

Inner East Leeds Area Profile

Where is it?

Include Map

Inner East Leeds is made up the electoral wards of Burmantofts & Richmond Hill, Gipton & Harehills, Killingbeck & Seacroft and comprises a number of distinct communities.

The area is bounded by the city centre to the west, the River Aire to the south and Easterly Road to the north. The eastern boundary is formed by the A6120 Outer Ring Road the York Railway Line and Pontefract Lane.

The area is largely of an urban nature and is mainly residential. It has a high percentage of the city's social housing, however, there are also pockets of industrialised land.

The area is also home to two of the city's hospitals; Seacroft Hospital and the world renowned St James' Hospital which, as well as providing medical services to the area and region, is one of the area's largest employers.

The Inner East area forms part of the EASEL (East and South East Leeds) Regeneration Initiative for the city. EASEL includes the neighbourhoods of Burmantofts, Cross Green, East End Park, Gipton, Halton Moor, Harehills, Osmondthorpe, Richmond Hill and Seacroft. The aim of EASEL is to create communities in which people will choose to live and work.

Over the next 15-20 years, Leeds City Council is proposing a major regeneration programme, with the aim of narrowing the gap between the most disadvantaged people and communities in this part of Leeds and the rest of the city.

Local factors – summary of key statistics for the area

To enable the Area Committee and partners to continue to develop services that are relevant to the residents of inner east Leeds we are using more detailed, locality based data on which to establish future aims and objectives. Statistics are useful to provide a background and demonstrate levels of need and to represent a baseline. For the purposes of this profile we have been selective and summarised key data rather than use pages of statistics which can detract from the point.

The data for this review has been compiled from the following:

- summary of key statistical information relevant to the area from the 2001 census, Council Tax Records 2006, Education Leeds 2006 and Leeds Benefits Service October 2006.
- The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2007. This is a national tool for measuring deprivation covering a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.
- A summary of the Community Forums Consultative Exercise (Spring 2008).

Key facts about the area

The area has a population of 71,254 living in 33,057 properties, of which 82% fall into Council Tax Band A, which is almost double the rate for the city. Overall, 96% of properties fall within Council Tax Bands A or B.

There are approximately 12,000 people from Black and Minority Ethnic communities living in the Inner East area (17% of the total Inner East area population, as compared to a city-wide BME proportion of 8%). These communities however, are not evenly spread across the area, with 75% of the Inner East's BME population living within Gipton & Harehills ward.

Other interesting differences in Inner East area figure as compared to city-wide include:

- there are nearly double the amount of households claiming Council administered benefits (42%) than the city average (23%). The number of lone parents across the wards is upwards of two and a half times the city average.
- In 2006, the number of young people attaining 5+ GCSE A*- C Grade was 34.6%, which is significantly below both, the city and national average. According to the 2001 Census, 48% of people in the Inner East area, who are between 16 and 74 years of age, have no qualifications whatsoever, as compared to the city average of 31%. The number of people with degrees in Inner East is half the city average.
- there are almost three times as many Muslims (8.5%) as a percentage of the population as the city average (3%), although these mostly live within the Gipton & Harehills ward, where they make up 22% of the population.
- over half of people have no car (55%) as compared to the city average (34%)

Levels of Deprivation

A national methodology for assessing the level of deprivation in neighbourhoods was introduced in 2004. It involved the creation of "Super Output Areas (SOAs)", which allows analysis at a smaller neighbourhood level

(areas of around 1,500 population) rather than at a general ward level. This enables figures to be produced which provide an idea of where in each ward there are areas of significant deprivation.

The 2007 Indices of deprivation show that within Inner East Leeds there are 49 Lower Level SOAs of which 11 are in the 3% most nationally deprived and 37 are within the most deprived 10%.

This shows a generally improving picture for the area from the previously published 2004 figures, with fewer SOAs in the most deprived 3% and 10%. However, 44 of the SOAs remain within the 20% most deprived and of the 11 SOAs remaining in the lowest 3%, four have seen their ranking worsen.

The area also contains the most deprived SOAs in the city for: Income Deprivation (including that affecting older people); Education, Skills and Training Deprivation; Living Environment; and Crime.

Intensive Neighbourhood Management

A more intensive form of neighbourhood intervention has been established targeted at the most deprived neighbourhoods to narrow the gap between the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods and the rest of the city. These neighbourhoods experience high levels of crime and poor quality of environment caused by dereliction, fly-tipping and vandalism. Other indicators of decline are poor health and life expectancy, high unemployment and low skills, poorer quality and choice of housing and lack of services and amenities.

To overcome issues faced by residents in the neighbourhoods of Gipton & South Seacroft and parts of Burmantofts & Richmond Hill, multi-agency partnerships have been established to work together and provide the extra resources required to tackle the problems of these most disadvantaged neighbourhoods that lie beyond mainstream capacity.

Local perception surveys have been carried out within these areas, which have shown the following results.... (results are still being analysed but should be available in time for inclusion in final document)

Making somewhere a good place to live

The Leeds Annual Survey measures satisfaction levels with various city council services, including how people feel about the place they live in, the quality of local services, what facilities and services people wish to see improved and which should be prioritised. The following are snapshots of key findings from the survey that indicate what the residents of inner east Leeds feel make their area a good place to live. Having information like this allows the Area Committee to involve local residents in deciding priorities for their area

How you can influence what goes on in your area

The Area Committee and the Area Management Team make a real effort to engage and involve local residents and the community at large. There are a range of ways that local people can be informed and involved in the work of the Area Committee and influence the Area Delivery Plan.

The existing arrangements on engaging and involving the community include:

- local neighbourhood consultation meetings;
- an Open Forum session where residents can put their point of view at all Area Committee meetings;
- forum feedback reports to the Area Committee;
- annual community events;
- press releases and newsletters;
- the Leeds City Council web site;
- Small grants for voluntary and community bodies;
- use of community radio;
- work with young people on specific issues;
- arranging safe, local and accessible venues;
- displayed posters in local shops, supermarkets, libraries, housing offices, community centres;
- inviting key officers to offer expert advice to residents;

Forums

Currently local forums are a way for local people to discuss issues that affect the area in which they live or work. They also enable people to have an influence over actions of local service providers and how resources may be used to address local issues. The forums take place quarterly in local venues to make it easier for more people to attend.

In the Spring cycle of Community Forums, the Area Management staff conducted a consultation exercise with the Forum members on the Area Development Plan. The residents were asked to express their priorities in a number of areas in order to inform the development of the ADP. The results are summarised below:

More inclusive, varied and vibrant community.

- A need for residents to join local residents groups.
- Build up community events: galas, Gipton Gala, celebrating Harehills, etc to unite local community
- Focus on “Greening” sustainability & Environmental improvement
- Proper citizen improvement & engagement beyond consultation

Better access to services.

- Improve transport, not just around the edge of the estates.
- Special services for older people.
- Children’s centre developments to link with area delivery plan (sign posting).

Reduce fear of crime

- More visible police good response to report crime
- Work with residents on their problems and link them to local organised groups, groups are stronger than individuals and can give mutual and group support.
- Better flow of information and sharing of reassurance mappings.

Reduce worklessness and poverty

- Nominated key workers to work with individuals.
- Skills education and more incentives to life long learning.

Contribution to decision making.

- Youth input into decision making
- Small, local and meet often
- Make full use of voluntary sector organisations to reach people to gain peoples views
- Improve forums!
- Forums more widely advertised enabling more residents to attend and become more involved in community matters.
- Use alternative form of engagement
- Proper citizen improvement and engagement beyond consultation

Improved cohesion and meaningful involvement

- Projects that start and finish are no good we need sustainable projects
- Undertake more community development work with residents to actively increase their membership.
- Multi cultural centre i.e. community centre not attached to a particular culture but where all can go
- Representatives (with authority =senior people) from police, health & other partner bodies to attend forums to answer questions.

Good housing

- Take care if people damaging houses
- House development
- Repairs that are followed up by staff, when a repair is requested a time frame should be given
- Housing staff should be open, listen to people and follow things through
- Need to keep up housing decency standards
- Consult residents of all issues of housing – including the quality of the environment
- Right sized houses for diverse community needs.
- Social housing where back to back demolished.
- Listen to tenants

Young people

- Communications about activities for kids
- Work ethic for young people

- Youth worker, encouragement, incentives
- Play equipment
- More activities
- Well constructed and positioned, play provisions
- Ongoing projects that are sustainable
- Youth forum and junior council links
- Future tenants association
- Voluntary organisations for young people
- Need good facilities for young people e.g. swimming baths, football, youth clubs, encouragement for parents
- Youth development through training
- Young people into work, hands on, apprenticeships etc, not always necessary to have paper/ education qualifications
- Include young people in the planning process (community group)
- Better sustained resourcing for youth services.
- Address young people, young people and parents language barriers
- More involvement and use of young people forums i.e. Harehills youth forum in decision making. More green space of sport provision.

Health

- Environmental issues – for better health and mental health
- Reduction in teen pregnancy
- Centralised nursing and medical needs
- Transport to Seacroft hospital especially from monkwood and boggart hill area
- Move beyond classic inequalities into proper long term investments in community health.
- Health centre for Gipton

Transport

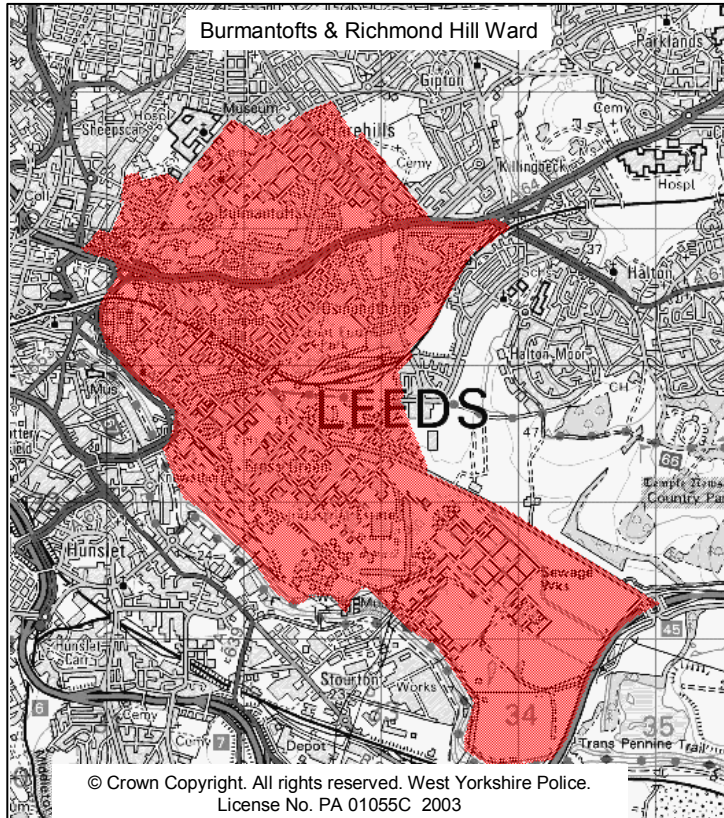
- Parking issues at Killingbeck and Seacroft
- Enforce use of cycle lanes, link to Wykebeck way as route to work and recreation
- Cross city and housing to employments.
- More bus services to hospitals(not just Jimmy's)

Translating wishes into action

The professionals responsible for what happens in the localities; staff from the police, housing sector, street cleansing, environmental services, fire services and others get together every 6 weeks to look at and resolve all pressing issues and problems in neighbourhoods. This multi-agency, co-operative Tasking Team approach has begun to bring some real benefits and progress. There is £25,000 available in each inner East ward for this work and regular updates are provided to residents at the community meetings. Residents' concerns, too, are taken on board by the Tasking Teams.

Inner East Leeds - a picture of its localities

Burmantofts & Richmond Hill



Population: 21,934

Ethnicity:

White British 91%
Asian/British Asian 1.7%
Black/Black British 3.3%

Religion:

Christian 71%
Muslim 1.5%
No religion 16%

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Crime & ASB Comparison: 2006/7 to 2007/8

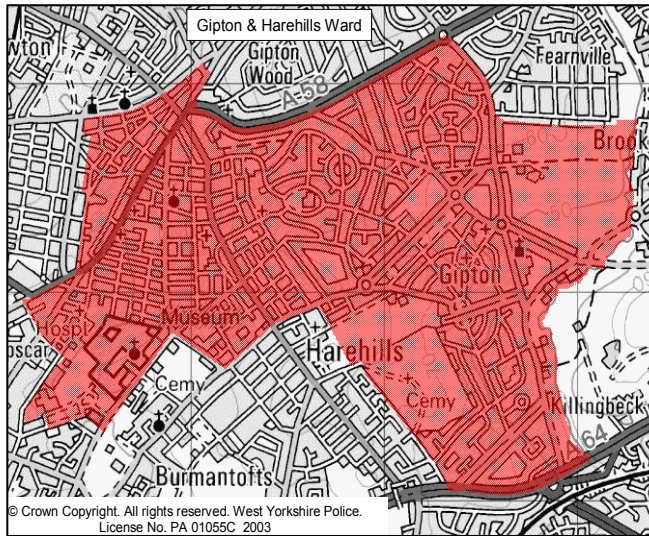
The below statistics show crime and anti-social behaviour from 1st October 07 to 31st March 2008 compared to the same dates the previous year for this ward.

Crime Cat.	2006/7	2007/8	Difference	% Difference
Arson	28	20	-8	-29%
Assault	284	218	-66	-23%
Burglary Dwelling	159	223	64	40%
Criminal Damage - Building Non Dwelling	33	28	-5	-15%
Criminal Damage - Dwelling	272	203	-69	-25%
Criminal Damage - Motor Vehicle	362	222	-140	-39%
Criminal Damage - Non Specific	60	24	-36	-60%
Robbery	74	56	-18	-24%
Theft From Person	49	32	-17	-35%
Theft From Vehicle	237	203	-34	-14%
Theft Of Vehicle	86	84	-2	-2%
Grand Total	1644	1313	-331	-20%

	2006/7	2007/8	Difference	% Difference
Anti-social behaviour	1161	1139	-22	-2%

As can be seen, most areas are showing an improvement however, there has been a significant increase in domestic burglaries within the ward.

Gipton & Harehills



Population: 24,912

Ethnicity:

White British 63%
 Asian/British Asian 24%
 Black/Black British 6%

Religion:

Christian 49%
 Muslim 22%
 No religion 14%

The ward consists of the two distinct neighbourhoods of

Gipton, which is predominantly a white working class area, and Harehills, which is a much more culturally diverse area. The two areas are also very different in their built environment. Gipton is characterised by large local authority estates, while Harehills has much more 19th Century Terraced housing.

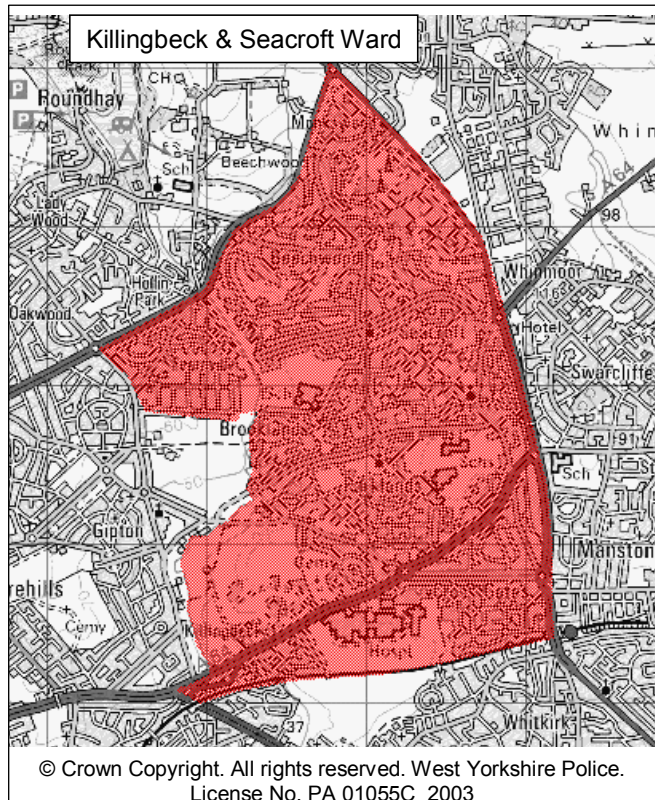
Crime & ASB Comparison: 2006/7 to 2007/8

The below statistics show crime and anti-social behaviour from 1st October 07 to 31st March 2008 compared to the same dates the previous year for this ward.

Crime Cat.	2006/7	2007/8	Difference	% Difference
Arson	20	23	3	15%
Assault	333	310	-23	-7%
Burglary Dwelling	174	253	79	45%
Criminal Damage - Building Non Dwelling	27	39	12	44%
Criminal Damage - Dwelling	217	200	-17	-8%
Criminal Damage - Motor Vehicle	203	195	-8	-4%
Criminal Damage - Non Specific	48	43	-5	-10%
Robbery	98	94	-4	-4%
Theft From Person	49	22	-27	-55%
Theft From Vehicle	275	101	-174	-63%
Theft Of Vehicle	95	62	-33	-35%
Grand Total	1539	1342	-197	-13%

As can be seen, most areas are showing an improvement but there has been a significant rise in domestic burglaries and damage to properties.

Killingbeck & Seacroft



Population: 24,408

Ethnicity:

White British 96%
Asian/British Asian 1.5%
Black/Black British 0.7%

Religion:

Christian 71%
Muslim 0.7%
No Religion 18%

Killingbeck & Seacroft Ward is predominantly a white working class area, which is generally urban in character. Much of the housing stock is social housing, with East North East Homes being the largest Registered Social Landlord within the area.

Crime & ASB Comparison: 2006/7 to 2007/8

The below statistics show crime and anti-social behaviour from 1st October 07 to 31st March 2008 compared to the same dates the previous year for this ward.

Crime Cat.	2006/7	2007/8	Difference	% Difference
Arson	31	43	12	39%
Assault	239	206	-33	-14%
Burglary Dwelling	139	168	29	21%
Criminal Damage - Building Non Dwelling	35	35	0	0%
Criminal Damage - Dwelling	207	219	12	6%
Criminal Damage - Motor Vehicle	206	173	-33	-16%
Criminal Damage - Non Specific	68	47	-21	-31%
Robbery	34	25	-9	-26%
Theft From Person	48	21	-27	-56%
Theft From Vehicle	95	106	11	12%
Theft Of Vehicle	72	72	0	0%
Grand Total	1174	1115	-59	-5%

Overall the figures show a general improvement in crime figures, however, areas such as domestic burglary, arson and theft from motor vehicles are showing an increase.