Appendix 3: Summary of the Baseline Position

1. Quality housing available to everyone

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Number of dwellings	Housing completions (Gross)	2012/13 130	The current Core Strategy (adopted Feb 2009) Policy SG1 makes provision for 390 (net) during the plan period 2004 – 2023. This provision may be revised during the production of a new Local Plan.	2004/05 420 2005/06 432 2006/07 351 2007/08 510 2008/09 395 2009/10 335 2010/11 203 2011/12 152	Unfavourable and deteriorating. Housing completions have held up well until the last couple of years when as a result of the wider economic downturn completions have dropped off.	*Annual Monitoring Report* (HBC) 2013
	Projected Household change	Projected Household Change 2008 - 2026 Number of new dwellings required for each scenario: Natural change 6,763 (376 per year) Sub-National Population Projections 15,525 (862 per year) Employment-led 19,555 (1,086 per year)			Unfavourable and deteriorating Internal and international migrations have a significant impact on the population growth. Coupled with a decrease in the size of households, for all 3 scenarios the current rate of house building does not meet the projected needs of the District.	*North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment Appendix 3: Harrogate* Nov 2011
Quality of Housing	% of dwellings deemed unfit to live in	2011: 4.3% Private sector dwellings deemed unfit. 2011: 0 local authority homes that are non-decent	National – 4.2% Yorkshire & Humber – 4.8% National local authority homes – 12.6% Yorkshire & Humber – 6.5%	2000: Total unfit 5.5% Private sector unfit 6.1% 2006: 4.3% Private sector dwellings deemed unfit.	Favourable and improving.	*North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment* Nov 2011 STREAM
	Average energy efficiency of housing (max 100)	Average SAP rating for local authority owned dwellings 2007/08 70 2011 Average SAP rating for all	Harrogate targets 2003/04 56.2 2004/05 58.1 2005/06 60 2006/07 63 2007/08 70 England 51	2002/03 53.7 2003/04 56.5 2004/05 57.2 2005/06 64 2006/07 67	Trends show that the target in previous years has always been surpassed. Actual figure in 2007/08 met the target.	*North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment* Nov 2011

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
		dwellings 46	Yorkshire & Humber 50		Rating for all dwellings Not favourable There is a stark contrast between local authority owned dwellings and the average dwelling within the District. The average SAP ratings are below national average. This will impact upon affordability of housing. The trend may reflect the larger amount of older housing stock within the District.	
	Number of dwellings built to Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4	2009 onwards: Level 4: 12 Level 3: 7 No post construction certificate submitted: 46 (approximately)			Some issues identified in implementing policies designed to improve the quality of housing. Actions have been put in place to address these. Applicants do make a commitment to meet Code Level 4 at the start of the process but monitoring how these proceeds has been difficult.	HBC
Affordability of Housing	Ratio of median house price to median earnings	Harrogate 2012 8.77	2012 North Yorkshire 7.49 England 6.74 2011 Yorkshire and Humber 5.28	2011 9.01 2010 9.44 2009 8.06 2008 9.90	Unfavourable but improving. The house price to earnings for the District is much higher than national and regional ratios. This appears to have peaked at 2008. Since then the difference between house prices and earnings does appear to be decreasing. However, this is slow and it will need to be monitored as housing market recovers.	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-housing-market-and-house-prices Table 577
	Mean house prices	Harrogate 2012 £210,000	North Yorkshire: 2012 £176,000 2011 £178,000 2010 £180,000 2009 £170,000 2008: £176,000 2007: £184,950 England: 2012 £183,500	Harrogate: 2011: £215,000 2010: £220,000 2009: £195,250 2008: £210,000 2007: £218,000 (peak)	House prices fell more sharply than the national trend after the economic crash. They are now recovering at a similar rate to those nationally and remain just below the 2007 peak.	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-housing-market-and-house-prices Table 585

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
			2011 £180,000 2010 £185,000 2009 £170,000 2008 £174,000 2007 £178,000			
	Affordable housing completions	2012/13 36 (27% of all completions)	The current Core Strategy (adopted Feb 2009) Policy SG1 has an interim target of 41% of new dwellings to be affordable during the plan period 2004 – 2023. This provision may be revised during the production of a new Local Plan.	2004/05 151 (36%) 2005/06 45 (10%) 2006/07 56 (16%) 2007/08 176 (35%) 2008/09 92 (23%) 2009/10 17 (5%) 2010/11 25 (12%) 2011/12 57 (38%)	Unfavourable and deteriorating. As with market housing completions, so affordable housing completions have reduced. The proportion of affordable housing has also dipped which exacerbates the issue. This is possibly as a result of the wider economic downturn.	*Annual Monitoring Report* (HBC) 2013
	Housing Need	5 year affordable housing need to clear backlog and meet arising need: 507 dwellings per annum			Unfavourable and deteriorating The current rate of affordable housing being supplied is not enough to meet current and future need.	*North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment Appendix 3: Harrogate* November 2011
	Homelessness : Households accepted and in priority need	No. of households 2012/13 61	North Yorkshire 2012/13 425	No. of households 2011/12 77 2010/11 76 2009/10 81 2008/09 151 2007/08 135	Unfavourable but improving. Increased numbers of homelessness in the District between 2000 and 2005. This has declined since.	STREAM

2. Conditions and services to engender good health

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Health Inequalities	General Health	Very good 50.6% Good 33.8% Fair 11.8% Bad Health 3.0%	Yorkshire and Humber Very good 45.6% Good 34.4% Fair 14.0% Bad Health 4.7% England Very good 47.2% Good 34.2% Fair 13.1% Bad Health 4.2%		A higher proportion of residents describe their general health as very good or good compared to national and regional averages. This may mean that residents are healthier, that they perceive themselves more positively or a mixture of the two.	Office for National Statistics 2011
	Long- Term Health Problem or Disability	Day to day activities limited a lot 6.6% Day to day activities limited a little 8.9%	Yorkshire and the Humber Activities limited a lot 9.1% Activities limited a little 9.8% England Activities limited a lot 8.3% Activities limited a little 9.3%		The percentage of residents affected by a long-term illness or disability is under the regional and national averages. In particular, the percentage of people limited a lot by their illness is significantly lower.	Office for National Statistics 2011
	Proportion of the population who live within the 25% most deprived in the Country (Indices of Multiple Deprivation)	1 area within ward of Woodfield is ranked within 20% most deprived in England	2010 Harrogate ranked 283rd out of 326 LADs in England (1= most deprived).	2007 Harrogate ranked 310th out of 345 LADs in England. 2007 data: 51.4% of LSOAs are in the least deprived 25%. 40% of LSOAs are within the 50% least deprived. 6.7%% of LSOAs are within the 50% most deprived 1.9% of LSOAs are in the most deprived 25%	Favourable, so few areas classed as most deprived. Relatively affluent District with small pockets of deprivation.	Harrogate District Strategic Partnership *A Profile of Harrogate* 2013
	Provision of Unpaid Care	Provides no unpaid care 89.7% Provides 1 to 19 hours a week 7.4% Provides 20 to 49 hours a week 1% Provides 50 or more a week	Yorkshire and Humber Provides no unpaid care 89.6% Provides 1 to 19 hours 6.5% Provides 20 to 49 hours 1.4%		The national and regional figures for the amount of unpaid care provided are very similar. Although the percentage of people who provide unpaid care is similar, Harrogate differs in the amount of hours provided, with fewer people providing over 20 hours care a week.	Office for National Statistics 2011

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
		1.8%	Provides 50 or more 2.6% England Provides no unpaid care 89.8% Provides 1 to 19 hours 6.5% Provides 20 to 49 hours 1.4% Provides 50 or more 2.4%		This may reflect better general health or may be product of other influences such as high house prices/ rents.	
	Percentage of children in poverty	Harrogate 6% Wards with more than 5% of children in poverty: Boroughbridge 7% Granby 17% High Harrogate 12% Hookstone 6% Knaresborough East 6% Knares. Scriven Park 7% Low Harrogate 9% New Park 10% Pateley Bridge 7% Ripon Minster 10% Ripon Moorside 10% Saltergate 13% Starbeck 9% Woodfield 16%	Craven District 695 7% Hambleton District 1285 7% Richmondshire District 759 7% Ryedale District 790 8% Scarborough District 3960 19% Selby District 1782 10% York 3830 11% UK 20.2%		Favourable, all areas are below UK average. Harrogate compares favourably to the rest of the region and UK, however, Granby, High Harrogate, Woodfield and Saltergate have the highest percentages.	End child poverty http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/why-end-child-poverty/poverty-in-your-area
	Dementia (estimates and projections) based on 2007 sub-national population projections	2010: 2299 (7.4%) 2015: 2628 (7.3%) 2020: 3040 (7.7%) 2025: 3572 (8%)	North Yorkshire 2010 8726 (7.1%) 2015 9954 (6.9%) 2020 11484 (7.3%) 2025 13573 (7.7%)		The prevalence of dementia is very closely associated with age. Less than 1% of those under 65 year olds are affected, whereas 30% of 95 year olds suffer with it. Dementia sufferers require substantial amounts of social care. As the population of Harrogate ages the needs of dementia sufferers will need to be considered.	STREAM www.mentalhealthobservatory.org.uk/dementiaprojections

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Access to Health Services		See Table 6. Local Needs met Locally				
Healthy Lifestyle	% of people aged 16+ who participate in sports (3x 30mins per week)	Oct 2013 19%	North Yorkshire Oct 2013 17.4% Oct 2012 16.7% Oct 2011 16.7% Oct 2010 18% England Oct 2013 17.4% Oct 2012 17.3% Oct 2011 16.3% Oct 2010 16.5%	Oct 2012 19% Oct 2011 19.4% Oct 2010 20.4%	Favourable Considerably higher than both the national and regional average and higher than neighbouring Districts.	*Active People Survey 7:* Sport England
	Physically active adults	% of people aged 16+ doing at least 150mins of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week 60.4% % of people aged 16+ doing less than 30mins per week 23.7%	Yorkshire and Humber 150mins or more 55.6% Less than 30mins 29.5% England 150mins or more 56.6% Less than 30mins 27.9%		Favourable Residents in Harrogate are more active than the regional and national percentages.	Public Heath England accessed via Sport England *Local Sport Profile 2012/13*
	Life expectancy at birth (actual age)	Harrogate District, Female Male Jan09-Dec11 83.9 80.3 Jan10-Dec12 83.8 80.6	Female Y&H England Jan 08-Dec10 81.8 82.6 Jan09-Dec11 82.0 82.89 Jan10-Dec12 82.2 83.01 Male Y&H England Jan08-Dec10 77.7 78.6 Jan09-Dec11 78.1 78.91 Jan10-Dec12 78.3 79.21	Female Male Jan06-Dec08 82.7 79.2 Jan07-Dec09 83.1 79.4 Jan08-Dec10 83.8 79.6	Favourable Favourable position compared to both the regional and national average. The local trend continues to rise.	Office for National Statistics
	Mortality rate from causes considered preventable	2010-2012 167.1 per 100,000 people	England 187.8 per 100,000 Yorkshire and the Humber 203.5 per 100,000		Favourable The mortality rate from preventable causes is much better than the national average. This includes certain types of cardiovascular diseases, cancer and liver disease.	Public Health Outcomes Framework

3. Safety and security for people and property

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Crime and Disorder	Domestic burglaries per 1000 population	2012/13 5.34	North Yorkshire 2012/13 5.03	2010/11 7.35 2011/12 6.25	Favourable and improving	STREAM www.streamlis.org.uk
	Violent crimes per 1000 population	2012/13 7.19	North Yorkshire 2012/13 7.94	2010/11 6.96 2011/12 7.02	Favourable but deteriorating Violent crimes have increased slightly, however, still lower than County average.	STREAM www.streamlis.org.uk
	Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	2012/13 2.41	North Yorkshire 2012/13 2.98	2010/11 3.44 2011/12 4.14	Favourable, no clear trend Vehicle crimes are lower than county average.	STREAM www.streamlis.org.uk
	Anti-Social Behaviour (actual figure)	2013/14 1587 Serious problem 2.5% Occasional problem 35.2%	Community Safety Partnership Target 2013/14 1749	2010/11 2829 2011/12 1737 2012/13 1749	Unfavourable but improving Anti-social reports to Harrogate Borough Council, North Yorkshire Police and the Fire and Rescue Service have fallen by 12%.	Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership *Partnership/ Delivery Plan* 2014/15
Road Safety	Number of injuries and fatalities resulting from road traffic	2012 Killed 5 Serious 78 Slight 567 All 650	2012 All injuries: Craven 214 Hambleton 408 Richmondshire 223 Ryedale 239 Scarborough 346 Selby 286 York 524	2011 2010 Killed 12 10 Serious 112 106 Slight 585 528 All 709 644	Unfavourable but improving. Decrease in fatalities and serious injuries, although total number of accidents is much higher than neighbouring Districts.	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/road-accidents-and-safety-statistical-tables-index

4. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Indicator</th><th>Quantified data</th><th>Comparators & targets</th><th>Trend (HBC)</th><th>Issues Identified</th><th>Source</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Social Isolation</td><td>Population age structure</td><td>2014:
Population (in thousands) 159

Age 0-14 27 (17%)
Age 15-29 25 (16%)
Age 30-44 28 (18%)
Age 45-59 36 (23%)
Age 60-74 28 (18%)
Age 75-89 15 (9%)
Age 90+ 2 (1%)

Figures rounded to one decimal place so % are approximate.</td><td>North Yorks:
2014 2037

0-14 96 (16%) 93 (14%)
15-29 98 (16%) 95 (15%)
30-44 100 (17%) 95 (15%)
45-59 134 (22%) 110 (17%)
60-74 115 (19%) 130 (20%)
75-89 56 (9%) 96 (15%)
90+ 7 (1%) 22 (3%)

Total 605 642

England:
2014 2037

0-14 18% 17&
15-19 20% 18%
30-44 20% 18%
45-59 20% 18%
60-74 15% 16%
75-89 7% 11%
90+ 1% 2%

Total 54,228 62,166</td><td>2037 projection:
Population (in thousands) 169

Age 0-14 25 (15%)
Age 15-29 25 (15%)
Age 30-44 25 (15%)
Age 45-59 29 (17%)
Age 60-74 34 (20%)
Age 75-89 25 (15%)
Age 90+ 6 (3%)</td><td>An increase in the percentage of older people is a national trend, however, this is exaggerated within North Yorkshire and Harrogate as there is already a smaller proportion of younger people and this will decrease further. Currently the largest age group is the 45-59 year olds and the trend will see this change to the 60-74 year olds.

Older people may feel isolated as age related illness may make accessing social events and facilities harder.</td><td>2012-based Subnational Population projections
www.ons.gov.uk</td></tr>
<tr><td>Migration</td><td colspan="3"><table><tr><th></th><th>2014</th><th>2015</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th><th>2037</th></tr><tr><td>International in flow</td><td>721</td><td>719</td><td>751</td><td>729</td><td>734</td><td>718</td><td>718</td><td>718</td></tr><tr><td>International out flow</td><td>1008</td><td>1009</td><td>1008</td><td>1009</td><td>1009</td><td>1009</td><td>1009</td><td>1009</td></tr><tr><td>Internal in flows</td><td>6242</td><td>6271</td><td>6296</td><td>6316</td><td>6335</td><td>6352</td><td>6363</td><td>6779</td></tr><tr><td>Internal out flows</td><td>5576</td><td>5617</td><td>5612</td><td>5564</td><td>5513</td><td>5500</td><td>5464</td><td>5553</td></tr></table></td><td>There is a small and regular international in flow of people. Although this will not affect population numbers (as it is offset by greater outflows) there will remain a growing international community within the District.

The greatest movement is within the 15-29 year old age group. Internal inflow (from other parts of England) is greatest within 22/ 23 year olds; presumably graduates gaining work</td><td>2012-based Subnational Population projections
www.ons.gov.uk</td></tr>
</table>

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
					and/ or returning home. However, the yearly inflow for this age group is still only half the yearly outflow of 18/ 19 year olds so it can be presumed that of those that go to university a significant number do not return to the District.	
	% of people agreeing that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	2012/13 Yorkshire and Humber 81%	2012/13: England 86% North East 76% North West 86 East Midlands 88% West Midlands 83% East of England 87% London 86% South East 89% South West 88%	2003 75% 2005 77% 2007/8 80% 2008/9 81% 2009/10 81% 2010/11 81%	Unfavourable and not changing Perceived community cohesion has increased within Yorkshire and the Humber in keeping with the national trend. However, it has plateaued for the past 4 years and Yorkshire and the Humber has consistently had one of the lowest percentages out of the regions.	Source needs to be identified
	Access to Health Services	See Table 6. Local Needs met Locally				
	Areas of District with low earnings	1 LSOA (within Woodfield) is within 10% most deprived. 1 LSOA (within Granby) is within 11%-25% most deprived. 29 LSOAs are within top 10% least deprived.	The index includes those out of work and on low incomes and is collected by small areas called Lower layer Super Output Areas. There are 104 LSOAs within Harrogate District. Each area LSOA within England is then ranked, 1 being most deprived – 32482 being least deprived.		Favourable. In regards to income, the majority of residents are least deprived when ranked nationally. However, there are pockets of lower incomes within Woodfield and Granby wards.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications?publication_filter_option=statistics
Participation in activities or democratic process	% of people participating in volunteering to support sport in the last 28 days	Oct 2013 22.5%	North Yorkshire Oct 2013 16% Oct 2012 17.3% Oct 2011 17.3% England Oct 2013 12% Oct 2012 14% Oct 2011 13.6%	Oct 2012 21.5% Oct 2011 21.4%	Favourable and improving. The percentage of people volunteering in a sport activity is much higher than regional and national levels and is increasing.	*Active People Survey* Sport England
	% of people	The 2009 Place Survey stated that	North Yorkshire result: 87.3%	District Panel Survey March	Higher satisfaction then county and	*Community Life Survey*

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
	satisfied with their local area as a place to live	89.4% are satisfied with their immediate area; rising to 91.7% for over 65's.	(90% over 65) National result: 79.7% (83.9% over 65). 2012/13 National result: 84%	2004: 89.3% satisfied.	national level. This indicator needs updating.	2012/13 http://communitylife.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/explore-the-data.html
	Number and status of Neighbourhood Plan	Ripon – draft plan being prepared Knaresborough – consultation for plan preparation Otley – consultation for plan preparation			Favourable and improving	*Annual Monitoring Report* 2013
	Turn out at local and parish council elections	Local Elections 2012 Turnout: 40.83% Parish Elections 2012 Turnout: 45.63%	Local Elections turnout national average: 2012: 31.3% 2011: 42.6% 2010: 63.5%	Local Elections 2011 Turnout: 45.04% Parish Election 2011 Turnout: 42.79% Local Elections 2010 Turnout: 68.30%	Favourable, but declining. Decreasing turnout similar to national trend, but still above national average.	District and Parish Election Results HBC

5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Availability of Culture, leisure and recreation activities/ venues	% of people aged 16+ who regularly participate in sports/physical activity (3x 30mins per week)	April 2011 – 2013: 25.5%	April 2011-2013 NY 26%	Oct 2007-08: 17.8% Oct 2008-09: 17.1% Oct 2009-10: 20.3% Oct 2010-11: 19.4%	Favourable	STREAM
	Location and condition of features of cultural heritage importance	To be collected				
	Main Cultural Events	The Harrogate district is home to a number of cultural events and festivals including Harrogate and Ripon International Festivals, the Harrogate Crime Writing Festival, Knaresborough Feva, the Great Knaresborough Bed Race, Knaresborough Castle's annual Medieval Living History Day, Harrogate Spring Flower Show and the Northern Aldborough Festival as well as a number of vibrant rural events – the largest of which being the Great Yorkshire Show which attracts around 130,000 visitors.			Favourable	*Harrogate District Profile* 2013
	Number of venues	3 theatres 15 galleries and museums 50 public/ village halls 8 public libraries 9 sports halls 9 golf clubs 9 swimming pools 50 football pitches 33 cricket grounds			Favourable	*Harrogate District Profile* 2013

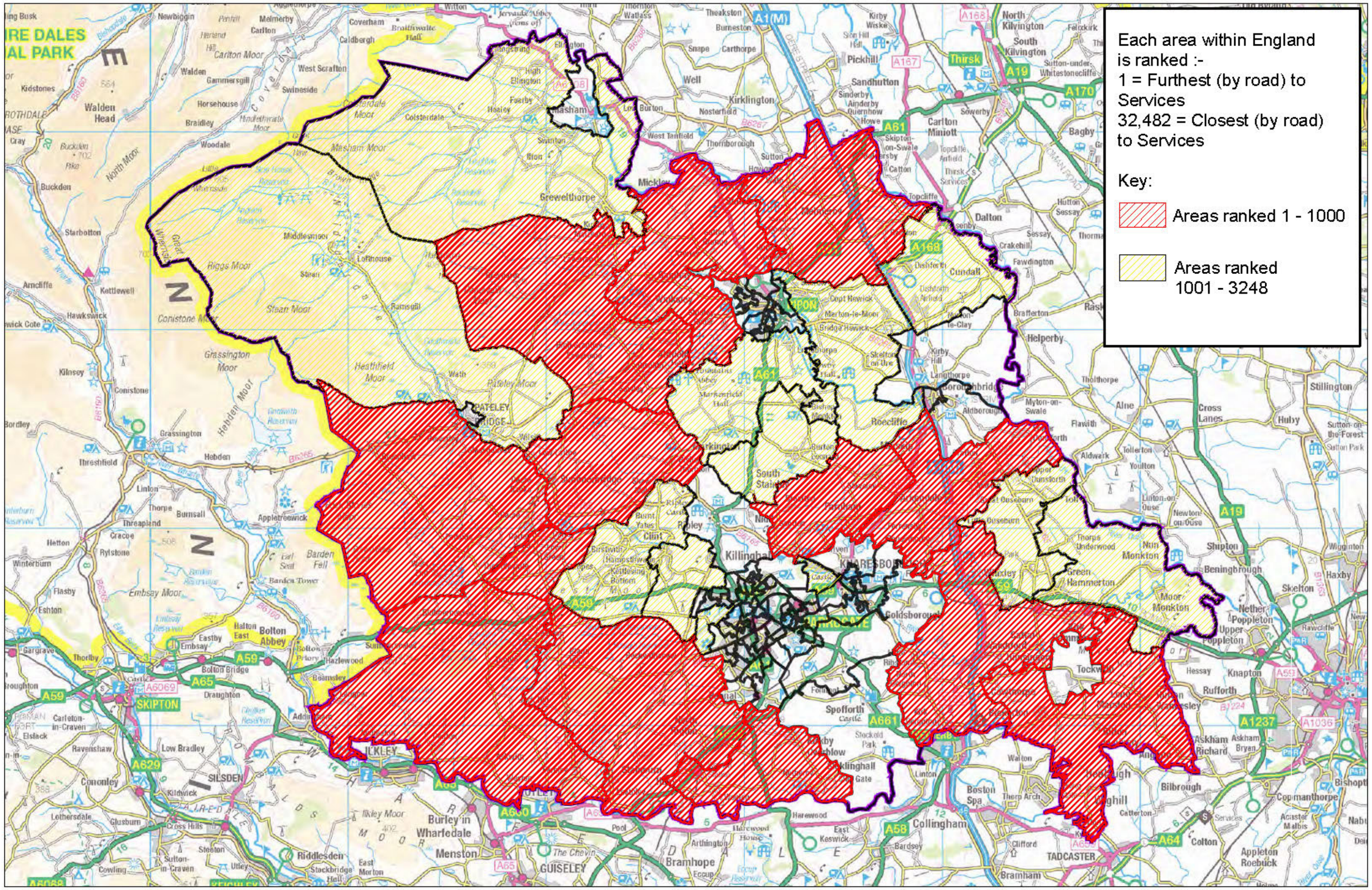
Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
	Satisfaction with local sport provision	2012/13 60.3%	Yorkshire and Humber 2009/10 69.2% 2012/13 61.3% England 2009/10 69% 2012/13 60.3%	2009/10 76.1%	The level of satisfaction with provision has fallen in general since the last survey. However, the level that this has fallen is most dramatic within Harrogate. This may be reflective of the increase in the number of people participating in sport and increased expectations following high profile events such as the Olympics.	*Active People Survey*
	Amount of land available for sport provision	Football: deficiency in junior pitch provision in Harrogate and Ripon and lack of high quality pitches. Cricket: shortfall of pitches during peak time, however, quality of pitches is main concern. Rugby: pitches used above optimum levels in Ripon and Harrogate. Quality of facilities is issue in Harrogate, Ripon and Knaresborough. Hockey: Existing club base in Harrogate is stretched. No hockey played in Knaresborough and Ripon. Tennis: facilities nearing capacity. Croquet: no croquet facilities in Harrogate and Knaresborough.			Unfavourable Quality and quantity of sport facilities do not meet current and future demand.	*Outdoor Sports Provision: An Assessment for Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon* 2013
	Participation rate of top 5 sports (16+ year olds)	Swimming 13.5% Cycling 12.7% Athletics 9.7% Gym 8.3% Football 8.1%	Yorkshire and The Humber Swimming 11.1% Cycling 7.8% Athletics 6.2% Gym 10.4% Football 6.4% England Swimming 11.5% Cycling 8.1% Athletics 6.5% Gym 10.9% Football 6.3%		Harrogate differs to the regional and national pictures in that cycling and athletics are more popular. The popularity of cycling could be used to encourage less car use.	*Active People Survey 7* 2012/13

6. Local needs met locally

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Appropriate housing for local need	Permanent Gypsy and Traveller sites	Authorised pitches: 40 Temporary pitches: 1 Unauthorised pitches: 4 Concealed households: 0 Movement from bricks and mortar: 0 Waiting list for public sites: 0 Net new household formation: 2		Authorised pitches: Jan 2011 40 Jul 2010 80 Jan 2010 40 Jul 2009 76 Jan 2009 57	Unfavourable There is an immediate need for 5 pitches (up to 2017). 2 additional pitches are required long term. Update: Planning permission was granted for 2 pitches August 2013.	*Gypsy & Traveller Housing Needs Survey* 2013
	Net additional dwellings per annum in key locations	Harrogate (incl. Pannal) 41% Knaresborough (incl. Scriven) 11% Ripon 14% B'bridge (incl. Langthorpe) 4% Masham 1% Pateley B. (incl. Bridgehousegate) 1% Villages and countryside 28%	Core Strategy Targets: Hgate (incl. Pannal) 48% Knares' (incl. Scriven) 14% Ripon 8% B'bridge (Langthorpe) 3.5% Masham 2% Pateley B. (incl. Bridgehousegate) 3% Villages and countryside 21.5%	The current development strategy is conveyed through the Core Strategy and focuses on settlements which the current strategy defines as most sustainable.	Unfavourable. A higher proportion of development in Harrogate and Knaresborough is needed to meet the Core Strategy Targets. The higher amount of development within the villages and countryside show a preference for rural locations which may not be sustainable.	*Annual Monitoring Report* 2013
	Dwelling size	Projected house-type demand: Studio/ bedsit 1% 1 bedroom 13% 2 bedroom 53% 3 bedroom 26% 4+ bedroom 8%	Projected affordable house-type demand: 1 & 2 bedroom 89% 3 & 4 bedroom 11%	Current housing stock: Studio/bedsit 0 1 bedroom 8.5% 2 bedroom 24.5% 3 bedroom 38.6% 4+ bedroom 28.4%	The current housing stock does not reflect the current demand for smaller 2 bedroomed dwellings.	*North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment*

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
	Households with Support Needs	Physical disability (wheelchair user) 786 Physical disability (not wheelchair user) 2,565 Learning disability 452 Mental health problem 1,141 Visual impairment 685 Hearing impairment 856 Drug/alcohol misuse 19 Older age related illness or Disability 2,048	Households with support needs met Yes No Craven 70.9% 29.1% Hambleton 71.9% 28.1% Harrogate 67.9% 32.1% Richmondshire 74.2% 25.8% Ryedale 75.1% 24.9% Scarborough 70.4% 29.6% City of York 77.6% 22.4% North Yorkshire 72.5% 27.5% Unfavourable Harrogate has the largest percentage of households with support needs which are not met in their current home. There are also a significant number of households with age related illness which it is likely will increase as the population ages. There will be an increasing need for homes to be adapted or new dwelling built to meet these support needs.		Unfavourable Harrogate has the largest percentage of households with support needs which are not met in their current home. There are also a significant number of households with age related illness which it is likely will increase as the population ages. There will be an increasing need for homes to be adapted or new dwelling built to meet these support needs.	*North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment*
Access to services	Geographical access to services (defined as a post office, GP, food shop & primary school)	2010: 36 LSOAs are ranked in worse 25% of LSOAs. Map 1 shows that a significant part of the District lies within the 1000 most deprived areas.	The index measures accessibility by road distance to certain services. Each area (LSOA) within England is then ranked, 1 being most deprived – 32482 being least deprived.	2003: 17 wards are ranked in the 25% of wards in England with poorest access to services, with 8 wards in the poorest 10% of wards	Unfavourable Access to services is a significant issue for many parts of the District, particularly in the outlying rural areas.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications?publication_filter_option=statistics
	Areas with poor frequency of public transport	See Map 2			Unfavourable There is a shortage of public transport for the western side of the District. The majority of the defined settlements are to the east of the District and are in the main served by infrequent 2 hourly bus services.	

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
	Households served by broadband	50,000 premises served by fibre broadband (BT). Figures for other service providers are unknown.	Superfast North Yorkshire target: 90% coverage by end of 2014 (85% of which will be 25mbps) 100% coverage by 2017 (10mbps)	SFNY has recently received additional funding, which will enable further premises with superfast fibre broadband. Exactly how far this funding will be of benefit is very dependent on the technology options at the time. New technology is currently being trialled, which has the potential to reach further into rural communities.	Favourable and Improving	Superfast North Yorkshire
	Population in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings	2011 10.4%	North Yorkshire 9.3% England 3.1%	Nidd Valley (between Pateley Bridge and northwest Harrogate) – most densely settled countryside area, heavily populated with individual houses and hamlets that outnumber farmsteads. Nidfderdale open moor – least densely settled area. Vale of York – some areas without any settlement.	Unfavourable Higher percentage of rural dwellings and isolated dwellings could lead to larger problems with social isolation and increased car usage.	STREAM *Landscape Character Assessment SPD* HBC, 2004

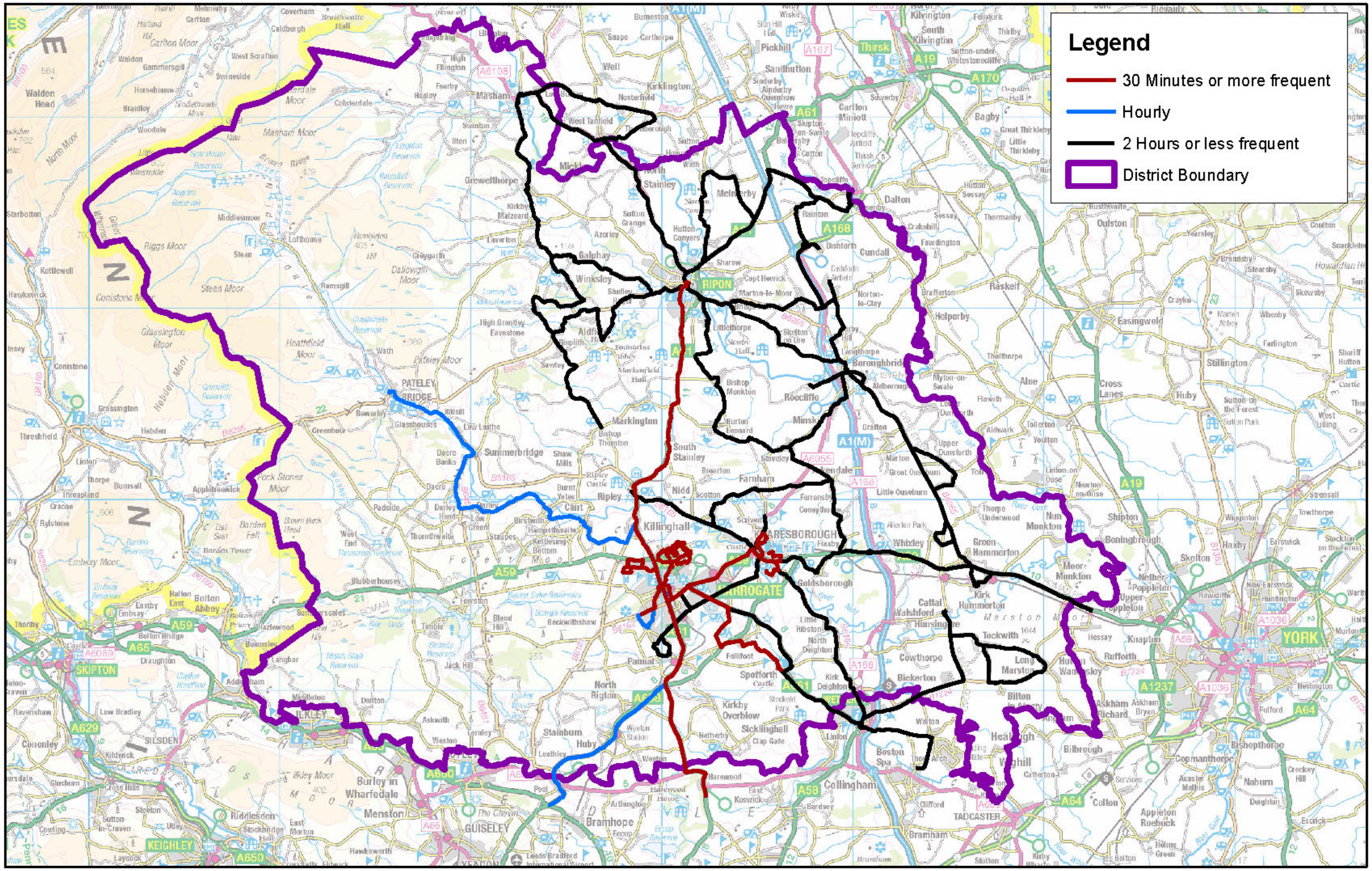


Map 1 : Areas Furthest (by road) to Services

Source : www.streamlis.org.uk

1:250,000

A4_Areas Most Deprived of Access To Services APR 14



Map 2 : Key Bus Routes

1:250,000

A4KeyBusRoutesCoreStrat2014

N

2014

7. Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Access to education	Number of facilities offering training/ learning for adults	NYCC Adult Learning Centre Henshaws College Harrogate College Askham Bryan College				
	Number of further education facilities	Harrogate College (plus apprenticeship scheme) Askham Bryan College Ripon College				
	Number of State-funded schools	2012/13 North Yorkshire Primary schools: Schools above capacity 49 Schools below capacity 271 Percentage of rural schools 75% Harrogate Secondary schools: Ripon Grammar School King James's School Boroughbridge High School Nidderdale High School St John Fisher Catholic High School Harrogate Academies: Harrogate Grammar School Outwood Academy Ripon Harrogate High School St Aidans CE High School Rossett School	 907 places 848 pupils 1673 places 1662 pupils 769 places 719 pupils 470 places 351 pupils 1340 places 1393 pupils 1954 places 1820 pupils 782 places 464 pupils 1570 places 629 pupils 1993 places 1954 pupils 1418 places 1421 pupils	Actual primary school pupil numbers were lower than forecast. Forecast predicts a yearly increase in pupil numbers. Actual secondary school pupil numbers for 2012 where higher than forecast. Forecast predicts dip in numbers until 2015/16 when numbers start to rise again.	Unfavourable Currently, only 2 secondary schools are over capacity, however, this does fluctuate year on year. In general some rural schools are struggling to fill places while urban schools are under intense pressure. Housing developments stalled and now restarting mean extensions are required quickly. Academies may be rebuilding schools to meet current demands leading to future shortfall.	*Council role in school place planning*, LGA 2014 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-capacity-academic-year-2012-to-2013

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Skill shortages	GCSE and equivalent results, percentage of pupils gaining - achieving 5+ A*-C	Harrogate 2012 91.6 Wards: Boroughbridge 82 Grandby 97.8 Hookstone 92.2 Knaresborough King James 86.9 Nidd Valley 67 Ripon Spa 96.6 Rossett 98.8 Stray 95.5	2012 North Yorkshire 85.7 England 81.8 2011 North Yorkshire 83.8 England 79.5 2010 North Yorkshire 90.1 England 75.4	Harrogate 2011 90.9 Harrogate 2010 90.1 Harrogate 2009 85.5	Favourable situation with educational attainment higher than both the national and LEA average. However, Nidd Valley ward significantly below district, regional and national average.	Dept for Education www.education.gov.uk
	% of adults with NVQ level three (economically active)	Jan –Dec 2012 56.6	Y&H(%) GB(%) Jan-Dec04 45.0 46.8 Jan-Dec05 44.3 47.1 Jan-Dec06 44.5 47.9 Jan-Dec07 44.7 48.4 Jan-Dec08 45.6 48.2 Jan-Dec09 47.0 49.3 Jan-Dec10 47.4 51.0 Jan- Dec11 48.0 52.7 Jan – Dec12 51.5 55.1	% Jan-Dec04 57.2 Jan-Dec05 50.7 Jan-Dec06 56.1 Jan-Dec07 57.6 Jan-Dec08 53.4 Jan-Dec09 54.3 Jan-Dec10 53.5 Jan-Dec 2011 54.6	District compares favourably with both Yorkshire & Humber and Great Britain target.	Nomis official labour market statistics www.nomisweb.co.uk
	% of adults with NVQ level four (economically active)	Jan – Dec 2012 39.4	Y&H(%) GB(%) Jan-Dec04 22.6 26.1 Jan-Dec05 22.2 26.5 Jan-Dec06 22.6 27.4 Jan-Dec07 23.8 28.5 Jan-Dec08 24.8 28.6 Jan-Dec09 26.6 29.9 Jan-Dec10 26.4 31.3 Jan-Dec12 29.7 34.4	% Jan-Dec04 35.6 Jan-Dec05 29.7 Jan-Dec06 31.2 Jan-Dec07 38.4 Jan-Dec08 32.9 Jan-Dec09 38.9 Jan-Dec10 37.2 Jan- Dec11 37.4	District compares favourably with both Yorkshire & Humber and Great Britain target.	Nomis official labour market statistics www.nomisweb.co.uk

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets		Trend (HBC)		Issues Identified	Source
	Destination of year 13 school leavers 2010-2011		Any education destination	Any employment destination	Destination not sustained	Activity not captured in data	The vast majority of school leavers continue in education. The majority of these are heading to universities outside of the District. No students go directly into work or work-related training, however, a significant number are not captured within the data and it is not clear whether these are remaining in the area.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/destinations-of-key-stage-4-and-key-stage-5-pupils-2010-to-2011
		King James's School	73%	0%	6%	21%		
		Harrogate Grammar School	66%	0%	3%	31%		
		St John Fisher Catholic High School	66%	0%	6%	27%		
		St Aidan's Church of England High School	66%	0%	6%	27%		
		Rossett School	67%	0%	4%	29%		
		Harrogate High School	58%	0%	14%	29%		
		Boroughbridge High School	56%	0%	X	39%		
		Ripon Grammar School	74%	0%	4%	21%		
		Ripon College	41%	0%	x	50%		

8. Biodiversity and attractive natural environments

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Biodiversity and habitats within the District	Number/Area of SSSIs	Number 25 Area 19,288ha		No trend available	No issues identified Area is based on land within Harrogate District rather than land area of complete SSSIs which are partly within District. This explains differences between current figure and those previously reported.	http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/report.cfm?category=C,CF
	Reported condition of SSSIs (% or area) (percentages rounded)	2014: 99% of sites in LPA are favourable or recovering. Favourable 1,779ha 10% Unfavourable / recovering 17,262ha 89% Unfavourable / no change 197ha 1% Unfavourable / declining 49ha <0%	2014: NY Y&H ENG Favourable 19% 14% 38% Unfavourable / recovering 79% 84% 59% Unfavourable / no change 1% 2% 2% Unfavourable / declining <0% <0% 2%	2004 Favourable 1,179ha 6% Unfavourable/ Recovering 7,719ha 40% Unfavourable/ No change 9,804ha 50% Unfavourable/ Declining 583ha 3%	Unfavourable but improving There has been a vast improvement in the condition of the SSSIs over the previous 10 years. However, the percentage within favourable condition is less than the county, regional and national average. N.B. Area is based on land within Harrogate District rather than land area of complete SSSIs which are partly within District. This explains differences between current figure and those previously reported.	http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/report.cfm?category=C,CF
	Number/Area of Local Nature Reserves	Number 5 Area Rossett 1.78 ha Birk Crag 10.46 ha Hookstone Wood 7.56 ha Hell Wath 8.88 ha Quarry Moor 9.95 ha TOTAL 38.63 ha		No trend available	Rossett Nature Reserve declared in 2010.	Magic Map Application via www.lnr.naturalengland.org.uk
	Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets	2011 Actions not started 105 Actions underway 33 Actions completed 9			Unfavourable Change in biodiversity agenda so less funding and priority given to BAP work. Work is still on-going but monitoring of this work will be less frequent.	*Harrogate BAP Action Progress Report* 2011

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
	Kirk Deighton Special Area of Conservation	Features of Interest: habitat for breeding populations for Great Crested Newts Vulnerability: physical damage; water abstraction; introduction of predatory species/ fish; agriculture, transport and industrial contamination				_*Habitats Regulation Assessment (Draft Sites and Policies DPD)* May 2013
	North Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation	Features of interest: blanket bog; tufa-forming spring-heads; upland heathland; juniper scrub; Old sessile oak woods; acidic rock outcrops; range of Annex 1 habitats Vulnerabilities: over or under grazing; moorland burning; changes to drainage; forestry; deposition from forestry, farming, waste management and industrial activity; increase in recreational uses; wind farms, communication masts and associated infrastructure.				*Habitats Regulation Assessment (Draft Sites and Policies DPD)* May 2013
	North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area	Features of interest: Golden Plover (1400 pairs); Curlew (3930 pairs); Dunlin (330 pairs); Hen Harriers (11 pairs); Merlin (136 pars); Peregrine (15 pairs). Vulnerabilities: as listed for North Pennine Moors SAC plus agricultural intensification on moorland edges; recreation use; pollutants and toxic chemicals; illegal killing and persecution				*Habitats Regulation Assessment (Draft Sites and Policies DPD)* May 2013
Biodiversity and habitats outside the District	Special Areas of Conservation outside of District	Craven Limestone Complex: Features of interest: mosaic of habitats and large variety of species. Habitats including active raised bog; *Molinia caerulea – Crepis paludosa* mire; fen systems; calcerous grassland; limestone pavements; petrifying springs. Species including stoneworts chara; crayfish; bird's eye primrose; broad-leaved cottongrass; hair sedge; alpine and dwarf milkwort; downy currant. Vulnerabilities: intensive grazing; increasing rabbit numbers; quarrying; ecological impacts caused by quarrying, agriculture and industry; disturbance to species by recreation activities. Humber Estuary: coastal plain estuary with high concentrations of suspended sediment form variety of sources. Habitats including Atlantic salt meadows; sub tidal sandbanks; intertidal mudflats; glasswort beds and coastal lagoons; reed-beds and brackish saltmarsh; mud and sand bars; Species including river lamprey; sea lamprey; grey seal Vulnerabilities: Sea lamprey in the River Ouse south of York have been found to migrate up river as far as Boroughbridge to spawn South Pennine Moors: Features of interest: European dry heaths, blanket bogs, old sessile oak woods				*Habitats Regulation Assessment (Draft Sites and Policies DPD)* May 2013

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
	Special Protection Areas outside of District	Humber Estuary: extensive wetland and coastal habitats which support over 187,000 waterfowl including breeding and migratory populations of birds listed within Annex 1 Birds Directive Flats, Marshes and Coast Breeding birds: Little Tern (63 pairs), Marsh Harrier (11 pairs) and Over wintering: Bar tailed Godwit (1593), Bittern (2), Golden Plover (29235), Hen Harrier (20). Estuarine habitats: on passage: Redshank (5212), Sanderling (1767) and over wintering: Dunlin (23605), Knot (33848), Redshank (4452), Shelduck (4083). Vulnerabilities: sea changes from flood defence management; coastal management schemes which reduce nutrient trapping; industrial activity within intertidal locations; pollution from agriculture, industry and urban areas; disturbance from recreational activities. South Pennine Moors: Features of interest: Golden Plover (752 pairs), Merlin (77 pairs), Peregrine (16 pairs), Short-eared Owl (25 pairs) and during the breeding season Dunlin (140 pairs) Vulnerabilities: recreational activities, over grazing, burning, agricultural intensification.				*Habitats Regulation Assessment (Draft Sites and Policies DPD)* May 2013
	The Humber Ramsar Designation	Area supports internationally important numbers of various species of breeding, wintering and passage water birds including Ringed Plover and Sanderling. Britain's most south-easterly breeding colony of grey seal. Vulnerabilities: recreational activities, commercial and recreation fishing, livestock grazing and hunting.				*Habitats Regulation Assessment (Draft Sites and Policies DPD)* May 2013

9. Minimal pollution levels

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Water quality	% of water bodies with a chemical classification graded as Pass	2009 Total Length of water bodies with a chemical classification: 163.74km Total length passing – 64.24km % passing – 39.23	For 2009 the situation for Harrogate is: Number of River Water bodies: 43 Total River length: 907.23km	Only water bodies at risk from Hazardous Substances and Priority Hazardous Substances have a chemical classification	Unfavourable The Water Framework Directive has much tighter limits than the previous GQA standards and consequently the quality of the District's rivers are now perceived to be in a less favourable position than before. Much improvement is required.	Environment Agency *Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database right* Request for information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) / Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR)
	% of river water bodies passing (good or better) the Water Framework Directive Ecological classification	2009 Number of river water bodies in each status group: High - 0 Good – 6 Moderate - 33 Poor - 3 Bad - 1 (note high is the best classification, bad worst) Total length passing (Good or better) – 64.03km % passing = 7.06	2009: Total Number of River Water bodies: 43 Total River length: 907.23km	Rivers, lakes, groundwater and canals are now classified using the Water Framework Directive. This is carried out on a 6 yearly cycle; the next cycle will start 2015.	Unfavourable The Water Framework Directive has much tighter limits than the previous GQA standards and consequently the quality of the District's rivers are now perceived to be in a less favourable position than before. Much improvement is required.	Environment Agency *Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database right* Request for information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) / Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR)

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Air quality	Number of sites which breach Air Quality Objectives	2013 Knaresborough – 5 Ripon - 5 Other - 2	Air Quality objectives set out in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (SI 928), The Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 (SI 3043 for • Benzene • 1, 3-Butadiene • Carbon Monoxide • Lead • Nitrogen Dioxide • Particulate matter • Sulphur Dioxide	In general the concentrations of pollutants have increased across the district.	Unfavourable Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) were declared in Knaresborough and Ripon on 26 November 2010. An Air Quality Action Plan has been drafted and provides measures to work towards the objectives set out in the individual AQMAs. However, at present the annual mean objectives of pollutant levels are still being exceeded. New relevant breach of the annual mean air quality objective for Nitrogen Dioxide, at Devonshire Place, Harrogate. It is proposed to progress to a Detailed Assessment for this location.	*2013 Air Quality Progress Report* (HBC)
Land, noise, light and vibration		No indicator as yet established as enforcement enquiries fluctuate rapidly.			Areas causing frequent complaints include: Harrogate town centre night economy and issues regarding noise for in-town residents	Feedback from Environmental Health officers, HBC

10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Car usage	Levels of car ownership	2011 Number % No car 11,032 16.4 1 car 28,621 42.6 2 cars 21,317 31.7 3+ cars 6199 9.3		1999 No % No car 13,681 24 1 car 26,641 46 2 cars 14,488 25 3+ cars 2,927 5 2001 No % No car 11,197 18 1 car 27,739 44 2 cars 19,396 31 3+ cars 4,745 8	Overall levels of car ownership have increased with an increase in 2 and 3+ ownership and a corresponding reduction in levels of 1 and no car ownership	Harrogate Borough 2011 Census Profile
	Method of travel to work (%)	2011 Driving a car/ van 58% Passenger in car/ van 5% Bus 4% Train 2% Bicycle 2% On foot 13% Work from home 15%		2001 Driving a car/ van 58% Passenger in car/ van 6% Bus 4% Train 2% Bicycle 2% On foot 14% Work from home 13%	Unfavourable. Percentage of people driving a car to work has remained the same, but the percentage being a passenger has decreased. The use of the bus and train has remained the same. This is particularly concerning as distance travelled to work figures in Table 14 indicated that a significant proportion of residents travelled only a short distance to get to work. Travel by foot has decreased slightly. Working from home as increased slightly which fits the general trend across the country.	2011 Census (percentages rounded) 2001 Census via www.streamlis.org.uk

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
	Commuting by car – origins and destinations	2001 Census Map 3 shows the origins of people who drive to work within the Harrogate District. Map 4 shows the destination of Harrogate residents who commute by car.			Unfavourable. Many people who commute to work by car start their journeys within Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon. Harrogate attracts commuters from a wide area around the District. The range of outbound commuting is similar to inbound although the focus is on the urban centres of Leeds, Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon and Wetherby plus the Nidd Valley.	2001 Census

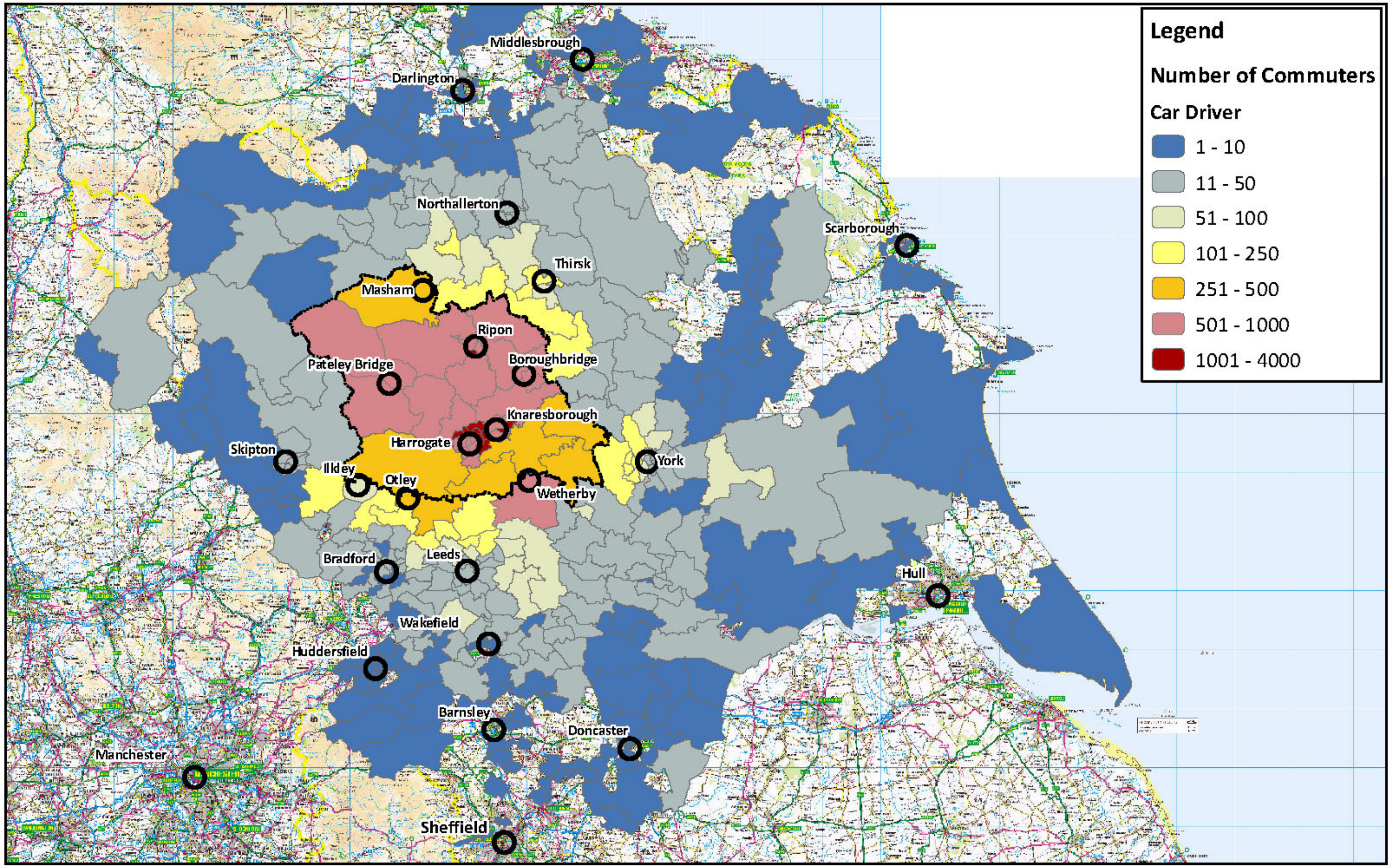
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Indicator</th><th>Quantified data</th><th>Comparators & targets</th><th>Trend (HBC)</th><th>Issues Identified</th><th>Source</th></tr>
<tr><td>Availability and usage of non-car network</td><td>Passenger Numbers (rail & bus)/ Availability of services?</td><td colspan="3">
Entries & Exits by Year
<table>
<tr><th>Station</th><th>2007-2008</th><th>2008-2009</th><th>2009-2010</th><th>2010-2011</th><th>2011-2012</th><th>2012-2013</th></tr>
<tr><td>Harrogate</td><td>1180509</td><td>1204486</td><td>1220324</td><td>1294010</td><td>1371658</td><td>1361466</td></tr>
<tr><td>Knaresborough</td><td>245422</td><td>257714</td><td>277722</td><td>302776</td><td>325872</td><td>331308</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hornbeam Park</td><td>226409</td><td>248600</td><td>245626</td><td>255484</td><td>269622</td><td>279934</td></tr>
<tr><td>Starbeck</td><td>125634</td><td>132056</td><td>145622</td><td>160872</td><td>161362</td><td>167100</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pannal</td><td>98041</td><td>106460</td><td>113412</td><td>125838</td><td>129618</td><td>130258</td></tr>
<tr><td>Weeton</td><td>57762</td><td>64516</td><td>62080</td><td>63738</td><td>60374</td><td>61378</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cattal</td><td>46806</td><td>44946</td><td>47234</td><td>53188</td><td>52552</td><td>55780</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hammerton</td><td>22386</td><td>24402</td><td>22756</td><td>26020</td><td>25264</td><td>25152</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Favourable

All stations show growth from the 2007-2008 baselines. Harrogate is by far the most prominent station in the district, with over one million entries and exits more than the next most popular, Knaresborough. Hornbeam Park, Starbeck and Pannal come next in the ranking, all having achieved substantial growth since 2007-2008. The village stations unsurprisingly are the least frequently used, but all have seen growth in general. This overall growth does mask some fluctuations which are almost never present in the more urban stations and at Pannal where there is greatest potential for use of the station as a parkway.

Entries and exits at Harrogate are down by around 10,000 in the most recent set of data. This will require some observation over time to establish whether this is the beginning of an overall trend or whether it is a small fluctuation. Substantial growth can be seen from 2010/11 to 2011/12 so perhaps it is levelling out as a result of the higher than previously seen levels of growth</td><td>ORR Estimates of station usage

Transport Officer, HBC</td></tr>
</table>

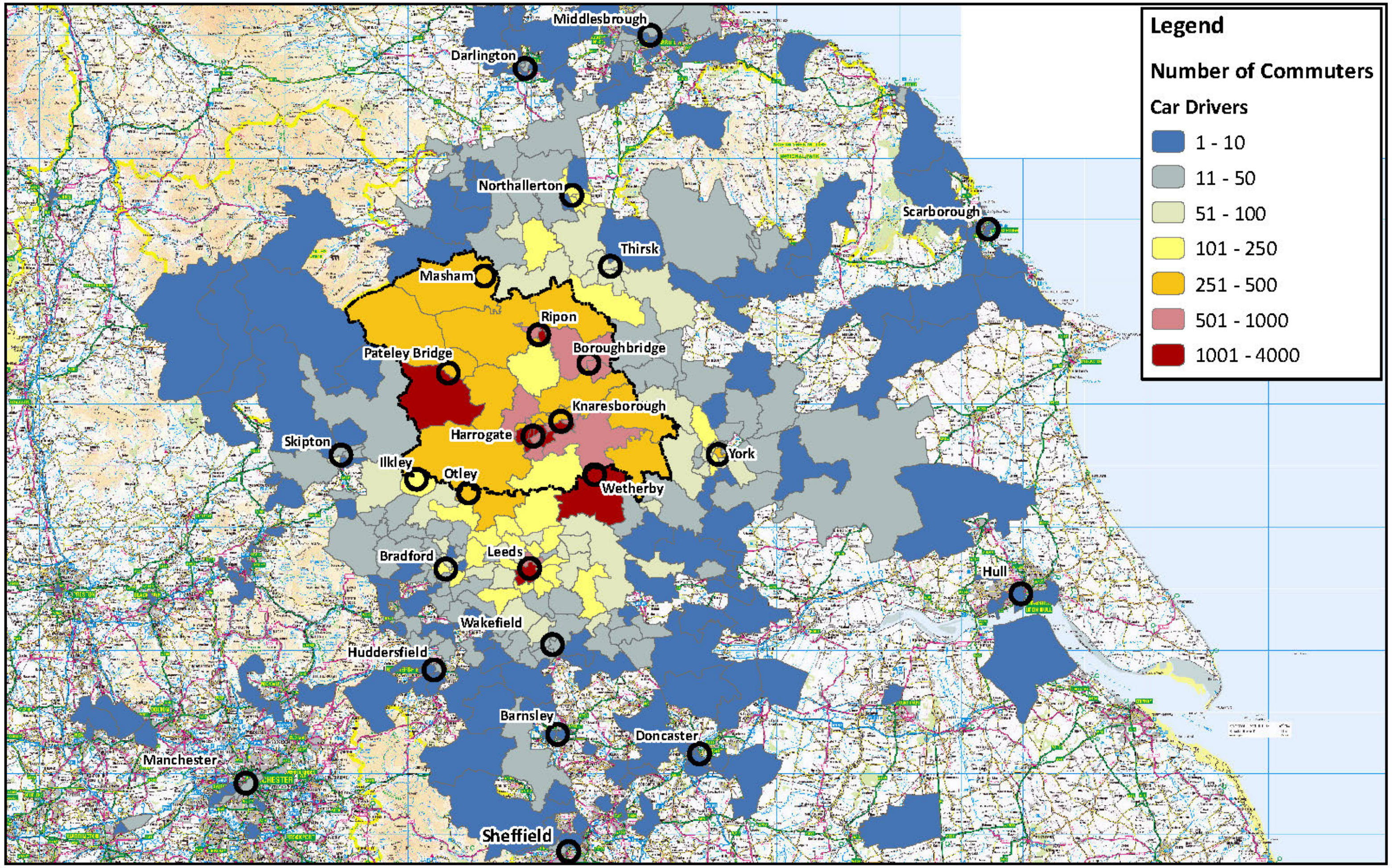
Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
	Proportion of residents who cycle (any length) for utility purposes	1 per month 4.2% 1 per week 2.1% 3 per week 1.4% 5 per week 0.2%	North Yorkshire 1 per month 5.4% 1 per week 3.2% 3 per week 1.9% 5 per week 0.8% England 1 per month 6.5% 1 per week 4.5% 3 per week 2.6% 5 per week 1.5%		The proportion of residents who cycle is below the national average and this is expected, given the rural nature of the District. However, the number of people who cycle is also below the County Council average. This figure is also disappointing as previous indicators showed that cycling is a popular recreational activity within the District.	www.gov.uk Table CW0321 2012/13
	Inbound and outbound commuting by method of travel	Maps 5 to 10 show inbound and outbound commuting by method of travel.			Rail journeys to work are concentrated in a few areas, namely Knaresborough, central York and northern Leeds. Central Leeds is by far the main destination for Harrogate based commuters. Key bus links are Harrogate and Knaresborough, Harrogate and Ripon and Harrogate and Wetherby. Cycling is most prominent around Ripon in terms of origins and in both Harrogate and Ripon for destinations.	2001 Census



Map 3. 2001 Census Journeys to Work. Car Drivers. Origin Wards for People Working in Harrogate District

Source: 2001 Census UK Travel Flows (ward). From www.nomisweb.co.uk

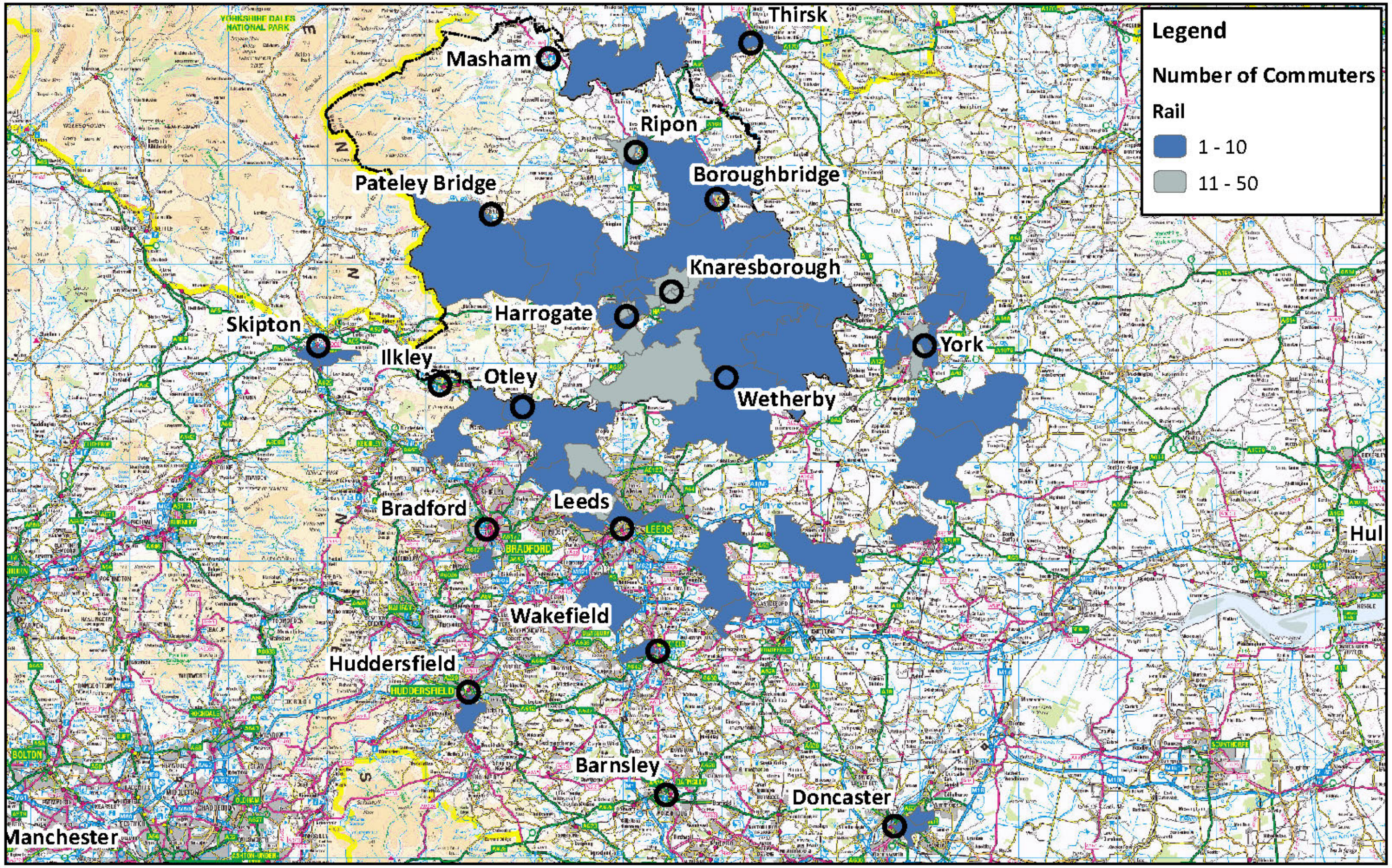
Not Scaled



Map 4. 2001 Census Journeys to Work. Car Drivers. Destinations for Harrogate Borough Residents

Source: 2001 Census UK Travel Flows (ward). From www.nomisweb.co.uk

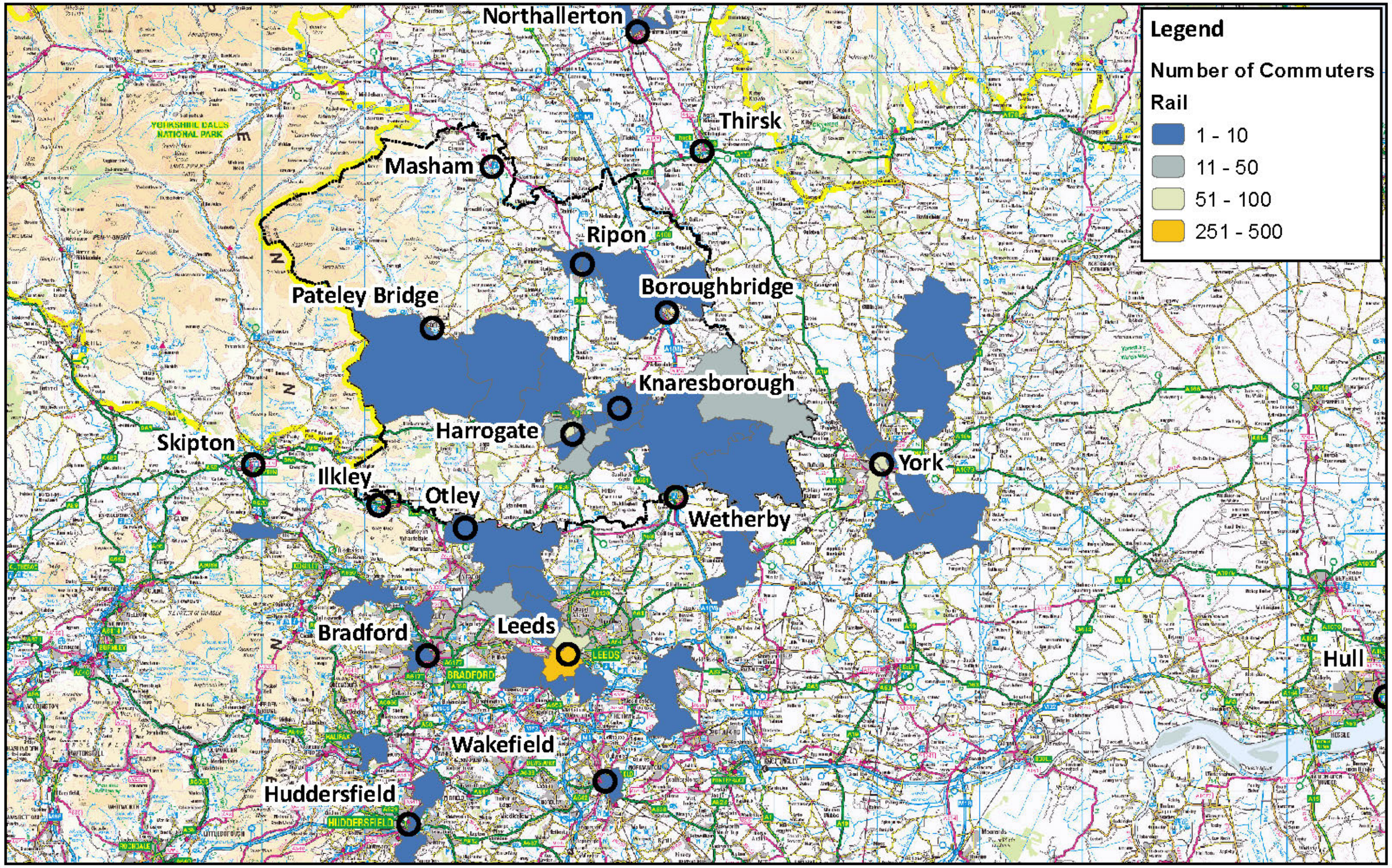
Not Scaled



Map 5. 2001 Census Journeys to Work. Heavy Rail Users. Origin Wards for People Working in Harrogate District

Source: 2001 Census UK Travel Flows (ward). From www.nomisweb.co.uk

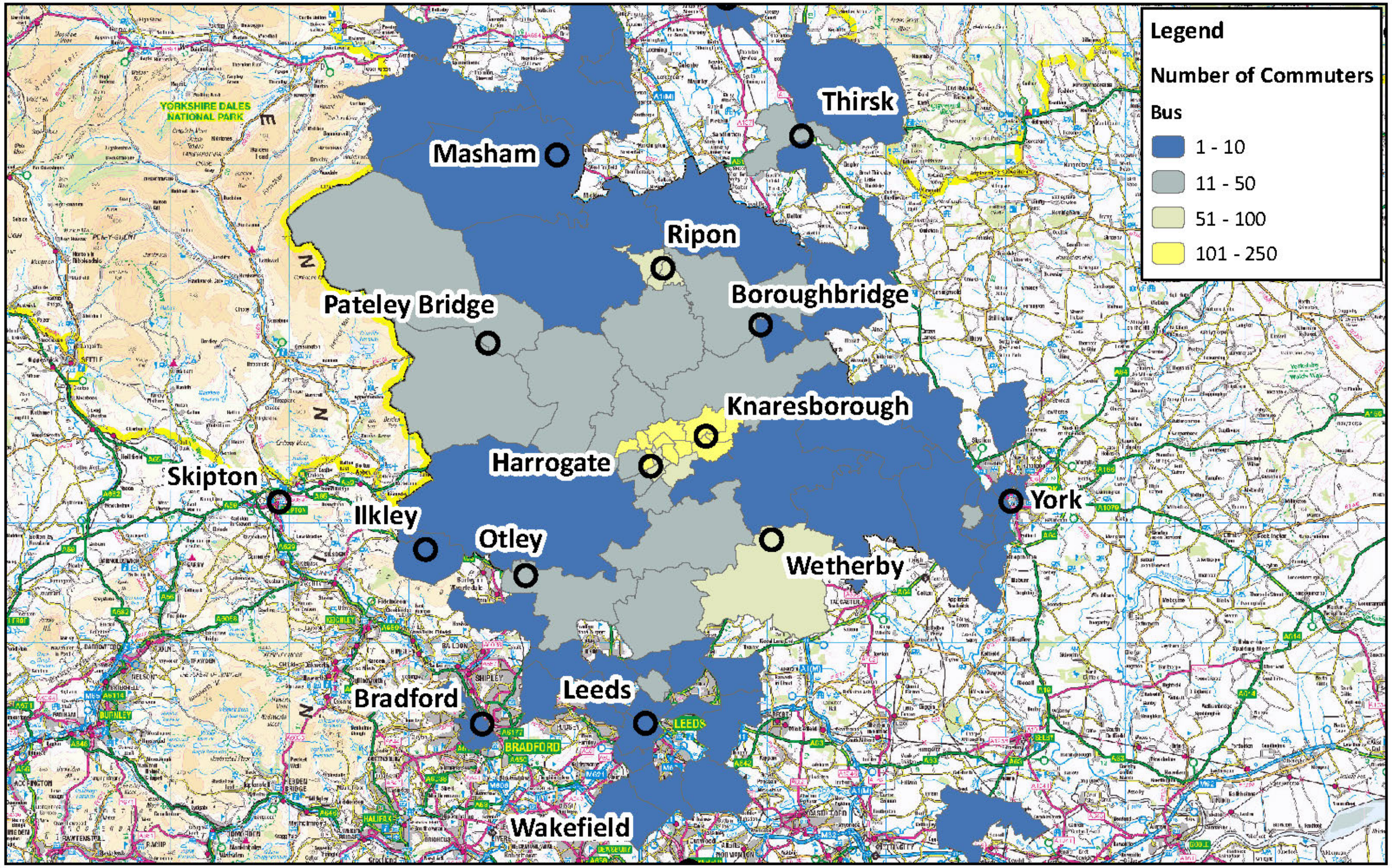
Not Scaled



Map 6. 2001 Census Journeys to Work. Heavy Rail Users. Destinations for Harrogate Borough Residents

Source: 2001 Census UK Travel Flows (ward). From www.nomisweb.co.uk

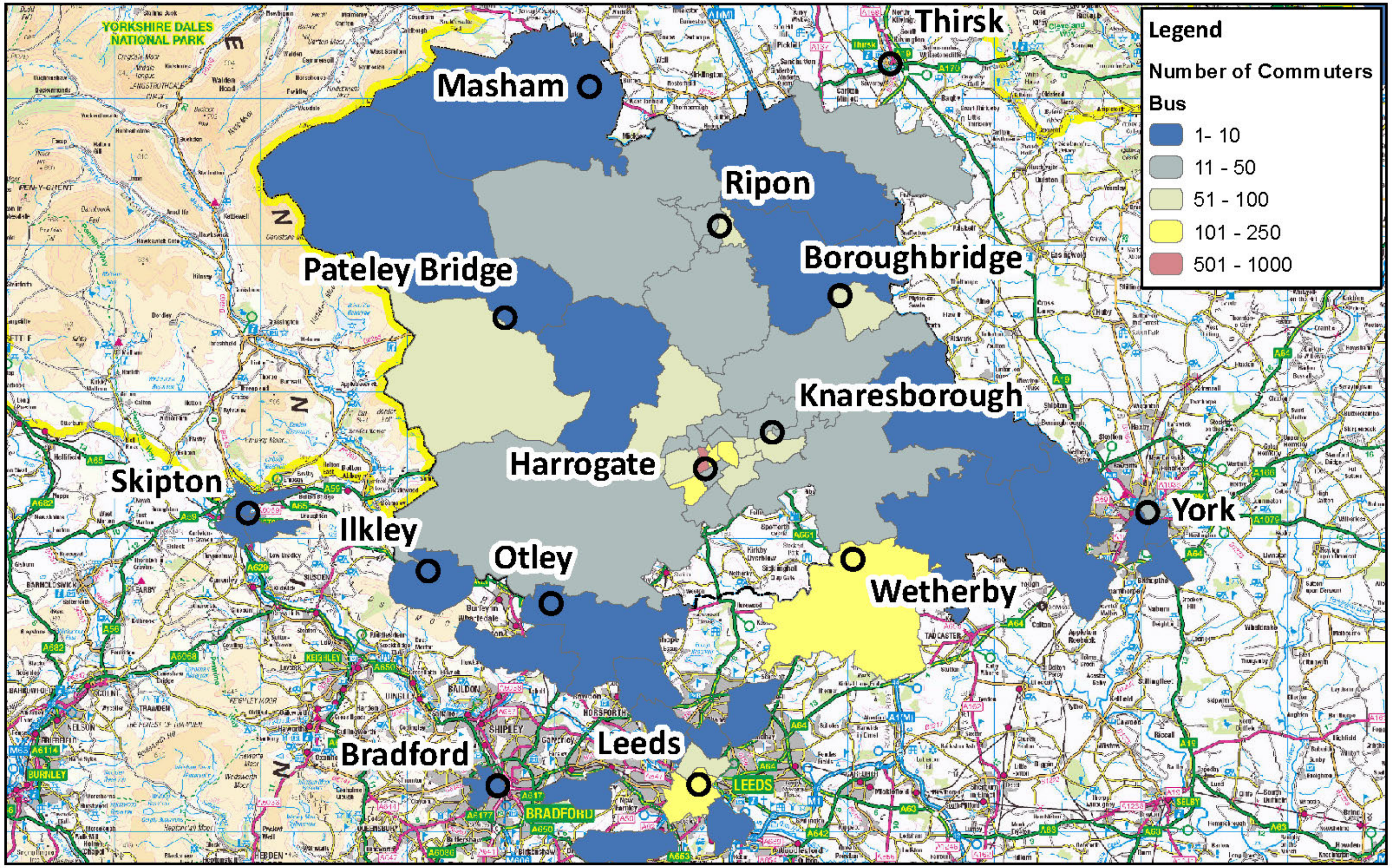
Not Scaled



Map 7. 2001 Census Journeys to Work. Bus Users. Origin Wards for People Working in Harrogate District

Source: 2001 Census UK Travel Flows (ward). From www.nomisweb.co.uk

Not Scaled



Map 8. 2001 Census Journeys to Work. Bus Users. Destinations for Harrogate Borough Residents

Source: 2001 Census UK Travel Flows (ward). From www.nomisweb.co.uk

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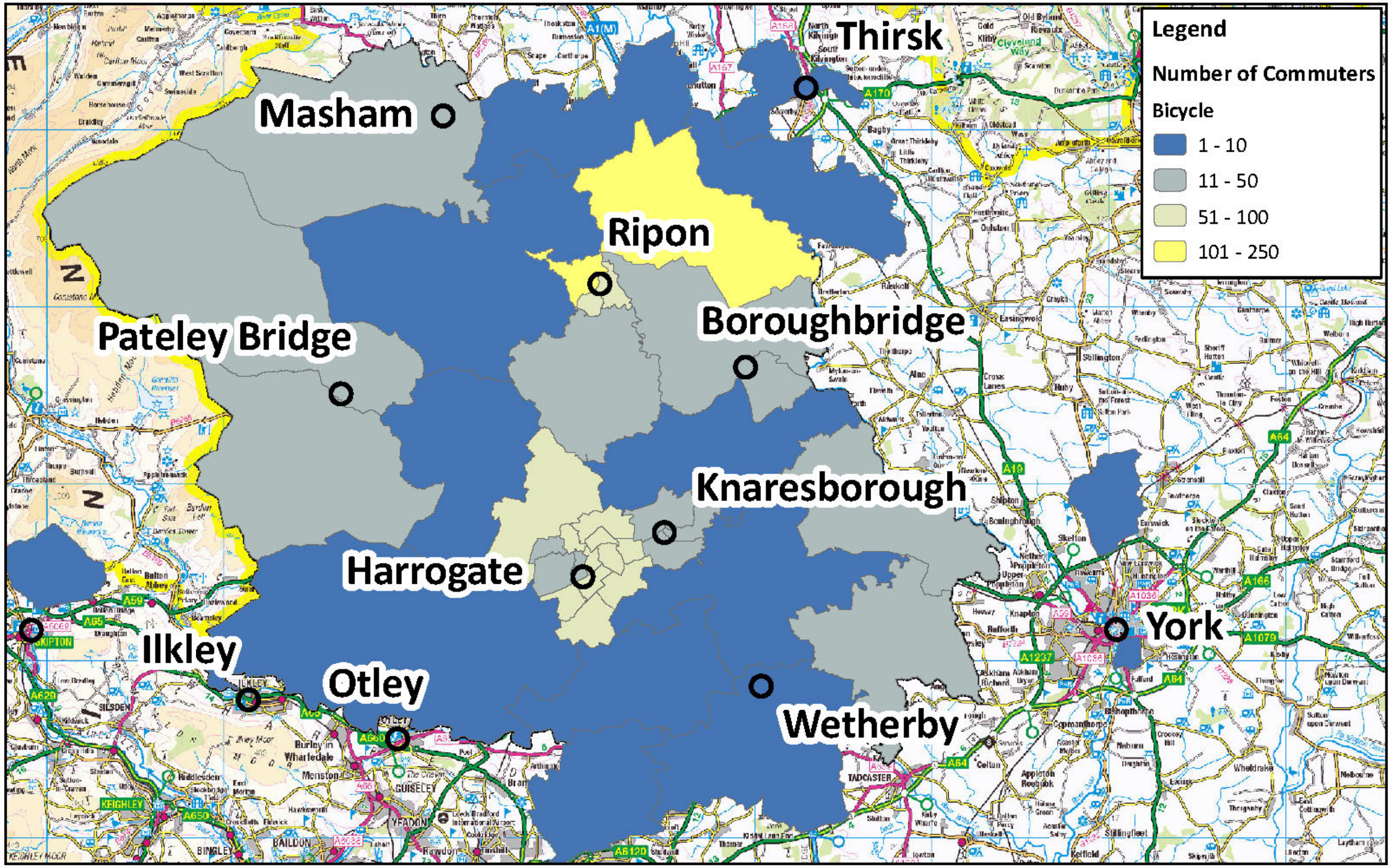
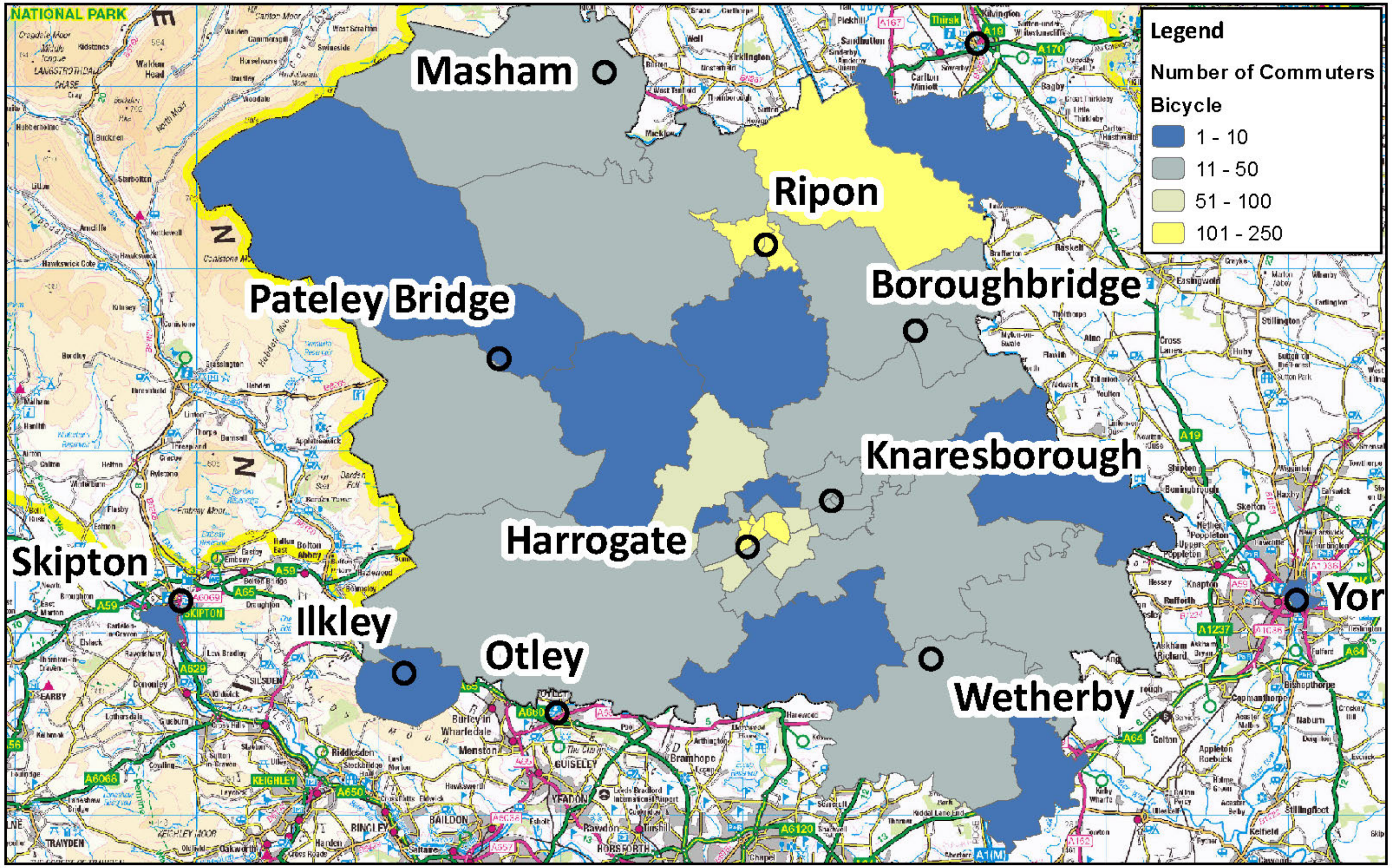


Map 9. 2001 Census Journeys to Work. By Bicycle. Origin Wards for People Working in Harrogate District

Source: 2001 Census UK Travel Flows (ward). From www.nomisweb.co.uk

Not Scaled



Map 10. 2001 Census Journeys to Work. By Bicycle. Destinations for Harrogate Borough Residents

Source: 2001 Census UK Travel Flows (ward). From www.nomisweb.co.uk

Not Scaled

11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Greenhouse gas emissions	Number of sites which breach Air Quality Objectives	Refer to Table 9. Minimal pollution levels				
Flooding	Number of planning permissions granted within the District contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice on grounds of flood defence.	0% without EA support				*Annual Monitoring Report* 2013

12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Use of raw materials	Household energy use (gas & electricity as used per household)	2011 Average consumption of domestic gas: 16,887 Average consumption of domestic electricity: 4,192	2011 Average consumption of domestic gas: Yorkshire & Humber: 14,785 England: 14,173 Average consumption of domestic electricity: Yorkshire & Humber: 3,613 England: 3,777	Average consumption of domestic gas: 2010: 17,622 2009: 17,571 2008: 19,366 2007: 20,044 Average consumption of domestic electricity: 2010: 4,187 2009: 4,168 2008: 4,124 2007: 4,303	Unfavourable The average consumption for both domestic electricity and domestic gas are well above national and regional averages. Consumption of gas has reduced over previous years up to 2011. The level of electricity consumption has risen.	STREAM
	Average energy efficiency of housing (max 100)	Refer to Table 1 Quality housing available to everyone				
	Capacity of renewable installations registered for Feed In Tariff (in mW)	2012/13 Photovoltaic 1.71mW Wind 0.056mW	No targets since RSS abolished.	2010/11 Photovoltaic 0.323mW Wind 0.146mW 2011/12 Photovoltaic 2.204mW Wind 0.062mW Micro CHP 0.002mW	Not favourable Progress is being made towards greater use of renewable energy but capacity from registered Feed in Tariffs is small.	*Annual Monitoring Report* 2013

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
	Refuse (tonnes)	2013-14 34127 landfilled 22968 recycled & composted 40.23% recycled & composted		2010-11 / 2011-12 / 2012-13 Refuse tonnes landfilled: 40290 / 37199 / 36981 Recycling & Composting tonnes: 19662 / 20357 / 19770 Recycling & Composting %: 32.78% / 34.87% / 34.84%	Improving The percentage of refuse that is being recycled and composted is increasing.	Parks and Environmental Services Team, HBC
Efficient use of land	% of residential development completed on brown field land	2013 73%	Currently, there is a percentage target of 70% within the Core Strategy Policy SG1. This target may be revised as part of the production of a new Local Plan.	2003/04 86% 2004/05 83% 2005/06 67% 2006/07 81% 2007/08 67.3% 2008/09 66.6% 2009/10 66.6% 2010/11 61%	Favourable Following a drop in the number of completions on brown field land the figure has risen this year to meet the target. This may be a sign of recovery in the housing market.	*Annual Monitoring Report* 2013
	% of employment development completed on brown field land	2012/13 100%	No target.	2008/9 100% 2009/10 100% 2010/11 39% 2011/12 38%	Favourable	*Annual Monitoring Report* 2013

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
	Percentage of dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare 30-50 dwellings per hectare Greater than 50 dwellings per hectare	Completions 2012/13: Less than 30: 42% 30 -50: 44% Greater than 50: 36%	Currently, the Core Strategy sets out a minimum target of 30 dwellings per hectare. This target may be revised as part of the production of a new Local Plan.		Not favourable A substantial percentage of dwellings were developed at a lower density than the Core Strategy target, however these were provided by 8 sites which necessitated a lower density due to their character. The variety of densities reflects the constraints of the District.	Annual Monitoring Review 2013
	Long term (unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for over 6 months) vacant dwellings	2012 Harrogate 840	2012 Craven 204 Hambleton 444 Richmondshire 361 Ryedale 329 Scarborough 775 Selby 506	2011 860 2010 933 2009 860 2008 1034	Unfavourable, improving Although the level of vacant properties has fluctuated a little overall the situation appears to be improving.	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants
	Amount of best and most versatile agricultural land	National dataset downloaded 26/02/2014: Grade 1 = 850 hectares Grade 2 = 25243 hectares Grade 3 = 41852 hectares		No previous data available	Grades 1, 2 and 3a are classed as best and most versatile so true figure is not known. Approximately 20% of the District is classified as best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1 and 2 only).	Natural England Agricultural Land Classification

13. Protect and enhance the historic environment

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Features of historical value	Number of listed buildings, ancient monuments and conservation areas	2014 Conservation Areas 52 Listed Buildings Grade I 49 Grade II* 113 Grade II 2108 Ancient Monuments 171		2004 Conservation Areas 52 Listed Buildings Grade I 50 Grade II* 110 Grade II 2,070 Ancient Monuments 50 2010 Conservation Areas 52 Listed Buildings Grade I 49 Grade II* 113 Grade II 2105 Ancient Monuments 171	Favorable The number of listings have increased since 2010 reflecting the high regard for the quality of buildings within the District. N.B. Anomalies in how records have been counted have led to differences in the reported 2010 figures. Confirmation of these figures have been sought from English Heritage.	English Heritage web site http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/results.aspx?index=251
	% of Grade I & II listed buildings at risk	2013 28 at risk		2011 32 at risk 2012 28 at risk	No change in number of buildings at risk.	*Annual Monitoring Report* 2013
	Loss or damage to the character or setting of the World Heritage Site	Increase in frequency and severity of flooding events Increase in estate closure die to severe weather			Risks to the site include the impact of climate change (damage caused by flooding, high winds and tree loss) and the impact of visitors (limited damage from use of footpaths and car parking within landscape).	*Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal World Heritage Site Management Plan 2009 -2014* National Trust and English Heritage
	Loss or damage to character or setting of: Registered Historic Battlefield, Scheduled Ancient Monument, Historic Parks & Gardens	Scheduled Monuments at risk: 14 Registered Parks and Gardens at risk: 3 Registered battlefield at risk: 1				English Heritage website http://risk.english-heritage.org.uk/register.aspx?st=a

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
	% of conservation area demolished or otherwise lost	Not monitored				

14. Economic Aims

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Employment Opportunities	% of individuals of working age in employment	Jan 2013 –Dec 2013: 80.2%	Oct 2012-Sep 2013 Yorks & Humber: 69.7% Great Britain: 71.2% Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Yorks & Humber: 67.6% Great Britain: 70.2	Apr 2011-Mar 2012: 71.2% Apr 2010-Mar 2011: 70.5% Apr 2009- Mar 2010: 76.6% Apr 2008-Mar 2009: 80.2% Apr 2007-Mar 2008: 80.8%	Favourable situation when compared to the regional and national situation, although there has been a sharper decline since 2007/8 when compared to the regional and national trend	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157115/report.aspx#tabempocc
	Unemployment rate (Job seeker claimants)	Yearly Average 2013: 1.3%	Yearly Average 2013 Yorks & Humber 4.4% Great Britain 3.4%	2012: 1.9% 2011: 2% 2010: 1.9% 2009: 2.0% 2008: 1% 2007: 1%	Favourable The unemployment rate has decreased over the past 2 years as have regional and national rates. The District compares favourably to regional and national rates.	www.nomisweb.co.uk

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Job vacancies				The local economy is diverse however, majority of job opportunities have been within the real estate and business services. Hotel and catering and retail have been the other main industries. Although the number of job vacancies has fluctuated, peaking within 2007, these 3 sectors have remained the most prominent.	www.nomiseweb.co.uk

Industry	April 2007	April 2008	April 2009	April 2010	April 2011	April 2012
A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	25	10	4	8	53	6
B : Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0
C : Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0
D : Manufacturing	30	33	23	32	21	45
E : Electricity, gas and water supply	1	0	0	0	5	12
F : Construction	32	12	11	12	99	13
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	142	105	168	111	81	115
H : Hotels and restaurants	215	116	59	82	208	98
I : Transport, storage and communication	33	21	5	17	23	10
J : Financial intermediation	49	38	5	13	47	17
K : Real estate, renting and business activities	973	753	424	436	724	832
L : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	56	59	36	57	51	58
M : Education	21	2	12	27	17	30
N : Health and social work	66	67	101	82	113	95
O : Other community, social and personal service activities	17	21	47	26	46	40
P : Private households with employed persons	0	0	0	1	2	1
Q : Extra-territorial organisation and bodies	0	0	1	1	1	0

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
	Distance travelled to work	2011 Less than 2km 17,691 22% 2km to less than 5km 12,864 16% 5km to less than 10km 7,742 10% 10km to less than 20km 11,045 14% 20km to less than 30km 7,440 9% 30km to less than 40km 2,801 3% 40km to less than 60km 1,289 2% 60km and over 2,623 3% Work mainly at or from home 12,145 15% Other 5,762 7% Total distance (km) 1,073,201.8 Average distance (km) 16.9			Favourable The majority of Harrogate residents (53%) either work at home or travel less than 5km to work.	www.nomisweb.co.uk
	Earnings (gross weekly pay) by residence	2013: £503.90	Yorkshire and The Humber: 2013: £479.10 2012: £465.20 2011: £461.70 Great Britain: 2013: £518.10 2012: £508.30 2011: £500.20	2012: £480.10 2011: £488.80 2010: £473.70	Favourable Earnings are increasing at similar rate to national trend.	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157115/report.aspx
	Earnings (gross weekly pay) by workplace	2013: £459.80	Yorkshire and The Humber: 2013: £479.10 2012: £464.50 2011: £460.60 Great Britain: 2013: £517.80 2012: £507.90 2011: £500.00	2012: £443 2011: £446.80 2010: £446.40	Unfavourable Earnings are increasing but remain below national and regional averages. The difference between the earnings of Harrogate residents and earnings of people who work in Harrogate is significant.	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157115/subreports/ashew_time_series/report.aspx?

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Business Success	% of people self-employed	Jul 2012 – Jun 2013 17.2%	Yorkshire and the Humber Jun-Jul 2012-2013 11.8% Jun-Jul 2011-2012 11.8% Jun-Jul 2010-2011 11.9% Jun-Jul 2009-2010 11.9% England Jun-Jul 2012-2013 13.6% Jun-Jul 2011-2012 13.8% Jun-Jul 2010-2011 13.2% Jun-Jul 2009-2010 13.1%	Jun-Jul 2011-2012 21.0% Jun-Jul 2010-2011 18.7% Jun-Jul 2009-2010 21.5%	The rate of self-employment remains above the national and regional rates. However, whereas the national rate has been slowly increasing within Harrogate the rate has fluctuated over the years.	Office for national statistics http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Info.do?m=0&s=1402435004225&enc=1&page=analysisandguidance/analysisarticles/local-authority-profiles.htm&nsjs=true&nsck=false&nssvg=false&nswid=1243
	% of Harrogate residents employed by industry	A Agriculture, forestry and fishing 2.5 B Mining and Quarrying 0.1 C Manufacturing 6.6 D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply 0.4 E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities 0.5 F Construction 7.1 G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles 16.8 H Transport and storage 3.2 I Accommodation and food service activities 6.6 J Information and communication 3.3 K Financial and insurance activities 4.3 L Real estate activities 1.3 M Professional, scientific and technical activities 8.4 N Administrative and support service activities 4.3 O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security 6.6 P Education 9.4 Q Human health and social work activities 12.8 R, S, T, U Other 5.9			Unfavourable The range of employment by Harrogate residents is diverse. However, the 3 industries with the largest percentage of employees from Harrogate are wholesale and retail trade, human health and social work activities and professional, scientific and technical services. This does not compare to the majority of jobs which are available within the real estate and business services and hotel and catering.	2011 Census

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
	% of business units by number of employees	Less than 4 employees 72.9% 20 or more employees 7.2% Over 250 employees 0.5%	Yorkshire Less than 4 employees 67.1% 20 or more employees 10% England Less than 4 employees 70.3% 20 or more employees 8.8%		Favourable The District has a higher percentage of small business units compared to national and regional averages. This is also reflected in the higher proportion of self-employed people. However, 0.5% of businesses employ over 250 staff and provide 21% of jobs within the District.	*Harrogate District Profile* 2013
	New business registration	60 new business per 10,000 Closure rate: 52 businesses per 10,000			Favourable The District has the highest new business rate in the North Yorkshire. The high closure rate is a positive sign of a competitive and entrepreneurial market.	*Harrogate District Profile* 2013
	Shop vacancy rates in market towns	Boroughbridge: 6.1% Masham 10% Pateley Bridge: 3%	Core Strategy target of <7%	Previous monitoring was through a single vacancy rate. Harrogate: 8.5% Knaresborough 10.1% Ripon 13.2%	Masham has a particularly high shop vacancy rate in comparison to the other market towns.	*Annual Monitoring Report* 2013

Indicator		Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
	Number of hotel bed spaces	Number of establishments: 164 Number of rooms: 3,135 Accommodation by location: Harrogate 62% Knaresborough 2.5% Ripon 4.5% Boroughbridge 1% Masham 1.5% Pateley Bridge 0.5% Larger Villages 4% In the countryside 24%			Outside of Harrogate town, 24% of the total bedroom stock in the District is located in the countryside away from main built up areas. This compares to only 14% of the total rooms identified being located outside of Harrogate town but within one of the District's other market towns, the City of Ripon or a larger village. The availability and the cost of hotel rooms have a direct impact on the events and conferences which come to Harrogate.	*Sites and Policies DPD: Visitor Accommodation Study* 2011 *Economy of the District* 2013