

# EALING 2026

## Youth Consultations Report

July 2011

EALING COUNCIL

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# General Context – Ealing Council’s Youth Consultation Events & the LDF consultation process

## 1. The LDF consultation process

### 2009 Consultation

The LDF is the Council's portfolio of legal documents where the vision and the strategies that will guide and shape all urban development in Ealing within the next 15 years. In compliance with PPS12 and the Council's 2006 Statement of Community Involvement, Development Plan Documents and SPDs forming the LDF and the supporting evidence base underwent public consultation in September and October 2009. The Development Documents consulted on in the last round of consultation were the Local Development Strategy Initial Proposals and The Development Management Document Issues and Options.

As part of this round of consultation, a Youth Conference was held at the Christ Church Parish Hall on October 7, 2009. The results and the notes from the Youth conference were published on the Planning Policy's website at

[http://www2.ealing.gov.uk/services/environment/planning/planning\\_policy/local\\_development\\_framework/consultation/previous\\_consultations.html](http://www2.ealing.gov.uk/services/environment/planning/planning_policy/local_development_framework/consultation/previous_consultations.html).

Those helped inform the latest versions of these documents.

### 2010 Consultation

The Council held another series of consultation events throughout Autumn 2010. From September 17 to November 31, eight public consultation meetings were held across the borough with the local community and representative groups to discuss the content of the LDF Development Plans. Separate non-public events were also held with specialist stakeholders.

As part of this new round of consultation, The Council's planning policy department held a Youth Conference in St Anselm's Church Hall in Southall on November 24<sup>th</sup>, and another in Christ Church Parish Hall in Ealing on November 30<sup>th</sup>, to support this undergoing commitment to consult with all sectors of the community. The events were attended by 40 students aged 15 to 19 from 10 of the borough's 14 schools.

The Development Plan documents and the evidence base which supports the emerging LDF were made accessible throughout the consultation period on the planning policy page of Ealing Council, at the following link: [http://www.ealing.gov.uk/services/environment/planning/planning\\_policy/local\\_development\\_framework/consultation/index.html](http://www.ealing.gov.uk/services/environment/planning/planning_policy/local_development_framework/consultation/index.html).

These comprised:

- The Development Strategy Final Proposals
- The Development Management Document Initial Proposals
- The Development Site Document Initial Proposals

Consultation with young people was carried out however in a simple and accessible format as explained in the Methodology Section of this Document, and the students were not expected to have read the development plan documents or to comment on the policies in detail (p. 6). Young people were consulted on their views on “hot” issues surrounding development in Ealing through an electronic quiz which also contained questions regarding their use of infrastructure in the borough. As a consequence, although the results from these youth conference will be used to inform the Council’s Development Plan Documents, they also stand alone as a general reflection of young people’s views regarding the sort of development they want in Ealing and how they use their borough’s spaces and facilities.

## **2. Consulting Young People: The rationale**

Consultation meetings for the LDF attract a majority of adults motivated to scrutinize the Development Plan Documents as well as representants from the borough’s activist civil society. Notwithstanding the valuable contribution from those groups, the Council sought an input from Ealing’s younger citizens in order to improve the overall representativity of the consultation process.

Regulation 25 of the Town and Country (Local Development)(England)(Amendment) Regulations 2008 sets out a requirement for public participation in the preparation of development plan documents. Ealing’s Statement of Community Involvement includes a commitment from the Council to consult with wide sectors of the community on Development Plan Documents along their various stages of production, in compliance with PPS12 “Local Spatial Planning”. Paragraph 3.7 states that “The Council would like to involve as many local people and organisations as possible in drawing up the planning framework for Ealing. In particular, we are keen to engage ... those ‘hard-to-reach’ groups such as young people, ethnic minority groups, travellers and refugees, disabled people, those with special needs or others who might otherwise be excluded from the process”. In order to consult with young people, the SIC suggests holding targeted workshops and youth forum events.

### 3. Methodology

Table 1. School Split

Southall Conference	Ealing Conference
Acton High	Northolt High
Ellen Wilkinson	West London Academy
St Benedict's	Dormers Wells
Drayton Manor	Featherstone
Elthorne, and	Villiers High
Brentside	Greenford High,
Twyford	Cardinal Wiseman

It can be difficult to get young people to participate to local government events. .As a result, Ealing's Planning Policy Department got advice from the Council's Youth and Connexions team, which constantly liaises with young people to fulfill their potential through a range of programmes, regarding the best way to reach out to young people in the borough. Secondary school teachers from the borough's state schools, with whom the Council has very good relationships through its education department, were therefore contacted. It was decided that school representatives should be roughly aged 15 to 19, and thus enrolled in Year 11, 12 and 13 and seeking to achieve their GCSEs or pass their A levels. St Benedict's Private Catholic School, which is located in Ealing, was also invited to send students. Schools were split according to their location in the borough along an East/West divide, as shown on table 1.

A poster and a leaflet were distributed for schools to advertise the event to students. Planning Policy staff also discussed with the teachers the benefits that students could draw from attending the youth conference by phone. Although most schools committed to sending students along, an overall percentage of 22.5 % of the students registered by the schools did not turn up.

Citizenship is part of the compulsory national curriculum in England for year 11 students. Students can also choose to carry on studying the subject as part of their AS and A2 levels. Having participated in an exercise to help shape the future plans for the development of the borough allows students to advertise their concrete involvement at the local democracy level in order to support their UCAs applications and enter the colleges and universities of their choice.



As of the 31<sup>st</sup> of August 2010, there were 6401 pupils aged 15 to 19 year olds enrolled in Ealing's Schools. It needs to be noted however that it is not yet compulsory for young people aged 16 to 18 to be in education. This means that findings from the consultation do not reflect the views of young people unemployed or in employment and older than 16, or of those who have dropped out of the system. An effort was made to communicate the date, time and purpose of the Youth Consultation with this "hard to reach group" by posting the details on the [www.livealing.co.uk](http://www.livealing.co.uk) website which was set up by Young People and for young people in partnership with Ealing Homes, the ALMO which manages the Council's Council housing stock. The organization's youth workers engage with young people through Positive Futures, a social inclusion project aimed at 10 – 19 year olds.

Table 2 shows the number of young people were sent by which schools for each of the youth conference:

**Table 2. Breakdown of Pupil's Attendance per school**

Southall Youth Conference		Ealing's Youth Conference	
Northolt High	4	Elthorne Park	2
West London Academy	0	St Benedicts	4
Dormers Wells	0	Brentside High	6
Featherstone High School	4	Acton High	4
Villiers High	4	Ellen Wilkinson	0
Greenford High	4	Twyford	4
		Dormers Well	3
		Drayton Manor	0
<b>Other attendees</b>		<b>Other attendees</b>	
Ealing Youth Action	2	Rebecca Ladipo, Youth Mayor	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>24</b>

In addition, Youth Connexions was represented by young people Akash Jamboj and Jane King. Youth Mayor Rebecca Ladipo, who was elected by Ealing's Youth Parliament, which represents the young people of Ealing at a local, regional and national level, also participated to the event in Ealing.

Ealing's Youth Conference was better attended than the one in Southall. 16 Students from four schools attended the Southall Consultation while 24 students from 6 schools attended the event in Ealing. The 4 Acton High students had been due to attend the Conference in Southall as the school is located in the Eastern part of the borough, but came to Ealing instead due to unforeseen circumstances. This means that 20 students from each "side" of the borough attended both consultation events.

30 students attended the 2009 consultation.

## **4. Agenda for the event**

Planning Policy officers for Ealing Council gave a short visually illustrated presentation of key facts and figures about the borough. Students then gave their views regarding different scenarios for the spatial evolution of the borough in a variety of respects by answering a questionnaire using cutting edge interactive handset technology supplied by local firm Group Dynamics. In some instances students were able to text in their answers using the handset rather than opting for a set answer. Each question was followed by a short debate through which delegates discussed where key urban developments and services such as housing, shops, open spaces, transport infrastructure and schools should be located and how change should be managed. Four Big Issues were addressed in the presentation through a short number of related questions. Those were:

**Big Issue 1: Homes and Jobs**

**Big Issue 2: Jobs and Services**

**Big Issue3: Transport**

**Big Issue 4: Environment**

Students were dispatched around four tables on which large A1 format key diagrammes showing the borough's neighborhoods, greens spaces and development corridors were laid out to help students address the issues in spatial terms. Council staff helped facilitate the discussion, and comments and emerging findings were taken note of by a dedicated scribe for each table.

Councillor Mark Reen was present throughout Ealing's Youth Conference. He made an introductory speech highlighting the importance for the new generation to participate to the consultation and promote their own ideas to influence the future planning of the borough and the provision of services dedicated to young people. Councillor Reen then sat around each of the tables during the topical workshop sessions to share ideas with young people.

Following the consultation, students were asked to take part in an interactive Quiz styled after the “Who wants to be a Millionaire” television game interrogating them on the key features of the borough. The Student who got the greatest number of correct answers won a Canon digital camera and the winners of two Ipod shuffle were designated through a raffle. Students were also provided with a certificate signed by Brendon Walsh, Director of Ealing’s Property and Regeneration Department, commending the contribution that students of Ealing’s schools had done to the future of the borough.

Rebecca Ladipo, Ealing’s dedicated Youth Mayor presented the prizes, and made a speech to close the event, thanking the young people for their contribution and making herself available to represent young people should they come to her with any issues or problems.

Food and refreshments were made available throughout both events.

## **5. Next steps:**

### **Reporting on the findings from the Youth Consultation:**

The SCI recognizes that an essential element of public consultation is reporting back on the results arising from responses. Through this report, in compliance with the SCI, the Council will summarize the representations made by the school’s pupils and the Council’s responses to these. The report will be made available to the planning inspector for consideration. It will also be made available on the Council’s website ([www.ealing.gov.uk/planpo](http://www.ealing.gov.uk/planpo)).

### **Findings from the two 2010 Youth Conferences will help inform policies in the emerging LDF. This paper will report on**

- Percentage rates to each question from the questionnaire/ texted answers
- Relevant correlations between different answers where this can shed light on numerical results
- Written feedback from the notes, to the extent that those can shed light on the numerical results arising from the questionnaire

They will be compared against findings from the Youth Conference which took place in September 2009. It is to be noted however that the set of questions for the 2010 youth consultation differs slightly from those from the 2009 consultation and that results may not be directly comparable as a result. Notes were taken of what was said during the debates where they followed questions but those did not take place in some instances because of time constraints.

Where relevant however, combining results rather than comparing will allow us to have a better overview of young people’s views regarding “hot” issues surrounding development in Ealing and of their use of the borough’s shops, areas, and transport and environmental infrastructure; by looking at a more representative sample. As a consequence, although the results from these youth conference will be used to inform the Council’s Development Plan Documents, they also stand alone as a general reflection of young people’s views regarding the sort of development they want for their borough and how they use their borough.

Once percentage results and accompanying notes have been analyzed, findings are questioned to show whether they show support to our policies or not.

### **Future LDF Progress**

An independent inspector appointed by the Secretary of State will examine Ealing's emerging LDF in late summer 2011, potentially leading to the adoption of the Development Strategy around January 2010. The Development Management Document Initial proposals will progress to the final proposals stage and the Development Sites Initial Proposals document to the Final Proposals stage. Both the Development Management Document and the Sites DPD will be subject to further rounds of consultations in 2011.

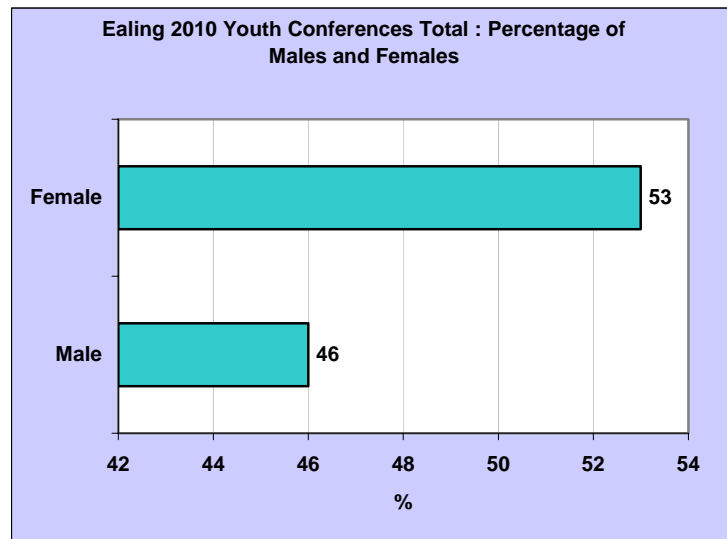
# Analysis

## 1. Practice- Contextual Questions

Some of the practice questions which young people were asked to answer at the beginning of the consultation allow us to get a general portrait from those attending.

### 1.1 Gender

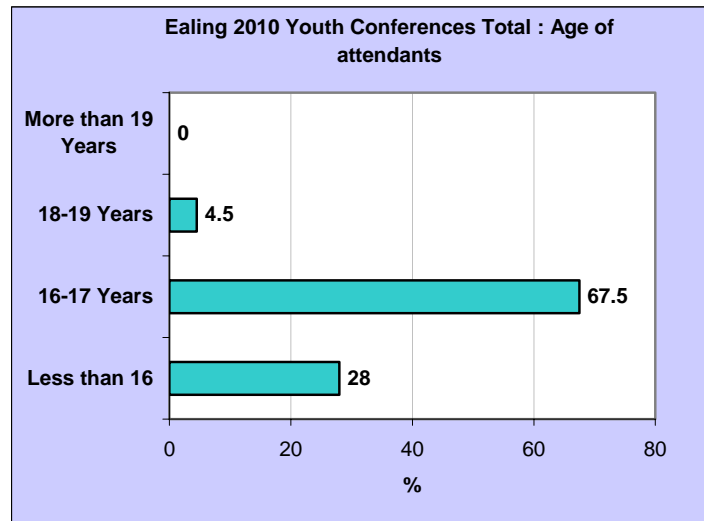
Graph 1



In total, 46.5% of the young people who attended the **2010** consultation were male and 53.5% of them were female. In **2009**, 52% of young people in attendance were males, and 48% were females.

## 1.2 Age

### Graph 2

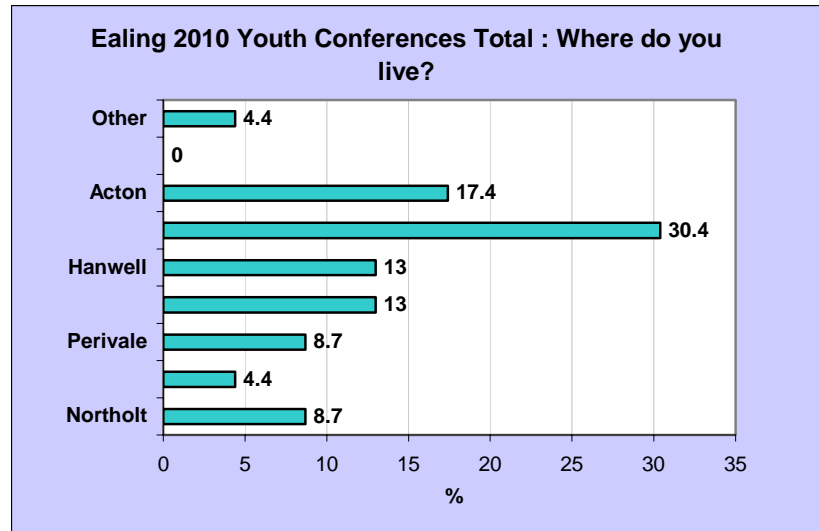


A large majority (67.5%) of students attending the **2010** consultation were 16 to 17 years old, 29.5% were under 16, and 4.5% were 18 to 19.

In **2009**, 44% of the young people were aged 16 to 17, 32% under 16, 16% were 17 to 18 and 8% over 18.

### 1.3 Provenance

**Graph 3**



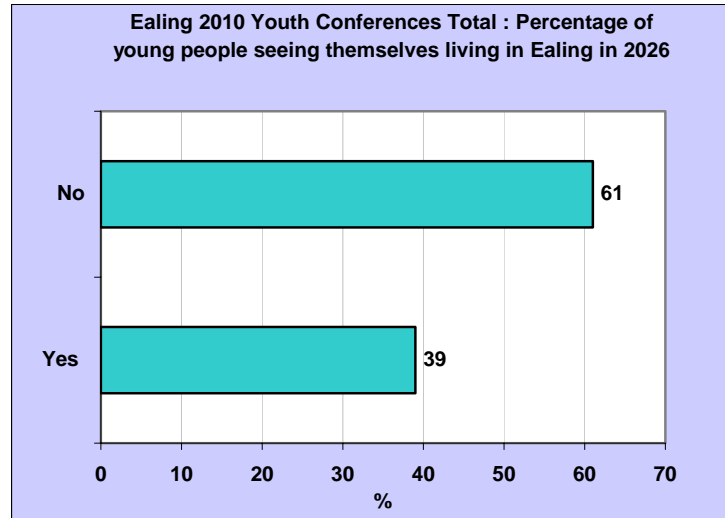
As shown in Graph 3 above, most of the young people who attended the 2010 Youth Consultation were from Ealing (30.4%) and Acton 17.4%

Most young people who attended the **2009** youth conference were from Ealing with 33% of students from that neighbourhood, and Northolt, represented by 24% of pupils. Other areas of provenance included Greenford (19%), Southall (14%), Hanwell (5%) and Perivale (5%).

On none of three occurrences of the Youth Conference did students live in Park Royal, which is the area of the borough with the least residential areas and amenities.

## 1.4 Ealing's appeal: up to 2026?

**Graph 4.**



### Percentage results

On average, for both the 2009 and the 2010 conferences, 39% of young people could see themselves living in Ealing in 2026 whilst the remaining 61% couldn't.

### Notes analysis

Our notes show that although young people professed a certain attachment to Ealing, taking pride in the place where they had grown up and showed an appreciation of the borough's cultural diversity, they also legitimately expressed a desire to move around professionally and see other places. Central London in particular was considered to offer more opportunities in terms of professional development and it was mentioned that Ealing was too crowded and in need of additional development to accommodate growth.

**This sentimental but non-committal attachment to Ealing reflects the strengths and weaknesses of the borough. An analysis of the following 5 big issues will help us understand these strengths and weaknesses.**



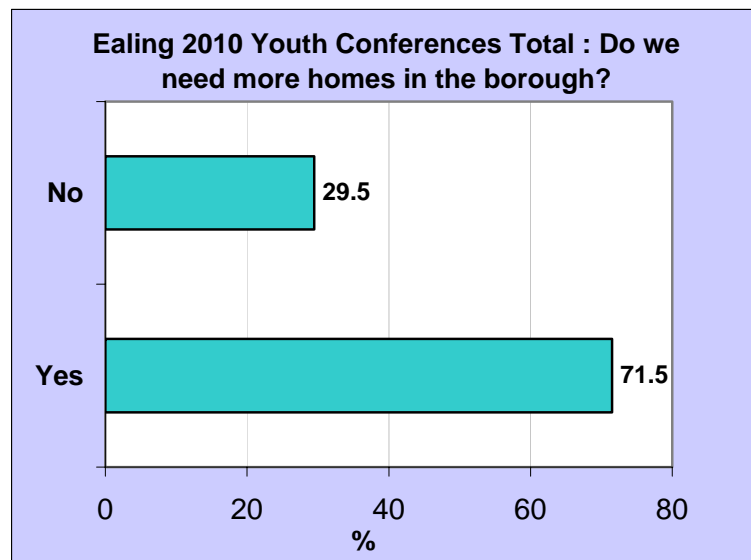
## 2. Homes and Jobs

In this section we group questions relevant to a same topic to facilitate analysis.

### 2.2 Homes

**Should there be more homes in Ealing?**

Graph 5.



On average, 71.5 % of the young people attending the 2010 Youth Conference thought that more homes were needed in Ealing whereas the remaining 29.5% didn't.

Pupils who attended the 2009 conference were however more conservative with only 44% of them supporting the development of new homes in the borough. The combination of the two samples is more representative of young people's views in general: in total, for both youth events, 58% of young people are in favor of new homes.

### **Notes analysis**

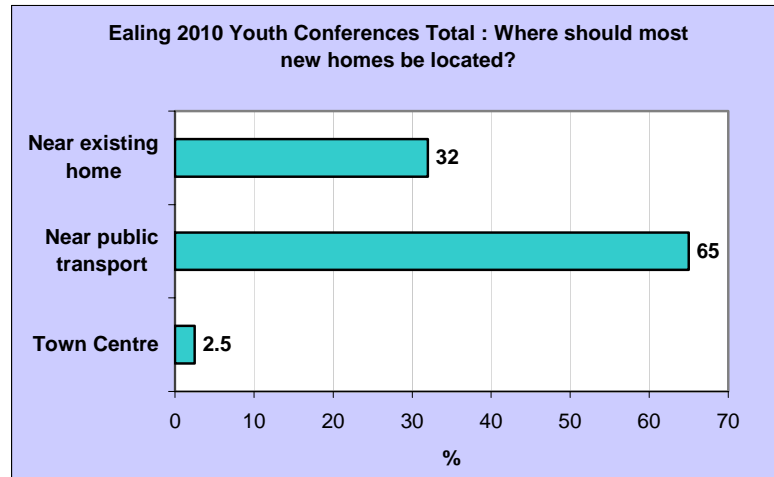
In 2010, most young consultees adopted a more pragmatic approach to new housing in the borough. It was acknowledged that additional development was necessary to ease overcrowding and accommodate the projected growth in population in relation to migration levels and changing demographics. Ealing was seen as an attractive place to live because of its good transport connexions, links to central London and infrastructure. An increase in the population, drawn by an upgraded housing offer, was thought to positively contribute to the local economy.

Arguments were also made against the provision of new housing: It was felt by some that the borough had little capacity to accommodate new development in general and suffered from overcrowding, a situation which would put a strain on existing resources and amenities, causing traffic overflow and competition for jobs if new housing was built. It was considered that there were already too many flats in the borough and that additional ones could potentially ruin the character of certain areas when put in the wrong place. A concern was that new housing would be built on green spaces, which were felt to be too few and must be preserved.

The importance of matching additional housing offer to the borough's demographics and socio economic makeup was emphasized, to accommodate family growth and the needs of first time buyers, thus encouraging residents to stay in the borough. Affordable housing was thus put forward as an important housing element. In addition, it was felt that housing development should go on a par with urban regeneration in those areas where houses were left vacant, and that it should be supported by the provision of services. It was also said that Ealing's own housing stock should be better managed and improved, and ageing housing replaced.

## Where should most new homes be located ?

**Graph 6**



### Percentage analysis

The majority of young people (65.5%) attending the **2010** youth conference thought that new housing should be located near public transport, 32% near existing homes and 2.5% in town centres.

In **2009**, 36% of young people considered that new homes should be located near public transport, 28% in areas of existing housing, 8% close to town centres and 28% somewhere else.

### Notes analysis

In **2010**, Young people felt that new homes should in priority be located close to public transport nodes because those allow commuting to other parts of London and of the borough where jobs, schools and health facilities are located, including town centres. It was felt that housing should not be located too close to busy transport hubs to limit the impact of noise.

In **2010**, The A40 corridor was considered suitable to accommodate development although deficiencies in terms of the retail provision along the corridor were highlighted in addition to issues with high levels of air and noise pollution in some parts (**2009**).

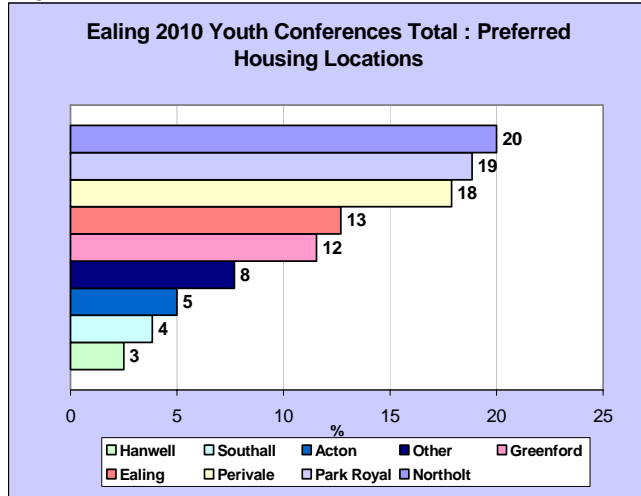
Town centres were felt to be too crowded and it was argued that the focus - should be to improve links to those rather than building new housing there. It was however recognized that they could accommodate a limited specialist housing offer and should be allowed to expand, because additional population could benefit to the local economy (2010).

Young people suggested other locations as suitable for housing: those included areas close to green space, rural parts of the borough (2010), brownfield sites and derelict spaces (2009). Industrial areas were not considered as suitable (2009).

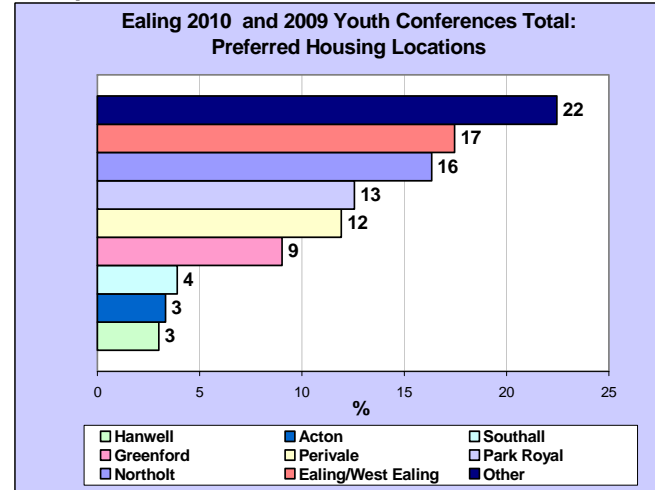
Overcrowding was one of the arguments used against the location of new housing near existing housing as it was felt that the impact on residents should be taken into consideration. It was concluded that in general, a balance should be struck between meeting people's need and caring for the environment (2010).

In which neighborhoods?

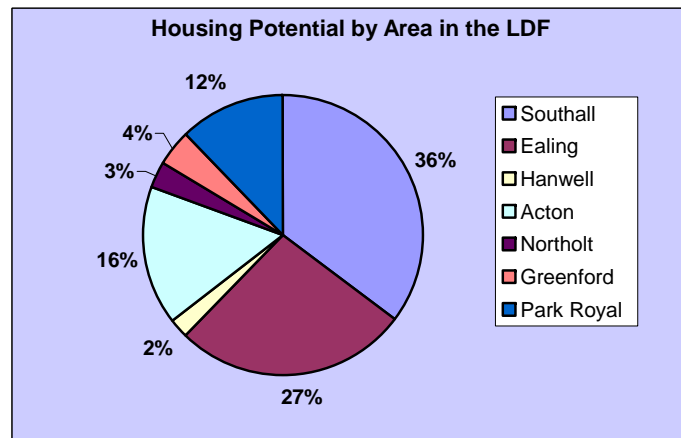
**Graph 7**



**Graph 8**



**Graph 9**



## Percentage Analysis

In **2010**, 20% of young people in attendance thought Northolt was the best location to accommodate new housing, 19% Park Royal, 18% Perivale, 13% Ealing, 12% Greenford, 5% Acton, 4% Southall, 3% Hanwell , and 8% another location.

In **2009**, 23% of students thought new homes should be located in Ealing, 9% in Northolt, 4% in West Ealing, 4% in Hanwell, 0% in Acton, 4% in Greenford, 4% in Southall, 0% in Perivale, 0% in Park Royal, but the majority (52%) thought housing should be located somewhere else. The breakdown for 2009 reflects this group's strong view that the borough did not need new housing.

Combined results both conferences, Ealing and Northolt were the preferred options for the location of new housing. Averages based on the combined sets of results are shown in Graph 8 above

## Notes Analysis: 2010

### Northolt/Greenford/Perivale

**Greenford, Northolt and Perivale** were seen to have the space to accommodate additional housing as well as the necessary facilities and transport links (those three areas are accessible through tube stations). However it was felt that some areas in these neighbourhoods would need to be regenerated in order to accommodate new homes. Some of the young people felt that **Greenford and Perivale** should remain primarily residential and that the tranquillity of residents would be threatened by commercial developments.

### Ealing/ Acton/ Hanwell

Although **Ealing and Acton** appeared crowded and expensive, **Ealing** was seen as an attractive area, reasonably safe and quiet and with good connexions to central London, shopping facilities and open spaces. **West Ealing** was however considered as being in need of regeneration. **Acton** was considered to offer good education facilities and employment opportunities which could support additional housing. **Hanwell** was also praised for its good transport connexions, open spaces, environmental quality and community feel which it was felt could be built upon.

### Park Royal

The location of housing in **Park Royal**, the biggest industrial estate in Europe, was seen as potentially raising environmental issues but it was felt that houses could be provided there to support worker's choice to live close to their places of work.

### Southall

Southall **was not considered to be a very suitable location for more housing as it was said to be too congested and crowded.**

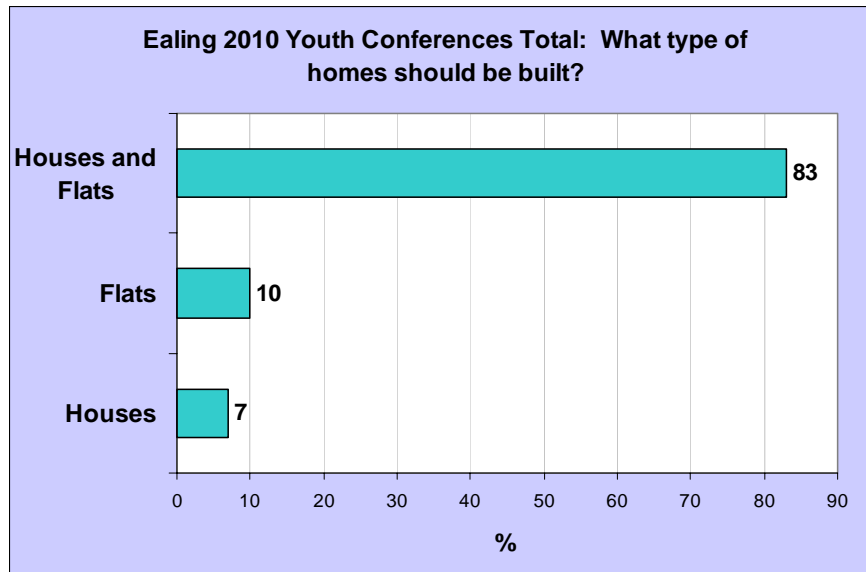
### Other considerations

Students also explored other options for the location of new housing: it was proposed that new homes should be spread across the borough and situated close to employment nodes. The north of the borough was seen as more suitable to new homes because less crowded than the south. Where new homes were going to be built, the emphasis was put on developing new town centres, developing transport links with existing town centres and with London, and providing facilities such as schools and health centres to support the needs of the population.

Other proposed locations were derelict spaces and the edge of green spaces, for example around Northala Hills in Northolt (some students thought that there was too much green space in Northolt and that housing should be built on it). Emphasis was also put on putting new housing in the two development corridors, Hounslow, derelict spaces and the outskirts of London.

### What types of homes should be built ?

Graph 10



## Percentage Results

In **2010**, 7% of students in total thought that the priority should be for houses to be built in the borough whilst 10% preferred flats and 83% considered that providing both types of developments was equally important.

In **2009**, young people were asked what sort of home they saw themselves living in. The vast majority of them described a house type of dwelling rather than flats.

Generally this indicates that although young people themselves would rather live in houses, there is a strong argument in favour of flat developments in the borough.

## Notes Analysis

In **2010**, it was felt that flats are more affordable and therefore provide a wider range of options for different types of households on a variety of incomes, and particularly to those entering the property market. Flats were seen to offer a land efficient solution to accommodate population growth in the borough through an increase in density. They were deemed to be particularly suited to town centres. Houses were considered more suitable for established families (the link was made to the borough's high birth rates) and for the elderly in terms of accessibility.

On the whole however, it was felt that the onus should be put on keeping a balance between different types of housing developments in order to cater for a variety of needs and match the offer with the borough's demographics. Young people also said that the offer for affordable housing should be maintained.

Isolated flat developments and housing estates however were felt to pose a threat to the council's community spirit and identity.

The key point from the **2009** youth conference was similarly made about housing estates. It was felt that there was an overconcentration of housing estates in certain parts of the borough where people felt unsafe, and that some of them should be redeveloped to break down the pattern and be replaced by more attractive housing. Generally, it was felt that new housing should be dispersed across wards and streets and not concentrated in estates and blocks. Although design was considered to be key to the attractiveness of estates and housing in general, so was high quality maintenance to prevent degradation.

Another point was that cheap homes were needed to accommodate the need of students and help them move away from their parent's homes.



### Homes: Conclusion

In 2010, despite concerns regarding overcrowding and the negative impact of additional houses and flats buildings on traffic, the character of areas and on amenities, **young people generally supported new housing in Ealing to accommodate population growth and as a mean to drive economic growth**. It was felt that the provision of housing should reflect the make up of the population and should be supported by the provision of the right services and amenities.

Combined results from the 2009 and 2010 consultations show **that Ealing, Acton, Northolt and Perivale were considered to be the most suitable areas to accommodate new housing**. Although some of the areas in these neighborhoods were considered to need regeneration to accommodate new homes, Ealing's strengths were considered to be its accessibility and quality retail offer, Northolt and Greenford's the amount of available space and Park Royal the proximity of employment opportunities (2010).

**Young people felt that new homes should locate in priority close to public transport nodes, whilst town centres could accommodate a limited specialist offer that could benefit the local economy**. Other suitable locations included the A40 corridor in spite of issues around retail provision and noise and air pollution, the borough's rural hinterlands, brownfield sites and derelict areas. It was felt that housing should avoid locating near busy and noisy transport hubs or near existing housing for fear of overcrowding.

**Young people felt it was important to maintain the proper balance between the provision of houses and flats in Ealing for the offer to cater for all needs and match the borough's demographic make-up**. Flats were seen as more flexible and land efficient developments that could better accommodate the needs of younger people and families whilst houses were considered more appropriate to established families and the elderly. Whilst it was deemed important for a social housing offer to be maintained and for students housing to be provided (2009), young people spoke out against isolated flat developments and housing estates and for integrated, well maintained and designed housing developments in general.

### Policy Implications:

Student's support for new housing supports the Core Strategy **which announces the provision of 14 000 new housing units by 2026 (Policy 1.1)**.

Young people's concerns that the breakdown in the type of units provided should reflect Ealing's demographic breakdown and the needs of the population is endorsed by the recommendations made by the Strategic Housing Market Assessment **in terms of housing size and type for both market and affordable housing**. The provision of affordable housing, wished by young people, is also supported by Policy 1.2.a of Ealing's Development Strategy **which states that 50% of housing developed in Ealing will be affordable in all developments of 10 units or more**.

**The aim is to achieve mixed communities with a range of housing types across the borough to meet need. Affordable Housing is secured through policies 3.13 and 3.14 of the Development Management Document.** Chapter Six of the Core Strategy includes a commitment for the Council to support the levels of infrastructure necessary to deliver housing provision, **thus addressing young people's concerns. This is the role of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan to identify this infrastructure.** The need expressed by delegates for the regeneration of certain housing areas is addressed by the Core Strategy, **which includes a commitment to regenerate estates in the borough (p.15), including includes Copley Close, Havelock, Green Man Lane and South Acton estates.**

**Policy 1.1 of the Core Strategy states that housing developments will be concentrated primarily in the town centres of Ealing's two development corridors and around key Crossrail stations. The London Plan directs housing in appropriate locations in Town Centres.** If students supported the location of new housing around transport nodes, they did not think however that town centres were adequate locations in general.

The neighbourhoods envisaged by young people for the location of new housing are also at odds with those set out by the LDF. **Young people did not support Southall, number 1 location for housing development in the LDF, as a place for housing because they felt it was too congested and crowded. Acton, number 3 destination for housing in the borough, did not rate high either.** Young people however agreed that Ealing (number 1 housing destination in the Core Strategy) and to a lesser extent Park Royal should be key housing destinations **but strongly supported areas like Northolt and Perivale, where a minor amount development is planned in terms of housing over the lifetime of the plan. Ealing's Housing sites were chosen through a thorough assessment of the potential for housing of sites in the borough using the methodology set by the GLA for the SHLAA (Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment).**

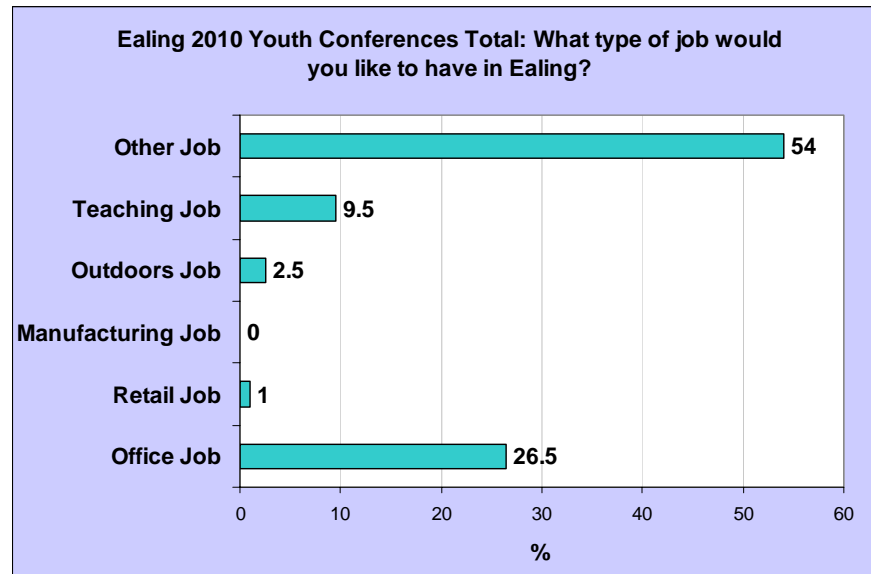
Young people's concerns over housing being allowed to locate in noisy areas is addressed by policies in the Development Document (**7B-Design Amenity, 3.5 -Quality and Design of Housing Developments**). **In addition to these policies, amenities are addressed through policies 3.7 (Large Residential Developments), 7.4 (Local Character) and 7.2 (An Inclusive Environment where a commitment to lifetime homes is included.**

The Council's **Housing Strategy 2009-2014** examines the overall housing situation in Ealing and identifies proposals for addressing the main issues. **It includes council housing, housing associations, owner-occupiers and the private rented sector. Our Empty Property Strategy sets out how we can bring empty properties back into use to improve the environment and increase the supply of decent and affordable housing for households in housing need**

## 2.2 Jobs

What type of job would you like to have in Ealing?

**Graph 11**



### Percentage Results

Young people in attendance at the **2010** conference were asked “which type of job they would like to have in Ealing”. <sup>1</sup> Issues surrounding this question are highlighted in note 1.

<sup>1</sup> It is difficult to analyze the answers to this question because it did not seem to have met its purpose by failing to choose a representative set of possible career options. This question aims to match desirable types of development on the borough with young people's preferences in terms of job. However the question is not worded clearly because it is a cross between “what job would you like to do later” and “what jobs should there be in Ealing?” It also seems to take for granted the fact that young people would like to work in Ealing in later

In 2010, 26.5% of students thought wished for office jobs to locate in Ealing, 9.5% teaching jobs, 2.5% outdoor jobs, 1% retail jobs, 0% manufacturing jobs, and 54% other jobs.

Most young people could not see themselves building their career in Ealing because they might move out of the borough later in the course of their lives. Students commented that jobs were available outside of Ealing and that good transport links allow residents to commute. Young people noted that in spite of Park Royal being located in Ealing, careers in manufacturing do not appeal to their generation. Furthermore, it was mentioned that there were not many “outdoor jobs” to do in Ealing. Young people commented that many existing jobs were not encompassed within the list of possible options such as doctor or engineer for example.

On a more constructive note, school delegates noted that Ealing should build up on its strengths in terms of job provision by increasing its retail and office offer to provide alternatives to central London. In order to make Ealing economically more successful, it was considered necessary to attract bigger companies and improve the image of Ealing. The surroundings of the A40 were considered to provide good potential locations for jobs.

In 2009, young people were asked what type of job they would like. 12% said that they would like to work in an office, 0% in retail, 0% in manufacturing and 88% in something else.

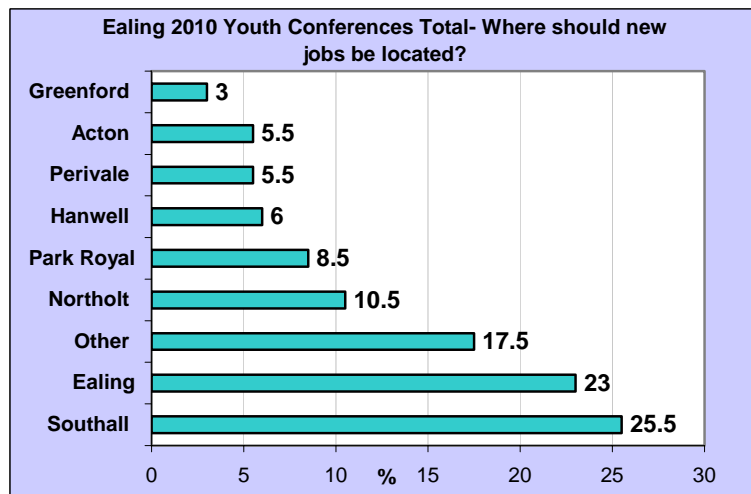
Young people remarked that the borough was an attractive location for jobs because it was well connected to Heathrow airport. Service sector/ office based jobs, were preferred over manufacturing jobs to compete with central London. Health, education and care jobs were also favored.

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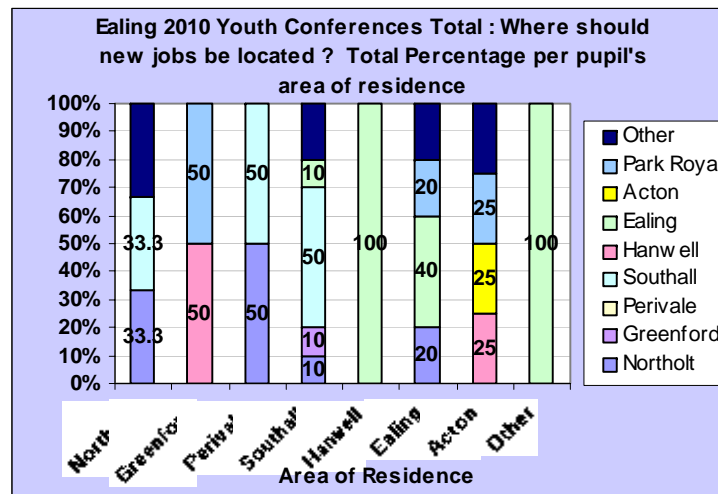
stages of their lives or that more jobs are needed in Ealing. Young people should have been given the option to state that they were against having more development creating jobs in the borough and/or that they do not see themselves as working in Ealing in the future. Thus two additional questions might have been added to make sense of the answers to this question, the first one being “Should there be more jobs in Ealing” and the second one “do you see working in Ealing in the future?” In future consultation events, the scope of the questions relating to the provision of jobs in the borough should be clarified.

## Where should most jobs be located?

**Graph 12**



**Graph 13**



## Percentage Results

Young people attending Ealing and Southall's 2010 conferences were asked where they thought most jobs should be located in the Borough. Graph 12 shows the combined sets of percentage results for both 2010 conferences for each town centre and Graph 13 a breakdown of choices per area of residence. .

50% of students living in Southall, and 33% of those based in Northolt thought that those jobs should be located in Southall. This reflects the fact that young people based in nearby neighbourhoods think that there is a shortage in terms of the jobs that they might want in this town centre. All of the students residing in Hanwell and 40% of those living in Ealing thought that new jobs should locate in Ealing. Northolt was chosen by residents of the area and of Perivale. Park Royal was considered as a suitable location for new jobs by 20% of Ealing's residents and 25% of Acton's residents.

Again, this is a significant reflection of how young people "use" the borough. Pupils attending the Ealing Conference tended to favor western neighborhoods for the location of new jobs with Park Royal and Acton respectively scoring 17 and 11%.

In **2009**, young people were also asked where they thought new job opportunities would be located<sup>2</sup>. They were given a different range of options to choose from and results are therefore not directly comparable to this year's.

20% of Young people thought that new jobs should be located close to town centres, 8% close to public transport, 0% close to existing jobs, 8% close to people's homes and 64% thought that this depended on the type of jobs. 2009 Results show that accessibility is key when it comes to the location of developments that will create new jobs.

## Notes Analysis

Many arguments were made in favour of more jobs to be located in **Ealing**, which was seen as a highly accessible central hub that could draw people from inside and outside the borough. It was suggested that Ealing play to its existing strengths, improving the scope and variety of its retail offer and the image of the shopping centre. Building more offices wasn't seen as a priority because of the high vacancy rate. **Hanwell** was also deemed a good location for additional jobs because of its central and accessible character. **Acton** was thought to be able to accommodate more jobs because of the existing vibrant mix of housing, education facilities and jobs.

The arguments made in favour of **Southall** related to the contribution that more jobs would make to the regeneration of Southall rather than to the convenience of its location or the quality of its amenities. Varying the retail offer and the types of jobs available in Southall was perceived to be beneficial to the area as a whole.

Perivale **was seen to be able to accommodate some new jobs because of the mix of factories, offices and houses it already provided. It was commented that Greenford and Northolt should retain their quiet residential character.**

Other **general comments** regarding the most suitable locations for new jobs in the borough were that:

- New jobs should be located close to where people live, in accessible and central areas of the borough, but far from houses themselves
- The creation of new jobs should support weaker areas
- New jobs should be located next to green spaces
- It is good for new jobs to be located outside of the borough as it allows more perspective and choice

**2009** notes show that the comments that were made regarding the location of new job opportunities in the borough support the main findings from the 2010 consultation, e.g that.

- The job offer in **Southall** needs to be wider
- **Ealing's** image needs to be improved and appropriately marketed in order to attract more shoppers. It needs more high-end shops like in Westfield Shopping Centre.

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<sup>2</sup> Again, the question was flawed as it somehow allowed those who were interrogated not to answer it.

### Jobs/ Conclusions:

Although most young people did not feel they would pursue their career in Ealing, it was felt that Ealing could build up on its existing strengths and take advantage of its good transport links to Heathrow and London by improving the quality of its office and retail offer and compete against central London. Manufacturing was seen as being obsolete.

Young people primarily thought that new jobs should locate in Ealing and Southall. Most delegates from the “western” neighborhoods of the borough thought that jobs should locate and build on the strengths and the successful mixed use character of some of the borough’s most accessible areas such as Ealing and Acton, with Ealing strengthening its retail offer, whereas students from the borough’s more “eastern” neighborhoods more widely favored new retail jobs and others to locate in Southall with the view that this would contribute to the regeneration of the area.

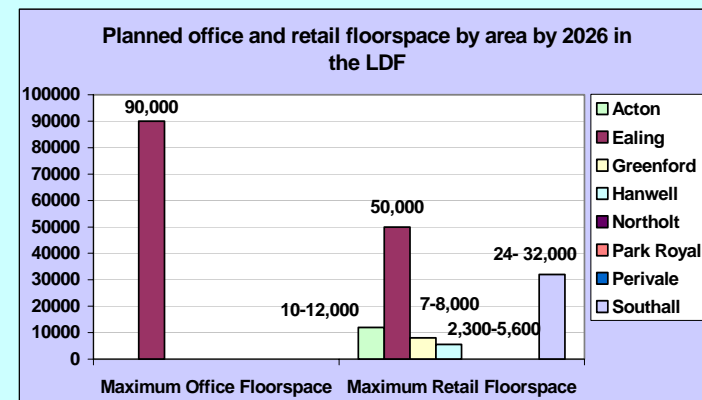
### Policy Analysis

Our analysis of young people’s feedback supports the Council’s policies on employment in the borough. Policy 1.1b of the Core Strategy (Spatial Vision for Ealing 2026) sets out the priorities for the delivery of business space in the borough based on the recommendations made in the Employment Land Review. The priority is the provision of an additional 90,000 square metres of office space in Ealing Town Centre in the office quarter along the Uxbridge Road as set out in Final Proposal 2.5 of the Core Strategy.

The 2010 Retail Needs Study (ref), made recommendations regarding the level of retail development needed in different part of the borough in order to meet demand and improve the competitiveness of town centres in the borough. Ealing will also aim to become a major shopping destination by seeing an additional 50,000 sq.m of retail floorspace mainly through major developments such as Dickens Yard and the redevelopment of Arcadia Shopping Centre..

Acton will accommodate a non negligible amount of retail development, which in line with young people’s perception of need, although Hanwell and Greenford will only accommodate minor retail development. Southall will also be developed as a major retail destination as set out in Proposal 2.8 Regenerate Southall Town Centre. The Regeneration of Southall will be driven by the retail and housing redevelopment of Southall Gasworks.

Graph 14



This supports young people's idea that the provision of retail jobs in the area can also contribute to its regeneration.

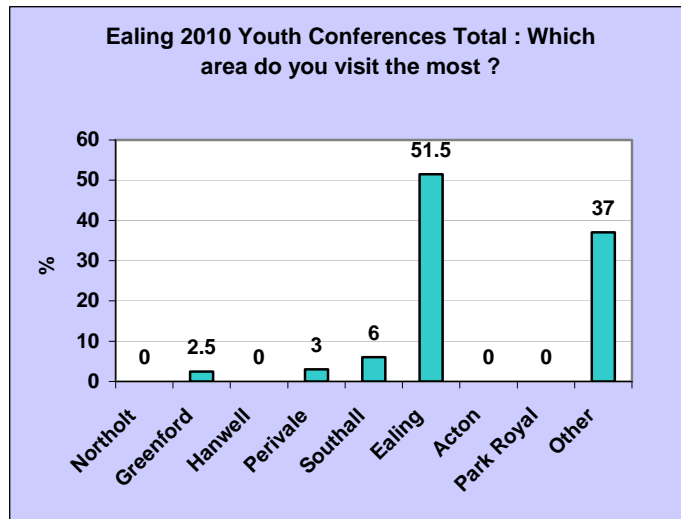
The Council's policies in the Core Strategy seek to maintain the level of industrial land along the A40 corridor (3.2) and in Park Royal (3.3). This supports young people's views that manufacturing is an obsolete employment option. The Council however aims to renew Park Royal's industry by developing green industry.



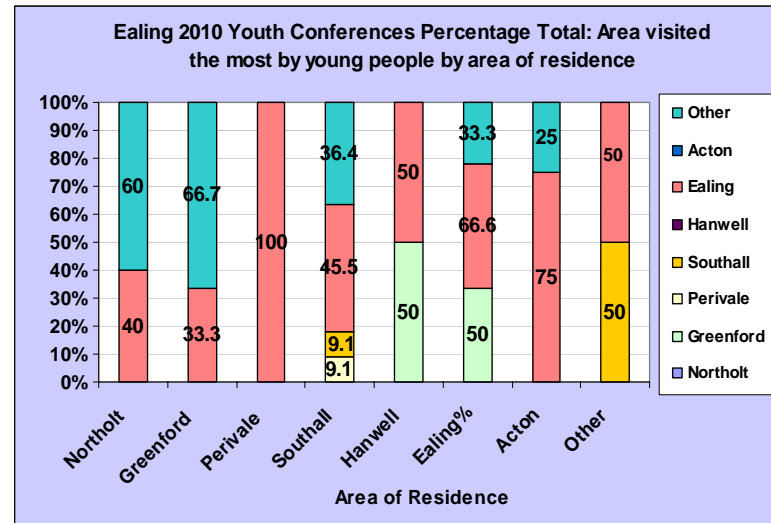
# 3. Shops and Services

Which area do you visit the most ?

**Graph 15**



**Graph 16**



## Percentage Results

In 2010, Students were asked which area of the borough they visited the most. Graph 15 shows the total percentage results for both 2010 conferences. Graph 16 show the percentage results in relation to young people’s area of residence. Results reflects the fact that Ealing town centre’s pull of attraction is much stronger than any other in the borough, although it is not as strong for those young people who live west of the borough than for those who live east<sup>3</sup>. Southall particularly, was the borough’s second destination, although only 6 % of delegates claiming that they visited the area most often. As a result, Southall falls short of its Major town centre status in the shopping hierarchy in terms of its pull of attraction although its local pull is confirmed by the fact that most of those for whom it was a favorite destination lived in the area. 37% of young

people in attendance at the conferences indicated that the area they visited the most was not in the borough: Graph16 shows that they live in the lesser accessible and most western areas of the borough, eg Northolt, Southall and Greenford, although some live in Ealing and Acton as well. No students chose Acton, Northolt or Hanwell as the area they visited the most, a mere 2.5% chose Greenford and 3% Perivale.

In **2009**, results show Ealing (35%) Southall (15%) and Park Royal (10%), the borough's two main town centres as favorite destinations.<sup>4</sup>, leaving other minor town centers well behind as shown by Table 3.

**Table 3. 2009 Youth Conference: Which area do you visit the most?**

Area	%
Ealing	35
West Ealing	0
Hanwell	5
Acton	0
Greenford	5
Southall	15
Northolt	5
Perivale	0
Park Royal	10
Chiswick	5
None	0

### Notes Analysis

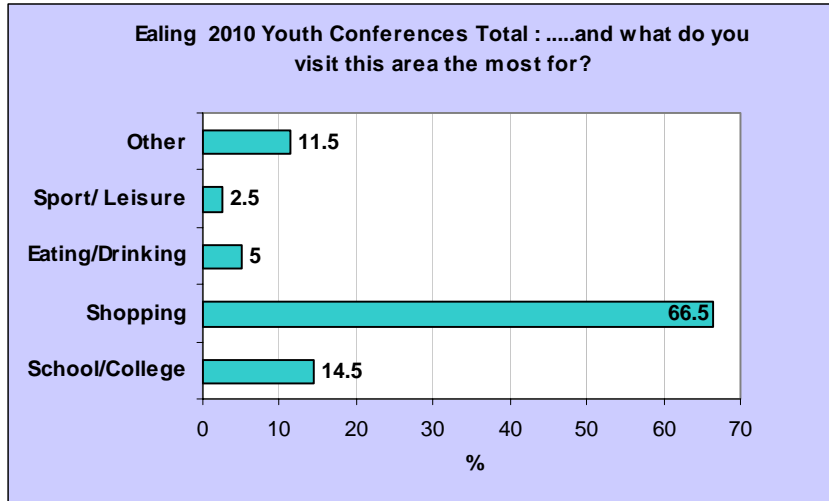
Notes taken at the Southall conference indicate that young people who attend schools west of the borough tend to leave the borough when seeking entertainment for Harrow, Uxbridge, Shepherd's Bush, Hounslow, and Central London which are easily accessible and provide a wide range of shopping facilities and services. Westfield shopping centre in Shepherd's Bush was mentioned as a key destination. It must be noted that all of the mentioned destinations offer big mall types of developments. Ealing was perceived to benefit from a better offer in terms of shops and services. An analysis of the results from the following question support this argument.

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<sup>4</sup> Results presented a more nuanced picture. It can be related to the fact that "other" was not an option and that delegates were constrained to choose the area *in the borough* that they visited most.

..... and what do you visit this area the most for?

**Graph 17**



**Percentage Results**

For both the Southall and Ealing **2010** Youth Conferences, 66.5% of students said that they visited the area they visited the most for shopping, 14.5% for school or college, 5% for eating and drinking, 2.5% for sport and leisure and 11.5% for other purposes.

Results from the **2009** conference were more evenly spread out between different options with 15% of delegates going to the place they visited the most in the borough for school or college, 23% for shopping, 19% for eating and drinking, 19% for meeting friends, 12% for leisure and 12% for something else. The repartition reflects how young people spend time in the borough, with emphasis on shopping and leisure.

What shops and services are needed where you live? Please type in your answer?

In **2010**, Young people were asked to text what shops and facilities were needed where they lived. . Unfortunately the tables give us no indication of where each delegate lives in relation to what was texted.

However, a quick analysis of **2010** texts shows that young people generally required:

1. An increased range of shopping facilities, including a shopping centre, branded shops and restaurants, ethnic and independent retailers & corner shops (21 texts relate to this)
2. A cinema (texted 19 times)
3. A Youth pub/club (texted 7 times)
4. Sports and leisure activities including outdoor activities, a swimming pool and an ice rink (6 texts related to this)
5. Medical and Counseling facilities (two texts)
6. Better advertisement of existing services (2 texts)
7. More police (1 text)
8. An art centre (1 text)

During the **2009** Youth conference, they were asked what facilities were needed where they lived. An analysis of the texts and the notes from the that young people required

1. A wider range of shopping facilities (8 texts), of better quality
2. Places for young people to go to such as youth leisure centres and clubs (10 texts)-<sup>5</sup>
3. A cinema (4 texts)
4. A dance Studio (1 text)

**This indicates that in terms of services and facilities, young people put the emphasis on leisure with priorities being 1. an increase in the range and quality of shopping facilities, 2. youth clubs and sports and leisure facilities for young people and 3. a cinema.**

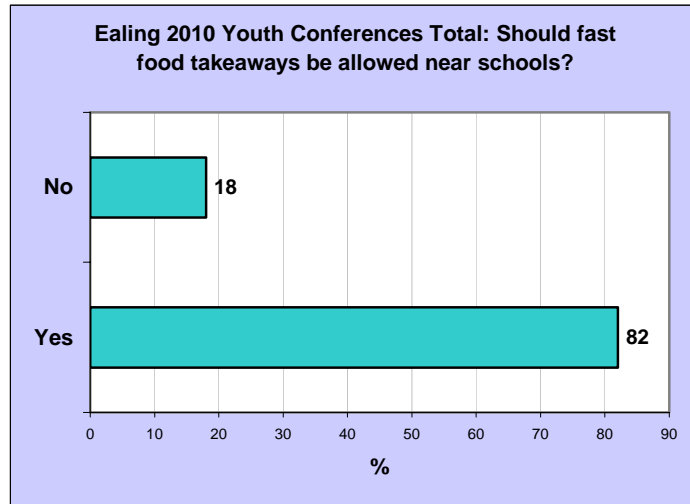
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<sup>5</sup> Notes from the 2009 Conference taken the debate around that question indicate that young people more precisely said that they wanted , an accessible version of the leisure facilities at Park Royal (cinema, arcades, food and drink etc a place to meet/relax for people from multiple schools in the borough, which should be in the centre of the borough with decent transport, Clubs and activities especially for girls, facilities like Skate Park, indoors climbing wall etc, something different e.g. a comedy club/social facility & Informal sports facilities, as existing ones are too adult-oriented and costly

## Should fast food takeaways be allowed near schools?

Young people were asked whether they supported the presence of fast food takeaways near schools

**Graph 18**



The combined results for both **2010** youth conferences indicate that 82% of delegates were in favor of fast food takeaways locating near schools whereas 18% did not.

52% of young people attending the **2009** conference were prohibiting fast food takeaway to locate near schools whereas 48 % were in favor of such a prohibition.

For both youth conferences the general trend is for young people to be in favour of fast food takeways near schools with 67% of delegates in total supporting that option.

Notes from the **2010** youth conferences indicate that although young people recognized that the location of takeaways near schools could encourage unhealthy eating habits and that some pupils were too young to make a responsible and informed choice regarding their food

consumption, they contended that fast food offered a cheap alternative to overly expensive and unpalatable school meals, and therefore generally supported personal choice and responsibility.

Notes from the **2009** youth conference support these findings and the onus was put on schools to 1. provide facilities for young people to heat their packed lunches 2. provide good quality and affordable healthy food. It was felt that the amount of unhealthy food on sale at train stations should also be limited.

### **Shops and Facilities: Conclusions**

**Delegates said that they most visited their favorite area for shopping. 2010 results showed that the area that young people visited the most in the borough was Ealing (51.5%), whilst Southall, in second place with a mere 6% of visits did not play up to its Major Town Centre status in terms of its appeal to young people.** A substantial number of students (37%) preferably turned to large shopping centres (comprising cinemas) located outside of the borough, in Uxbridge, Harrow and Houslow, whilst others turned to more central shopping locations such as the recently developed Westfield Shopping Centre in Hammersmith and Fulham and the central London High Street .

**In terms of services and facilities, our notes indicate that young people put the emphasis on leisure with priorities being 1. an increase in the range of shopping facilities, 2. youth clubs and sports and leisure facilities for young people and 3. a cinema.**

**A large majority of young people were in favor of fast foods being allowed near schools as an alternative to the low quality of school meals and lack of microwave facilities.**

### **Policy Analysis**

**The finding that young people tend to go to Ealing for shopping whilst Southall falls short of its Major Town Centre status in terms of its retail offer supports the Council's choice, informed by the 2010 Retail Needs Study (2010), to strengthen Ealing Town Centre as a retail destination and complement Southall's successful ethnic retail offer through the development of major shopping centres.** The large proportion of young people who admit to leaving the borough to go shopping and turn to large mall types of developments, and their demand to benefit from a more varied and high quality retail offer, confirms findings from the Retail Needs Study that Ealing has suffered from the competition of big shopping centres such as Westfield in Hammersmith (check if others) and that additional major development in Ealing and Southall town centres is necessary to maintain competitiveness. Ealing Council also plans for a cinema to be provided in Ealing Town Centre as reflected in Final Proposal 2.5 of the Development Strategy Regenerate Ealing Town Centre.

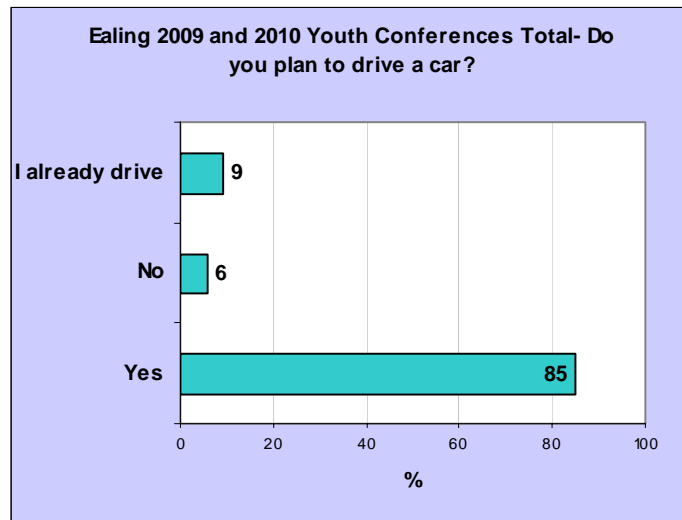
**Young people's general support of fast food takeaways near schools goes against policy 4BA on Use Classes of the Development Management Document's Initial Proposals which forbids fast food outlets outside of town centres to locate within 400 metres of existing schools and youth centre facilities.**

**The Council's emerging Facilities Strategy will set out an Action Plan to promote a network of sports grounds and active recreation in the borough and identify a hierarchy of sites to deliver those, as reflected in proposal 5.6 of the Core Strategy (Outdoor Sports and Active Recreation).**

# 4. Transport

Do you plan to drive a car?

**Graph 19**



## Percentage Results

In **2010**, for both conferences, 81.5% of young people said that they planned to drive a car, 7% that they didn't and 11% that they already drove a car.

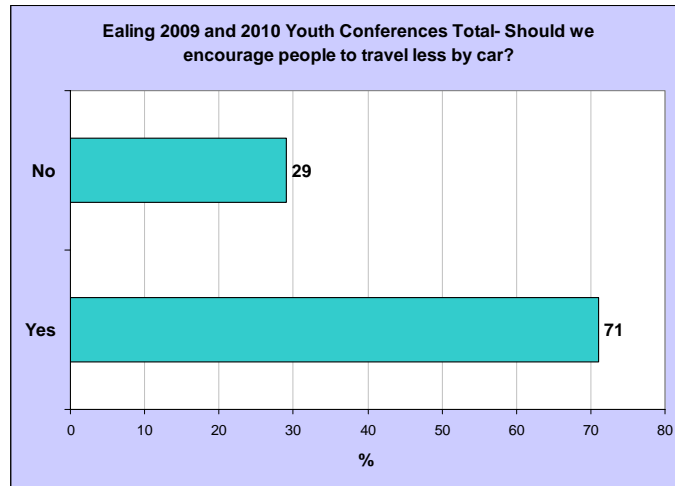
In **2009**, 92% of delegates planned to drive a car, 4% did not and 4% already had their driving license.

**In total**, for the three youth conferences, 85% of young people said that they planned to drive a car and 6% of delegates indicated that they already drove one. 9% declared that they would not drive a car in the future.



## Should we encourage people to travel less by car?

**Graph 20**



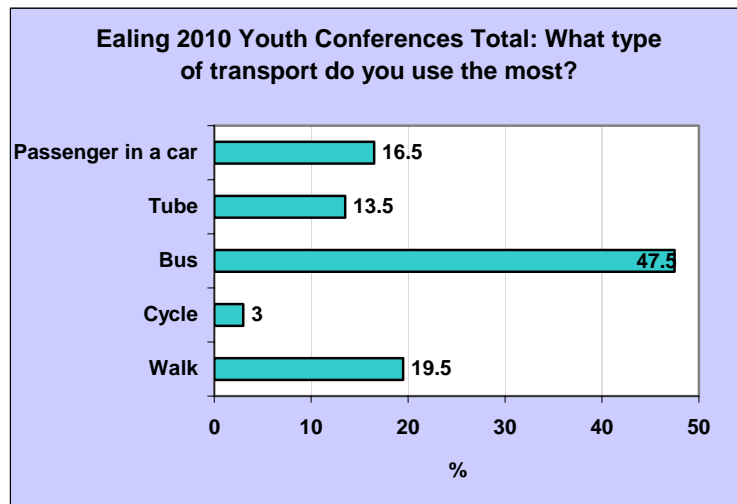
### Percentage Results

In **2010** as shown, a total of 71% of young people for both events thought that car use should be discouraged whereas 29% considered it shouldn't be. In **2009**, 58% of young people thought that the Council should encourage people to travel less by car whereas 42% didn't.

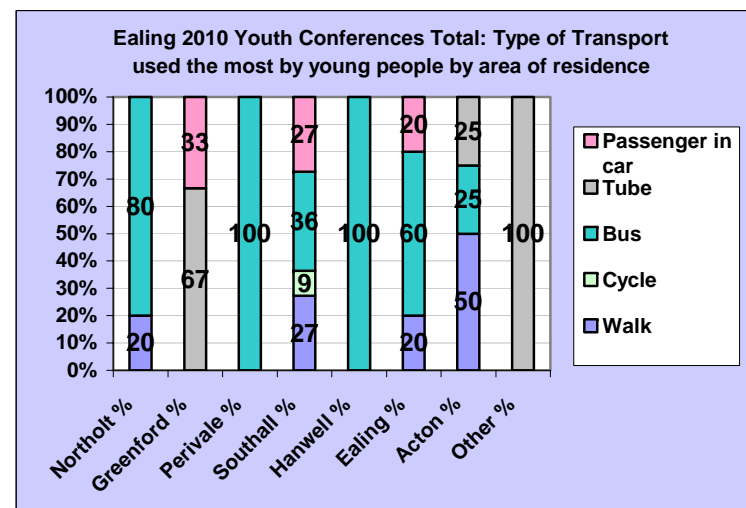
These figures contradict the finding that the great majority of delegates said that they planned to learn how to drive. This shows that driving a car is for young people what we might call a "forced choice". An analysis of the answers to other questions on transport will help shed light on the factors which push young people to make that choice.

## Which type of transport do you use the most?

**Graph 21**



**Graph 22**



Background information: Transport in London for Students

Buses are free for all young people aged 10 to 16 in London. Up to age 16, young people also benefit from child fares on the Tube, the DLR, London Overground and National Rail. Young people aged 16 to 18 benefit from child rate travelcards and bus and tram passes and half the adult rate on pay as you go for bus, Tube, tram, DLR, and London Overground routes and some national rail services. It is to be noted that Transport for London recently suppressed free bus and tram travel for all young people in education aged 16 to 18. Some young people aged 18 and over in education can also benefit from a 30% discount on bus and tram passes in London.

## Percentage Results

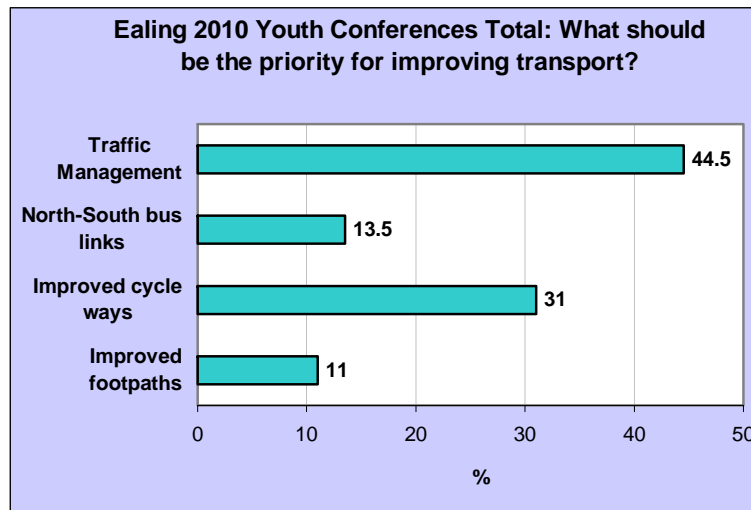
In 2010, young people were asked which type of transport they used the most. We saw with the previous question that 11% of young people in total indicated that they already drove a car.

In total, 47.5 % of young people usually take the bus, 19.5% mainly walk, 16.5% use their or someone else's car , 13.5% generally use the tube and 3% mainly cycle.

[0]Young people's general attitude towards the suitability of these different means of transportation in the Borough is further explored through the analysis of the answer to the following questions on transport. The results particularly highlight the dependence on bus travel for young people (47.5% against 15% of all LBE residents)<sup>6</sup> and that cycling is also more popular amongst this age group (3% as opposed to 1.6% of all LBE residents)<sup>7</sup>.

### What should be the priority for improving transport?

**Graph 23**



<sup>6</sup> Travel in London Report 2, TfL, 2010

<sup>7</sup> London Travel Demand Survey, Transport for London, 2005 to 2008

## Percentage results

In **2010**, for both the Ealing and Southall Youth Conference, 44.5% of young people thought that the priority for transport in the borough should be to implement traffic management measures, 31% that it should be to improve cycleways, 13.5% to improve north-south bus links and 11% to improve footpaths.

In **2009**, 54% thought that the priority should be better traffic management, 23% the provision of additional cycle ways, 4% safer footpaths, 4% the provision of additional north-south bus services and 15% something else. In 2010 that last option was not on the list of possible answers, which means that results are not directly comparable.

General results from both conferences however indicate that traffic management measures are considered to be a priority in terms of transport improvements in the borough. The provision and improvement of cycle ways clearly appears as the second priority. Improved footpaths and north-south bus links got non-negligible support from delegates attending the 2010 conferences but less so in the 2009 conference.

## Notes analysis

Many of the comments that were made concerning public transport improvements relate to matters which could not be remedied through the planning powers of the council at any point of the future but which would fall within the remit of TFL

**There was considerable overlap in the nature of the comments that were made as part of the short debates that followed each question on transport. As a result, we grouped comments in order to answer two questions :**

**1. What do young people think are barriers to transportation in the borough for each type of transport and what do they think can be done in order to improve transport efficiency and transport links?**

### Walking

Walking was seen as convenient for short distance trips when the weather allowed. Comments related to the improvement of footpaths in terms of their safety, it was proposed that some of them should be wider and lit up so they could be safely used during the night.

### Cycling

In all youth consultation events, cycling was the least popular mode of transportation amongst school delegates. In **2010**, Cycling was seen as more adequate to leisure than commuting, although it was praised as an eco-friendly mean of transportation. Young people considered that the main issue with cycling was that cycle paths were not safe. It was felt that lanes should better be isolated from the main road and that their visibility to motorists should be improved. A suggestion was for some space for cycling to be provided on the pavement to limit the risk of collusion.

It was also felt that there should be more and better joined up cycling routes in the borough for a safer and more efficient cycling experience. The lack of safe parking/storage facilities for bikes was perceived to be an issue. Findings from the 2009 youth conference support all of these individual points. In 2010, various students were also keen to see the Mayor's rent a bike scheme to be introduced in Ealing, reflecting the popularity of the scheme in central London.

## **Buses**

Buses are free for young people up to age 16 and young people benefit from discounted fares up to age 18. 72% of young people attending the 2010 youth conference and 68% of those present at the 2009 consultation event were over 16. Taking the bus was the most popular transportation option for students attending all youth consultation events. Although it is no longer free, it remains the cheapest mode of public transport available to young people. Despite this, in 2010, the high cost of bus fares were presented as an issue and it was in one instance suggested that schools should provide a bus service to students similar to what exists in the United States.

The borough was however perceived to benefit from very good bus routes and connections although it was felt that there was scope to increase the capacity and frequency of day and night buses - through the use of double deckers- on certain routes<sup>8</sup>. Figures show that students felt there was some capacity to improve north/south bus links.

Similar points were made at the 2009 conference where deficiencies in the frequency of buses during rush hour were pointed out and it was felt that the number of bus routes in the borough should be increased to limit the need to change routes.

## **Tube/train**

Students benefit from discounts on tube and certain national rail train journeys up to age 18. Very few comments were made related to the use of the tube or of the train that were said to be used mainly to go into central London. The tube was perceived to be expensive and dangerous and it was wished that trains could run until later in the evening.

## **Driving**

As shown before, it was established that most young people wanted to drive: driving was thought to be a fast, convenient, flexible and fun mode of transport, also cheaper in the longer term and more reliable than public transport. Results also indicate that paradoxically, a large majority of young people thought that initiatives should be taken by the Council to discourage driving showing that this is a "forced choice". In a sense, the popularity of driving amongst young people reflects the perceived defects of other modes of transport, as previously analysed.

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<sup>8</sup> Routes 195 and 395 were mentioned (2010) as well as routes to Greenford (2009)

Young people however resented the costs associated with driving such as the congestion charge and what was perceived to be the unreasonable cost of parking permits in shopping areas, at times that were not good for residents. It was also said that the use of car-pooling and car clubs should be investigated to mitigate the impacts of driving

## 2. Which were the traffic management measures recommended by young people?

**Cost/fares: 2010** Young people wished for a transparent & cheaper public transport fare system

**Congestion 2010:** Traffic congestion was seen as an issue in the borough in that it created risks of accidents, and particularly in Southall where some students thought that a congestion charge should be introduced in the town centre. Another suggestion was for bus lanes to be open at peak time. 2009: It was suggested that a “fair” congestion charge be implemented in Ealing targeted to non workers and residents. 2009 -Young people found Ealing to be too congested, with on street parking and bus lanes causing additional congestion.

**Safety- 2010:** Good coordination in the use of traffic lights at crossings was seen as an efficient mean of regulating both traffic and pedestrian flows. Crossings were considered as particularly dangerous places for pedestrians, but neither subways, thought as unsafe, nor footbridges were said to be really good solutions. Additional traffic lights were required in Haven Green to prevent collisions from happening. Roundabouts were also commended for their contribution to traffic management and were also suggested in lieu of traffic lights in Ealing Common. The Gurnell scheme was commended. 2009: safety was considered to be an issue when using public transport in the borough after peak and at night and additional community transport officers were required. Speed cameras were suggested as a mean to monitor the speed limit of cars and speed bumps were cited as effective to control speed as well. By pass routes and other one-way routes were also said to make a contribution to safety.

**Parking 2009:** Young people felt that was not enough parking space throughout the borough. It was suggested that alternative solutions be found to street parking which was thought to add to congestion, such as “neighbourhood car parks and that parking amenities in town centres should be free for those working there. It was suggested that park and drive and pick up and drop off schemes should be introduced in Ealing to ease congestion

**Tax breaks:** It was suggested that tax breaks be offered to people who have mileage below a certain amount per annum, in order to encourage those who own a car not to drive it on every journey

## Conclusions: Transport

**In 2010, although a total of 94% of school delegates either drove a car or planned to drive a car, 71% thought that the Council should try and encourage people to travel less by car. This indicates that driving is for many young people what one might call a “forced choice”, which translates deficiencies in other means of transport.**

Young people's favourite mode of transport was by far the bus which is free up to age 16 and subsidized up to age 18 by TFL although high costs were still perceived as an issue. Ealing was seen as benefiting from good transport routes and connections that could be further improved by increasing bus frequency and capacity on certain routes and by creating new north-south links. Cycling was young people's least used modes of transport because it was felt not to be safe enough. Students asked for cycling routes to be better joined up, clearly advertised and separated from the road.

Many students routinely walked to run daily errands. The tube was mainly used to go to central London and was perceived as expensive.

**General roundtable comments from both 2009 and 2010 conferences indicate that traffic management measures are considered to be a priority in terms of transport improvements in the borough.** The provision and improvement of cycle ways clearly appears as the second priority. Congestion was seen as a problem in Ealing and Southall particularly and the use of local congestion charges was suggested. Proposed traffic management measures included the increased use of roundabouts and traffic lights at crossings, as well as speed cameras and bumps. Lack of proper parking facilities in the borough was felt to be another major problem, and the use of local solutions were advocated such as neighbourhood carparks, pick up and drop off and park and drive schemes.

## Policy Analysis<sup>9</sup>

The Council's Strategy for the delivery of improvements to the transport system is the Local Implementation Plan (LIP), which is valid until 2011. A new Draft LIP was consulted on between January and March 2011 and the final document is due to be adopted in summer 2011. Results from the Youth Consultation will be shared with the Transport Planning Service to inform this document.

**Most of the popular concerns highlighted in the survey, such as promoting alternatives to the car, better traffic management, improved north-south links and enhanced cycle provision are being addressed by the LIP. The LIP policy objectives are as follows:**

<sup>9</sup> **Proposals for the development of bus facilities are included in policies:** 1.2, 2.1, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 3.4, 3.9,4.4,  
**Proposals for the development of cycling facilities are included in policies :** 1.2, 2.1,2.2 , 2.5 , 2.9 , 3.6, 3.7, 4.1 , 5.5  
**Proposals aimed at reducing car use and congestion are included in policies :** 1.1.f, 2.8, 3.1,3.4, 3.5 ,4.4  
**Proposals aimed at improving north south transport links are included in policies:** 4.4  
**Proposals aimed improving walking facilities are included in policies:** 1.2, 2.5 , 2.9 , 3.7, 5.5  
Proposals aimed at improving train or tube facilities are included in policies: 1.1 d - and 2.1, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7 , 2.8),

- 1. Improve road safety and reduce road danger on the Borough transport network for all users, in particular pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists**
- 2. Increase sustainable travel capacity and key links in the Borough**
- 3. Smooth the flow of traffic and improve journey time reliability for all road-users, particularly bus passengers, cyclists and pedestrians**
- 4. Improve quality of life for residents, businesses and visitors to the Borough, protecting and enhancing the urban and natural environment**
- 5. Promote healthy travel behaviour through a shift to more walking and cycling**
- 6. Improve the quality of and access to Ealing's main town centres, neighbourhood centres and regeneration areas for all, including those with reduced mobility**
- 7. Improve the condition of principal roads within the Borough for the benefit of all road users**
- 8. Reduce Ealing's contribution to climate change through transport-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions [and improve resilience to climate change]**

A comprehensive programme of Corridors, Neighbourhoods and Smarter travel measures also includes measures to tackle movement issues on key routes (including buses) and provide Cycle Hubs and cycle training for children and adults.

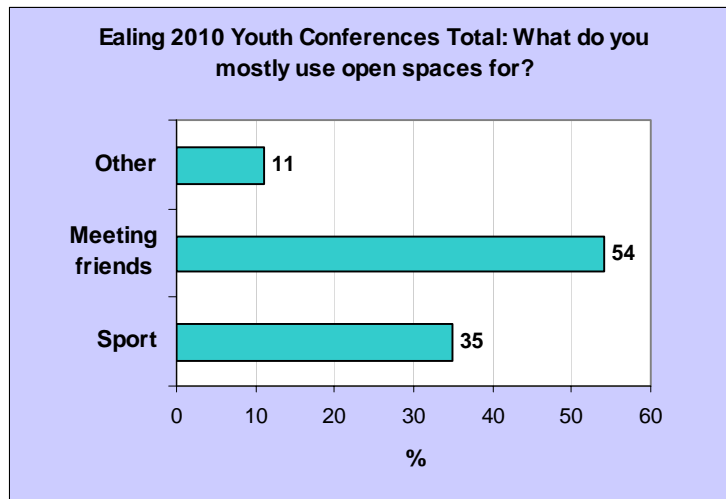
The Council's plans for addressing these key points are referenced throughout the Core Strategy as part of the Delivery of the Vision for Ealing 2026, development plans and regeneration proposals for town centres within the Uxbridge Road/Crossrail Corridor, in the A40 Corridor and Park Royal, in Residential hinterlands, as part of the Strategy for Open Spaces), with further details being provided as part of the Neighbourhood profiles which set the local context in Appendix Three.



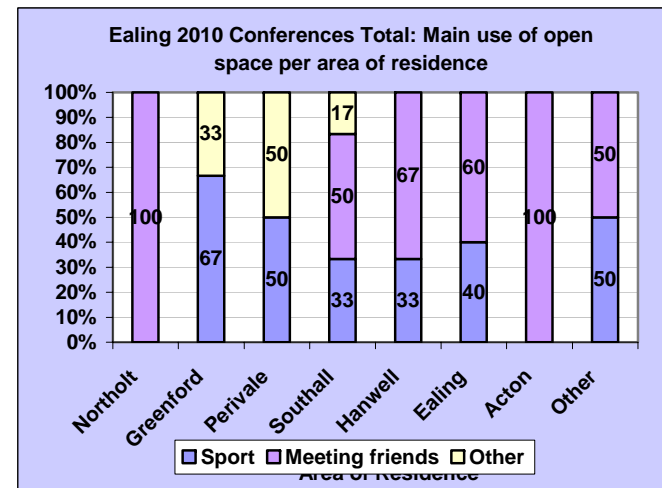
# Environment

What do you use mostly open spaces for?

Graph 24



Graph 25



## Percentage Results

Overall, for both **2010** events, 54% of young school delegates used open spaces in Ealing to meet friends, 35% for sports and 11% for other purposes.

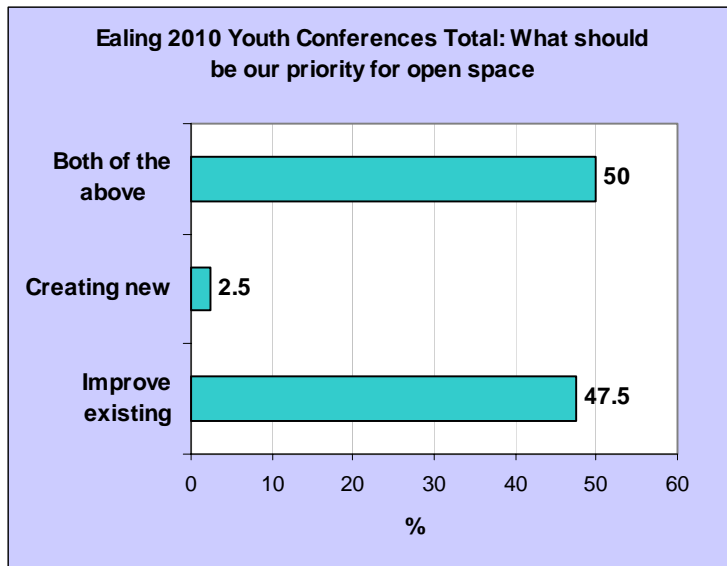
In 2009, students were asked the same question with the additional option of answering “chilling out”<sup>10</sup>. As a result, results from the 2009 and 2010 conferences are not directly comparable. 36% of young people used open spaces to meet friends, 26% for “chilling out”, 19% for sports and 19% for something else.

Graph 25 shows how young people use the green spaces as per their area of residence. Results show that young people living in the western areas of the borough such as Ealing, Hanwell and Acton are more likely to use open spaces to socialize, as do those residing in Southall and Northolt, whereas youngsters living in Greenford and Perivale use them mainly for sports. This reflects the fact that sports equipment are generally better managed in Greenford and Perivale.

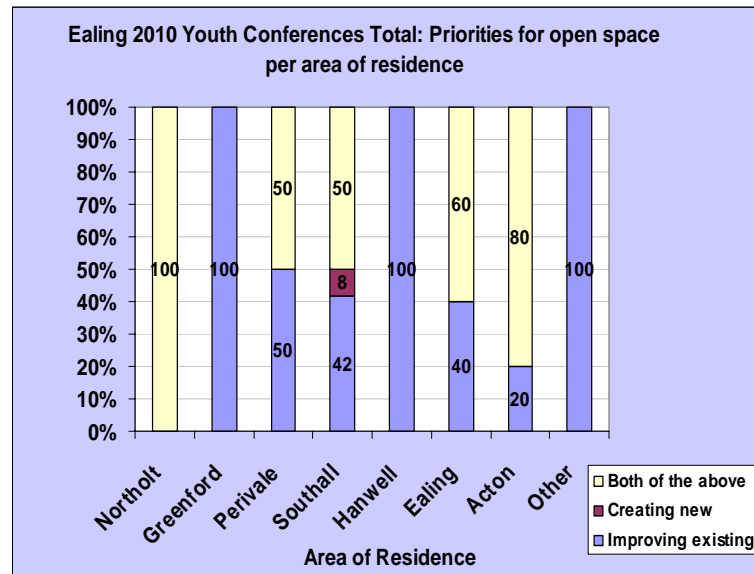
Overall, results show that Ealing’s open spaces are significant hubs of sociability for young people in the borough and also provide important sport infrastructure. This is a positive indicator of the quality of the open spaces in the borough, and an incentive to keep those clean, safe and welcoming.

**What should be our priority for open spaces?**

**Graph 26**



**Graph 27**



<sup>10</sup> This option was removed for the 2010 conferences because it is unclear what exactly this encompasses, as one could be chilling out with friends.

Results from the **2010** consultation show that although 47.5% of young people thought that our priority for open spaces should be both to improve existing open spaces and create new ones, a majority of those who chose a definitive option thought that the priority should be to improve existing open spaces rather than creating new ones (2.5%). Graph 27 shows that students in favour of creating new open spaces lived in Perivale, Southall, Ealing and Acton. Apart from Perivale, those are the areas in the borough with the least amount of open spaces.

In **2009**, young people were asked whether they thought that new public spaces should be provided in their area. Public spaces include plazas and public squares as well as green spaces. 56% of young people were in favor of having additional public spaces in their area whereas 44% thought that it would not be necessary.

### **Notes Analysis**

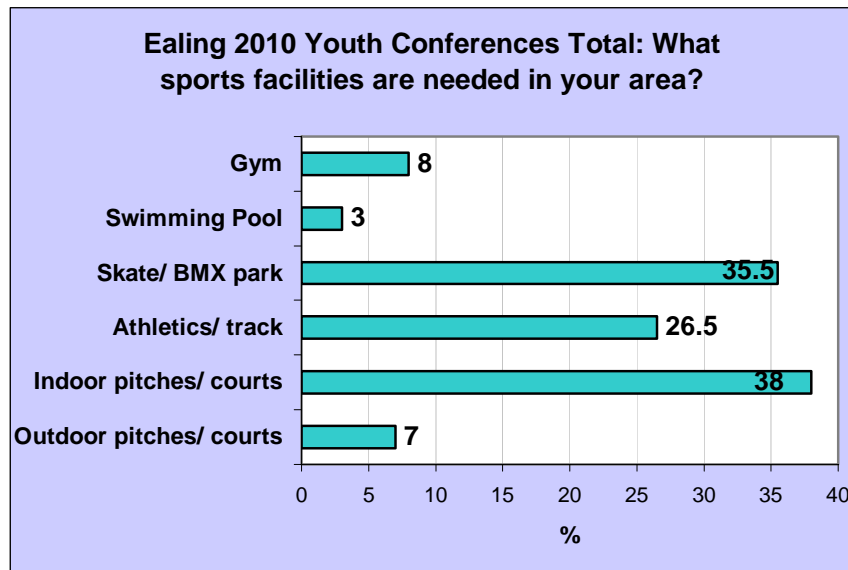
In **2010**, Delegates generally expressed their support for Community, leisure & Sports Centers and facilities such as tennis and baseball courts or skateboard ramps and public toilets to be provided on or next to open spaces and wished for events such as funfairs, open air cinema festivals and tournaments to be organized to turn those spaces into the focus of community life. New parks were favored in derelict areas.

In **2009**, it was generally felt that there were enough parks in Ealing and that those should be preserved. However it was felt that although everybody should have a safe access to parks, there were issues in terms of safety for young people because of antisocial behaviour and lack of supervision and lighting in the evening. It was considered that all parks (such as Gunnersbury Park) should be upgraded to provide multi use sports facilities, provide cover for the bad weather, and that they should be better maintained.

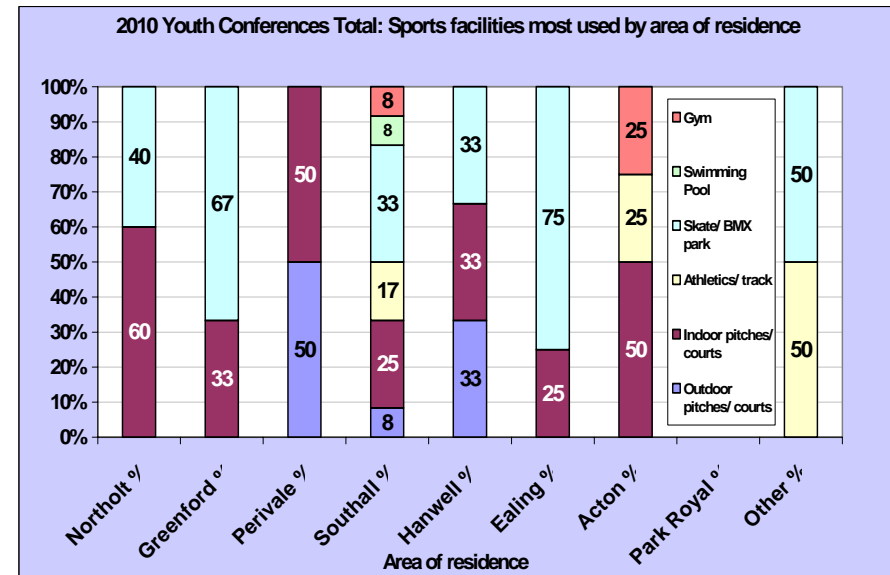
Young people were also asked to text what was good or bad about the public spaces near them. Out of the 30 texts, 25 pointed out the deterrents to using public spaces in the borough. 19 texts referred to safety problems caused by the antisocial behaviour of some of the people using public spaces (the presence of gangs were mentioned) with issues around vandalism, drug and alcohol use, sexual harassment, violence and bullying. Six texts highlighted problems with litter in public spaces. Only five texts made positive comments, which made reference to the amenity value of public spaces, commending the presence of sports and play facilities on those sites.

## What sport facilities are needed in your area?

**Graph 28**



**Graph 29**



### Percentage Results

At the **2010** conferences, young people were asked which sport facilities they thought were needed in their area. Graph 28 shows the combined percentages in favor of each option whilst Graph 29 displays that information in correlation with student's place of residence.

Overall the most popular options in terms of sports facilities in the borough are indoor courts and pitches (38%), a skate, BMX Park (35.5%), and a track for athletics (26.5%). The skate park is particularly popular with young residents from Greenford, Ealing and Northolt whilst Indoor courts and pitches are mainly supported from residents in Northolt, Perivale, and Acton and the athletic track is popular with residents in Southall and Acton.

In **2009**, young people were asked what type of sport and leisure facilities were needed in their area. They were given the same range of option except for "other". As a result results are not directly comparable. It was difficult to analyze the results looking at the spatial provenance of the

respondents because of gaps in the data. Results however show that favourite options are for indoor pitches and courts (26%), which supports 2010 findings, and studio and fitness facilities (22%). There was significantly less support for a skate park and athletic tracks in 2009 than in 2010.

**Table 4. 2009 Youth Conference- Which Sports and Leisure Facilities are needed in your area?**

Facilities	%
Outdoor pitches courts	15
Indoor pitches courts	26
Swimming pool	15
Track	11
Studios/fitness	22
Skate/BMX	4
Something else	7

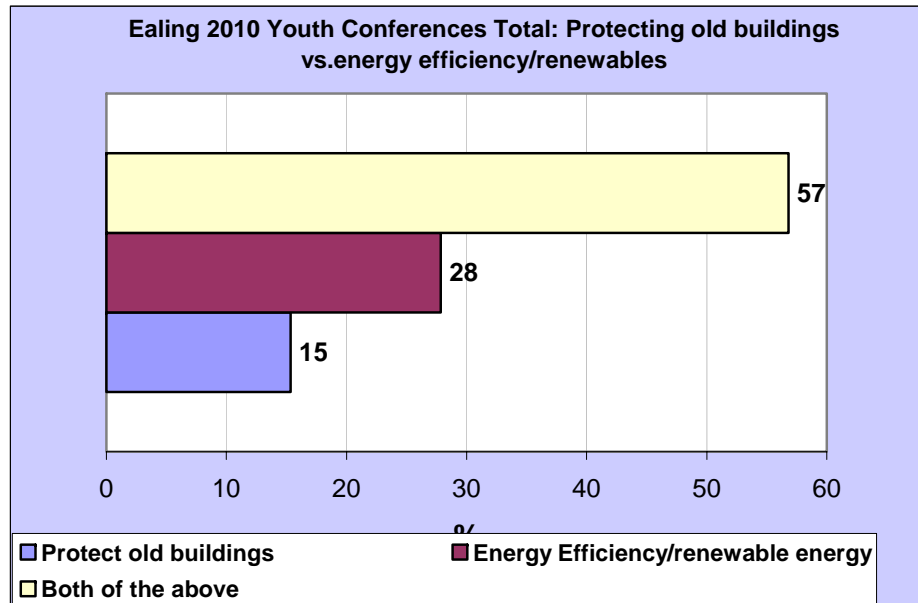
### Notes analysis

**2010** notes show that lack of indoor sports facilities for all seasons were considered as an issue. Multiple Use Game Areas were required in outdoor areas and students asked for outdoor activities to take place in Ealing’s open spaces. Lighting in outdoor spaces was considered very important for safety purposes. Ealing residents mentioned the need for private gym facilities and for a skateboard park. Acton residents required that the existing skate park be improved and maintained, additional indoor facilities, an athletic track and for the swimming pool to be upgraded. Outdoor sports facilities were asked for Northolt as well as a skate park.

In **2009**, key points were that young people needed youth gyms, for example in schools -as they could not afford mainstream membership prices, that additional football pitches were needed across the borough and that schools should open their facilities during the weekend. Girls specifically felt that there were not enough clubs, activities and facilities for females in the borough and that their need should also be taken into account.

## Protecting old buildings vs. energy efficiency/ renewables

**Graph 30**



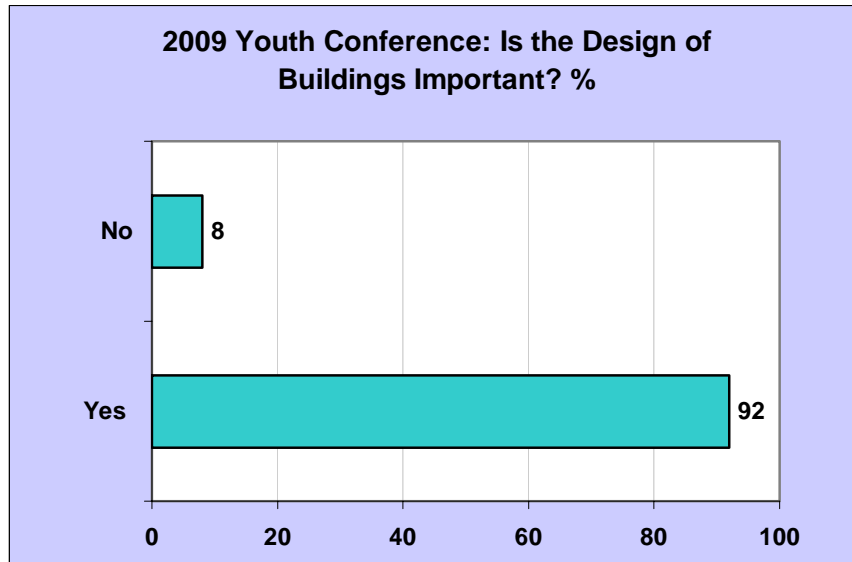
### Percentage Results

In **2010**, Young people were asked whether the priority should be for Ealing Council to protect the appearance and fabric of old buildings or whether we should consider fitting renewable energy devices and using energy efficiency measures in listed and heritage buildings.

The majority of young people (57%) thought that we should combine these two aims, whereas 28 % considered that the onus should be on implementing energy efficiency and renewable energy measures. Only 15% thought that the protection of old buildings overrode environmental considerations.

## Design of Buildings

**Graph 31**



### Percentage Results

In **2009**, young delegates were asked whether the design of buildings was an important consideration. 92% of young people answered positively whereas a mere 8% thought otherwise.

### Notes Analysis

Youth representatives thought that the design of buildings was important in view of the character of areas, and played a part on the economic success of town centres. However, it was recognized that developing the borough was even more important, a suggestion was that keeping the façade of historical buildings was a way to preserve the significance of the building whilst allowing for modern uses to take place. Tall buildings were seen as an appropriate way of saving space.

## Environment/ Conclusions

**Overall, 2010 results show that Ealing's open spaces are significant hubs of sociability for young people in the borough and also provide important sport infrastructure. This is a positive indicator of the quality of the open spaces in the borough, and an incentive to keep those clean, safe and welcoming.**

In 2010, Young delegates thought that the Council should both seek to create new open spaces in Ealing and to improve the quality of existing ones, although results indicate that the priority is for improvements to be made. New open spaces were favoured by the young residents of those areas in the borough which are the most deprived in terms of open space such as Acton, Southall and Ealing. Delegates generally expressed their support for the provision of community, leisure and sports facilities on open spaces and open-air events such as funfairs and cinema festivals. In 2009, Young people expressed concerns over the safety of open spaces because of issues around antisocial behaviour, lack of adequate lighting in the evening and littering.

**Overall the most popular options for students attending the 2010 Youth Conferences in terms of sports facilities in the borough were indoor courts and pitches (38%), a skate BMX Park (35.5%), and an athletics track (26.5%).** 2009 results also indicated the need for indoor gym facilities. 2010 notes show that lack of indoor sports facilities for all seasons were considered as an issue. Multiple Use Game Areas were required in well-lit outdoor areas. In 2009, key points were that young people needed affordable youth gyms, that additional football pitches were needed across the borough and that schools should open their facilities during the weekend. Girls specifically felt that there were not enough clubs, activities and facilities for females in the borough

**In 2010, a majority of young people thought that the protection of old buildings should be balanced against the need to promote renewable energy efficiency and renewable energy in the built environment. In 2009, young people overwhelmingly thought that having the design of buildings in keeping with the characters of areas and preserving the design of old buildings was a very important planning consideration although it should participate to developing the borough.**

## Policy Analysis

**Young people's view that the Council should both create and improve existing open spaces, the priority being the latter option, is endorsed by Policies in Chapter 5. Key priorities for addressing deficiencies will be identified as part of the Green Space Strategy due for publication in two year's time.**

**The Sports Facility Strategy 2011 - 2021 will promote the provision of facilities such as swimming pools, health and fitness centres and indoor sports pitches throughout the borough.** It will be published for consultation in Autumn 2011. Findings from this Youth Conference will be communicated to the Active Ealing Team which is in charge of producing the strategy.



**Ealing's policies both seek to protect heritage assets from intrusive development and promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy where appropriate.** Policy 1.2.e of the Development Strategy, which includes a commitment to reduce energy usage in buildings by requiring all development to demonstrate that it has minimised on site carbon emissions will be implemented through policies 5.2 (Minimising Carbon Dioxide Emissions) and 5.7 (Building Efficiency and Renewable Energy) of the Development Management Plan Initial proposals. The Council's conservation team will advise as to whether listed buildings and buildings in conservation areas are exempt from those requirements in view of the 2010 building regulations. The Development Strategy also includes commitments to heritage conservation in the borough on p.8 of the preface, p.19 (in the supporting text of the final proposal) and throughout specific proposals relative to development corridors, town centres and open spaces.