

YORK – Our ‘Story of Place’

Evidence Base to support the refresh of the
Sustainable Community Strategy
and negotiation of the Local Area Agreement
2008/09 – 2010/11

June, 2008

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1.0 Introduction

This document outlines the ‘story of York’ and provides the evidence and rationale behind the longer-term vision, direction and ambitions for the City. It has been developed to:

- assist all partners and stakeholders involved in the production of the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS);and
- demonstrate to central government departments and Government Office Yorkshire and Humberside (GOYH) why we have selected particular LAA indicators to measure our progress towards delivering the SCS.

A strong, well researched ‘story of place’ forms the evidence base for both the Sustainable Community Strategy and the Local Area Agreement. The visions, values and aspirations for the future of the City are all underpinned by the facts and figures contained within this document.

A solid evidence base is one which is credible and has input from a wide range of local stakeholders and partners. This document has been compiled by the Strategic Partnership Team of the City of York Council in collaboration with many colleagues, partners and stakeholders. The team have drawn upon a range of information, knowledge and data sources - including community consultations, socio-economic reports, environmental and demographic data, citizens panels, public opinion and other research.

In preparing this document information from community consultation, and focus group information has been taken into account alongside statistical analysis and quantitative data.

The story of place is intended to paint a definitive, comprehensive and accurate picture of York as it stands at the present point in time, and to offer an indication of the direction of the City over forthcoming years.

The findings contained within the Story of Place will allow us to plan ahead, protecting and enhancing what was here before for future generations to enjoy, whilst developing a vibrant, contemporary City in an economically, environmentally and socially sustainable manner.

The evidence and findings referred to above are split into the following sections within the report:

2.0 Overall Conclusions

3.0 Data and benchmarks

3.1 High Level Comparators

3.2 Economic

3.3 Social

3.4 Environmental

4.0 Community views

5.0 Stakeholder views

6.0 Government priorities

2.0 Overall Conclusions

The City of York faces major challenges and opportunities over the next two decades.

Making progress will involve difficult choices, as we need to balance environmental concerns and the preservation of York's distinctive character with continued economic growth and prosperity.

For many people York is already a wonderful place to live. Through the evidence contained within this document we know that the majority of York's residents are relatively affluent and healthy. Compared to national and regional averages York's level of unemployment is low, educational success is high and the city is reasonably safe.

However, York still has some significant pockets of low skills and deprivation, which need to be addressed if we are to minimise the potential for a twin-track society. Despite the relative prosperity, research reveals that one fifth of York's residents are still classed as living in poverty.

Evidence suggests that the City's economic base is rapidly shifting, from established manufacturing industry to knowledge-based and service sector activities. This brings about the need for new skills and training for York's residents, particularly those in the most deprived areas, if they are to take full advantage of the growth in emerging occupational sectors.

It is estimated that in the next 15 years the number of people working in York will rise by approximately 16,000. The growth in jobs will bring a growth in population. Coupled with a decrease in the average number of people per household, this is placing real pressure on housing in the City. Affordable family housing in particular is in short supply.

It is clear that the City will require extra land for both new homes and businesses in future years. This in turn brings other challenges. Taking environmental considerations into account as part of this process is critical. Wherever possible previously developed or brownfield land must be the priority for both housing and business expansion.

Over the centuries York has changed significantly but it has also preserved the physical evidence of its history. One key challenge is to accommodate both housing and business expansion alongside population growth, whilst preserving the City's distinctive and unique character.

In summary, all the evidence contained within the Story of Place points towards the following challenge for the future - how to strike a balance between economic success and social progress for all, alongside protection of the environment and the rich heritage of the City's past.

The evidence base draws out both our strengths and weaknesses. York is undoubtedly an important and significant City that everyone agrees is an attractive place to live, do business and visit - and has enormous future potential. But it is critical to ensure that no-one is left behind, and this progress must not lead to a polarisation of skills, opportunity, prosperity and general life chances.

3.0 Data and benchmarks

3.1 High Level Comparators

1. City of York Council is rated as a 3 star council that is improving well. (4 stars being the maximum score). 46% of councils are at 3 star standard. 37% of councils are at 4 star standard. (Audit Commission).
2. North Yorkshire Police Authority is ranked joint 12 out of 43 Police Authorities (Home Office Assessment 2005/06).
3. North Yorkshire and York Primary Care Trust is rated as Fair for quality of services (62% are at this standard) and Weak for Use of Resources (44% of Trusts are at this standard) (Department of Health Assessment 2006/07).
4. York's LEA is ranked as joint 18th out of 149 authorities based on the performance of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5 or more GCSEs including English and Maths (2006/07), 1st place being the highest (Department for Children, Schools and Families, 2007)
5. The majority of York's Primary and Secondary Schools, over 60 %, perform above the national average for England (state and private schools) (Department for Children, Schools and Families, 2007)
6. In November 2007 the QS-Times Higher Educational Supplement ranked the University of York 74th out of the world's top 200 universities - a rise of 50 places from 2006.
7. Average life expectancy at birth is higher than the regional and national averages for the period 2001-2005. Life expectancy in York is currently 77.3 years for males and 82.1 years for females. (ONS Vital Statistics).
8. The 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks York as 219 out of 354 local authorities (where 1 is the most deprived and 354 is the least deprived). In 2007 York is ranked at 242. (ONS)
9. The total crime per 100,000 population has consistently fallen in the period 2003/04 – 2007/08 and is below the regional and national levels. (British Crime Survey)
10. York's unemployment rate (1.6%) is significantly lower than the regional level of 3% and the national level of 2.6%. (NOMIS 2008)
11. Gross weekly pay (£451.3) is above the regional average of £425 but below the national average of £459. (ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis, Full-time workers, 2007)
12. Productivity (GVA per head) has been above regional and national levels in the period 1995-2004. In 2004 the average GVA per head in York was £20,000 compared to £15,000 in Yorkshire and the Humber and £17,000 nationally.

13. York was the most visited historic English city (approx. 4 million visitors), outside of London, in 2005-06. (Visit Britain Survey).
14. York is one of the best places in the North, and indeed the whole country, for investment in property (Times Online 2008).
15. York is ranked 18th out of 324 towns and cities in terms of number of recycling centres, conservation groups and eco-friendly businesses per capita (www.localife.co.uk)

3.2 Economic

Economy

1. Cited in the State of the English Cities report (ODPM, 2006) as one of three cities in the North of England featuring in the top quartile for economic performance nationally.
2. York's Economy has changed significantly over the last 20 years from a manufacturing base to industries concentrating on the Service Sectors, particularly public administration, health, education, and the science and technology, financial services, and higher value-added tourism sectors (ONS, NOMIS, Annual Business Inquiry).

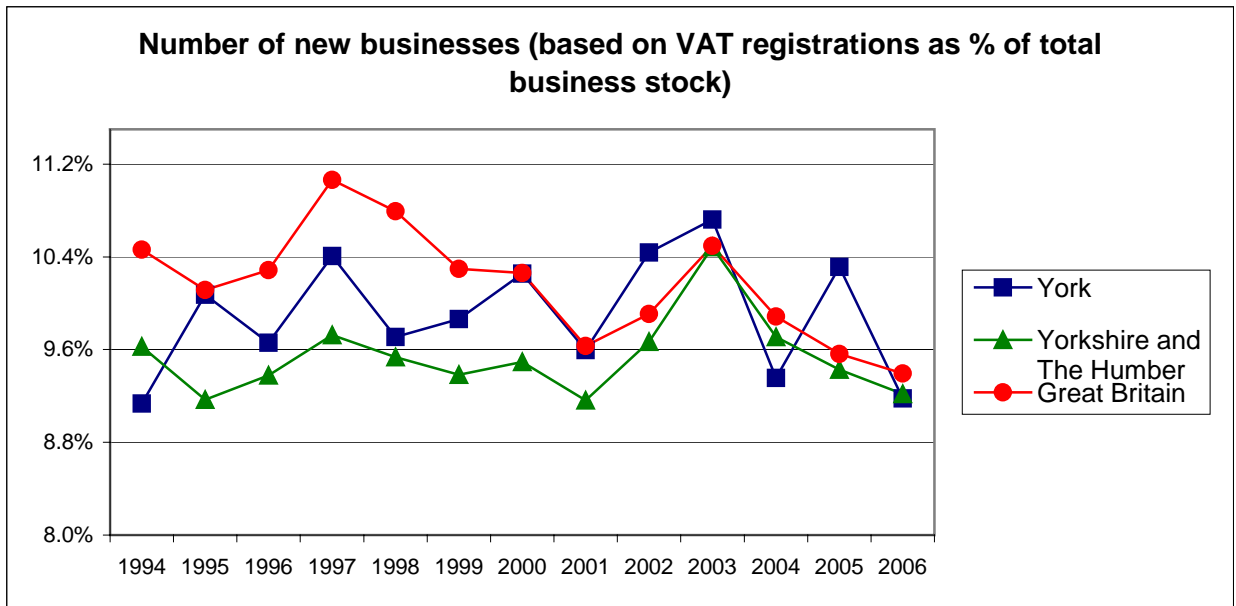
Employee jobs (2006)



	York (employee jobs)	York Yorkshire and The Humber (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	97,900	-	-
Full-time	63,000	64.3	68.9
Part-time	35,000	35.7	31.1
Employee jobs by industry			
Manufacturing	6,100	6.3	10.9
Construction	6,000	6.1	4.8
Services	85,300	87.1	82.9

3. It is apparent from the above table that the service industry dominates York's economy. 87% of employees in York are employed in the service sector in comparison to 79% regionally and 83% nationally.
4. Of the 85,300 service sector employees in York, 29,500 (30.1%) are employed in the public administration, employment and health fields. This compares to 28.2% regionally and 26.9% nationally.
5. Within the service sector industry 17.3% of workers are employed in finance, IT and other business activities. This is currently lower than the regional average of 17.75 and the national average of 21.2%.
6. There are 6,851 employers in York, 80% of which (5,841) employ 10 or less staff and the 4% of employers with 50+ people account for 60% of employees (Annual Business Enquiry 2004).

7. Econometric forecasts demonstrate that there is a complex pattern of structural change taking place within the local economy as traditional industrial activity declines and knowledge based and service sector activities increase. It is estimated that in the next 15 years employment numbers will increase by appx 16,000 ftes. All sectors will experience growth except for Manufacturing. The most significant growth will be in Finance and Business Services. (City of York Employment Land Review)
8. The University of York's economic impact is approximately £180m per year and is expected to grow by approaching 100%, or £350m, over the next ten years. (Bernard Stafford, Senior Economist, University of York)
9. A property market review (City of York Employment Land Review, Stage 1, July 2007, SQW) has identified the following key features of employment land need in York:
 - A consistently reported overall demand for between 12,500 – 15,000 sq metres per year of offices in York (mainly for high quality space)
 - Office demand is strongest for high quality space in the city centre where there is a marked shortage of supply
 - Price levels are well below central Leeds but above those in surrounding areas
 - Development of York Central/Northwest would increase existing office space in the city centre by around two-thirds.
 - Demand for office space outside the city centre but supply of high quality space is limited
 - Demand for office space from Science City York firms is limited
 - Reported demand for 10,000 square metres per year of industrial/warehousing space in York – unclear how long this will continue
 - Some industrial/warehousing sites being redeveloped for other uses as industrial values are lower than those of residential and office use
10. Science City York has so far created 60 new companies and 2,600 new jobs. Employment in these businesses is growing by more than 6% a year.
11. Research undertaken by the council on local opinion demonstrates the high importance given to the well-being of the local economy by residents.
12. The number of new business start-ups (as a percentage of total businesses) in York has followed a very similar pattern to the regional and national average over the last four years, as evident from the table below.



13. The most expensive areas in the region for all types of industrial premises are Harrogate and York (Source: Progress in the Region 2007).

14. Small companies dominate the York economy with 79.1% of businesses employing 1-10 employees.

15. A recent survey carried out by the York Professional Initiative in response to the Future York Group Report found:

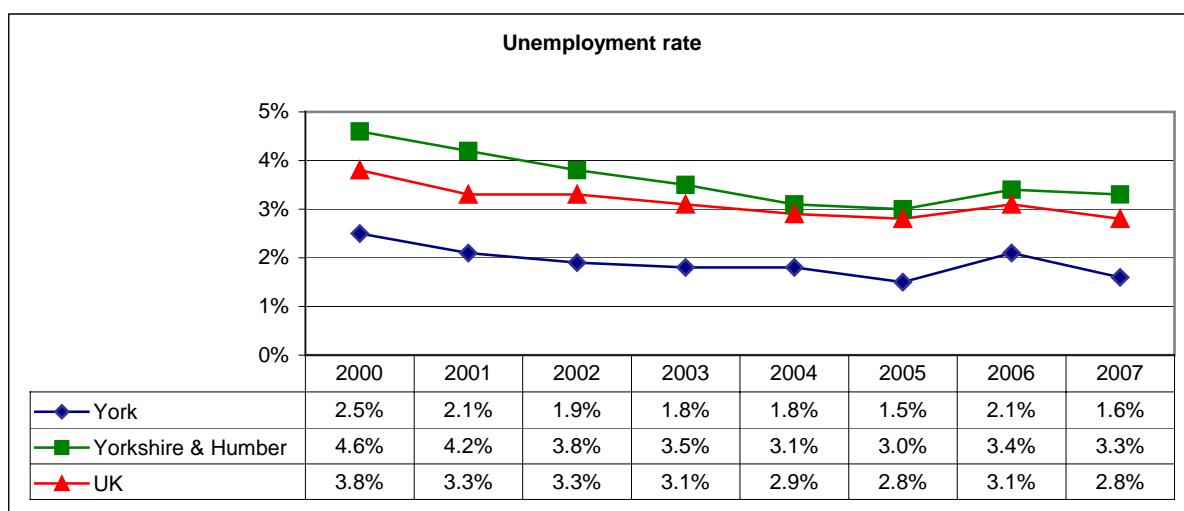
- 95.7% of respondents support the report's vision to double the value of the economy of York by 2026.
- 97.8% of respondents believe that partnership between the City Council, businesses and other stakeholders in the York economy is an effective way to grow the economy and to achieve the vision of the report.
- Respondents were asked to prioritise the economic recommendations in the report; 53.2% saw supporting knowledge led business as a very high priority; 56.5% felt creating a supportive business environment was a very high priority; and 46.8% felt promoting financial and professional service activities was a very high priority.
- 91.1% said their business would commit to participation in the consultation process with the council to produce and action plan in response to the report.
- The city needs to be able to change its skills base as the nature of the job market evolves. In particular, it is important that a large pool of people are trained to technician level (NVQ 3 and above) to support the development of York's knowledge-led economy (Future York Report 2007)

TOURISM

1. 11% of service sector posts in York are tourism related compared to 8% regionally and 7% nationally
2. York attracts approx. 4 million visitors each year. In 2006-07 income from tourism grew to £333 million. Visitor numbers were up by 339,000 people (especially day visitor numbers) to 4.18m
3. Over a third of visitors to York go on to other parts of Yorkshire during their stay (Visit England Survey).
4. Tourism generated 9970 jobs in 2006-07 - an increase of 400 from 2005
5. However - there are some features reflected in the 2006-07 visitor survey where York could do better:
 - Only 15% of visitors are from overseas (down from 19% in 2005-06 – they were a third of visitors in the mid 1990s)
 - Only 26% of overseas visitors were from North America (this was over half of overseas visitors in the mid 1990s). York is more popular with European visitors though – 47% of overseas visitors were from Europe in 2006 compared with 34% in 2005
 - York is not getting the ratio of highest spending visitors that it did some years ago,. Today 53% of visitors are in the highest income groups compared with 74% in 2000.

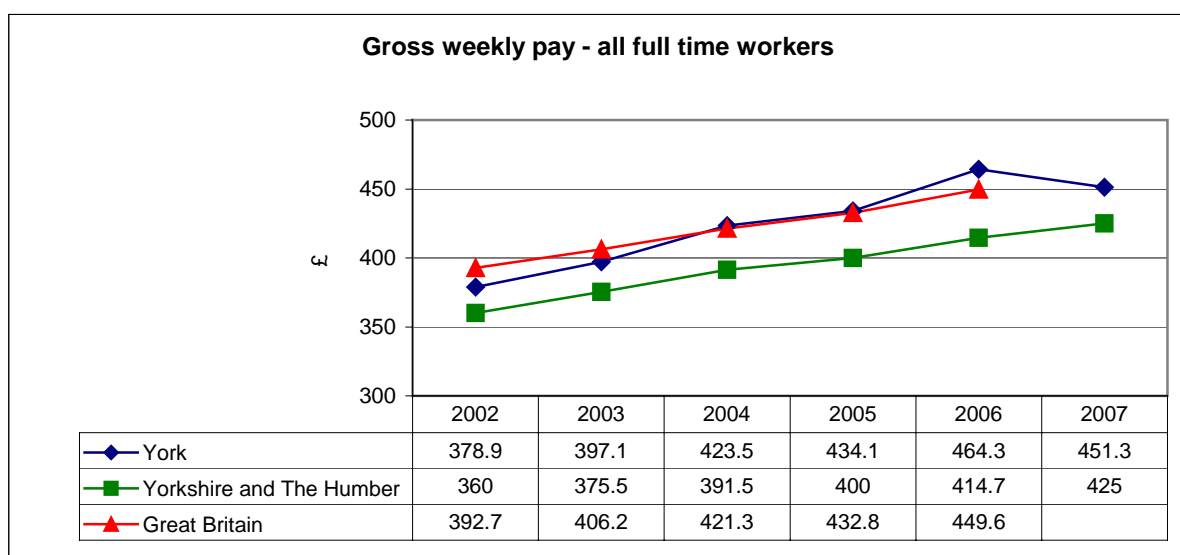
EMPLOYMENT / INCOME

1. In 2004/05 79.4% of residents of working age were in employment – 5.5% above the national average (Source: National Statistics 2005).

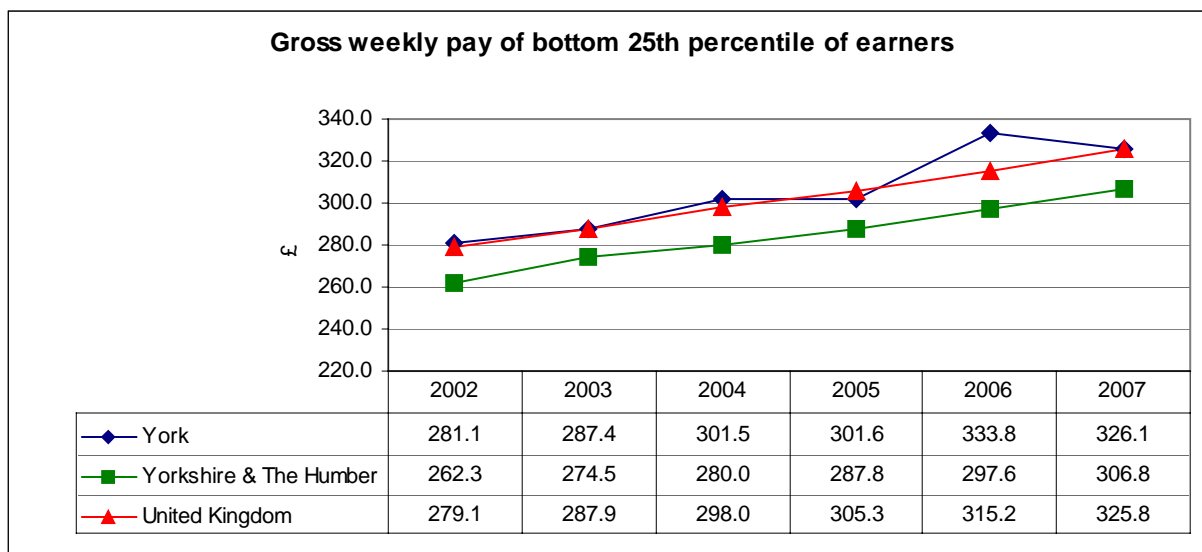


2. York has seen a 19.9% growth in employment between 1995-2004 (Source: State of the English Cities Database 2007).

- Of those economically inactive (21,600 people, or 19% of the population), just over 4,000 want a job, whilst 17,600 do not (Source: NOMIS, 2006).
- York has an unemployment rate of 1.6% the second lowest among England's largest 56 cities and large towns (Source: State of the English Cities Database 2007). This is significantly lower than the regional level of 3% and the national level of 2.6%. (NOMIS 2008)
- Gross weekly pay (£451.3) is above the regional average of £425 but below the national average of £459. (ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis, Full-time workers, 2007)



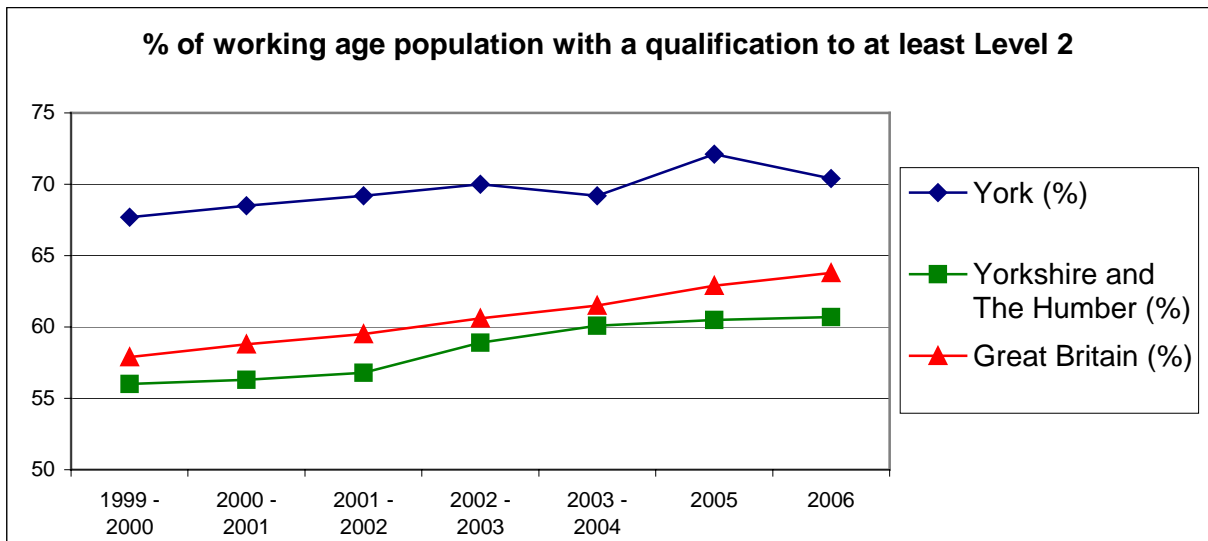
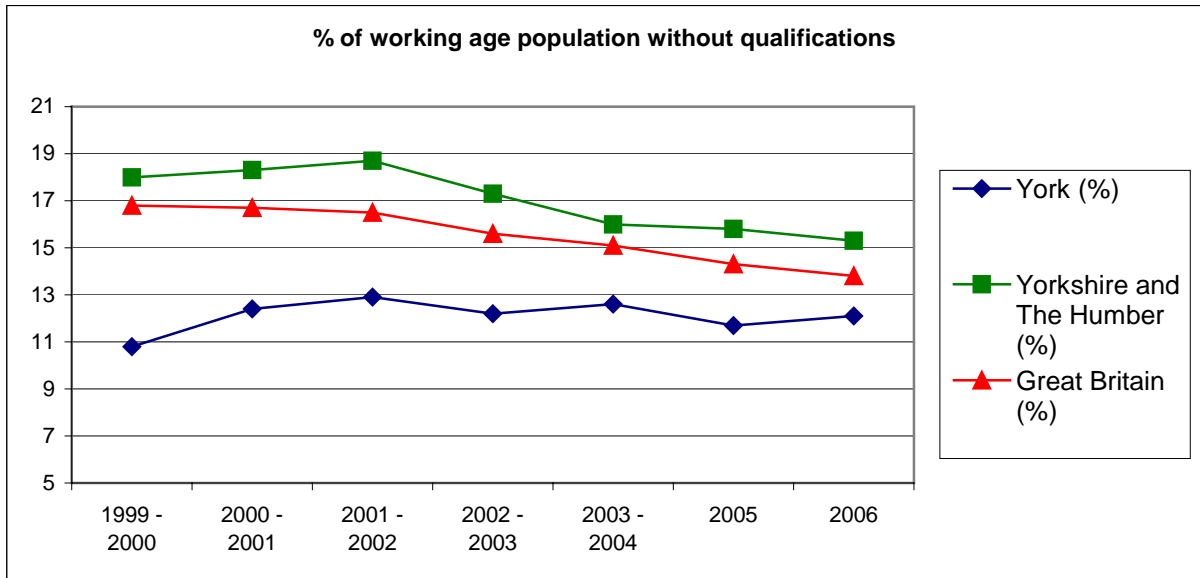
- For those in the lowest income quartile, weekly pay in York is higher than both the regional and national average.



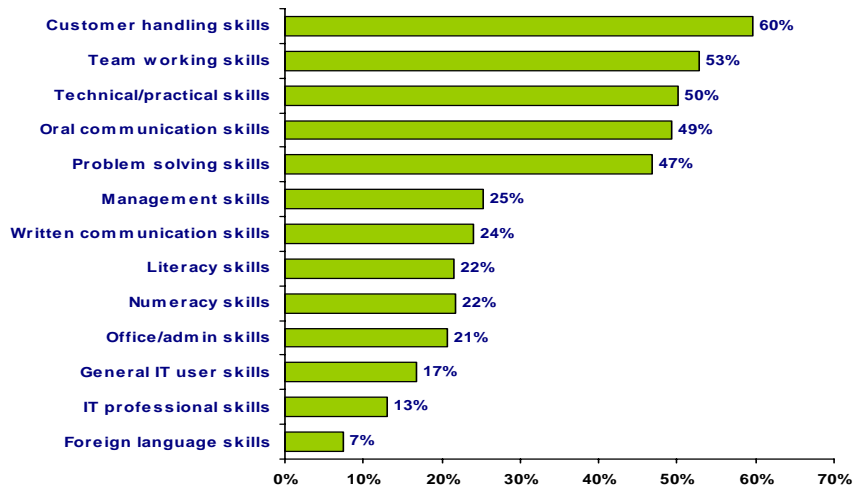
- NOMIS, official labour market statistics data, suggests a significant differential in the pay received by men (£478.80 per week) and women (£404.20 per week) in the city. (ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis, Full-time workers, 2007).

SKILLS

- 12% of people in York aged 16-74 have no formal qualification, which, though better than both the regional and national averages, remains high - at more than one tenth of the working age population.



- A significantly higher proportion of the working age population in York are qualified to at least Level 2 than the regional or national average, as illustrated in the above chart.
- Approximately 25,000 people of working age have numeracy problems and 24,600 have literacy problems (Source: Basic Skills Agency, 2003).
- Within York and North Yorkshire 21% of employers experience skills gaps in their workforce. This compares with a regional figure of 23% and a national figure of 16% (Source: 2005 National Employer Skills Survey).
- Customer handling, team working, technical, oral communication and problem solving were the most common skills deficiencies reported by employers (Source: 2005 National Employer Skills Survey).



Base: All establishments with skills gaps (unweighted=89)

6. The Strategic Area Review from 2005 identified significant variations between different wards in the numbers of young people who are NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training)
7. The primary barriers for York residents seeking to progress back into learning or work, are perceived to be: disability (18%); English as a second language (15%); no relevant qualifications (11%); loss of job (9%); returning to work (9%) (Source: Future Prospects, 2007)
8. General trends seen at ward level include 'pockets' of high levels of incapacity claimants, low qualification levels and 'relative deprivation', with seven Super Output Areas (SOAs) in York falling within the 10% most deprived areas in England in terms of education, skills and training.
9. The city needs to be able to change its skills base as the nature of the job market evolves. In particular, it is important that a large pool of people are trained to technician level (NVQ 3 and above) to support the development of York's knowledge-led economy (Future York Report 2007)
10. Nearly one in four York employers (23%) report skills gaps in their workforce. This is 7% above national average (National Employer Skills Survey, 2005)
11. 70% of establishments in York do provide training, whilst 50% of employers do not have training plans in place (National Skills Survey, 2005)

3.3 Social

Demographics

1. The population of York is 191, 800 (2006 Mid Year Estimate, ONS) and has risen by 11% since the 1991 census.
2. Number of residents projected to increase by 9.2% between 2003 and 2021 (Figures released by DCLG, April 2006), which equates to approximately 17,000 additional people.
3. York is the only city in the North of England to appear in the top ten of growing populations nationally 1997-2003.
4. 17% of the population are over the age of 65, and the sub-national projection figures indicate a rise of 31% by 2020.

Black and Minority Ethnic population

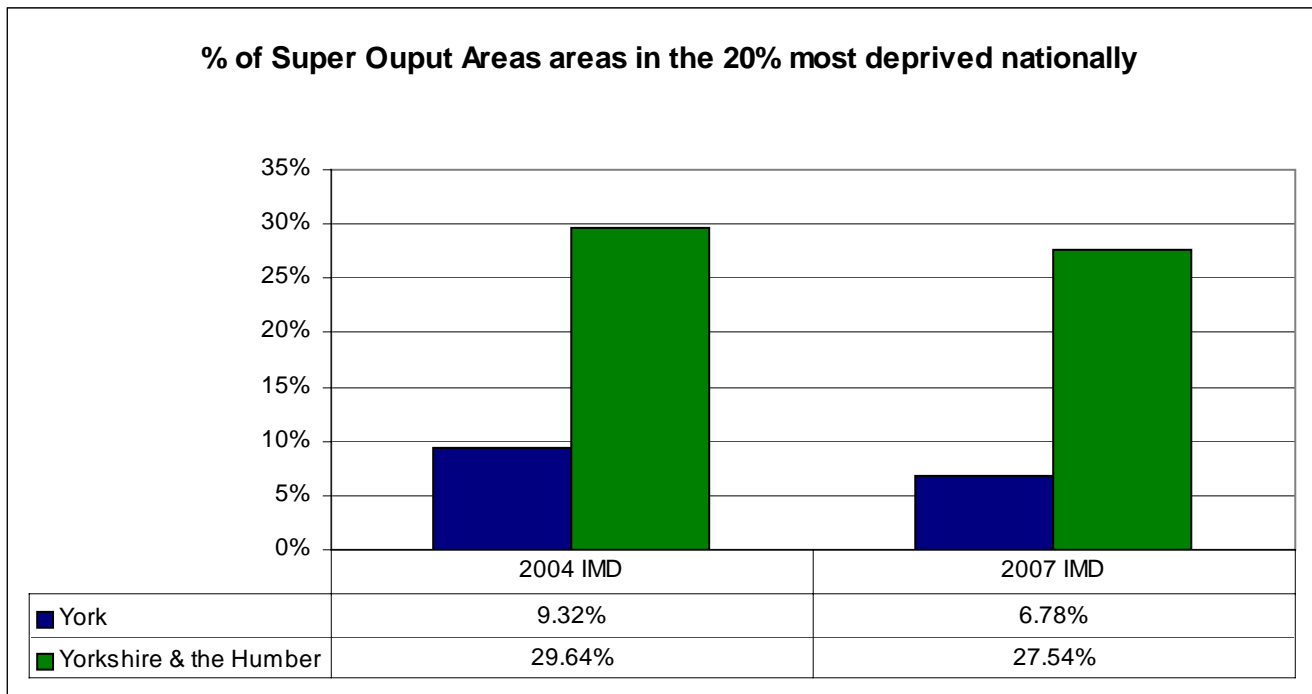
5. The Office for National Statistics population estimates show that between 2001 and 2003 BME groups in York (i.e. all ethnic groups except 'White British') experienced an increase from 4.9% to 6.1%.
6. 1,870 National Insurance Number Registrations in respect of non-UK Nationals in 2006/07. The largest numbers of new arrivals in York registering for National Insurance are Polish 33%, Chinese 10% and Indian 5.5%. (Source: Department for Work and Pensions).
7. Largest Black and Minority Ethnic population by ward; Heslington 28.06%; Fishergate 9.18%; and Guildhall 8.27%.
8. The State of the English Cities report (ODPM, 2006) noted that York experienced the second highest percentage growth rate in ethnic minorities of any city in the country in the period 1991-2001.
9. York is also one of only six cities in which segregation of ethnic minorities is increasing (ODPM, 2006).
10. Empirical evidence shows that participation in the running and planning of local services has never been particularly high in the case of those who are most deprived, BME communities, and the young. (York Racial Equality Network research, 2007)

Deprivation

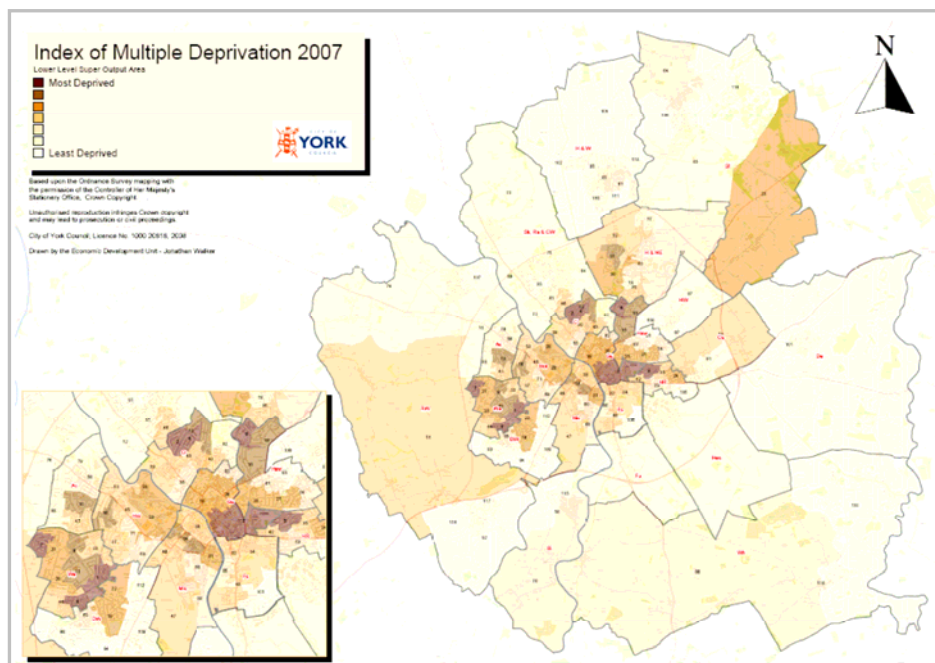
11. The government's 'Index of multiple deprivation' (ODPM, 2004) shows that York has 6 wards that contain pockets of deprivation within the 20% most deprived in England.
12. Within the Hull Road Ward there are SOAs in both the top and bottom 10%, which highlights the diversity of York as it experiences both prosperity and deprivation (ODPM, 2004).
13. The National Lifestyle Survey 2006 identified clusters of low-income households in central York.
14. One in five of York's population are poor using the *Breadline Britain* measure of lacking three or more socially perceived necessities.
15. 4,618 households in fuel poverty, which equates to 6% of households and is the lowest in the sub-region.
16. 15.9% of children live in poverty; compared to a regional figure of 23.36%; and a national figure of 18.91%.

The English Indices of Deprivation 2007 (The Department of Communities and Local Government)

17. In 2004 York was ranked 219 out of 354 Local Authorities (where 1 is the most deprived). There were 11 Super Output Areas (SOAs) that fell within the 20% most deprived nationally and 1 within the 10% most deprived nationally.
18. In 2007 York is ranked 242 out of 354 Local Authorities. There are 8 SOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived nationally and 1 within the 10% most deprived nationally.
19. The SOA in the bottom 10% nationally is located in Westfield and has become more deprived since 2004. The remainder of the SOAs in the bottom 20% have become less deprived since 2004.

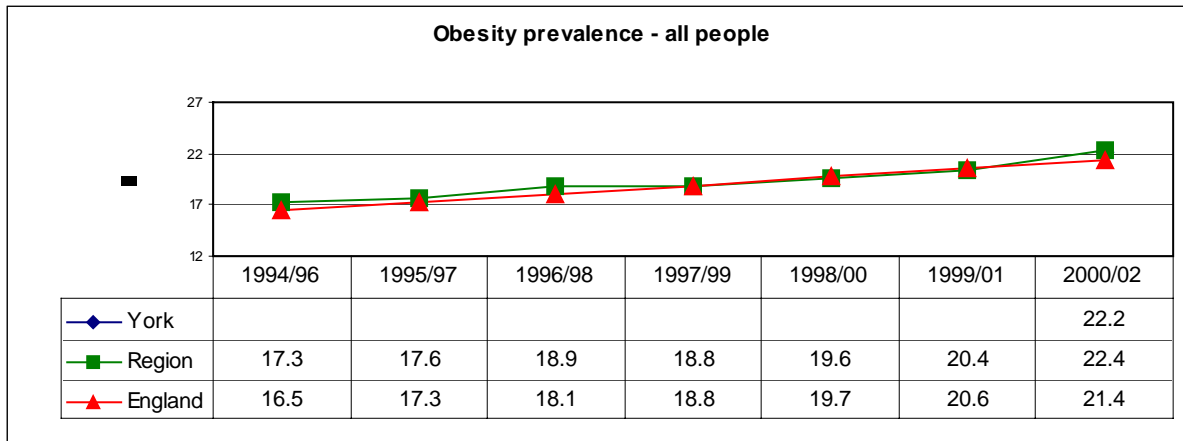


20. The 8 SOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived nationally are located in Westfield, Clifton, Guildhall, Hull Road and Heworth.



HEALTH (General Population)

1. Smoking is the single most important risk factor for premature death and causes significant morbidity – around 22% of adults smoke. Current data suggests that this is lower than the national average. Deaths from smoking in the over 35 age bracket are significantly lower than the national average.
2. The proportion of people regularly binge drinking is estimated to be 22.9% (estimate derived from the health survey for England).
3. York and Selby have the lowest rates of physical activity in the sub-region at 23% (Source: Sport England and MORI 2005 Yorkshire Participation Survey).
4. There are significant inequalities in life expectancy at birth between the least income deprived groups and the most income deprived groups (Source: Department of Health).
5. The early death rates from heart disease and stroke, and from cancer are all below the England average, although by a diminishing margin (Source: Department of Health). Between 2002-04 the reduction in cancer death rates under 75 was 13.9%. In CHD and stroke it was 31%.
6. Coronary heart disease rates differ significantly, with higher levels in more deprived areas. This variation is believed to relate to lifestyle and wider health determinants.
7. Life expectancy within the lowest fifth of wards ranked by deprivation is 77.3 years, compared with 82.4 years for the highest fifth. Overall male and female life expectancy is significantly higher than the national average.
8. There are an increasing number of older people living longer, which will mean an increase in the number of people with long-term health conditions.
9. In 2001, 30,000 people (approximately 17% of all residents) rated themselves as having a limiting long-term illness/disability (Source: ONS 2001 Census).
10. North Yorkshire & York Primary Care Trust recently carried out a Health Needs Assessment in Tang Hall. From interviews with key local stakeholders and quantitative data the group identified the following six problems or issues:
 - Preventative work with children, young people and families
 - Drug and alcohol misuse
 - Healthy eating
 - Mental health
 - Crime and anti-social behaviour and domestic violence
 - The needs of black and minority ethnic groups
11. Over one fifth of residents in York are classified as being obese. This is fractionally lower than the regional average and marginally higher than the national average.



Infant mortality

1. Infant mortality is lower than England average but not significantly so (2002-2004)
2. Low birthweight rates are lower than England average (2002-2004)
3. Smoking in pregnancy rates have recently significantly improved.
4. Breastfeeding initiation is improving and is above regional levels.

Health in childhood

5. Widespread public concern has been expressed both nationally and locally over the diets of young people. 8.4% of reception children in York are classed as obese and 15.6% of Year 6 children are obese. These figures are marginally better than the regional averages. However, the overall number of children and young people classified as obese is rising.
6. In 2008 there was a 19% increase in 5-16 year olds accessing two hours of high quality PE and school sport. 74% of schools now have Healthy Schools Standard making York the second highest LA in region with this charter mark. There was an increase of 3% in Y7 and Y8 children eating the recommended portion of fruit and veg every day in 2008.
7. There has been a consecutive increase in hospital admissions due to accidents in all children (0-19 years) but a decrease in the youngest age group (0-4 years).
8. The number of children and young people presenting at Accident & Emergency with alcohol related problems is increasing.
9. Teenage conceptions are at 42.2 per 1000 with 44.1% leading to termination. This equates to a 24.2% increase since the baseline in 1998. The rate for under 16 year olds has remained consistently lower than the national average.
10. There has been an increase in sexually transmitted diseases, although this may be influenced by more accessible services and screening.

11. Public consultation heard repeated messages of concern about damaging effect of alcohol misuse, poor diet and need for play and easy access to leisure facilities. (NYYPCT: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment).
12. Health professionals have emphasised the damaging impact of family breakdown on the emotional health of young people and the importance of sex and relationships education - with drop-in facilities in schools and community settings.
13. Children and young people have consistently identified road safety as a major concern for them. While there are concerns around dangers from traffic but 2005 child casualties show a 56% reduction from 2004.
14. Young people continue to identify bullying as a major concern.
15. Concerns have been raised about the educational performance of particular groups of young people (looked after children, travellers, SEN)
16. The recent inspection of the YOT identified high-levels of re-offending and the need to improve educational provision for young people at risk of re-offending.

Older People's Health

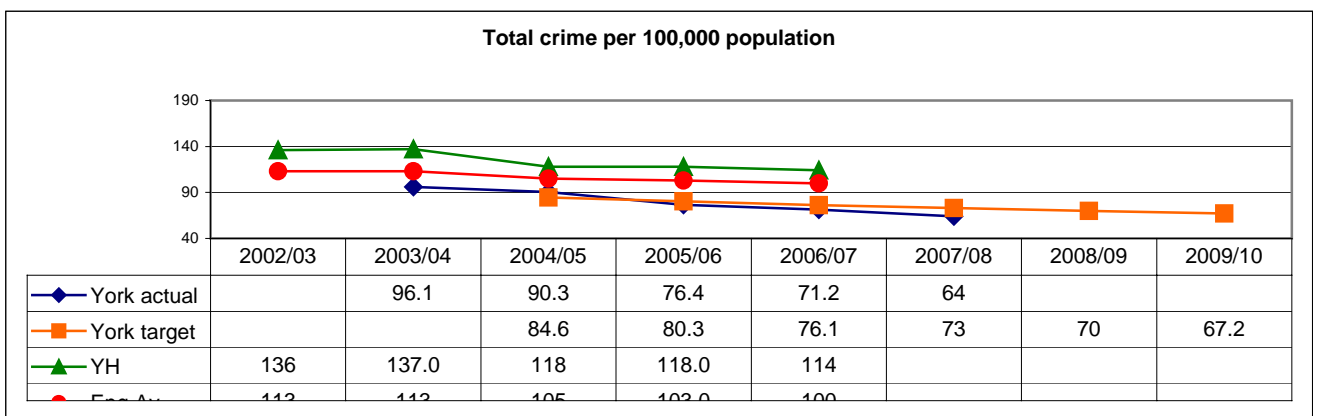
1. The over 65 population is expected to grow by 31% over next 15 years - an additional 9540 people.
2. Dementia will affect an additional 700 people in York within the next 15 years
3. 6000 more older people will suffer from physical and sensory disabilities over the next 15 years.
4. If current service provision continues at same level will mean additional 105 people could require services because of dementia and 2322 due to disabilities. 433 of these could need residential or nursing care. (based on current percentages)
5. Identified 607 carers of all ages who carry out substantial and regular care but know from census that there were over 1000 people over 60 providing 50+ hours of care a week.

Crime

- 18 Super Output Areas in the bottom 10% nationally of the Crime Index (Source: ODPM (2004) Index of Multiple Deprivation).
- There has been an overall reduction of almost 20% in comparator crimes within the City of York over the last three years as evident from the table below. (Comparator crimes are crimes recorded using the same standardised methodology across the country).

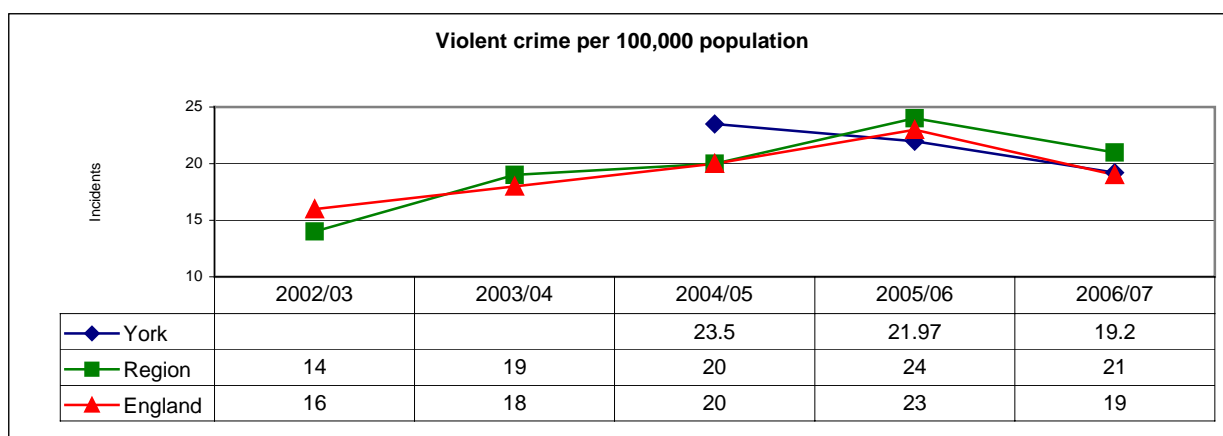
British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	% change 05-06 to 07-08
Common assault & woundings	2916	2548	2229	- 24%
Criminal damage	4381	4189	3697	- 16%
Domestic burglary	1094	1081	989	- 10%
Robbery of personal property	133	159	137	+ 03%
Theft from a vehicle	2083	2363	1680	- 19%
Theft from person	466	398	394	- 15%
Bicycle theft	1457	1414	1198	- 18%
Vehicle theft	970	660	492	- 49%
Vehicle interference	770	492	303	- 61%
TOTAL	16269	15303	13118	- 19%

- There were 28 fewer crimes per 1,000 population in 2007/08, compared to a regional reduction of 23 fewer crimes per 1,000 population.

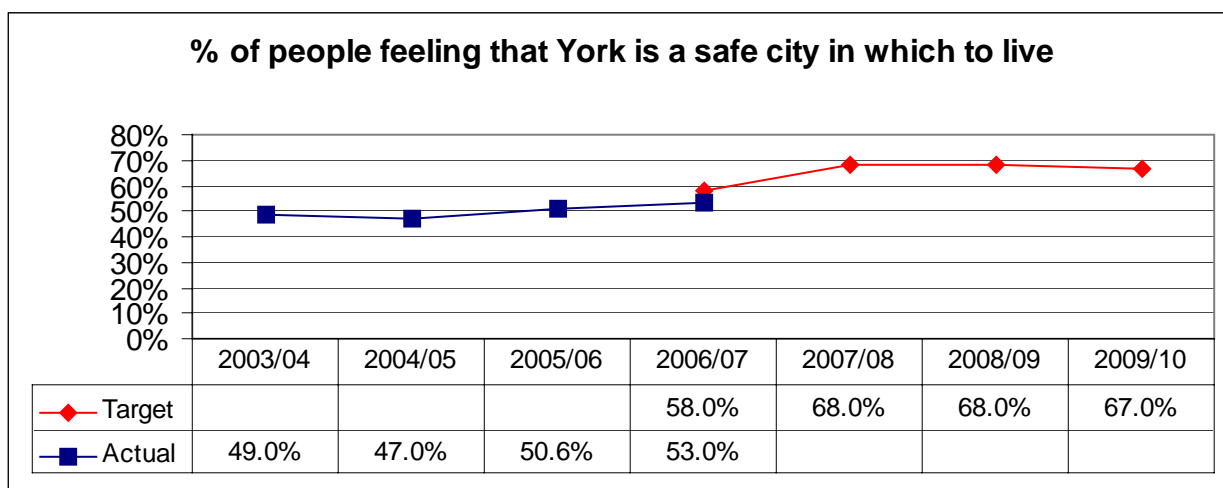


- York has seen a fall in all comparator crimes, except for robbery of personal property, which has seen slight increase.
- There has been a recent fall in offences relating to class A drugs supply
- There has been a significant reduction in both stolen vehicles and theft from / interference with a vehicle. Initiatives to prevent the theft of satellite navigation devices have been particularly successful.

7. The three key wards for vehicle crime have remained as Heworth, Clifton and New Earswick over the last three years.
8. Operation cobra continues to be the main driving force to reduce vehicle crime within police and partnership activity in York.
9. The two highest crime wards in relation to violence are Guildhall and Micklegate. This is due to high concentrations of licensed premises in the city centre.
10. Town centre assaults and violence figures have fallen as a whole in the last four years. However, they have risen between 2.30am – 4.00am, a trend attributed to the introduction of later licensing laws in October 2005.
11. Violent crime has fallen as a whole as illustrated by the figure below:



12. Resident's perceptions of crime has mirrored the fall in actual crime. In the February 2008 Talkabout Survey 56% of residents believed York to be a safe place to live whilst 72% of respondents felt that their local area was safe. The trend in perception rates has been one of steady improvement of the last few years, as illustrated in the following chart.



13. Many crimes in York are committed by the same prolific offenders. These are mainly young men committing low level, but high volume crime.

14. 25% of offenders originate from either Acomb or Clifton.

Current Crime Themes / Issues

15. Metal theft: Currently stands at 50 cases per month. With an increase in the price of raw materials, particularly copper and lead, the City has seen an increase in crime as a result of this.

16. The downturn in the economy has corresponded with an upturn in house burglary over recent months.

17. Although there has been a reduction of 18% over the last three years Cycle crime remains high, and is still a key area of concern for York:

A wide range of types of offenders commit cycle crime.

20% of all cycle thefts occur within the city walls.

There is a lack of intelligence regarding outlets for, and final destinations of the stolen bicycles

18. A Cumulative Impact Zone has been established to tackle crime and disorder through the LSP

19. The Government compares the performance of Crime and Reduction Partnerships in groups of 15. These are areas with similar populations, housing type and tenure, educational attainment, employment figures etc. York is improving against its most similar partners from a ranking of 11th in 2004 to 10th in 2008. (15th being the lowest ranking).

20. There were 68 recorded discrimination incidents in York in 2007/08 compared to 102 in 2005/06.

Chart to be inserted here re discrimination incidents

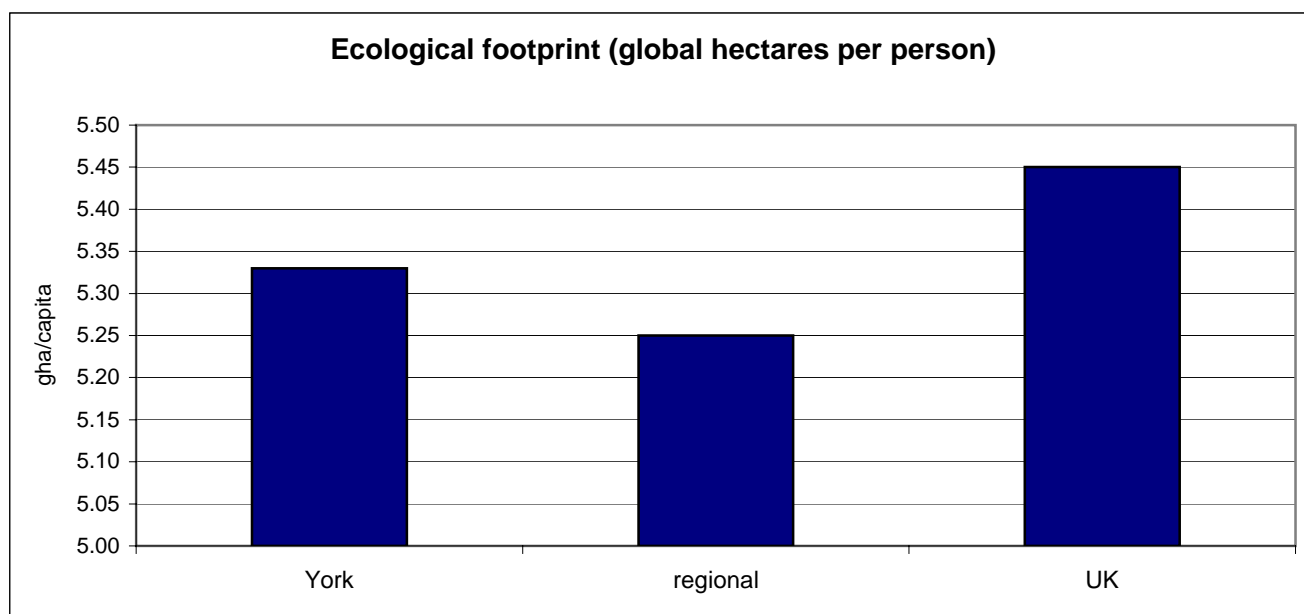
Culture/Sport

1. There is concern regarding a lack of diversity in the current provision of cultural activities across the city.
2. The city's museums are currently much better used by visitors than by locals.
3. Barely a quarter of York's residents currently undertake the recommended minimum level of active recreation.
4. Gaps in the provision of sporting facilities have been identified.
5. Volunteers are the lifeblood of sport in York accounting for 75% of all provision of activity within the sector.
6. The National Lifestyle Survey 2006 indicates that 22.4% of York households list theatre/cultural arts events as a hobby compared to a national average of 20.2%. This is the highest figure in the region.
7. Significant heritage assets: 2,000 listed buildings and structures spanning 2,000 years.
8. Clubs and societies: an outstanding range and diversity of cultural organisations (over 1,000 listed on the Yortime website).

3.4 Environmental

Environment

1. York has the lowest ecological footprint in the sub-region at 5.34 gha, but this is higher than the overall regional average of 5.25 gha. However, York is performing significantly better than the national average.



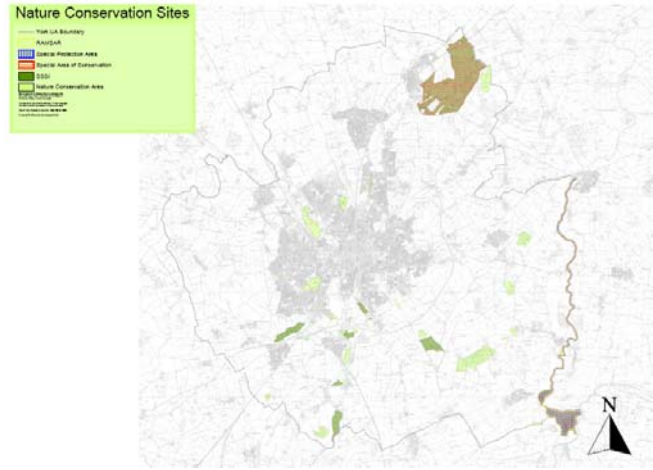
2. In 2005/06, the local authority dealt with 16,310 tonnes of waste generated from business. Of this waste 2,600 tonnes was recycled or composted.
3. In 2005/06 16.5% of household waste arisings were sent by the local authority for recycling, 7.58% was composted or treated by anaerobic digestion, whilst 75.92% was landfilled.
4. York has 35 conservation areas including one that covers the whole of the city centre. A total of 762.1ha
5. York has approximately 2,000 listed buildings; 3.6% of these are grade 1 and 8.6% are grade 2*.
6. 29 Scheduled Ancient Monuments
7. 7 Areas of Archaeological Importance
8. 16 registered Village Greens.
9. York's Natural Assets currently include:

- 3 European Special Areas of Conservation
- 1 Special Protection Area
- 1 RAMSAR Site
- 9 Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- 1 National Nature Reserve
- 3 Local Nature Reserves
- 1 Nature Reserve
- 42 Local Sites (sites important to nature conservation)
- 11 Candidate Local Sites

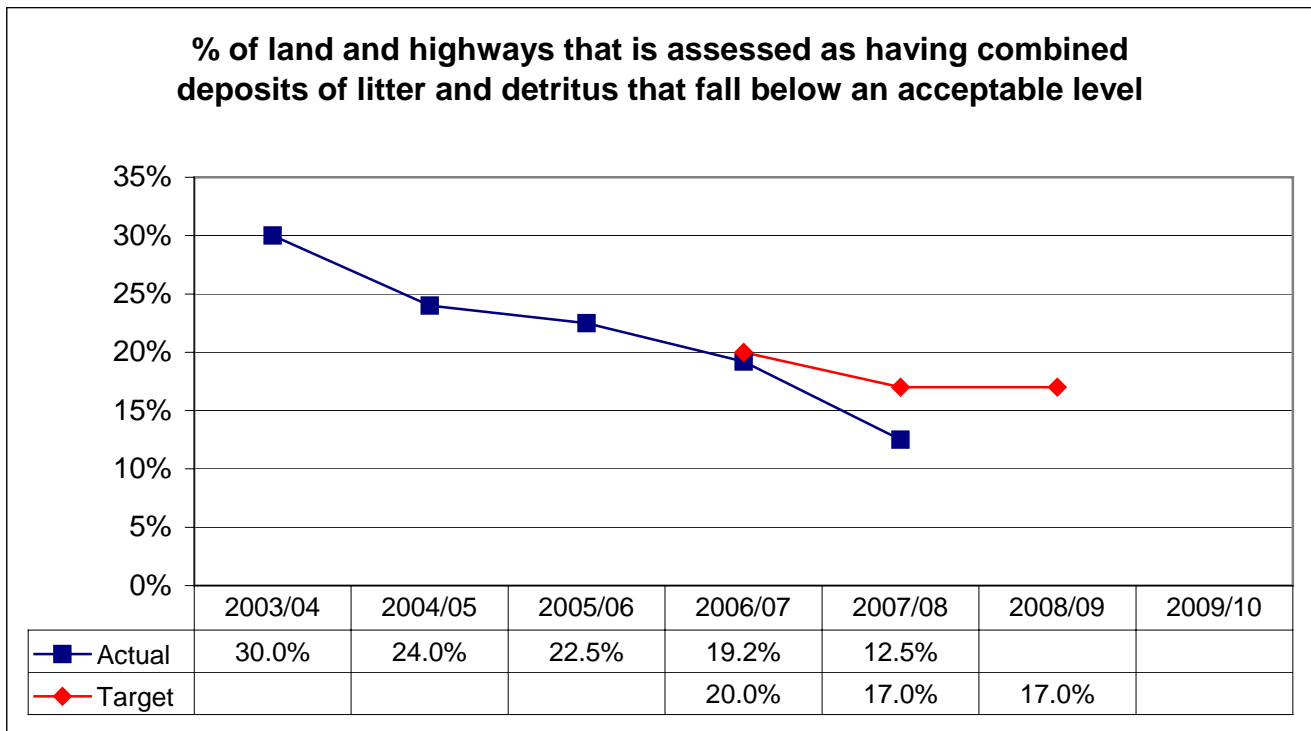


Totalling 1536ha of land or 6% of the total Authority Area

10. With regards to air quality pollutant levels in York are below Government set exceedence levels. There has been a major investment by a main bus operator in York in a fleet of 103 Euro III vehicles.

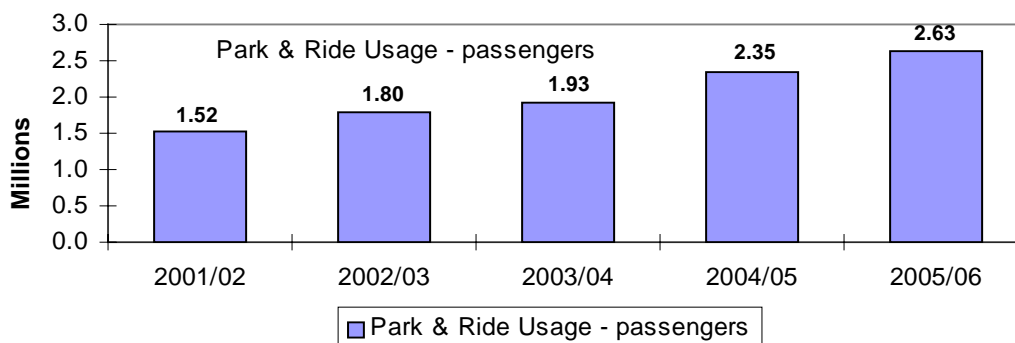


11. The percentage of land and highways in York assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus that fall below an acceptable level have continually fallen over the last five years.



Transport

1. Addressing traffic congestion and its associated air quality and safety problems is one of the most important issues for York's residents.
2. The overarching vision of the City of York Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 advocates the creation of a 'thriving, sustainable (economically, socially and environmentally), vibrant community where traffic will be less congested and everyone can access services and enjoy a better quality of life (including better air quality), without dependence on the availability of a car, and with greater safety and security'.
3. The 2001 Census records that 55.9% of people currently travel to work by car, taxi or motorbike.
4. The economic development that has taken place in the city over recent years will add a significant level of demand (primarily private car usage) on the city's transport network. It is likely that the network will struggle to cope with this level of demand unless further investment is made to improve capacity, and management measures are introduced to restrain traffic growth. Traffic levels within the city are currently forecast to increase by 14% to 2011 and 27% by 2021.
5. Potential measures to restrain traffic growth to 7% by 2011 and 14% by 2021 will consist of the following:
 - Improve the Outer Ring Road (junctions) to improve capacity and reduce vehicle delays along it to encourage drivers away from undertaking cross city movements along the radial routes.
 - Reduce traffic levels along the radial routes allowing capacity reallocation to improve journey times and safety for more sustainable forms of transport, such as walking, cycling and public transport.
 - Enable further improvements to bus services, augmented by improvements to and expansion of the cycle network and pedestrian routes.
 - Provide suitable promotion, marketing and travel planning to raise the awareness of the more sustainable travel options in the city.
 - Utilise developer contributions for improving the network as appropriate.
6. Congestion levels have already begun to be managed and maintained by proactive use of Park and Ride and encouraging modal shift from private car usage. One Park and Ride scheme has been extended and one new site introduced since 2006. Park and Ride schemes are now carrying more than 3 million passengers per year.

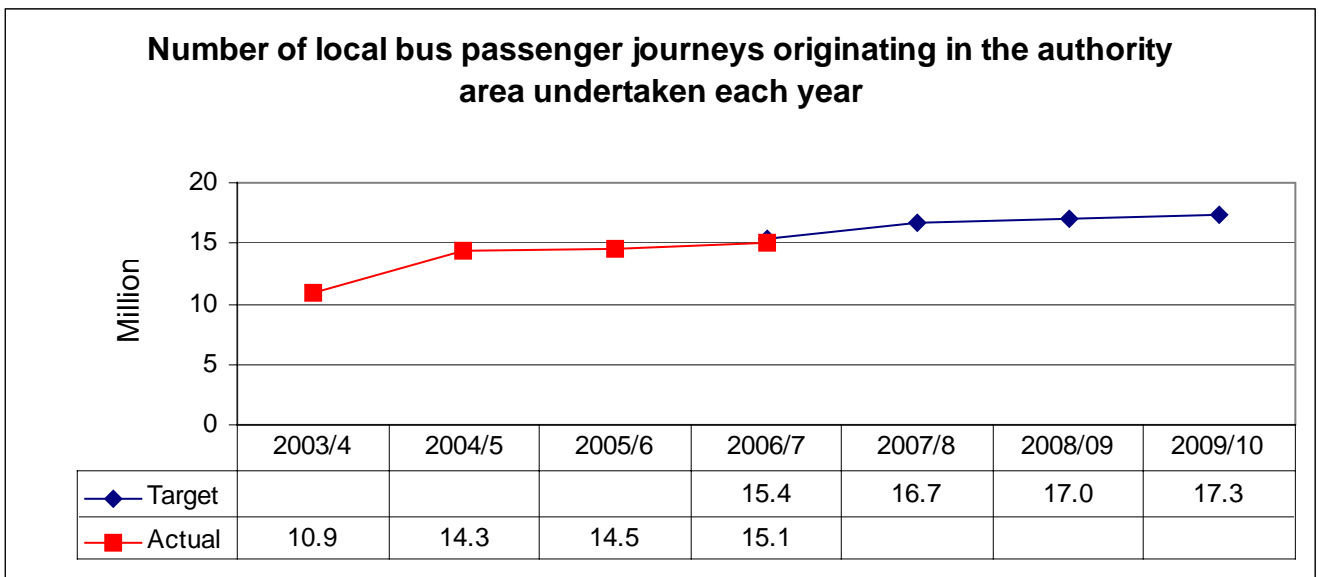


7. Through further promotion of public transport and improved walking and cycling routes, the intention is to bring about the following transport pattern shifts by 2011:

- Increased bus trips by 46.5%
- Increase in park and ride passengers by 40%
- Increased walking in city centre 15%
- Increase in cycling to work by 3%



8. A 49% increase in bus patronage was achieved in York over the first Local Transport Plan period (2000-2005) bucking the national trend for local authority areas outside London. Numbers of bus journeys are forecast to increase steadily over the next three years.



9. Through the use of traffic management schemes such as Park and Ride traffic levels on the city's roads have remained static over the period 2000-2005 despite increasing levels of car ownership.

10. At just over 12% York has one of the highest proportions of journeys to work by cycle in the UK compared to the national average of just under 3% (source: 2001 census)

11. City of York Council York recently secured £3.68m from Cycling England to improve cycling provision through the following measures:

- A secure, city centre bike park open by April 2009
- A network of cycle routes across the pedestrian centre by the end of 2010
- A new bike hire scheme by 2010

- Investigating a new cycle/pedestrian bridge connecting the train station to the City Centre
- Two routes across the outer ring road by 2011 to connect rural areas
- Recycling 1,200 bikes into use and reducing cycle theft by 25%
- Working with businesses to provide more facilities for cyclists in their workplaces
- Boosting training and safety measures to improve cycling on the roads

Housing

1. Between 1999 and 2005 the average house price in York increased by 133.8% (Source: HM Land Registry Property Price). The issue of housing affordability is key to York's future.
2. The 2002 Housing Needs Survey highlighted a net affordable housing requirement for 954 units per year during the period to 2007.
3. Between 2002 and 2005 house prices increased by 38% compared with a 16% increase in full-time gross weekly earnings (Source: Housing Strategy, 2006).
4. York had 6,785 net housing completions for the period 1998 to 2006, the highest in the sub-region.
5. It was acknowledged that there is a gap between demand and supply of housing in York. As such it is difficult to separate affordable housing needs from general housing needs.
6. An ageing population means that accommodation for older people will be an important feature of the future housing market.
7. Household sizes in England have been declining for many years, leading to an increase in the total number of households. Government projections for York suggest that the number of households is predicted to increase by around 11,000 over the next 15 years. The current figure stands at 83,983.
8. 24.9% of owner occupied households (with mortgage) spend over 25% of their income on housing.
9. There were 949 housing completions in 2005/06; compared to 1,193 in 2004/05; and 669 in 2003/04 (Source: Progress in the Region 2007).

4.0 Community Views

4.1 Neighbourhood Action Plans

Each of the 18 Ward Committees has produced a Neighbourhood Action Plan. A Neighbourhood Action Plan looks at the needs of a neighbourhood, highlights specific issues and goes on to develop a planned approach to tackling these issues in partnership with the community and service providers. The plans include three or four ambitions and there is a strong degree of commonality across all wards. The five most popular ambitions ranked in order of priority are:

1. Safer communities (15 out of 18)
2. A cleaner, greener environment (13 out of 18)
3. Developing a sense of community (9 out of 18)
4. Road safety and sustainable transport (7 out of 18)
5. More opportunities for young people (7 out of 18)

4.2 Festival of Ideas 2 – All household questionnaire

1. Over 2000 respondents (postal and online)
2. 36% of people would like to see new development concentrated across York and outlying villages; where as 45% would like to see it concentrated in just the city centre and adjoining suburbs.
3. Opinion on housing growth is clearly divided with no overall opinion. 41% of respondents are in favour of building 880 or more new homes each year but almost half favour building 630 homes or less per year.
4. 55% of people agree with the council's policy that requires developers to build 50% of developments as affordable housing; this compares with 32% who disagree. However of those who disagree 48% favour building more than 50%affordable homes within each development.
5. The majority of people felt it was important for the council to support the growth of business and three quarters of respondents think it is important to support Science City York.
6. 62% of people favoured developing housing outside the city boundary to address the housing shortfall for employees working in the city.
7. 63% of people want more leisure facilities to be built; 35% of people want more shops to be built but 55% don't want shops to be built in the city centre.
8. 70% of people think the council should only develop in areas with low flood risk.
9. 81% of people felt that the policy of having 10% of energy coming from renewable sources is a good idea.
10. Respondents were asked to prioritise actions for tackling congestion; promoting the use of alternative forms of travel was the most popular response; locating new development near public transport was the second most popular response; and increasing the capacity of the road network was the least popular response.
11. 68% of people felt it was most important to improve the quality of open space; 20% felt it was important to improve the amount of open space; and 12% felt it was important to improve the accessibility of open space.
12. 86% of people felt it is important for the council to understand what is special about the character of local areas that are not necessarily protected by national policy.

13. Asked which issues should be the top priorities for York; 63% felt reducing the impact on the environment; 59% felt developing the economy, jobs and skills; and 55% felt improving travel within, to and from York, 54% building strong, safe and healthy communities, 39% ensuring the city's housing and social needs are met, 22% improving the city's physical, cultural and leisure facilities.

4.3 Festival of Ideas 2 – Primary school conference

1. Held 5 October, 2007 at the Theatre Royal. Approximately 250 primary school children attended the conference
2. Over a third felt that there wasn't enough to do in their local area and nearly half felt that there weren't enough places for them to play with their friends.
3. Three quarters of the children felt there was enough for them to do in the city centre.
4. One third thought that there was more they could do to help the environment and two thirds thought that York should look towards renewable energy sources, such as wind turbines and solar panels.
5. A quarter of children were taken to school in the car and half walked there. However, when asked how they would like to get to school, many said that they would prefer to cycle (39% as opposed to the 14% who actually cycle).
6. Most children said they would feel safe cycling or walking to school (72% and 86% respectively).
7. Many of the verbal comments regarding the best and worst things about living in and travelling around York referred to:
 - The good variety of activities / shops / restaurants in York
 - Interesting and beautiful historic buildings and attractions
 - Being a small enough city for people to walk around
 - Poor city centre toilet facilities
 - The fact that there should be less pigeons, geese, litter and traffic
 - How crowded and busy the city centre streets are
 - Too many cars and using alternative means of travel such as mini trains, trams, river taxis, trains from villages
 - More facilities for cyclists including cycle only "roads", more cycle tracks/lanes and lockable bike sheds.

4.4 Festival of Ideas 2 – Secondary school conference

1. Held 27 February, 2008 at the Guildhall. Approximately 90 secondary school children attended.
2. Amalgamation of scores for questions asked at all three workshops:

Questions asked:		A	B	C	D	E
1	Do you think there is enough for you to do in your local area? a. Yes b. No	31%	69%			
2	Are there enough places for you to meet your friends? a. Yes b. No	48%	52%			
3	Do you think there is enough for you to do in the city centre? a. Yes b. No	71%	29%			
4	Do you think you do enough to help the environment? a. Yes b. No	58%	42%			
5	Would you like to do more? c. Yes d. No	79%	21%			
6	How do you get to school? a. Car b. Bus c. Walk d. Cycle e. Other	7%	25%	41%	17%	10%
7	How would you like to get to school? a. Car b. Bus c. Walk d. Cycle e. Other	9%	7%	31%	35%	18%

4.5 Festival of Ideas 2 – City Summit

- Attendees at the first session were optimistic about development opportunities facing York, with 80% believing that these would have a positive impact on the city.
- The majority of delegates felt that developing a prosperous economy (39%) and enhancing York's environment (40%) should be given priority in order to protect York's special character.
- Nearly half of the delegates at the second event felt that enough houses should be built to meet identified need (980 per year).
- Opinion between the two groups on economic growth was split between keeping the rate of growth at the same rate as present (33%) and aiming for higher economic growth equivalent to that proposed by the Future York Group (46%).
- Half of all attendees felt that ensuring our workforce was well skilled was the most important thing to do to keep our economy prosperous.
- Delegates felt that promoting volunteering (41%) and increasing VCS budgets for community based initiatives (34%) were most likely to get more people involved with their local communities.

7. In developing the city's cultural offer, the second group were marginally more in favour of focusing on York as a "diverse, inclusive and cosmopolitan city" (36%) and creating "a city of high quality spaces" (24%).
8. Of the comments registered on the 'Wall of Ideas', many were concerned with transport, strong cohesive communities and addressing the impact of climate change. Comments referred to:
 - York being a 'world leader in eco development' and 'at the cutting edge of eco-friendly living'.
 - Freeing up the city from pollution and congestion and investment in sustainable travel alternatives in the city centre, including trams, traffic control, water buses and car share schemes.
 - Development of a low carbon economy based on local supply chains for goods and services.
 - Supportive communities where there is full participation in local life, and everyone, including young people, have a say on issues that affect them.
 - Development within the city being integrated and incorporating green, open spaces.
 - Maximising residents' incomes and ensuring that appropriate housing is affordable to buy or rent.

4.6 Festival of Ideas 2 – Focus Group

Feedback from the Voluntary and Community Sector focus group on the following discussion topics included:

1. Location of development
 - Creating successful places for people to live, rather than just building houses or providing jobs.
 - Better understand what the positives and negatives of particular areas are (along the lines of a sustainability matrix).
 - Consider the wider impact of York growing or becoming more 'successful' and how this can be managed.
2. York's environment
 - Improving the quality of existing open space, rather than increasing the overall amount of open space in York.
 - Facilitate a greater feeling of community 'ownership' over open spaces.
 - Discussions on the historic environment ranged from support for York becoming a World Heritage Site, to identifying the need to focus more on the outskirts of York rather than always on the city centre.
 - Better design of new buildings within the historic core to ensure they are historic buildings of the future.
 - Encourage the re-use of existing buildings.
3. York's housing and employment supply
 - Current house prices make it very hard for people to buy suitable homes in York.
 - Not providing enough affordable housing for the people who need it.
 - No suitable "downsizing homes" within the community for older people.

- People prefer the idea of living in mixed communities.
- Live-work units and working from home should be encouraged to minimise the amount of travel made between home and work.
- More on-campus student accommodation should be built.
- Type and quality of housing was of far greater importance than number of houses built.
- All types of employment were important to ensure that a mixed economy is maintained.
- New retail development should encourage locally owned businesses.

4. The role of the city centre

- Conserving York's heritage assets should be the starting point in thinking about the city centre's future role.
- Dealing with traffic congestion is paramount.
- To make the city more enjoyable for residents and tourists the attractions and key features of York need to be joined up in some way to tell the story of York instead of a jigsaw of disjointed places.
- Perception that York closes down after 5 p.m. and that little is provided in the way of cultural or music venues.

5.0 Stakeholder Views

The priorities of the 8 thematic partnerships, that underpin, Without Walls are listed below:

Safer York Partnership

A joint strategic assessment was carried out in November 2007 and involved multi-agency data analysis. The assessment identified a number of priorities that the partnership would wish to see included in the revised Community Safety Plan for 2008-11:

- Safer neighbourhoods (to include domestic violence and hate crime)
- Drugs and alcohol
- Vehicle crime
- Prolific offenders
- Cycle crime
- Youth/Early intervention

York@Large

York@Large has recently submitted its outline ideas for the cultural component of an updated vision for the city. Their aim has been to reflect York's distinctiveness and to set out, in the form of challenging outcomes, a platform for the development of cultural ideas and ambitions. Culture is taken to mean all those activities, events, and assets which make life worth living, the things that give us our identity and sense of place and enable us to celebrate our distinctiveness and diversity, understand and value our past, and create the future for ourselves. To build upon the unique character and strengths of cultural life York@Large propose the following themes and outcomes:

- A City of High Quality Spaces
- A City of International Significance
- A Diverse, Inclusive and Cosmopolitan City
- An Active and Participative City
- A Creative City

Yor OK

The Children and Young People's Plan 2007-10 identifies six priorities following extensive consultation with parents, children and partners:

- Success for All
- A Healthy Start in Life
- A Safe Place to Grow Up
- Children and Young People in their Communities
- A Good Deal for Disabled Children and Young People
- Knowledgeable Adults

Healthy City Board

Aim to improve health and reduce inequalities in the local population, targeted at specific groups, areas or health conditions and based on local intelligence. Key priorities identified as:

- Reducing inequalities in health and the determinants of health
- Reducing the incidence/impact of coronary heart disease, respiratory disease and cancer
- Reducing the number of people who smoke
- Improving the overall physical activity level within the city

- Reducing levels of obesity
- Reducing levels of binge drinking
- Improving community mental health

Inclusive York Forum

The cross-cutting theme of the 'Inclusive City' focuses on reducing the barriers, which prevent some groups of people or neighbourhoods within York from experiencing the general affluence, good health, and well-being that characterises the experience of the majority of residents. Key priorities identified as:

- Ensuring all residents and neighbourhoods can share in the city's economic, environmental and social well-being
- The need for new skills and learning opportunities
- The need to relieve the current pressure on affordable housing
- The need to address significant pockets of deprivation, poor health and high crime
- The need to positively and proactively respond to the changing black and minority ethnic (BME) population in the city
- The need to tackle prejudice, harassment and discrimination
- The need to tackle isolation of people in their homes
- The need to tackle poor accessibility of the physical environment

Economic Development Board

The mission of the Economic Development Partnership Board is to enhance the economic well-being of the City, being at the forefront of innovation and change with a prosperous and thriving economy supporting the progress and success of businesses and encouraging new enterprises that will sustain high employment rates whilst ensuring that all sections of the community are able to benefit from economic opportunities. Strategic aims are:

- To have a leading edge, modern, knowledge and science-based economy.
- To be ranked and recognised as an international quality leisure and business visitor destination.
- To have a broad based economic structure, characterised by good working practices, and with a highly skilled and motivated workforce.
- To provide a strong and distinctive cultural sector, enriching the lives of residents and visitors.
- To be a focus for high quality external investment and supportive of local business and small business development.
- To support the University maintaining its top position within the UK and in its role of acting as a key local and regional economic generator.
- To play a full regional and sub-regional economic role.
- To have a modern, sustainable and uncongested transport network.
- To enable local people, including those with disabilities, to benefit from the new job opportunities and increased income levels from increased economic prosperity.

Environment Partnership

The main purpose of creating an Environment Partnership will be to deliver the environmental outcomes, which are essential for York to become a 'leading environmentally-friendly city'. Environmental targets, included as part of the LAA delivery plan 2007-10, include:

- Increasing integrated local transport networks that minimise environmental impact and encouraging travel by more sustainable means (i.e. walking, cycling and public transport).

- Reducing waste production and increasing the rate of recycling in order to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.
- Ensuring that all new developments are well designed, sustainable and meet the needs of local people.
- Protecting and enhancing the bio-diversity of the natural environment.
- Conserving and enhancing the cultural and historic environment.
- Improving awareness and increasing involvement in taking responsibility for the impact our actions have on the environment.

Lifelong Learning Partnership

The long term aims of the City of York Lifelong Learning Partnership are to contribute to:

- Increasing and widening participation in learning – for individuals, families, communities and businesses
- Improving attainment rates of young people and adults
- Stimulating and responding to the demand for learning and highlighting and encouraging progression
- Improving the quality and choice of provision
- Developing workforce skills to support York's increasingly diverse economy
- Enhancing the accessibility and quality of information, advice and guidance
- Encouraging coherence of planning

6.0 Government Priorities

Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber has produced a Core Narrative and Negotiating Brief as part of the 'new' LAA process. The priorities for York identified by the respective government departments are listed below:

6.1 Communities/Local Government (Stronger Communities)

- **Satisfaction with area/Quality of life**
 - 3rd quartile (national) performance on public perception of improvement in services (85% in 2003/4).
 - Rising trend for recorded racial incidents per 100,000 of population (25.95 in 2005/6)
- **Neighbourhood renewal**
 - 3rd quartile (national) performance on % of people living in SOAs (8% in 2004).

6.2 Defra

- **Waste**
 - Existing LPSA target for waste and recycling (ends 07/08) good performance, but middle quartile nationally.
 - Existing LPSA target for waste and recycling (ends 07/08). 7th in region for landfill but landfill allowance reductions require stronger performance.
- **Climate change**
 - Poor performance on CO₂ emissions relative to other unitaries in the region.
- **Local environmental quality**
 - Poor performance on % streets with litter and detritus, bottom quartile nationally, worst in region. Existing LPSA.

6.3 Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform

- **Job Creation and Investment**
 - Good direction of travel through Science City York on company and job creation (240 science based enterprises employing 9,000) but need to keep this up to hit the target of 15,000 jobs and £1bn investment by 2021.
- **Workforce training**
 - Evidence of growing skills gap between employers needs and workforce
- **Graduate retention**
 - High proportion (5%) of York's 40,000 annual graduates leave the region. Need to minimise leakage and encourage graduate enterprise culture.
- **Economic Development Sites**
 - Successful development of York Central (35ha near railway station) vital to continued economic development of York.
- **Tourism**
 - Need to maintain and improve good performance on tourist numbers and spend.

6.4 Department for Transport

- **Road Safety**

- Nationally in top 20% worst performers on killed and serious injury casualties (19th worst nationally, 7th worst in Y&H).
- **Traffic Congestion**
 - Traffic levels on the rise (14% more by 2011, 27% by 2021), private car use predominant. Need to ensure the city is accessible to those who want to work there and facilitate out-commuting to Leeds.

6.5 Home Office

- **Crime**
 - PSA1 overall a community priority (focusing on theft from vehicle, cycle theft, criminal damage, common assault, wounding)
- **Reoffending**
 - Overall priority
- **Respect**
 - 'Big area of public concern'
- **Drugs Intervention Programme (DIP)**
 - Currently ahead of targets but need to maintain momentum as delivery of this feeds and drives other outcomes
- **Alcohol**
 - Better than regional average on hospital admissions due to alcohol (7th best) but link to violent crime and ASB warrants consideration as improvement target.

6.6 Department of Health

- **Teenage Pregnancy**
 - York has seen an increase in conception rates compared to the rest of the region (where the rate is declining).
- **Smoking**
- **Child Hospital admissions**

6.7 Communities and Local Government (Housing)

- **Homelessness**
 - Current performance rated red on reducing numbers in temporary accommodation although direction of travel is upwards. Use of temp accommodation for homeless households high (206 Q4 2006/7)
- **Housing Affordability**
 - Current performance rated red and direction of travel static, key housing priority for CoY
- **Fuel Poverty**
 - Low private sector SAP rating, second worst in the region.

6.8 Department for Children, Schools and Families

- **Ensure Children have a healthy start and take regular exercise**
- **Reducing NEETs**
 - 5.3% at Dec 2006 down from 6% in Sept 06. Second lowest level in region and below national average but pockets of poorer performance in difficult wards needs addressing.

- **Reduce Youth crime (first time offenders)**

6.9 Department for Culture, Media and Sport

- **Increase participation in sport**
 - Y&H 7th of 9 regions.
- **Increase participation in, attendance at arts activities**
 - Y&H 8th of regions
- **Increase usage of libraries and museums and galleries**
 - Y&H 9/9 regions libraries, 8/9 museums. York's performance in improving but this needs reinforcing.
- **Increase engagement with historic environment sites**
 - Y&H 6/9 regions.

Data Sources

- York's Local Area Agreement (April 2007 – March 2010)
- Health Profile for York (2007)
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2004 & 2007)
- Without Walls Anti Poverty Strategy (2007)
- Festival of Ideas 2 Consultation (2007)
- Safer York Partnership Joint Strategic Assessment (2007)
- York@Large Cultural Mapping Proposals (2007)
- The Children & Young People's Plan (2007 – 2010)
- The Future York Group Report (2007)
- Neighbourhood Action Plans (2007)
- Yorkshire Futures Progress in the Region (2007)
- Two-track Cities (Centre for Cities, 2007)
- City of York Housing Market Assessment
- State of the English Cities Report, Professor Michael Parkinson, European Institute for Urban Affairs, Liverpool John Moores University (on behalf of ODPM, 2006)
- Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options (2007)
- York and North Yorkshire Development Board Investment in Transport Paper (2007)
- The Yorkshire and Humber Plan (Yorkshire and Humber Assembly, 2005)
- The Regional Economic Strategy for Yorkshire & Humber (2006 – 2015)
- The York and North Yorkshire Investment Plan Review (2007)
- Research project assessing the needs of Black and Minority Ethnic voluntary and community organisations in North Yorkshire (Change Up, 2006)
- Neighbourhood Statistics (Office of National Statistics)
- Tang Hall Health Needs Assessment (North Yorkshire & York PCT, 2007)
- Fuel Poverty – the cold hard facts (Yorkshire Futures, 2006)
- Advancing Together – the vision and strategic framework for Yorkshire and the Humber (Yorkshire & Humber Assembly, 2007)
- Yorkshire and the Humber Regional Housing Strategy (2005 –2021)
- York Professional Initiative – response to the Future York Report (2007)
- The Changing Population of York Seminar (2007)
- York Tourism Strategy (York Tourism Partnership, 2007)
- Partnership and Economic Development Geographical Areas (Learning and Skills Council, 2007)
- Vocations Paper – Skills Factsheet (Future Prospects, 2005)
- City of York Employment Land Review (Stage 1) (SQW, July 2007)
- National Employers Skills Survey (2005)
- Department for Work And Pensions National Insurance Registration Data (2006)
- Progress in The Region (2007)
- ONS, NOMIS – Annual Business Inquiry
- The National Lifestyle Survey