

**APPENDIX 1 – PERFORMANCE SUMMARY FOR THE
INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT & INCLUSIVE GROWTH SCRUTINY BOARD
(QUARTER 4 2021/22 OR LATEST AVAILABLE DATA)**

1. Employment in Leeds

Indicator	Target	2019	2020 (provisional)	Change
Employment in Leeds	Increase	473,044 people	461,188 people	-11,856 people

Based on the data available this annual indicator reports the number of jobs whilst showing the split between the private (employees and working proprietors) and the public sectors in Leeds using the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES). This is the official source of job and employment estimates and is conducted by the Office of National Statistics (ONS).

The 2020 provisional results stand at 461,188 jobs (379,162 private and 82,026 public sector). This was reported to the board in January and the next update is due in November.

2. Unemployment in Leeds

Indicator	Target	2020	2021	Change
Unemployment in Leeds	Decrease	4.1%	5.5%	+1.4% points

The unemployment figure from the ONS for the period January 2021 to December 2021 shows that 5.5% of the working age population in Leeds was unemployed, rising from 4.1% from the same period in the previous year. The average rate across core cities was 6.5% and the West Yorkshire average was 5% - a little higher than the UK average of 4.5%.

The next release of data for April 2021 to March 2022 is due in July.

3. Gross Value Added (GVA) per filled job

Indicator	Target	2018	2019	Change
GVA per filled job	Increase	£53,311	£55,206	+£1,895 per job

GVA is a measure of the increase in the value of the economy due to the production of goods and services. There are three official measures of GVA – income (I) based, productivity (P) based and the more recent balanced (B) based figures. We have adopted the balanced approach for reporting against our Best Council Plan and our Economic Indicators. GVA per filled job is then used to express our productivity level which apportions GVA to the number of jobs in the city. How this changes over time is generally regarded as the single most important indicator of the health of local and regional economies, how they grow over time, of productivity, incomes and the welfare of people living in a region.

The latest release for 2019 stands at £55,206 per filled job. This was reported to the board in January and the next update is due in July.

<p>KEY</p> <p> Target met / on track</p> <p> Target not currently on track</p> <p> Target not met</p> <p> No comparison to target</p>	<p>TARGET</p> <p>Target met / on track</p> <p>Target not currently on track</p> <p>Target not met</p> <p>No comparison to target</p>	<p>CHANGE</p> <p>Change in the right direction</p> <p>No change / no material change</p> <p>Change in the wrong direction</p> <p>N/A</p>
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4. Number of new business start-ups

Indicator	Target	2020	2021	Change
New business start-ups	Increase	5,350	4,299	-351

This indicator reports business start-ups using figures from BankSearch which compiles information from Companies House and High Street Business Bank account openings data. The data is reported in calendar years and the target for 2021 is an increase against the number of start-ups reported for the calendar year 2020 i.e. greater than 5,350 start-ups.

For the period January to December 2021, there were 4,299 business start-ups. This represents a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year.

For the first 3 months of 2022, there were 1,093 business start-ups in Leeds (11.5% fewer businesses start-ups compared with the corresponding period of last year, according to latest data from BankSearch). This growth rate ranks Leeds at 66 out of the 309 English districts.

5. Number of business scale ups

Indicator	Target	2019	2020	Change
Business scale ups*	Increase	585	605	+20

* 3 years of 20% growth in turnover or employment

The annual business scale ups previous measure is no longer available and instead uses the data provided directly from the ONS Inter-Departmental Business Register which is now available by calendar year. Only limited companies with their registered addresses in Leeds (those registered elsewhere but with branches in Leeds are excluded) reporting over 20% growth in turnover or employment annually for three years are included. There is a reporting lag of over a year for this indicator due to delays in businesses submitting their final accounts for inclusion in the results.

The 2020 result of 605 is made up of 200 businesses showing over 20% growth in employment and 405 businesses showing over 20% growth in turnover.

6. Business survival rate

Indicator	Target	2019	2020	Change
5-Year Survival Rate	Increase	42.9%	40.8%	-2.1% points

This annual indicator reports the number of new businesses still trading after 5 years. The data comes from Business Demography which is an annual publication produced from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), and reported via the ONS. The latest release for 2020 stands at 40.8% (1,760 out of 4,315 business that started in 2015 have survived until 2020 in Leeds). This figure was reported to the board in January.

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Leeds ranked 3rd of the core cities behind Bristol (41.7%) and Sheffield (41.1%). Manchester (33.8%) and Birmingham (29.9%) ranked lowest of the core cities for the five year survival rate up to 2020.

The UK average over the same period was 39.5% survival, while across Yorkshire and Humber and West Yorkshire the survival rates were 39.8% and 40.3% respectively. These have all dropped since the previous year where the UK average was 42.5%; Yorkshire and Humber average was 43.0% and West Yorkshire was 42.7%.

7. Change in business rates payable since 2017 revaluation

Indicator	Target	2017/18		Change
Change in business rates payable since 2017 revaluation	Increase	£446,130,102	-	-
	Target	1 st April 2021	31 st March 2022	Change
Within-Year Change	Increase	£462.9m	£464.14m	0.26%

Business rates i.e. National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR), underwent a revaluation applicable from the 1st April 2017 which means that the amount of gross NNDR payable in 2017/18 will constitute a baseline against which future years' NNDR can be reported. The business rates growth indicator is reported gross of appeals, discounts and reliefs, in order that it is more reflective of the change in the absolute rateable value in Leeds and is more indicative of business and economic growth in the local economy.

The difference in gross business rates payable between the 1st April 2021 and the 31st March 2022 is reported here, i.e. the within year change. On the 1st April 2021, £462.9m NNDR was payable, and by 31st March 2022 this had increased to £464.14m i.e. an increase of £1.24m or 0.26%. Growth in new developments has largely been matched by the removal of existing properties from the rating list, due to demolition or redevelopment, particularly conversion to residential.

8. Visitor economic impact for Leeds

Indicator	Target	2019	2020	Change
Visitor economic impact	Increase	£1,890 million	£891 million	-£999 million

This indicator reports the economic impact of 'Day and Night Visitors' to the Leeds economy. The latest result from the annual Economic Impact Report (produced by Global Tourism Solutions (GTS)) covers the impact of the pandemic and the results should be viewed in this context.

The 2020 result stands at £891m, a reduction on the figure of £1.89bn reported for 2019. This figure was reported to the January meeting of this Scrutiny Board.

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9. Percentage of working age Leeds' residents with at least a Level 4 qualification

Residents with at least Level 4	Target	2020	2021	Change
Percentage	Increase	46.9%	45.8%	-1.1% points
Count	N/A	239,800	235,100	-4,700

This annual 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 and reports in calendar years.

The ONS data for this indicator was released in April 2022, for the results for the 2021 calendar year. The working age population in Leeds educated to degree (NVQ4+) level decreased from 46.9% to 45.8 between the calendar year 2020 and 2021. The proportion educated to this level remains higher than the region (38.2%), and is higher than the national figure (43.5%). The next data will be released April 2023.

10. Number of people supported to improve their skills

Indicator	2021/22 Target	2021/22	Change
Supported to improve their skills	>=6,450 people	2,485 people	-

This indicator reports the number of people in Leeds supported by the council to improve their skills through both accredited and non-accredited courses. Provision is largely through our Adult Learning Programme with the target set by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) to reflect funding allocation levels and policy priorities.

The cumulative result is reported at quarter 4 for the 2020/21 academic year. The Adult Learning Programme continues to deliver an effective, broad and inclusive curriculum to support the continuation of learning in response to COVID-19 through an online platform in collaboration with subcontracted partners. Courses were delivered through a range of models including online, face to face and through distance learning. The pandemic has impacted on our services over the last 24 months, and the number of customers engaging have yet to return to our pre-pandemic levels.

11. Number of people supported into work

Indicator	2021/22 Target	2021/22	Change
Supported into work	>=3,500 people	3,473 people	-

This indicator reports the number of people in Leeds supported by the council into work through either directly delivered or commissioned employment support services and skills provision.

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The cumulative result at the end of quarter 4 is 3,473 people supported into work. When compared to the same period in 2020/21 this is an increase of 2%. This represents 99% of the annual service target of 3,500. 1,828 (53%) of residents securing employment were from the 20% most deprived LSOA's on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. 1,198 (34%) were young people aged 16-24. 1,091 (31%) of the residents supported into work identified as BAME and 114 (3%) had a physical disability and a further 152 (4%) suffered from mental ill health.

12. Growth in new homes in Leeds

Indicator	Target*	Apr – Dec 2021	Change
Newly built & converted homes	>=3,247 homes	2,197 homes	-

* Core Strategy Selective Review target

The Growth in new homes indicator shows those homes in Leeds which have been newly built or converted into residential properties. With the adoption of the new Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR) in September 2019, an annual target of 3,247 new homes applies from 1st April 2017 to the 31st March 2033.

In quarter 3 2021/22, the gross building of completed dwellings is 567 units. Of these, 449 units were on brownfield (79%) and 118 (21%) on greenfield land.

This represents a reduced performance in quarter 3, which is typically the lowest quarterly output during the year. The running total for delivery in 2021/22 is 2,197 which means a further 1,050 are required in quarter 4 to meet the target of 3,247 homes per annum – whilst there are over 4,000 homes currently under construction there is a real risk at this stage that the annual target will not be achieved.

Analysis of the latest New Homes Bonus (NHB) returns was included in the January performance report. This update is only available annually so we will look to include an updated position in the next performance report early next year.

13. Number of affordable homes delivered

Indicator	Target*	Apr – Dec 2021	Change
Affordable homes delivered	>=434 AH (+ 796 pa for backlog)	331 homes	-

* Core Strategy Selective Review target

The National Planning Policy Framework 2019 definition of Affordable Housing (“AH”) is housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers.

Examples of this can include products such as Social Rent, Affordable Rent, Buy to Rent, Intermediate Rent, Shared Ownership and Discounted Sale. The councils Core Strategy (Policy H5) states that the mix of affordable housing should be designed to meet the identified needs of households as follows:

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- 40% affordable housing for Intermediate or equivalent affordable tenures¹
- 60% affordable housing for Social Rented or equivalent affordable tenures

This indicator shows completed affordable homes (AH) which are ready for habitation and is calculated from a number of sources:

- Delivered as a condition of planning, i.e. via a Section 106 agreement.
- Affordable Housing Providers:
 - delivered by Registered Providers (RP)² from Homes England (HE) grant funding utilised for new build, acquisition and refurbishment schemes
 - delivered through Providers programmes with no grant funding input
 - delivered with support from the Right to Buy (RtB) Replacement Programme by affordable housing providers for new build, acquisition and refurbishment schemes
- Leeds City Council:
 - delivered through the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) new build programme
 - delivered through HE grant funding used for new build, acquisition and refurbishment schemes
 - delivered by the council via RtB grant funding and used for new build, acquisition and refurbishment schemes

Similarly to the growth in new homes indicator above, with the adoption of the Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR) at Full Council on the 11th September 2019, a new AH target applies from 1st April 2017 to the 31st March 2033. The new AH target increased from 1,158 to 1,230 annually, comprising the annual in-year need target for AH of 434 plus an additional annual requirement of 796 AH to contribute towards historic under-provision.

The figure for quarter 3 2020/21 stood at 331 affordable homes delivered. Quarter 4 data is still being collated. From the data collated so far, 383 AH units have been delivered. This does not include all Homes England (HE) grant funded units delivered in Q3 and Q4 as HE have now moved to 6 monthly reporting and the HE grant funded units data will be available at the end of June. The performance of each delivery channel was: 138 through s106 planning obligations; 196 by RPs; and 49 through the Council Housing Acquisitions Programme.

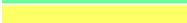
As of May 2022, the council has 1,164 new build homes at various stages of development, including 188 Extra Care homes and 976 General Needs (of which 37 are planned to be built to M4(3) standard³). Of the 1,164 new build homes:

- 268 units are in construction;
- 896 units are in planning, design or early feasibility stages (further to this, 59 were handed to tenants in 20/21)

¹ Intermediate or equivalent tenures. This is housing made available at below market rents or prices which are generally affordable to households in the lower quartile of earnings.

² A Registered Provider is registered with the Regulator of Social Housing so that they can provide social housing. They follow the Regulator of Social Housing's rules about their financial affairs, constitution and management arrangements. Examples of Registered Providers include Yorkshire Housing, Leeds Federated Housing Association and Unity Housing Association.

³ Building regulation covering access to and use of buildings which are wheelchair user dwellings.

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The delivery of affordable housing presents a range of complex challenges in terms of land availability, procurement and viability, and work is underway to develop Leeds Affordable Housing Growth – a Delivery Partnership Plan. This will consider the collective tools, funding and partners in place to increase and maximise affordable housing delivery and identify options for the partners to tackle this challenge up to 2025. The partnership plan is informed by significant engagement with the RP sector in Leeds, as well as developers. A workshop took place with Homes England in early May and a further workshop with WYCA is planned for late May to check and challenge the emerging document and to further develop our collaborative response to the challenge. As we develop the Plan, consultation will take place with Leeds Climate Commission, the Equality Hubs, Developer Forum, Shelter, National Housing Federation and Home Builders Federation.

The Council has been working closely with the West Yorkshire Combined Authority, Registered Providers and developers to ensure £67m devolved funding available through the Brownfield Housing Fund (BHF) is utilised to support our strategic housing ambitions. Plans are in place to target BHF funding to unlock and accelerate a number of major brownfield sites, particularly in the city centre, to deliver homes in sustainable locations close to employment opportunities and a range of amenities. In addition to The Guinness Partnership’s BHF scheme at Points Cross on Hunslet Road of 928 homes including 311 affordable mixed tenure homes which has now started on site, recent WYCA approvals have included schemes at Regent Street, Kirkstall Road, CITU in South Bank, Mabgate and Copperfields.

Following the release of a further £22m Brownfield Housing Fund, 13 further Leeds schemes have been submitted and will be assessed in due course. Some BHF schemes across the region are proving slow to deliver which may open up an opportunity for further applications.

14. Residential developments built to required accessible and adaptable (A&A) standards

This indicator is based on Policy H10, Accessible Housing which was introduced into the Development Plan when the Core Strategy Selective Review was adopted in Sept 2019. It requires all new build housing developments to have 30% accessible and adaptable (A&A) and 2% wheelchair accessible dwellings (WC), although student accommodation and hotels are exempt. This provision can only be required on sites granted planning permission after Sept 2019.

Sites receiving planning permission broadly have up to 3 years to commence the development, although it may take some time to complete. It is likely that it will take 3 years or more before performance against the KPI approaches the 30% target, owing to lower build-out rates during Covid-19 and the impact of the economic downturn.

Following further investigation it has become apparent that we are not able to accurately monitor accessible housing completions on a dwelling by dwelling with our existing monitoring systems and resources. We are able to accurately monitor the number of planning permissions granted for accessible dwellings and the available data is shown below:

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Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Data not collected	Planning permissions approved: 762 (A&A) 50 (WC)	Planning permissions approved: 420 (A&A) 27 (WC)	Data not yet available

15. Progress 8 score for Leeds at the end of Key Stage 4 (end of year 11)

Indicator	Target	Q2 2021/22 Result	Change
Progress 8 score at the end of Key Stage 4 (end of year 11)	N/A	N/A	-

The below information was reported to the Board in January and the next set of data is not expected until the autumn so will be reported to this Board next year.

The DfE released the Key Stage 4 statistical first release on Thursday 04 November⁴. This includes figures for Attainment 8, the percentage of pupils achieving a strong pass (grade 9-5) in English and maths, and the percentage of pupils achieving a standard pass (grade 9-4) in English and mathematics. Progress 8 results were not included due to the disruption in examinations over the last two academic years.

The government is clear that students entering GCSEs, AS or A levels in 2022 should expect to take exams in the summer and complete any non-exam assessments in the usual way throughout the year. In recognition of the fact that students' education has been disrupted by the pandemic, they will be given extra help to prepare for their exams, as detailed in this publication⁵.

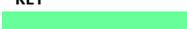
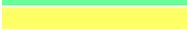
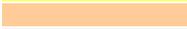
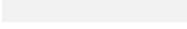
16. Percentage and number of young people who are not in employment, education or training or whose status is 'not known' (NEET)

Indicator	Target	2020 Result	2021 Result	Change
Total NEET & Not Known	N/A	7.9%	7.8%	-0.1% point
NEET	N/A	2.3%	2.5%	+0.2% points
Not Known	N/A	5.6%	5.3%	-0.3% points

In February, the DfE published figures for the annual performance indicator for NEET/Not Known. This indicator measures how effectively local authorities are tracking their young people and is based on the average figures for December, January, and February. The combined NEET/Not Known figure for Leeds is 1,356 young people/7.8 per cent (NEET: 429 young people/2.5 per cent, Not Known: 927 young people/5.3 per cent) and is marginally

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/key-stage-4-performance-2021>

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-contingency-arrangements-for-gcses-as-and-a-levels-in-summer-2022/guidance-for-schools-colleges-and-other-exam-centres-on-contingency-arrangements-for-students-entering-gcses-as-and-a-levels-the-advanced-extension>

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lower than the previous year’s figure of 7.9 per cent. The gap between Leeds and national has however increased from 2.4 percentage points to 3.1 percentage points in 2022. This is due to national NEET/Not Known figures since November being lower than the corresponding months in the previous year. A statistical first release is still awaited, so no national rankings have yet been published.

Figures at the end of March show a rise in young people who are NEET from the previous month. There is a corresponding reduction, however, in the number of young people whose status is Not Known, suggesting that the status of more young people is being updated on a monthly basis.

The DfE also published in February the data for the September Guarantee; this demonstrates how young people are supported into post-16 education and training. The guarantee is about ensuring every young person of academic age 15 and 16 (Year 11 and Year 12) is entitled to have an appropriate offer in education, employment, and training by the end of September when they are in Year 12 and Year 13. The local authority is required to lead the September Guarantee process for 16-year-olds who are educated in their area, and for 17-year-olds who are resident in their area. The combined data show the proportion of young people in Year 11 and 12 who had an appropriate ‘offer’ remained broadly in line with last year’s performance and equates to 16,058 out of 17,230 young people (93.2 per cent). This is against a backdrop of an increasing cohort, with 2,071 more young people being part of the September Guarantee cohort in 2021 than there were in 2018; in 2021, there were 689 more young people than there were in 2020. Nationally, performance improved by just over one percentage point to 95.5 per cent, increasing the gap between Leeds and national to 2.3 percentage points in 2021. Leeds ranked equal 131 out of 152 local authorities and was in the fifth quintile for performance.

17. Number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions

Indicator	Target*	Jan – Mar 2022	Change
People KSI in road traffic collisions	<=269 people*	131 people	-
Children & young people KSI in road traffic collisions	<=25 CYP**	17 CYP	-

* West Yorkshire Transport Strategy target

** 2019 result

This indicator reports the number of people who have been killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions (RTCs) in Leeds. The West Yorkshire Transport Strategy requires a 42% reduction in KSI (by 2027) in the number of people KSI from 2016.

Between January-March 2022 across all road users there were 131 people killed or seriously injured in Leeds, which compares with 43 people in the same period in 2021 and 63 in the same period in 2020. However, it should be noted that January-March 2021 was impacted by the restrictions implemented in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic, and also that in April 2021 there was a change to the system used by West Yorkshire Police to report casualties, which has resulted in an increase in the proportion recorded as seriously injured. Whilst staff at LCC have produced adjusted data for 2016-2019 to account for this change,

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in line with DfT recommendations, the relevant data for January 2020 to March 2021 has not yet been adjusted. The adjusted data for 2016-2019 shows that the average number of people killed or seriously injured in Leeds between January-March of the years 2016-2019 was 110.

In January-March 2022, 17 children and young people were seriously injured in road traffic collisions in Leeds (no children or young people have been killed in January to March of any year since 2018). The (unadjusted) data for Jan-March 2021 shows 4 children and young people seriously injured. The adjusted data shows an average of 10 children and young people killed or seriously injured in Leeds in January-March of the years 2016-2019.

In January-March 2022, 6 road users were killed compared to 4 in the same period of 2021 and an average of 5.75 in January-March of the years 2017-2020.

Road safety strategy: The Influencing Travel Behaviour team and the Leeds Safe Roads Partnership have prepared a consultation draft of the Leeds Safe Roads Vision Zero 2040 strategy. This was approved at Executive Board in February 2022. Public consultation took place between 28 February and 24 April.

A consultation plan was prepared and outlined the social media, printed promotional materials and an online survey via Commonplace, blog posts, press releases, a webinar and the drop in event at Kirkgate Market. Almost 800 consultation responses were received and the final strategy will be updated to incorporate the feedback. It is expected that the final strategy will be tabled at June/July Executive board.

Highway code changes: The highway code updates have been communicated using council social media platforms on twitter and Facebook, these updates were also contained in a dedicated blog post. All road safety training lessons have been updated to incorporate the changes.

Changes to mobile phone driving law: New mobile phone driving laws came into force on Friday 25 March 2022. This has been communicated via social media and the blog.

Road safety training: School based lessons have been delivered to 2,726 in years 3, 4, 5 & 6. Pedestrian Training has been delivered to 1,068 pupils in years 1, 2 & 4

Operation SPARC (Supporting Partnership Action to Reduce Road Casualties): This operation was developed in partnership with West Yorkshire Police (Leeds District) in response to an increase in anti-social driving complaints from residents. Since November 2021 to the end of March 2022, 838 drivers were dealt with by Roads Policing Unit (RPU), 8 by Off road bike team (ORBT). January to March 2022: 616 by RPU, 8 by ORBT. January to March 2022: 70 speed tickets, 127 advice given, 46 vehicles seized, 17 driving without reasonable care, 22 mobile phone, 87 vehicle defect / no MOT, 185 no seatbelt, 70 other.

Operation SNAP: Operation SNAP is a response to increasing submissions of video and photographic evidence relating to driving offences that members of the public have witnessed and introducing a streamlined process to deal with them. January - March 2022: 458 submissions in Leeds including 265 submissions from cyclists and 165 from car drivers. This has resulted in drivers being offered an Educational course (291), licence points / fine (37), court (12), further investigation (1), no further action (117).

National Bike Register engagements The Influencing Travel Behaviour team purchased Bike Register equipment and have registered 205 bikes on to the bike register to date. The

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events offer engagement with riders and offer road safety advice, maps, tips and information about Operation SNAP.

18. Satisfaction with a range of transport services

Indicator	Target	2018/19	2020/21	Change
Satisfaction with transport services	Increase	6.7 out of 10	6.6 out of 10	-0.1 out of 10

Data for this annual indicator is provided by the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA) from the annual Tracker Survey. The survey data is collected from around 1,500 participants across West Yorkshire with 300 being resident in Leeds, however, an additional 300 Leeds' surveys are commissioned making a total of 600 people surveyed meaning an overall West Yorkshire sample size of 1,800 individuals. The result is reported as a score out of 10.

Satisfaction data is still awaited. The results and analysis will be reported to this Board at the next opportunity.

19. Number of passengers boarding buses in the Leeds district

Indicator	Target	2020	2021 (Provisional)	Change
Passengers boarding buses	Increase	32.9 million	37.5 million	+4.6 million

The Leeds Public Transport Investment Programme (LPTIP) target is to double bus patronage from 2016 levels within 10 years i.e. from 67m in 2016 to 134m passengers by 2026. The figures shown in the table above reflect the lower levels of patronage due to the pandemic. Data for this annual indicator is based upon ticket machine data provided by bus operators to WYCA, for the number of passengers boarding buses within the Leeds district. Results are provisional and are normally finalised the following year.

20. Increase in city centre travel by sustainable transport (bus, train, cycling, walking)

The latest survey took place in autumn 2021 with results expected this year.

21. Number of residential and commercial properties moved to a lower level of flood risk

Indicator	Target	Apr 2017 – Sep 2020	Apr 2017 – Dec 2021	Change
Properties moved to a lower level of flood risk	Increase	3,208 Residential 501 Commercial	3,261 Residential 504 Commercial	+53 Residential +3 Commercial

This annual indicator reports the number of commercial and residential properties moved to a lower level of flood risk by both the Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS) and non-FAS local

KEY	TARGET	CHANGE
	Target met / on track	Change in the right direction
	Target not currently on track	No change / no material change
	Target not met	Change in the wrong direction
	No comparison to target	N/A

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schemes. The methodology used to calculate the result is that used by the Environment Agency (EA) for the purposes of funding bids and post-project delivery evaluation.

The latest result is that the number of properties moved to a lower level of flood risk between April 2017 and December 2021 was 3,261 residential and 504 commercial properties. The change since the previous update to this Board relates to the recently completed works on Otley FAS.

FAS2 is currently under construction, with Step 1 due to complete in Summer 2023. FAS 2 has a two-step approach: Step 1 which delivers 100yr scheme and started construction in Dec 2019; Step 2 is also now underway and uplifts the standard of protection across LFAS1 & 2 to 200yr plus adaptation to Climate Change up to 2069. It is anticipated that the FAS phase 2 will reduce the flood risk and provide better protection for 1,048 homes and 474 businesses.

The Otley FAS scheme commenced construction on 8th March 2021 with a benefit to affected properties of reducing the chances of flooding from 25% to 4% in any given year. This was substantially completed in December 2021, with minor landscaping to complete in the spring.

The future Flood Risk Management Programme shows 10 current schemes and 11 future schemes with a total budget requirement of around £24m; this does not include FAS 2.

A further item on the agenda for this Scrutiny Board meeting relates to a request that the Board consider the specific impact of FAS2 on Kirkstall residents and to determine what - if any - further scrutiny activity is required in relation to the matter referred.

22. Devolution

The Government's Levelling Up White Paper (LUWP) was published on 2nd February 2022. This announced a new Devolution Framework for England to deepen devolution in a tiered approach that is clear and consistent. Although the framework did not offer much additionality to the powers currently held, the paper provides scope to negotiate further powers.

23. Local Enterprise partnership (LEP)

At the [LEP Board meeting](#) of 31st March, a paper was presented outlining the future for the LEP after it has been integrated into the CA. The paper gave an overview of the next steps for the LEP, and the next steps which include:

- revising the LEP constitution
- review options for more defined portfolios for LEP board members.
- consider formalising the role of the Business Communication Group as a Mayoral Business Representatives Forum which meets quarterly to support and inform the Mayor on key business issues and opportunities.
- Consider the name and brand of the LEP, in the context of a wider consideration of MCA 'family' branding.
- The role of LEP chair who is likely to be a Mayoral appointment as a strong independent business advisory voice.

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	Target met / on track	Change in the right direction
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	Target not met	Change in the wrong direction
	No comparison to target	N/A

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- Private sector vice-chairs with voting rights on MCA committees to be retained.
- Private sector members to remain as advisory members of MCA decision making committees.
- Strong links with the business representative groups to be retained and strengthened where possible, this is also the case for the VCS sector, FE/HE and Trade Unions.

On 31st March, but subsequent to the publication of the LEP Board papers, Neil O’Brien (Minister for Levelling Up, the Union and Constitution) and Paul Scully (Minister for Small Business, Consumers and Labour Markets, and Minister for London) wrote to LEP chairs, Combined Authority Mayors and the Mayor of London with [guidance on integrating Local Enterprise Partnerships into local democratic institutions](#).

The ministers stated that the Levelling Up White Paper (LUWP), and the letter, concluded the LEP review. The guidance set out:

The timescales for developing an integration plan.

- As West Yorkshire is a Mayoral Combined Authority it is expected that the integration plan will be submitted to government by 29th July 2022. It is expected that the integration plan (which must be agreed with Government) will be completed by end of March 2023.

The guidance also set out the future role of LEPs:

- Embed a strong, independent and diverse local business voice into local democratic institutions.
- Carry out strategic economic planning in partnership with local leaders that clearly articulates their area’s economic priorities and sectoral strengths.
- Continue to deliver a number of functions on behalf of government departments. Being engaged by government on delivery such as:
 - Growth Hubs;
 - International trade and investment activity;
 - Local Digital Skills Partnerships;
 - Careers Hubs;
 - Local skills analysis via Skills Advisory Panels; and
 - Monitoring and assurance pertaining to existing local growth programmes and funds for which LEPs are responsible

And how LEPS should be incorporated in governance terms.

- The LEP board should become the MCA business board.
- The MCA will have the flexibility to preserve the current LEP board as a sub-board or merge the LEP board into an existing or new internal business board(s).
- The MCA has flexibility to adjust the membership, including by inviting the participation of local economic partners outside of the business community.

The LEP and WYCA are developing the Implementation Plan which will be considered by LEP board on 15th June and the Combined Authority on 23rd June.

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	Target not currently on track	No change / no material change
	Target not met	Change in the wrong direction
	No comparison to target	N/A