the original 2016/17 percentage, since the indicator measures residents with Level 4 qualifications relative to the working age population, during this time the working age population had increased.

3.3.4 The table below shows the results for 2017/18 compared to 2016/17 for Leeds and the other core cities. Compared to the other core cities, Leeds had the fifth highest proportion of working age population with a Level 4 qualification in 2017. A number of core cities had greater proportions of Level 4 residents, particularly Bristol (54.2%). However, Leeds reported the third largest increase, of 2.8%, of all the core cities when compared to 2016.

Core City	2017 Result	2016 Result	Difference
Bristol	54.2%	48.5%	+5.7%
Sheffield	41.7%	38.2%	+3.5%
Manchester	39.9%	39.0%	+0.9%
Newcastle	37.3%	39.1%	-1.8%
<b>Leeds</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>+2.8%</b>
Liverpool	35.0%	35.0%	-
Birmingham	31.4%	32.3%	-0.9%
Nottingham	30.1%	29.5%	+0.6%

3.3.5 The Leeds Talent and Skills Plan 2017-2023, 'New Skills for the New Economy', was approved by Executive Board in March 2018 following extensive consultation including discussion at the Inclusive Growth, Culture & Sport (IGC&S) Scrutiny Board in November 2017. It highlights the changing labour market and the key challenges in equipping all residents with information and the key skills required, opportunity to access and sustain employment and encouraging employers to invest in the skills of their workforce. The implementation of the framework for action and the success measures will be monitored by the city's Sustainable Economy and Culture Partnership Board.

### 3.4 Children and Young People's Plan

3.4.1 The Children and Young People's Plan has been refreshed to maintain momentum and commitment to improving outcomes for Leeds children and young people, integral to our best city aspirations. Central to this is that we remain focused on the children, young people, and families who most require support, on the impact of child poverty and on ensuring all children make good progress in their learning. The refresh is a refinement of the current plan, recognising our strong, shared commitment and building on the progress made. We will continue to obsess but with an expanded third obsession - to improve achievement, attainment and attendance. This includes a disproportionate focus on those children and young people where there is a greater risk of them not reaching their potential. This is in respect to both their learning outcomes and their broader wellbeing. We want our children to have the best opportunity for successful and fulfilling adult lives.

### 3.5 Average Progress 8 Score (Key Stage 4)

3.5.1 The revised (confirmed) Progress 8 score for Leeds was published on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2018. Leeds' result is +0.07, indicating that Leeds' pupils have made greater progress since they started secondary school than their peers nationally. The result places Leeds in the second quartile nationally, equal 37<sup>th</sup> of 151 local authorities. Performance in Leeds is better than for core cities, statistical neighbours and nationally. Whilst the overall Progress 8 score is stronger in 2017, in common with other key stages, outcomes for the

disadvantaged group at Key Stage 4 are much lower than for the non-disadvantaged cohort in Leeds.

3.5.2 Greater detail of attainment at all key stages is provided to Children and Families Scrutiny Board as part of its remit. This will include the annual standards report, published in early 2018, when all the final key stage results were made available.

### 3.6 Percentage of students achieving a strong pass in English and Maths (Key Stage 4)

3.6.1 The student cohort sitting Key Stage 4 Examinations in 2016/17 was the first to take the harder GCSEs in English, English Literature and Mathematics. These GCSEs have been reformed in structure, content and assessment format, as well as being graded using numbers rather than letters. '9' is the new top grade and '1' is the lowest grade. The new subjects are being introduced gradually, with new waves of reformed GCSEs introduced in September 2016 (for assessment in 2018) and September 2017 (for assessment in 2019).

3.6.2 The reformed GCSEs in English, English Literature and Mathematics are completely different qualifications to previous GCSEs in these subjects. The new GCSE content is more challenging; new GCSEs are linear (that is, they are assessed at the end of a two-year period of study rather than assessed as smaller modules); there is far more assessment by exam and consequently less coursework; and the new grades do not map directly onto previous A\*-G grades. Therefore, 2017 results are not comparable with 2016 results.

3.6.3 Revised (confirmed) data were published by the Dept. of Education (DfE) on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2018. In Leeds, the percentage of pupils achieving a strong pass in English and Mathematics (grades 9-5) is 39.3%, compared to 42.9% nationally, representing a gap of 3.6 percentage points. Leeds' performance is above core cities but below statistical neighbours (this is the group of ten local authorities the DfE has identified as the most similar to Leeds in terms of socio-economic characteristics when comparing outcomes for children and young people). Detailed comparison with core cities is reported to the Scrutiny Board (Children and Families). This result places Leeds in the third quartile nationally with a rank of equal 98th out of 147 local authorities. The outcomes for the disadvantaged cohort in Leeds against this headline attainment measure are much lower than those of the non-disadvantaged cohort.

### 3.7 Fewer young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) / not known

3.7.1 In September 2016, the Dept of Education (DfE) changed the definition of the NEET indicator and the new measure is not comparable with the previous measure. Both the age range of the cohort, and the calculation used changed: NEET was previously measured across the year 12 to year 14 age group. Local authorities are now required to track young people up to the end of year 13 only. Secondly, the DfE used to apply an adjustment formula to NEET reporting which uplifted each local authority's NEET rate by factoring in a small percentage of their not knowns. The adjustment formula has been dropped as it was considered insufficient to account for the disparity between official NEET rates and those reported by local authorities.

3.7.2 The new headline measure combines NEET and not known rates. This is a more accurate measure of who needs support: those who are NEET and those whose status is not known. NEET rates alone no longer suggest high performance when in reality there may be many young people whose activity is not known. It is also more transparent where local authorities have efficient tracking processes and low not known rates, but whose NEET rate appears to be high. The new measure shows performance at both tracking young people and managing the proportion who are NEET.

- 3.7.3 Under the old definition, the number of young people categorised as NEET reduced by almost a third between June 2011 and August 2016, although the number of young people whose status was 'not known' did rise.
- 3.7.4 The national NEET performance measure is based on a three month average from December to February, the current year's results are due to be released shortly, which will constitute the most up to date national result. The most recent national data for 2016-17 shows that Leeds ranked 98th amongst local authorities and was in line with the national average of 6% (2.9% NEET and 3.1% not known). The table below shows the most recent nationally published local authority data for Leeds and the core cities. The figures shown include both the number and percentage of 16 and 17 year olds who are NEET (Dec 2016-Feb 2017 Average):

	<b>Number of 16 and 17 year olds known to the local authority</b>	<b>Total number NEET (inc not known)</b>	<b>% NEET (inc not known)</b>	<b>of which known to be NEET</b>	<b>of which activity not known</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>1,155,350</b>	<b>69,540</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Liverpool</b>	9,830	1,150	<b>11.7%</b>	5.0%	6.6%
<b>Birmingham</b>	25,060	2,560	<b>10.2%</b>	2.8%	7.4%
<b>Manchester</b>	11,190	1,050	<b>9.4%</b>	2.9%	6.5%
<b>Bristol, City of</b>	8,010	590	<b>7.4%</b>	3.3%	4.1%
<b>Nottingham</b>	6,340	420	<b>6.7%</b>	5.4%	1.3%
<b>Newcastle upon Tyne</b>	5,510	370	<b>6.6%</b>	4.4%	2.2%
<b>Leeds</b>	<b>14,510</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
<b>Sheffield</b>	11,410	600	<b>5.3%</b>	3.7%	1.6%

- 3.7.5 Locally-calculated year-end figures suggest that the Leeds measure for 2017/18 will be 7.0 per cent. The increase in Leeds is largely due to a rise in not known numbers. Work has been ongoing to reduce these; comparing December with April shows that not known has reduced from 5.0 per cent to 2.9 per cent, with the majority of young people whose status is now known being in EET.
- 3.7.6 At the end of March 2018, local figures show that 6.3% or 944 young people were either NEET (2.9 per cent) or 'not known' (3.4 per cent).
- 3.8 Growth in jobs in the Leeds Economy
- 3.8.1 The Growth in Jobs in the Leeds Economy indicator reports the number of people in employment using the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), which is the official source of employee and employment estimates, and is conducted by the Office of National Statistics (ONS). The survey collects employment information from businesses across the whole of the UK economy for each site that they operate. This allows the ONS to produce employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry split by full-time/part-time workers and public or private sectors.
- 3.8.2 The indicator reports the number of people in employment in Leeds, i.e. employees and working proprietors within the private sector in Leeds. The annual result, released in October 2017, is the provisional result for 2016, the final confirmed result will be available in October 2018. Incidentally, the result reported for 2016/17 i.e. for the period 2015, of 363,000 has also now been confirmed.

3.8.3 The annual 2017/18 provisional BRES result (i.e. for 2016) was reported to the Scrutiny Board (Inclusive Growth, Culture & Sport) on the 17<sup>th</sup> January 2018 and was 366,400 employees and working proprietors in the private sector in Leeds. In 2016, there was an increase of 3,400 employees and working proprietors compared with the number in 2015 i.e. 363,000, which constitutes a 0.94% increase.

3.8.4 Employment in Leeds is made up of 252,100 full time employees, 106,200 part time employees and 8,100 working proprietors. The growth of 3,400 comprises a decrease of 2,000 in full time employees, an increase of 5,200 in part time employees and an increase of 200 working proprietors.

		<b>Private Sector Employment in Leeds</b>					
		<b>Full Time Employees</b>	<b>Part Time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>	<b>Working Proprietors</b>	<b>Total Employment</b>	
3.8.5	I	2016	252,100	106,200	358,300	8,100	366,400
		2015	254,100	101,000	355,100	7,900	363,000
		Change	-2,000	+5,200	+3,200	+200	+3,400
		% Change	-0.8%	+5.1%	+0.90%	+2.5%	+0.94%

In 2016, there was a small decrease in full time employees in Leeds of 2,000 people, relative to 2015, although full time employees still amounted to 68.8% of all private sector employment in Leeds. However, numbers of part time employees increased by 5.1% or 5,200 relative to 2015. As a proportion of all employment, part time employees constituted 29%, a 1% increase compared with the 2015 figure of 27.8%.

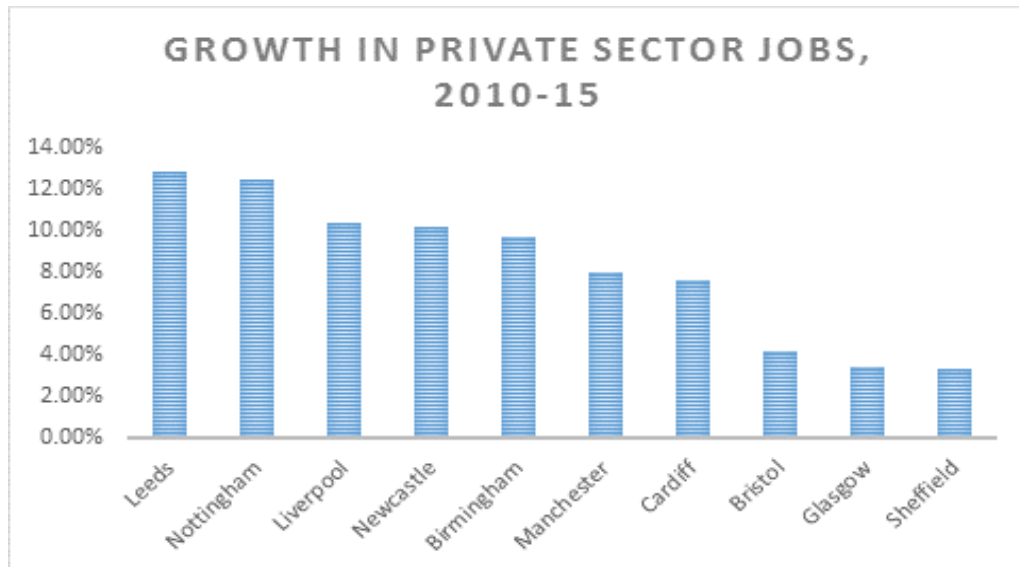
3.8.6 The table below shows private sector employment in Leeds over the last 7 years with employees and working proprietors shown separately, to provide a longer term view of how employment has increased in Leeds:

<b>Private Sector Employment (Employees and Working Proprietors) in Leeds</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Employees</b>	<b>Working Proprietors</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% Change compared with previous year</b>
<b>2016</b>	358,300	8,100	366,400	0.94% increase
<b>2015</b>	355,100	7,900	363,000	5.5% increase
<b>2014</b>	335,500	8,600	344,100	2.6% increase
<b>2013</b>	325,000	10,400	335,400	4.1% increase
<b>2012</b>	312,700	8,800	321,500	1.7% increase
<b>2011</b>	306,600	9,500	316,100	2.0% increase
<b>2010</b>	300,600	9,300	309,900	-

3.8.7 Although there is a small net overall increase in private sector employment, the situation varies by industry. The biggest decreases between 2015 and 2016 were in: business administration and support services; finance and insurance services; property; and professional, scientific and technical services, where 9,500 jobs were lost in total in 2016, while sectors such as information and communication (4,200 increase), environmental technologies (5,200 increase) and digital (2,300 increase) all showed strong growth. In manufacturing companies, 3,300 jobs were lost in 2016, 11% of employment in that sector.

3.8.8 If these changes continue into future years, they would represent a continued hollowing out of the labour market in Leeds, with growth in knowledge economy jobs and a reduction in roles for skilled operatives in traditional industries, and expansion of digitisation in financial services reducing the need for more basic administration roles. These trends are addressed in the Council's Draft Inclusive Growth Strategy 2018-23.

3.8.9 The graph below highlights the strong jobs growth in the private sector in Leeds between 2010 and 2015, compared with other core and major cities. Overall in this period there was 12.89% growth, this was higher than any other core city for the period. A total of 37,800 new private sector jobs were created in Leeds over these six years, with particularly strong growth in financial and business services, and in the creative and digital sector during that period, while employment remained level in sectors such as manufacturing, retail and health.

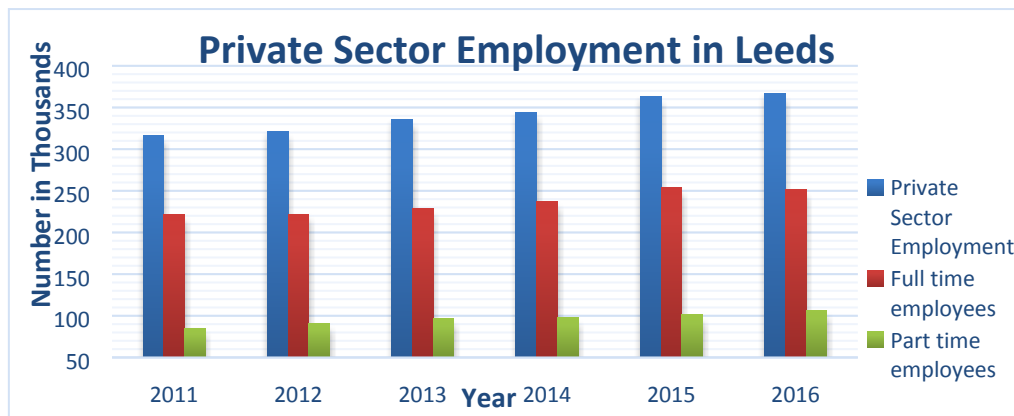


3.8.10 According to the provisional BRES 2016 figures, other than Newcastle, all the core and major cities reported increases in their private sector employment between 2015 and 2016. Although Leeds reported a 0.94% increase in private sector employment, it was the smallest increase of all the cities, with the largest increases reported in: Manchester (9% increase); Liverpool (5.1% increase); and Edinburgh (3.6% increase).

City	2016 BRES	2015 BRES	% Change
Birmingham	400.7k	388.8k	3.06%
Leeds	366.4k	363.0k	0.94%
Glasgow	326.4k	315.6k	3.42%
Manchester	315.1k	289.1k	8.99%
Edinburgh	258.5k	249.6k	3.57%
Bristol	217.2k	213.7k	1.64%
Sheffield	207.6k	202.4k	2.57%
Nottingham	183.0k	178.9k	2.29%
Liverpool	186.2k	177.1k	5.14%
Cardiff	164.4k	161.3k	1.92%
Newcastle	135.8k	136.1k	-0.22%

3.8.11 The BRES data demonstrates that overall private sector employment in Leeds has continued to increase year on year since 2011, as shown in the graph below:





- 3.8.12 Outside of London, only 12 centres had more than 150,000 people in private sector employment in 2016. Leeds, with 366,400 people in private sector employment, was the second largest after Birmingham (400,700) with the other key centres being Glasgow (326,400), Manchester (315,100) and Edinburgh (258,500). Leeds continues to have the highest proportion of employees (and working proprietors) in the private sector of all the core cities. The main areas of growth over the last 5 years have been financial and professional services.
- 3.8.13 Leeds has key strengths in financial and business services, advanced manufacturing, health and creative and digital industries, with a strong knowledge-rich business base that makes it the only major city in the North of England categorised as a “large, high-knowledge export base” city in a recent Centre for Cities report. Outside of London, in terms of number of employees Leeds ranked first for: low carbon; digital; export intensive; creative; environmental technologies; print & publishing; construction; information & communication; finance & business services; and business administration & support.
- 3.8.14 The 2017 results for the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) show that employees in Leeds saw an increase in median wage levels relative to 2016, from £440.80 to £446.80 per week, an increase of 1.4% and consistent with the UK median wage of £448.60. The Leeds’ median weekly pay for full time employees rose by 1.6% in 2017 from £527.90 to £536.60, a little lower than the UK full-time workers in 2017 of £552.70; and for Leeds’s part-time employees median wages fell by 2.4%, from £178.10 to £173.80 per week, again a little lower than the UK part-time median wage of £182.70.
- 3.8.15 In 2017, low pay continued to be an issue for large numbers of both residents and workers in Leeds. The estimates below use the ASHE survey 2017 sample of job counts. The ONS state that these are intended to provide a broad idea of the numbers of employee jobs but they should not be considered accurate estimates and caution should be applied when using these numbers. Therefore the same caution should be applied when referencing the estimates for Leeds.
- 3.8.16 It is estimated that in 2017, 19.8% of all working residents in Leeds earned less than the Real Living Wage (RLW) of £8.45 per hour, affecting 64,819 full-time equivalent (FTE) residents. This constituted 11.6% of full time working residents (28,231) and 43.8% of part time working residents (36,820) earning below the RLW in Leeds. When comparing all people working in Leeds (not just residents), 18.5% or 71,693 FTE workers earned below the RLW, i.e. 10.7% (31,418) of full time workers and 42.3% (39,308) of part-time workers.
- 3.8.17 Estimates suggest that 9.8% or 32,241 FTE working residents in Leeds earned less than the government’s National Living Wage (NLW) of £7.50 per hour in 2017. When this figure is broken down, 9.1% of full time working residents (22,155) and 16.8% of part

time working residents (5,727) earned below the NLW in Leeds. For those working in Leeds, 9.7% (37,695 FTEs) earned below the NLW, affecting 9% (26,344) of full time workers and 10% (9,300) of part-time workers.

### 3.9 Increased productivity

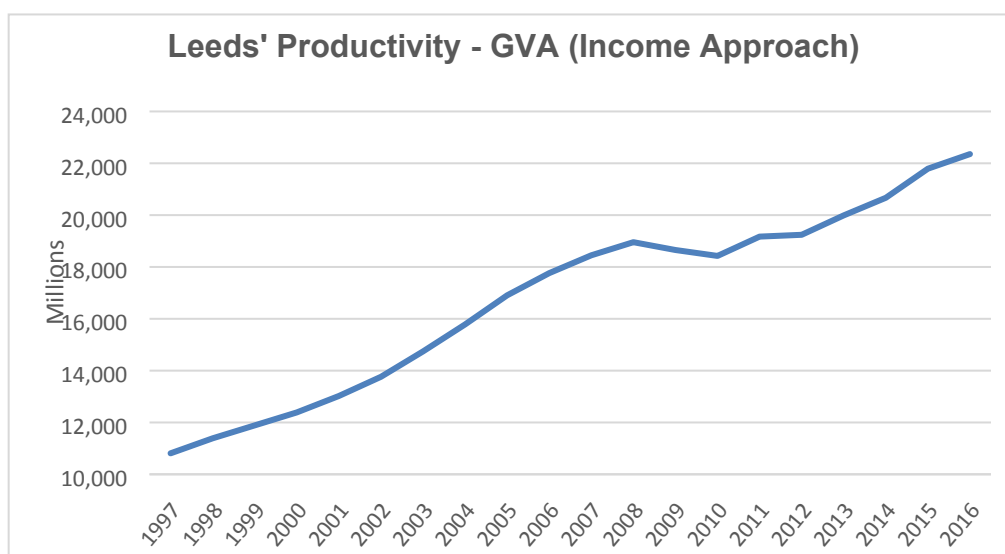
3.9.1 To measure how large an economy is, its total output is considered i.e. the total value of goods produced and services provided in a given time period. Gross Value Added (GVA) describes the total size of an economy from the income generated from all activities which produce goods or services (GVA Income), and the net output generated (GVA Production). How this changes over time is generally regarded as the most important single indicator of the health of local and regional economies, how they are growing over time and of productivity, incomes and the welfare of people living in a region. The ONS has been working on bringing the two approaches, GVA (Income) and GVA (Production), together and assessing the most robust parts of each to arrive at a GVA (Balanced) figure.

3.9.2 Productivity was reported using data provided by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) for Gross Value Added (Income). However, recently, the ONS has confirmed that it will be moving from Gross Value Added (Income) to Gross Value Added (Balanced) as its primary measure, and although the Gross Value Added (Income) figures are currently available, these will be phased out from publication. Therefore, both types of Gross Value Added (GVA) measures have been used here, however from 2018/19 only the GVA (Balanced) will be reported.

3.9.3 The initial target set for 2017/18 of £21,260m i.e. the GVA (Income) figure for 2015, has since been upwardly revised by the ONS to £21,791m, and this will now be used as the new target for 2017/18.

3.9.4 For 2016, the GVA (Income) in Leeds increased from £21,791m in 2015 to £22,355m in 2016, a rise of 2.6%. This is below the UK increase of 3.7% and that for England of 3.6%, but consistent with the increase in Yorkshire and Humberside of 2.9%.

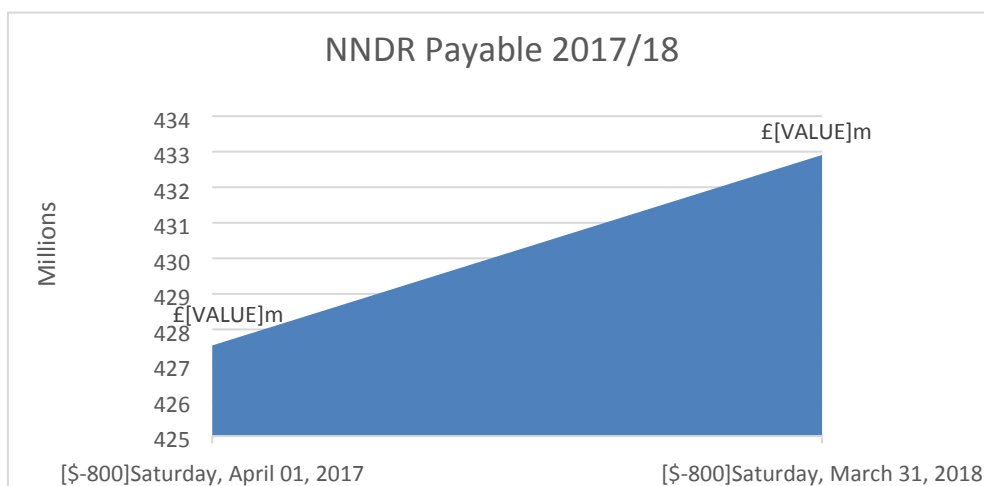
3.9.5 The graph below shows how productivity (GVA (Income)) has changed over the last 20 years in Leeds. It is evident that productivity within Leeds has increased each year with the exception of the period 2008-2011. Leeds' GVA (Income) has more than doubled since 1997.



- 3.9.6 The largest GVA (Income) increases were in Manchester (6.4%), Birmingham (4.8%) and Nottingham (4.6%) with the lowest in Bristol (4.2%), Sheffield (3.2%) and Leeds (2.6%).
- 3.9.7 When considering the equivalent figures for GVA (Balanced) for Leeds, GVA (Balanced) has risen from £21,481m in 2015 to £21,951m in 2016 an increase of 2.19%. This again was below that for both England and the UK of 3.7%, but consistent with the Yorkshire and Humberside increase of 2.1%. Amongst the core cities the largest GVA (Balanced) increases were in Manchester (5.36%) and Bristol (4.7%), with the lowest increases across the core and major cities being Newcastle (2.05%), Sheffield (1.36%) and Liverpool (0.63%).
- 3.9.8 Due to the change in methodology longer term trends are compromised; until additional year's data can be included care needs to be taken in focusing on a single year's growth. Analysis of the year on year movement against a longer time period provides a better indication of the overall trend in productivity in Leeds.

3.10 Growth in business rates

- 3.10.1 Business rates i.e. National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR), underwent a revaluation in 2017 which means that the amount of NNDR payable in 2017/18 will form a baseline for future years' reporting. Also, the methodology of this indicator was changed in 2017/18, with the removal of the detrimental impact of appeals and reliefs. These were included in the previous NNDR indicator, which therefore became less indicative of growth in the local economy.
- 3.10.2 NNDR is reported gross of appeals, discounts and reliefs, and transitional relief from 2017/18. This is more reflective of the change in the absolute rateable value in Leeds and a better indication of economic growth in the city than the financial-based indicator previously reported, distorted by losses on appeals and various rate reliefs.
- 3.10.3 Since the 2017/18 figure for NNDR is a baseline year, to provide an indication of growth in NNDR, the difference in business rates payable between the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 and the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 is reported i.e. the within year change, as stated with the impact of any decided appeals, discounts and reliefs removed.
- 3.10.4 On the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017, £427,548,831 NNDR was payable, however by the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 this had risen to £432,907,984 i.e. an increase of £5,359,153 or 1.25%. This was the net effect of occupation of new/refurbished developments which came onto the NNDR list and the removal of others. The £5,359,153 or 1.25% growth is purely a reflection of gains and losses to the rating list, it does not take account of reductions in rateable value of existing assessments or rate relief.

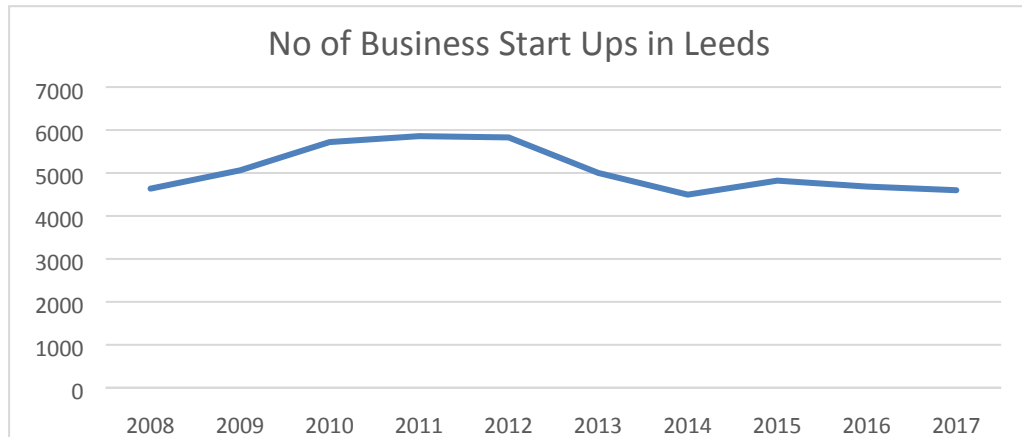


- 3.10.5 Some of the main changes to the list over 2017/18 have included new developments such as Wellington Place; 1 Victoria Gate; Unit 1 at Green Park in Seacroft; Lidl Supermarket at Amberton Road; the Dakota Deluxe Hotel at Russell St; offices at Central Sq 29; The Ruth Gorse Academy; 5th Floor, 3 Sovereign Square; Units 1 & 3 at Armley Retail Park; and several units at the White Rose Shopping Centre.
- 3.10.6 The Deloitte's Leeds Crane Survey 2018 stated that the amount of office space under construction in Leeds has increased significantly, from 460,690 sq ft in 2016 to 771,331 sq ft in 2017 – the second highest level reported in a decade. It includes the city's largest-ever commercial property letting of 378,000 sq ft of office space at Wellington Place pre-let to HMRC.
- 3.10.7 A recent Lambert Hampton Smith Report, showed that office take-up in 2017 for the city centre exceeded 1million sq ft for the first time on record. Major transactions included Leeds Building Society's purchase at Sovereign House, Sovereign Street in the South Bank and PwC's acquisition of an additional space at Central Square.
- 3.10.8 The Leeds out-of-town office take up was relatively subdued in comparison, with only four transactions of more than 5,000 sq ft. However, the out-of-town market is characterised by 'discounted' grade B space and large volumes of smaller transactions.
- 3.10.9 Professional and financial services accounted for 36% of sector based activity, reaffirming Leeds status as the largest legal and financial district outside of London.
- 3.10.10 The continued growth of the Leeds' technology, media, and telecom sector meant that take-up from this sector accounted for 25% of overall activity; the majority of which was focused within the South Bank area of the city where it accounted for 38% of take up. The Deloitte Crane Survey 2018 for Leeds suggests that Leeds remains a key destination for potential employers both small starts ups and major business employers, supported by the growth in a range of office development especially in the city centre.
- 3.10.11 Leeds has also been selected as one of the pilot areas for a new Government scheme allowing local authorities to retain 100% of business rates, which could mean a potential £30 million increase to public finances. Leeds City Region will receive £30 million across seven districts, with Leeds retaining £7.5 million, £7.5million shared between the remaining councils, and the remaining £15m will be open to bidding.
- 3.11 Increased number of business start-ups
- 3.11.1 The indicator reports Business Start-Ups using information from BankSearch which uses figures from Companies House and High Street business bank account opening data. The data is reported in calendar years.
- 3.11.2 Please note that the target for 2017/18 has been changed from an increase against 4,751 start-ups, the 2016/17 financial year figure, to 4,684 start-ups, the 2016 calendar year figure. This is because there is a time lag of about 6 weeks in receiving the data, and so calendar years are reported in 2017/18 to ensure timely reporting.
- 3.11.3 During the calendar year 2017, there were 4,599 business start-ups, a slight decrease compared with 2016 (4,684 start-ups), i.e. 85 fewer business start-ups during the year, a fall of 1.8% compared with 2016. This growth rate ranks Leeds at 116 out of the 326 English districts.
- 3.11.4 Growth in the number of start-ups in 2017 across the whole of England has fallen. Leeds' slight decrease is consistent with Yorkshire and the Humber which also reported a

decrease of 1% and is strong growth when compared to the rate for the whole of England i.e. a decrease of 4.8%.

3.11.5 Yorkshire and The Humber (-1.0%), the South West (-2.0%) and the North East (-2.7%) have seen the strongest growth compared to the corresponding period in 2016. The East of England (-5.2%), London (-7.0%) and the North West (-8.1%) have had the weakest growth.

3.11.6 As seen from the graph, the long term picture is that there have consistently been in excess of over 4,000 business start ups in Leeds for last 10 years.



3.11.7 In Leeds in 2017, Real estate and Professional Services & Support Activities accounted for 32% of start-ups (1,476), followed by Wholesale & Retail Trade at 14% (647) and Recreational, Personal & Community Service at 12% (565).

3.11.8 In 2017, Leeds was named as one of the top three UK locations for co-working space, with Duke Studios featuring in the top 20 spaces worldwide. Co-working spaces allow start up and early stage businesses to reduce overheads by sharing the cost of office space. They offer flexibility, encourage collaboration and a 'hot house' environment ideal for entrepreneurs and young businesses. Edinburgh topped the list, followed closely by Leeds and Bristol, based on availability, cost per workstation and business insurance premiums.

### 3.12 Claimant rate for Employment Support Allowance

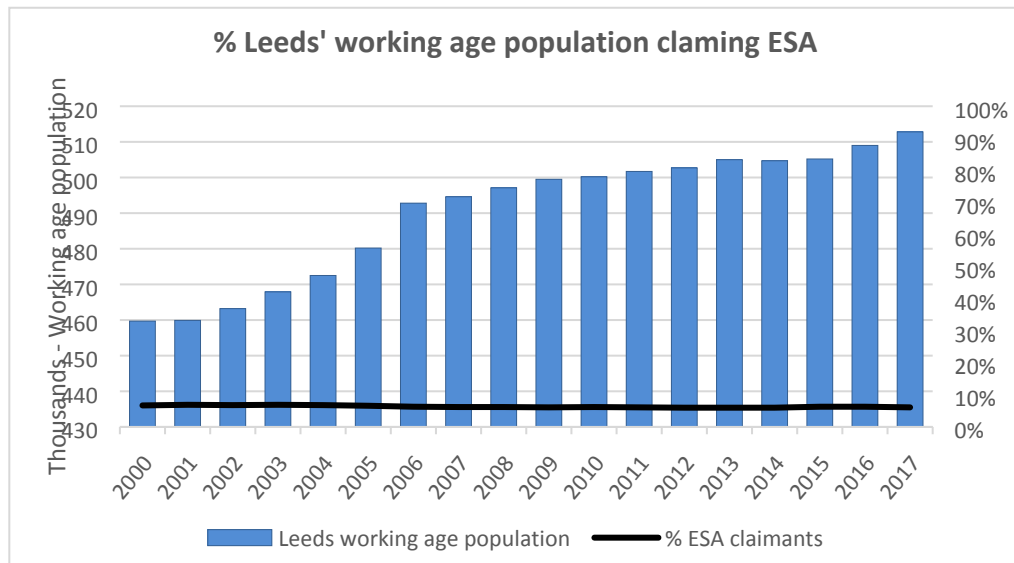
3.12.1 This indicator reports the claimant rate for Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), the main out-of-work benefit for disabled people and those with a health barrier, and is taken from the Nomis website. The indicator reports the number of claimants as a proportion of the Leeds working age population but is reported with a 6 month time lag.

3.12.3 The Leeds rate of 6.03% compares well with the other Core Cities - Liverpool 10.1%; Manchester 7.8%; Nottingham 7.6%; Birmingham 7.1%; Newcastle upon Tyne 5.9%; Bristol 6.2%; and Sheffield 6.2%.

3.12.4 Leeds has the third highest number of claimants behind Birmingham and Liverpool but the second lowest rate of claimants as a proportion of the working age population.

3.12.5 In August 2017, there were 31,010 ESA claimants. This shows a small decrease of 1.23% in the number of claimants compared to the February 2017 data of 31,395 but remains unchanged as a percentage of the Leeds' working age population.

3.12.6 The target is to show an improving direction of travel on an indicator which has remained largely static for the past 20 years. The graph below shows the percentage of claimants as a proportion of working age population, against the rise in working age population in Leeds since 2000. This demonstrates that although there has been a rise in population, there has been a fall in the percentage of population making an ESA claim. In fact the number of ESA claimants has changed little over the last 17 years, with only 30,750 in 2000 and 31,010 in 2017.



3.12.7 Almost 5,000 of the city’s ESA Claimants are included in the ‘Work Related Activity Group’, comprising those with a time bound, mild to moderate condition that are likely to be able to return to work or training in the short term. 21,000 claimants are in the Support Group, comprising those with a longer term and/or more complex conditions requiring more support to move closer to the labour market. 5,000 are in the Assessment Phase, awaiting assignment to one of the above categories.

3.12.8 Long-term conditions are associated with social class and type of occupation, with people in the poorest communities having a 60% higher prevalence of long-term conditions than those in the richest. Mental ill-health is both a cause and consequence of unemployment and is the single largest cause of disability in the UK and is inextricably linked with deprivation. In Leeds, 53% of ESA claimants present solely with mental ill-health or in combination with a physical condition compared to only 11% of claimants that have musculoskeletal conditions. 43% of ESA claimants are under 45 years of age and 65% have a claim of more than 2 years duration.

3.12.9 At its meeting on the 15<sup>th</sup> November 2017, Executive Board received a report setting out the joint work of the Employment and Skills Service and the Adults and Health directorate to refocus and realign resources to better support this claimant group. This included:-

- The Employability Support Pilot with Leeds Mind to deliver specialist support in Jobshops in Community Hubs
- Joint working with Reed in Partnership and Remploy offering tailored support to the Council’s Jobshop customers prioritising disabled people and those with a long term health condition
- Delivery of the ESIF funded Skills, Training and Employment Pathways (STEP) Programme focused on disabled people and those with health conditions including sensory impairments; mental health or learning disability
- Provision of 40 Adult Learning courses supporting residents with poor mental health
- A revised approach to delivering Social Value by generating employment opportunities through planning and procurement activity to prioritise groups of



individuals furthest from the labour market including disabled people and those with a health barrier, and

- Supported Internships delivered by Children and Families directorate to enable young people with special educational needs and disability (SEND) to achieve paid employment through learning in the workplace

3.12.10 The report to Executive Board also set out the need to deliver further interventions, including a new place based delivery model with our health partners to improve health and work outcomes for those wishing to access, retain or return to work, and set new standards for healthy workplaces to retain a healthy and productive workforce.

3.12.11 It was agreed to continue to engage with a broad range of stakeholders and seek their commitment to improving health and work outcomes in the city and to build the business case for an integrated delivery model to support disabled people and those with health barriers to access and sustain employment.

### 3.13 Growth in New Homes in Leeds

3.13.1 The Growth in New Homes performance indicator combines the net reduction in long term empty homes (empty for longer than 6 months) together with the number of newly built/converted homes and compares this with the current Core Strategy target of a total of 4,700 new homes (both newly built/converted and empty homes).

3.13.2 Net reduction is reported as the difference in the number of long term empty homes at the end of the current year, compared with the number at the end of the last financial year, since long term empty homes can increase or decrease over time.

3.13.3 Newly built/converted homes includes newly built homes; net conversions of existing homes; C2 (extra care) elderly homes; with in-year demolitions taken off.

3.13.4 On the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018, net reduction of long term empty homes was 18 more long term empty homes than on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017. The Empty Homes Strategy included a target to reduce the level of empty homes by 2,000 between 2012 and 2017 which was achieved in March 2017 with a reduction of 2,437 empty homes to 3,777.

3.13.5 From April 2017 the Empty Homes Strategy's aim has been to maintain the reduction below the 3,777 figure. Whilst there has been significant reduction over the last 5 years, at the Core Strategy Planning Inspector's enquiry it was anticipated that any further reductions were unlikely as the actual numbers were so low (at around 1.5% of the stock). The Inspector approved the approach to seek to ensure that empty homes did not further increase and were maintained at the March 2017 level of 3,777.

3.13.6 It is anticipated that at any time in the city there would be between 3,000 and 3,300 long term empty properties. For any housing market to operate there needs to be empty homes and whilst any empty property is a potential home there will always be reasons for empty properties. The last 12 months has confirmed this assumption regarding the natural level of empty homes across the city, but further monitoring will occur to determine if this is actually the case moving forward.

3.13.7 The 2017/18 newly built/converted homes figure is 2,351 homes, i.e. a cumulative total of newly built/converted homes since the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017, net of demolitions during 2017/18 but including extra care elderly housing.

3.13.8 Overall in 2017/18, 2,333 New Homes were delivered in total i.e. 2,351 newly built/converted homes reduced by 18 due to the rise in empty homes in 2017/18. The

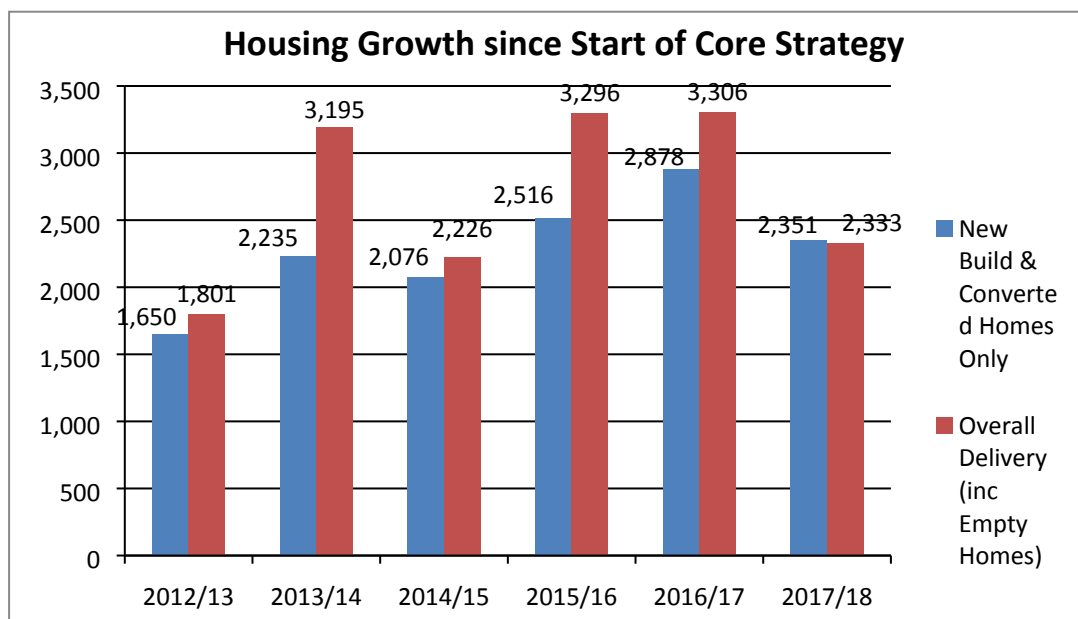
newly built/converted element is the key underlying factor for housing growth and this remains at a lower level than is needed to demonstrate improvement.

3.13.9 When compared to the current Core Strategy combined (newly built/converted homes together with the net reduction in long term empty homes) 'step up' target of 4,700 new homes (applicable from the 1st April 2017), the indicator did not meet the 2017/18 target.

3.13.10 The Core Strategy Selective Review was endorsed at Executive Board on the 7<sup>th</sup> Feb 2018 with a proposed lower requirement of 3,247 dwellings per annum (51,952 in total). The Council consulted on the Submission Draft Plan including this revised figure (Regulation 19) for a period of 6 weeks from the 9<sup>th</sup> February 2018 until 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2018 with submission timetables for Summer 2018 and adoption timetabled for Winter 2018/19.

3.13.11 A recent government consultation suggested Leeds' base housing need was 2,649 pa or 42k for a 16 year plan period, which may be achievable at current delivery levels. On 5<sup>th</sup> March 2018, the government confirmed in reply to the consultation responses that "...the proposed approach to assessing local housing need is the most appropriate method that meets the three key principles of being simple, realistic and based on publicly available data". Therefore, it is likely, that the 2,649 homes per annum target will be used by government as the minimum required for Leeds.

3.13.12 The graph below shows the delivery of New Homes since the adoption of the Core Strategy in April 2012, demonstrating also that, by and large, the newly built/converted homes element has been increasing steadily since 2012/13:



3.13.13 Whilst the current level of delivery remains modest and below the current targets, the supply of planning permissions is healthy and continues to increase with a large number of schemes approved in the city centre where greater build out rates could be achieved.

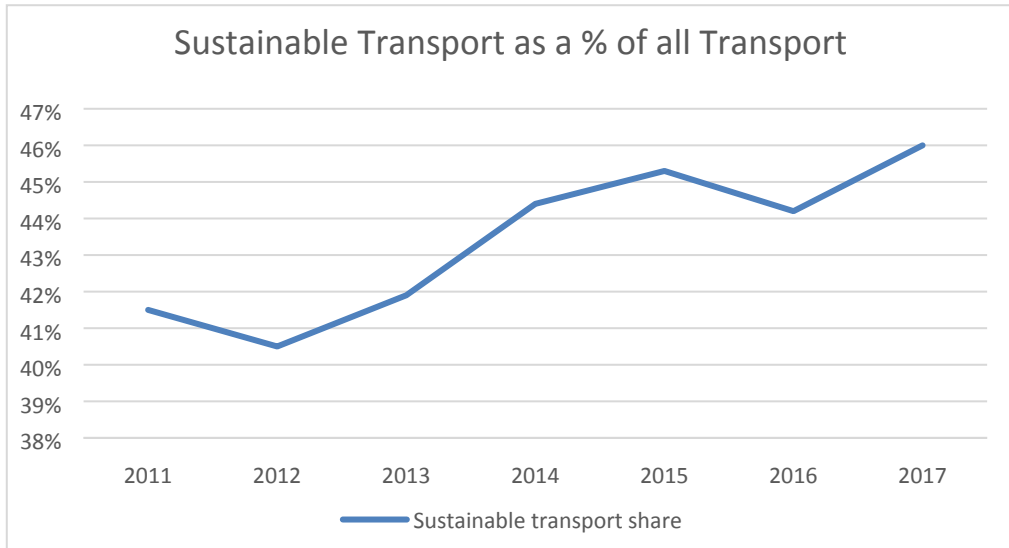
3.13.14 The number of planning permissions granted continues to increase. Over 26,000 units have been granted planning permission in the last five years. During 2017/18 alone, planning permission was granted on 7,660 homes across 123 schemes with over 5 units.

3.13.15 Despite the Council continuing to support housing development, demonstrated by the rate and volume of planning permissions granted, build out rates remain low, as

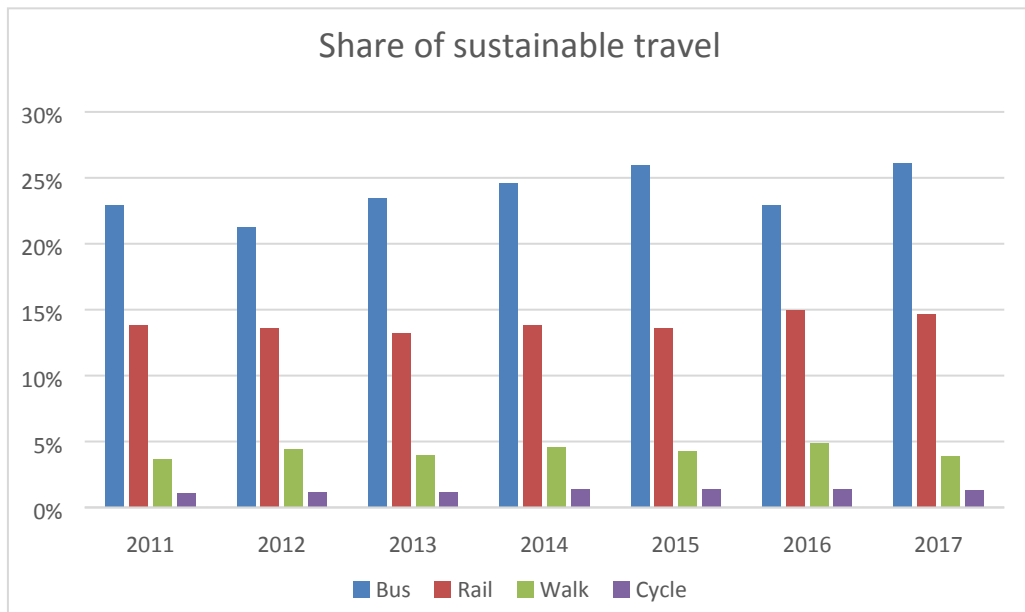


evidenced in the 2017/18 New Homes result. 3,000 dwellings were granted permission on brownfield sites including 750 new homes at Hunslet Mill on Goodman Street.

- 3.13.16 The Interim findings of the Letwin Review, which is investigating the reasons behind the significant gap between housing completions and the amount of land allocated or permissioned in areas of high housing demand, were released in March 2018. The interim findings suggest that the 'fundamental driver' of build-out rates on large housing sites once detailed planning permission is granted, is the rate at which those homes can be sold into the local market 'without materially disturbing the market price'. The Review is due to produce a Final Report containing recommendations in time for the Autumn Budget.
- 3.13.17 There has been a period of transition as the Council's work to bring long term empty homes back into use has now started to plateau; there has been a slowing down in completion rates of new and converted homes on sites outside of the city centre; conversely there has been an increase in new and converted homes started on site within the city centre and due to complete during 2018/19 and beyond.
- 3.13.18 The Deloitte Crane Survey 2018 for Leeds recognised that there has been renewed developer confidence in residential development in the city centre, with the highest number of residential units under construction since 2008. Five residential schemes with 619 units were completed in 2017, the highest number since 2008 and considerably more than the annual average of 175 units since 2008.
- 3.13.19 Homes currently under construction at larger city centre sites include Hunslet Mill, Phase 1 which will deliver 327 units in 2018; a major 4 block build to rent development at Leodis Square, Holbeck due to start becoming available from Nov 2018 delivering a total of 744 units and marking the successful emergence of private rented sector schemes in the city centre; and CITU on Low Fold, South Accommodation Road, Hunslet, a total of 312 homes, some of which will be offered in summer 2018.
- 3.13.20 Outside of the city centre, developments on site include Moseley Green which will deliver 130 homes; and also Brooklands Avenue, Seacroft with the potential to deliver up to 256 homes. Homes currently under construction also include: Land At Owlars Farm, Wide Lane, Morley; Skinner Lane; Green Lane Dyeworks, Yeadon; Pollard Lane; Spofforth Hill, Wetherby; Station Road, Allerton Bywater; Leeds Girls High School, Headingley; and Bruntcliffe Road, Morley with a total capacity of up to 1,759 homes. Large sites at Kirkstall Forge (1,385 units), City Reach, Kirkstall Road (1,010 units) are amongst those yet to start.
- 3.14 Increase in city centre travel by sustainable transport (bus, train, cycling, walking)
- 3.14.1 The Increase in City Centre Travel by Sustainable Transport indicator is collected via an annual roadside count at various points on a cordon around the city centre over four days each spring, together with train data which is collected and averaged over a 6 month period.
- 3.14.2 In 2017/18, 46% of all journeys into the city centre used sustainable transport methods i.e. bus, train, walking and cycling.
- 3.14.3 As the graph below shows the small dip in sustainable travel during 2016/17 following three successive years of an increase has shifted back to a positive direction. It is now at its highest level since 2011 and overall the trend since 2011 has been positive.



3.14.4 The graph below shows how the share of sustainable travel is split across the different types of sustainable transport and how their relative percentage shares have changed since 2011. The latest survey shows a rise in bus usage as a proportion of overall travel, increasing from 22.8% in 2016 to 26.1% in 2017. There were small reductions in rail usage, cycling and walking, however these were offset by the rise in bus usage. Had these increased, the rise in sustainable travel from 44.5% in 2016 to 46% in 2017, a rise of 1.5%, would have been greater. Although it is difficult to read any real meaning into a year on year bus usage change, it is encouraging that the longer term trend is a sustained increase in bus usage.



3.14.5 The Council continues to maintain and promote sustainable travel through the expansion and promotion of the use of the City Connect Cycle Superhighway which is showing an increase in use relative to the 2014 baseline year, particularly on the Western Section, although similar results are expected on the Eastern Section once it is fully open.

3.14.6 Automated counters along the Western Section of the Cycle Superhighway continue to show increased use by cyclists compared to the 2014 baseline. There have been significant increases in the use of the canal towpath section with a rolling monthly average (based on the last 12 months usage) showing an increase of 56% at Kirkstall Forge and 55% at Armley Mills, this represents around 9,600 and 15,100 cyclists per month at the two sites respectively. Also, on the main Western section, the Bradford Rd

counter shows an increase of 8% representing 4,450 users per month, whilst the Armley Rd counter shows a monthly average of 7,200 cyclists, a 44% increase compared to the 2014 baseline.

- 3.14.7 The March count for the Eastern section shows a 24% reduction in the rolling monthly average (based on the last 10 months usage) in cyclists passing the counter at Burmantofts compared to the 2014 baseline count, with an average of almost 4,900, trips per month. Usage at the Killingbeck counter on the Eastern section is also showing a reduction of 19% compared to the baseline.
- 3.14.8 The initial baseline data counts were conducted manually based on a seven day manual survey at each site and whilst more robust than a single day's survey there remains a level of uncertainty about the baseline data. Data is now collected by automated counters, however this makes direct comparison more difficult. Also the counters only count those using the Cycle Superhighway but not those on the carriageway. More recent observational evidence shows that a number of cyclists continue to use the main highway rather than the dedicated cycle lanes along the route.
- 3.14.9 The West Yorkshire Combined Authority has not yet officially opened the Eastern section and therefore no real promotion has taken place to advertise and encourage its use. The Council is continuing to promote and encourage the use of both the Western and Eastern sections of the Cycle Superhighway via localised public events, advertising material and maps, and promotion in schools.
- 3.14.10 Work has now recommenced on the city centre section of the Cycle Superhighway, with the appointment of Colas following the collapse of Carillion. As with the already completed sections, work is being funded by the Department for Transport. The works are due to be carried out in three sections: York St, Marsh Ln, Duke St, Kirkgate & Crown Point Rd; Wellington St; Queen St & Park Square East. Initial target dates for completion of these sections are currently being revised, however it is anticipated that all works will be completed by the end of March 2019.
- 3.14.11 Park & Ride (P&R) use continues to show an upward trend and is included here since it is an indication of a shift in the mode of transport used, and also has the consequential benefits of both reduced congestion (on the roads and in the city centre), and on reducing emissions and hence improving air quality. Cars are counted at Elland Rd P&R by an automated counter and at Temple Green P&R manually by the attendants, an automated counter is due to be installed at Temple Green shortly.
- 3.14.12 Between April 2017 and March 2018, there has been an increase in the number of 2 way trips by 29% to the P&R facility at Elland Rd, compared to the same period in 2016/17. The initial phase of the P&R opened in June 2014 and was operating at almost full capacity by March 2015, phase two opened in October 2016 and since the end of August 2017 has been operating at almost full capacity; discussions are now underway to further expand the site. The 1,000 space Temple Green P&R opened on 19th June 2017, and since October 2017 has been showing an average usage of in excess of 500 cars per day. There have been issues with travellers camping on this site and in response barriers have been installed to prevent this recurring in the future.
- 3.14.13 Feasibility and design work for the proposed Stourton P&R continues and submission of the planning application is anticipated in July 2018. A further P&R site north of the city at Alwoodley Gates is being proposed with forecasting work and a feasibility study currently underway.
- 3.14.14 During the summer the innovative bike share scheme run by OFO is due to be officially launched in central Leeds with over 1,000 cycles available to hire. Once established it is

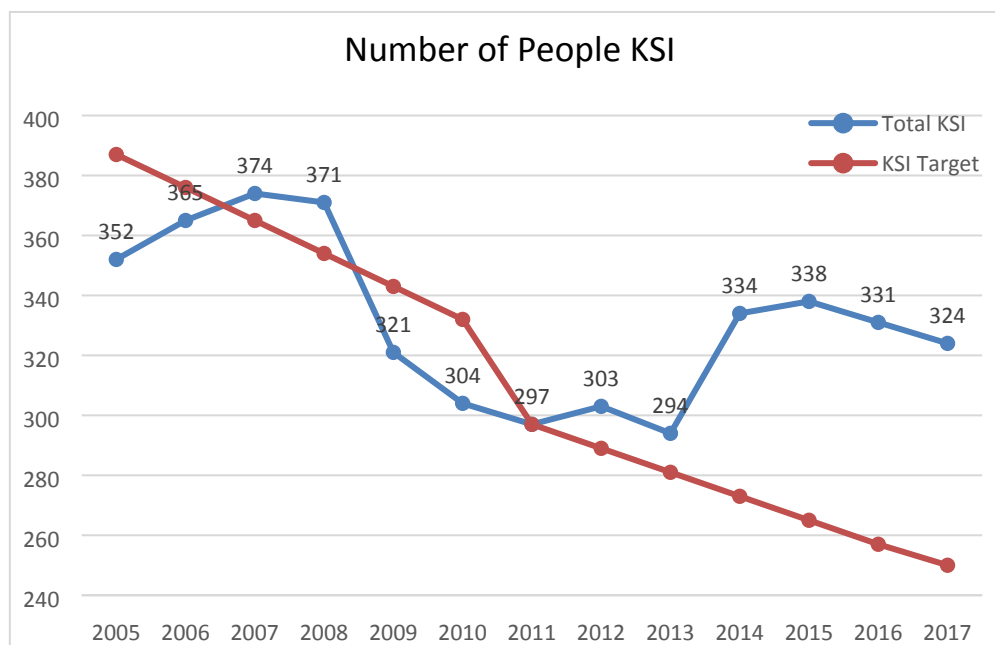
anticipated that this scheme will be rolled out to some of the suburbs to encourage people to try cycling as a method of commuting into the city centre.

3.14.15 An additional benefit of the increase in the use of sustainable transport should be a consequent improvement in air quality as private car and motorcycle usage is reduced and bus usage increases. The existing P&R sites demonstrate that these facilities are successful in encouraging people away from car usage to sustainable transport. In the longer term, the introduction of new cleaner buses and the conversion of some of the older bus engines to cleaner technology, along with increased usage will further add to this.

3.14.16 It is worth noting that a significant proportion of the car usage counted during the cordon count is making use of the Inner Ring Road as a way to cross Leeds and not actually accessing the city centre.

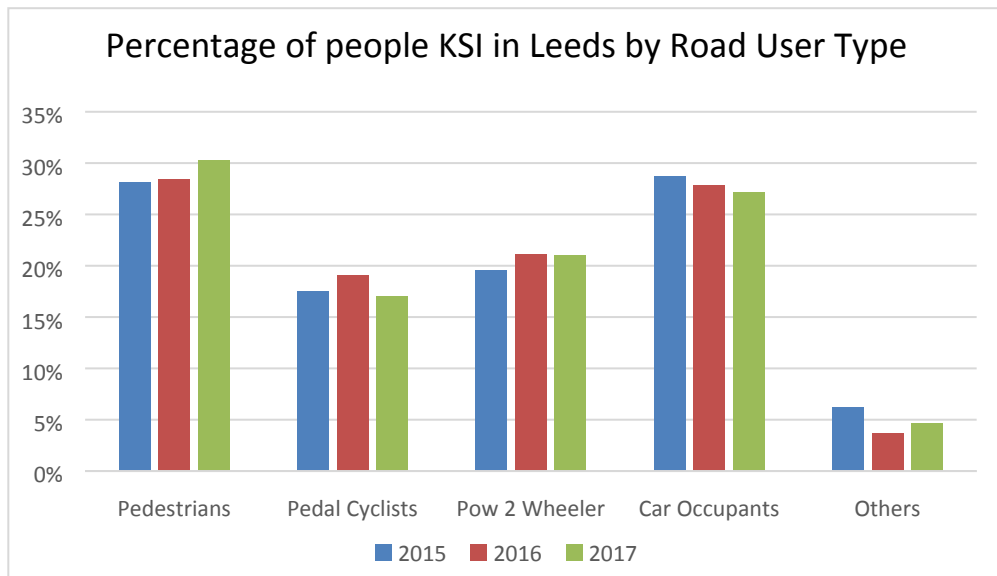
### 3.15 Number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic incidents

3.15.1 This indicator reports the number of people who have been killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic incidents in Leeds during the calendar year 2017. The Best Council Plan 2017/18 target of no more than 250 people is derived from the Local Transport Plan i.e. a reduction by 50% in the number of people killed or seriously injured relative to the average for 2005-09 to be delivered between 2011 and 2026. The graph below shows the change in the number of people KSI since 2005.



3.15.2 There were a total of 324 people KSI during the whole of 2017 (Jan-Dec) compared with 331 people KSI during the same period in 2016.

3.15.3 Of the 324 people KSI, 98 were pedestrians (94 in 2016), 55 were pedal cyclists (64 in 2016), 68 were powered two wheeled motor cyclists (70 in 2016) and 88 were car occupants (92 in 2016). In 2017, an additional 15 people (11 in 2016) were occupants of other types of vehicle, i.e. 8 were bus passengers and 7 were occupants of goods vehicles. The graph below shows the distribution of people KSI across these main transport groups for the years 2015-2017.



3.15.4 Work on the Emerging Casualty Locations initiative continues and aims to tackle locations with prevalent collision patterns or types where a solution is readily identifiable and a scheme can be delivered relatively easily. Locations which have been identified as sites for inclusion in the Sites for Concern document, which is 15 injury collisions in 5 years or 4 injury collisions in any one year between 2011 and 2015, continue to be analysed by traffic engineers to identify if any remedial work/actions are appropriate. Investigation is also underway to analyse Lower Order Sites (10 – 14 injury collisions between 2011 and 2015) to identify collision patterns which may be suitable for lower cost interventions. Vulnerable road users including Children & Young People (C&YP) will be considered as part of the analysis. Work is currently ongoing to identify sites, within the monitored lengths of road, which do not reach the criteria for the Lengths for Concern document, to identify if incidents are clustered and to consider if these ‘hot sections’ demonstrate any patterns which may benefit from low cost interventions.

3.15.5 Additionally, part year significance testing is underway to look at incident rates for the current year compared to the previous five years in order to identify any sudden changes in frequency. Cluster site analysis is also being undertaken to identify incidents occurring under similar circumstances, with common attributes, or which share common cited causation factors. Vulnerable road users including C&YP, the elderly, cyclists and powered two wheelers will be considered as part of the analysis.

3.15.6 The main road safety schemes and interventions are progressing well. Kirkstall Rd is substantially complete with the relocation of a bus stop being the only outstanding work, Harehills Rd is progressing at a reduced pace to minimise the impact on local businesses and is due to complete in Summer 2018. Phase 2 of the Dewsbury Rd scheme began at the end of October 2017 and is due to complete in Summer 2018. The Roundhay Rd scheme, the major priority in 2018/19, is currently undergoing extensive modelling and is likely to be considered by Executive Board later this year. An additional smaller scale scheme is being planned for Chapletown Rd and is expected to go before the Highways Board before the end of the year.

3.15.7 Although each of the schemes focus on local issues, the underlying concern of reducing casualties is the primary focus and includes interventions that improve cycling and pedestrian safety through dedicated cycle lanes, pedestrian facilities and speed reduction measures.

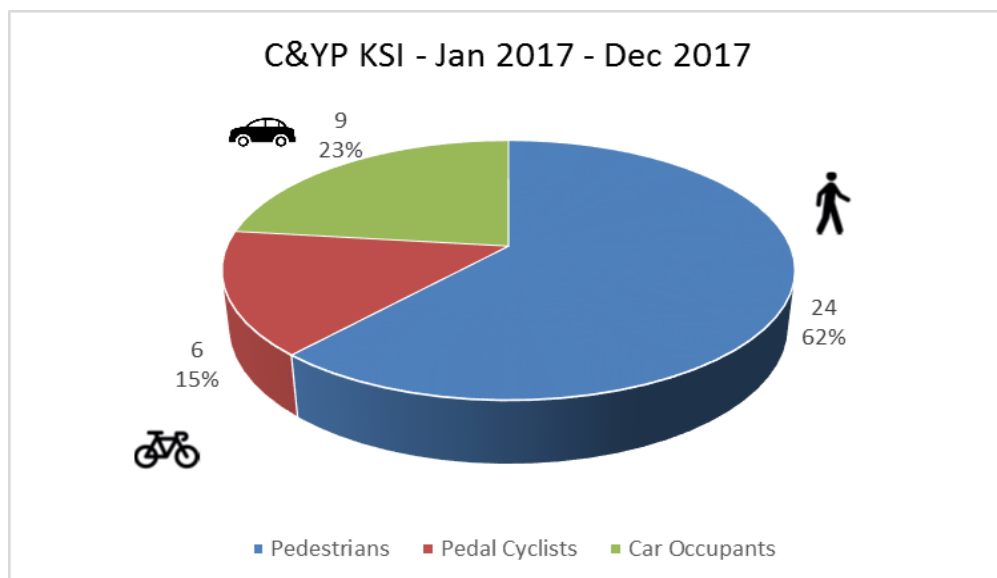
3.15.8 Radio and bus-back advertising raising awareness of cycling issues is on-going and the Close Pass initiative, which encourages cars to give the same space to cyclists as to a small car when overtaking, continues to be trialled on the A660 by the Police, further rollout of this initiative will occur as resources allow, with some local initiatives being undertaken where Neighbourhood Police Teams' officers have been equipped with cameras. Individual Close Pass publicity and promotion events continue to be delivered in conjunction with West Yorkshire Police. Successful events have recently been held at a number of University sites.

3.16 Reduce the number of children and young people (C&YP) killed or seriously injured on the city's roads

3.16.1 There were a total of 39 Children & Young People (C&YP) Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in the calendar year 2017. During the same period in 2016 there were 43 C&YP KSI, a decrease of 4 which represents a 9% reduction in 2017. Although, there is no specific target for C&YP KSI, the Best Council Plan objective is to achieve a reduction compared to the previous year and an overall downward trend.

3.16.2 Of the C&YP KSI, 24 were pedestrians, including 1 fatality, and 6 were cyclists, the remaining 9 were car passengers. There have been 4 fatalities in 2017, the pedestrian mentioned who was aged under 5 and 3 C&YP, all occupants of the same vehicle, involved in the incident on Stonegate Rd in November 2017 (which also included 2 adults).

3.16.3 The chart below is a visual representation of the C&YP KSI highlighting that the majority of incidents involved one road user group i.e. pedestrians.



3.16.4 Bikeability Training levels 1, 2 and 3 have been delivered to 9,121 pupils whilst Pedestrian Skills Training has been delivered to 9,440 children during 2017. It is recognised that the main influence upon vulnerable road users is through education and enforcement and whilst the Educational Programme continues to be rolled out successfully, the enforcement aspect is currently being impacted upon by reduced Police resources.

- 3.16.5 A social media site has been developed, @SaferRoadsLeeds, which is actively being used to promote current campaigns, recent examples include mobile phones when driving and the Spring focus on getting outside, cycling/walking and planning your journey.
- 3.16.6 During 2017/18 there were 15 new 20mph zones planned, 12 of which were completed. For 2018/19 there are 90 zones planned which have been pulled together into 54 separate schemes, it is expected that all of these will be completed by the end of March 2019. In addition, there were 14 pedestrian crossings completed last year, a further 15 pedestrian crossings are included in this year's forward plan and a decision on these is expected at the Highways Board on the 18<sup>th</sup> June 2018.
- 3.17 Decriminalised Parking Functions including:
- 3.17.1 Issuing of Parking Contravention Notices -  
The number of penalty charge notices was 94,369 which is a slight reduction (3%) on the previous year and in line with the average for the last 4 years which is about 95,000 per year. The Council has purchased a CCTV enforcement vehicle to issue PCNs for stopping in bus stops and on school zigzags which began operating in September 2017. It has had a noticeable effect especially in deterring waiting in bus stops by private hire drivers in the evenings. Initial offence levels were high and 4,609 tickets were issued in 2017/18, meaning that the entire purchase cost has been recovered in less than 6 months. Weekly offence numbers have now fallen by 75% which represents a significant change in driver behaviour.
- 3.17.2 Camera Operated Bus Lanes -  
The Council currently enforces 29 bus lanes using cameras. This has been very effective in reducing offence levels with up to 98% reductions in some locations. As a result of this, the number of offences was below estimate by about 20% at 32,425. The expected figure for 2018/19 has been reduced accordingly. The priority areas are now all covered and there are no plans to introduce further sites until new bus lanes are created.
- 3.17.3 Provision of Commercial and Residential Parking Permits -  
A total of 11,257 permits were issued in 2017/18. Of these, 9,688 were resident's permits which are free of charge and normally last for 3 years. The balance of 1,569 were business permits of various types which are chargeable and last for 12 months. We also run a parking scheme for Ultra Low Emission Vehicles which allows free parking in any pay parking space in Leeds to qualifying vehicles. There are 530 at present. We have secured central government funding for this scheme until 2020.
- 3.17.4 Monitoring and Enforcement of Disabled 'Blue Badge' Parking Use –  
The team have been operating a zero tolerance policy on blue badge abuse for the past three years. We carry out more prosecutions than any other local authority and have been commended by Department for Transport for our approach. This has had a real impact on offence levels, we prosecuted 213 offences in 2015/16, 156 in 2016/17 and 85 this year, a reduction of 60% from the peak.
- 3.18 City Region Functions
- 3.18.1 Leeds City Council continues to play a full and active part in the work of the city region and progress towards further devolution. A Full Council report on devolution and city region matters is received for each Full Council session and used as a basis for Elected Members to consider issues of importance for Leeds. On 5<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Leaders and representatives of the 18 local authorities in Yorkshire submitted a letter and the latest Devolution proposal document to the then Secretary of State (Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government), Rt. Hon. Sajid Javid MP.

- 3.18.2 Work will continue to further progress the proposals, including developing the economic case for One Yorkshire devolution. Whilst there is not currently an agreed timetable with central government for further devolution to Leeds, it is hoped detailed discussions with relevant Ministers can take place soon, in order to progress the proposal for a One Yorkshire devolution deal.
- 3.18.3 Recent developments regarding devolution in the Sheffield City Region include the Mayoral election on the 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2018, where Dan Jarvis was elected as the first Mayor of the Sheffield City Region on 4<sup>th</sup> May 2018. The Mayor was elected by voters from the districts of Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield. Dan Jarvis has also stated his support for the One Yorkshire approach to devolution.

## **3.2 2018/19-20/21 Best Council Plan Performance**

- 3.2.1 The attached Best Council Plan (BCP) Performance Summary for 2018/19 (Appendix 2) reflects the new BCP 2018/19-20/21 which was considered at Executive Board on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2018 and replaces the previous BCP 2015-20. The BCP Performance Summary 2018/19 shows the key performance indicators arising from the Best Council Plan 2018/19-20/21 which will be reported during 2018/19-20/21, although they will be subject to an annual review. Some of these are existing performance indicators carried over from 2017/18, however some are new indicators introduced in 2018/19.

## **4 Corporate Considerations**

### **4.1 Consultation and Engagement**

- 4.1.1 This is an information report and as such does not need to be consulted on with the public. It is noted that performance information such as the BCP key performance indicator results are available to the public.

### **4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration**

- 4.2.1 This is an information, rather than a decision-making, report so demonstrating due regard is not necessary.

### **4.3 Council Policies and best council plan**

- 4.3.1 This report provides an update on progress in delivering the council objectives in line with the council's performance management framework.

### **4.4 Resources and value for money**

- 4.4.1 There are no specific resource implications from this report.

### **4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In**

- 4.5.1 All performance information is publicly available and is published on the council website. This report is an information update providing Scrutiny with a summary of performance for the objectives within its remit and as such is not subject to call in.

### **4.6 Risk Management**



- 4.6.1 There is a comprehensive risk management process in the Council to monitor and manage key risks. This links closely with performance management.

## **5 Conclusions**

- 5.1 This report provides a summary of performance against the BCP objectives for the council related to the Scrutiny Board (Infrastructure, Investment and Inclusive Growth).

## **6 Recommendations**

- 6.1 Members are recommended to:

- Note the Best Council Plan 2017/18 performance information and to consider if they wish to undertake further scrutiny work to support improvement work in any of these areas.
- Note the narrative updates provided on car parking and City Region functions and to consider if they wish to undertake further scrutiny work to support improvement work in either of these areas.
- Note the new Best Council Plan Key Performance Indicators to be reported during 2018/19-20/21.

## **7 Background documents<sup>1</sup>**

7.1 Best Council Plan 2015 – 20

7.2 Best Council Plan 2018/19-20/21

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<sup>1</sup> The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.