

Agenda

**Meeting: Harrogate and Knaresborough Area
Constituency Committee**

**Venue: Cairn Hotel (Mountbatten Suite),
Ripon Road, Harrogate, HG1 2JD**

Date: 9.30am on Thursday 14 June 2018

Business

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1. **Appointment of Chairman**
2. **Minutes of the meeting of the County Area Committee for the Harrogate District held on 15 March 2018**
(Pages 5 to 21)
3. **Appointment of Vice Chairman**
4. **Any Declarations of Interest**

5. Public Questions or Statements

Members of the public may ask questions or make statements at this meeting if they have given notice and provided the text to Ruth Gladstone of Democratic Services (*contact details below*) no later than midday on Monday 11 June 2018. Each speaker should limit themselves to 3 minutes on any item. Members of the public who have given notice will be invited to speak:-

- at this point in the meeting if their questions/statements relate to matters which are not otherwise on the Agenda (subject to an overall time limit of 30 minutes);
- when the relevant Agenda item is being considered if they wish to speak on a matter which is on the Agenda for this meeting.

If you are exercising your right to speak at this meeting, but do not wish to be recorded, please inform the Chairman who will instruct those taking a recording to cease whilst you speak.

6. **Area Constituency Committees a suggested way forward** - Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)
(Pages 22 to 29)
7. **Harrogate and Knaresborough Area Constituency Committee Area Profile** - Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)
(Pages 30 to 96)
8. **Harrogate and Knaresborough Area Constituency Committee work programme** – Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)
(Pages 97 to 101)
9. **Other business which the Chairman agrees should be considered as a matter of urgency because of special circumstances**

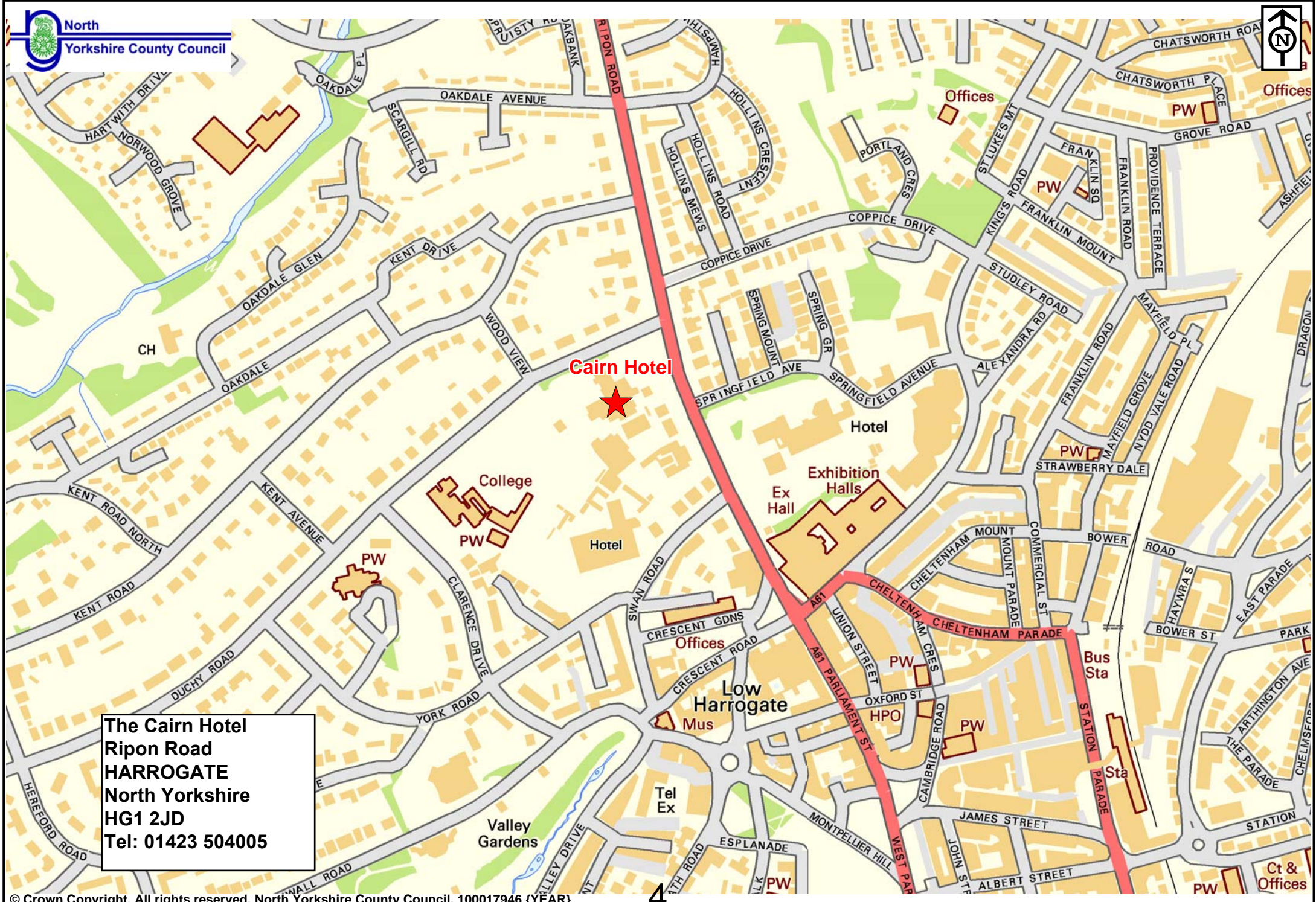
Barry Khan
Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)
County Hall
Northallerton

6 June 2018

HARROGATE AND KNARESBOROUGH AREA CONSTITUENCY COMMITTEE

Membership

County Councillors (13)			
	<i>Councillors Name</i>	<i>Political Group</i>	<i>Electoral Division</i>
1	BROADBANK, Philip	Liberal Democrat	Harrogate Starbeck
2	CLARK, Jim	Conservative	Harrogate Harlow
3	COOPER, Richard	Conservative	Harrogate Central
4	ENNIS, John	Conservative	Harrogate Oatlands
5	HARRISON, Michael	Conservative	Lower Nidderdale and Bishop Monkton
6	HASLAM, Paul	Conservative	Harrogate Bilton and Nidd Gorge
7	MACKENZIE, Don	Conservative	Harrogate Saltergate
8	MANN, John	Conservative	Harrogate Central
9	METCALFE, Zoe	Conservative	Knaresborough
10	TROTTER, Cliff	Conservative	Pannal and Lower Wharfedale
11	WEBBER, Geoff	Liberal Democrat	Harrogate Bilton and Nidd Gorge
12	WILSON, Nicola	Conservative	Knaresborough
13	WINDASS, Robert	Conservative	Boroughbridge
Members other than County Councillors – ()			
	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Representation</i>	
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
Total Membership – ()		Quorum – (3)	



The Cairn Hotel
Ripon Road
HARROGATE
North Yorkshire
HG1 2JD
Tel: 01423 504005

North Yorkshire County Council

County Area Committee for the Harrogate District

Minutes of the meeting held on Thursday 15 March 2018 at 9.30 am at the Cairn Hotel, Ripon Road, Harrogate

Present:-

Members:-

County Councillor Mike Chambers MBE in the Chair

County Councillors Margaret Atkinson, Philip Broadbank, Jim Clark, Richard Cooper, Michael Harrison, Paul Haslam, Stanley Lumley, John Mann, Zoe Metcalfe, Andy Paraskos, Cliff Trotter, Geoff Webber, Nicola Wilson and Robert Windass

Co-opted Member:-

Leah Swain (Community First Yorkshire)

In Attendance:-

Harrogate and District NHS Foundation Trust: Dr Ros Tolcher (Chief Executive)

Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys NHS: Sarah Gill (Locality Manager & Senior Operational Lead for Harrogate Vanguard Programme)

North Yorkshire Police: Inspector Penny Taylor

Harrogate Borough Council: Julia Stack (Community Safety and CCTV Manager)

North Yorkshire County Council Officers: Andrew Bainbridge (Team Leader LTP, Highways and Transportation, Business and Environmental Services), David Bowe (Corporate Director – Business and Environmental Services), Rachel Bowes (Health and Adult Services Assistant Director – Care and Support), Ruth Gladstone (Principal Democratic Services Officer), Liz Meade, Stronger Communities Delivery Manager for the Harrogate District and Nigel Smith (Area Highways Manager, Business and Environmental Services)

Approximately 50 members of the public

Apologies for Absence:-

Apologies for absence were received from:- Committee Members County Councillors John Ennis, Don Mackenzie and Stuart Martin MBE, Co-opted Member Sandra Doherty (Harrogate District Chamber of Commerce) and from County Councillor David Chance (Executive Member for Area Committees)

Copies of all documents considered are in the Minute Book

37. Minutes

Resolved -

That the Minutes of the meeting held on 1 December 2017, having been printed and circulated, be taken as read and be confirmed and signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

38. Declarations of Interest

- In respect of the items 10 and 11:-
 - County Councillor Paul Haslam advised that he had a disclosable pecuniary interest because certain options involved Bilton Lane where he lived. However, a dispensation had been granted which permitted him to speak, but not vote, when the Area Committee considered business relating to Harrogate Relief Road Review.
 - County Councillor Philip Broadbank advised that his brother lived in Forest Moor Road. That did not constitute a disclosable pecuniary interest in respect of Harrogate Relief Road Review and he was able to speak and vote on such business. However, he wished to announce, for the purpose of transparency, that his brother lived in Forest Moor Road.
- In respect of the item 3, County Councillors John Mann and Zoe Metcalfe each declared that they were Governors of Harrogate District Hospital.
- In respect of item 4, County Councillor Mike Chambers MBE declared he was the Chairman of Harrogate Community Safety Partnership and Harrogate Borough Council's Cabinet Member for Safer Communities.

39. The Health Sector in the Harrogate District – The New Care Model and Community Services Work

Considered –

The presentation by Dr Ros Tolcher (Harrogate and District NHS Foundation Trust) and Sarah Gill (Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust) which advised of the following:

- A re-cap on the 2014 case for change and subsequent developments.
- An 8 month test which had been undertaken of a true integration of health and social care staff across an area of Harrogate covered by 3 GP Practices (Moss and Partners, Leeds Road Practice, and Church Avenue Practice). The test had involved:- daily huddles between agencies, including GPs, to manage caseload; a single multi-agency assessment document; single multi-agency Agreed Action Plans developed with the person at the point of assessment; and GP led discussions of complex cases. The lessons learned had included the following:-
 - Joined-up, community-based care remained the right approach for Harrogate.
 - Unilateral care planning and delivery was not the most effective solution.
 - Significant investment in shared leadership was critical.
 - Communication and engagement required persistent investment.
 - Attention to cultures and values was necessary for progression.
 - Staff needed to be given the tools to do their jobs.

- Some current “hard truths” were as follows:-
 - The Harrogate health and care system was under extreme pressure.
 - There were high levels of demand and very high hospital occupancy rates.
 - More than acute 4,400 bed-days had been lost due to Delayed Transfers of Care during the current year 2017/18, which represented an increase of 10% compared to 2016/17, and an increase of 32% compared to 2015/16. Only 17% of 2017/18 delays were social care delays.
 - Demographic forecasts suggested a large reduction in acute bed use was required to avoid the inevitable need for more beds which could be neither afforded for staffed.
 - There was an affordability deficit across health and care.
- Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust reported the following:-
 - It had decided to pause the development of new inpatient facilities at Cardale Park.
 - It was mid-way through public and staff engagement sessions to explore and design future model options.
 - It was recognised that the long-term clinical and financial viability of a small stand-alone mental health unit was uncertain.
 - More people in North Yorkshire and in Harrogate were admitted to hospital than the level of need suggested. Similarly, referral and contact rates for young people, adults and older people were some of the highest in the Trust’s area. These situations were influenced by the lack of community-based alternatives.
- The situation as at March 2018 included the following:-
 - National Vanguard funding was due to end on 31 March 2018 and there would be further real-term reductions to available resources.
 - Colleagues in community services were very stretched.
 - Harrogate District Hospital had unfunded beds open to meet demand.
 - Staff had a better idea about what worked and what did not work, and a shared resolve to make improvements.
 - There was a bid for West Yorkshire and Harrogate to become an Integrated Care System with new types of contract based on cost, not price.

During the Area Committee’s discussion:-

- Concern was expressed that York might become the preferred location for care, which would cause problems for patients in the remoter locations. This was seen as a particular problem for those needing dementia care. Sarah Gill said that she was aware of the issue.
- Members sought clarification about whether Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust might close all mental health beds in the Harrogate district. Sarah Gill responded that a decision had not been made, but it was a possibility. County Councillor Jim Clark (Chairman of the County Council’s Scrutiny of Health Committee) commented that there had been under-investment in mental health care for 20-30 years previously. He advised that, if Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust did put forward a proposal to close all mental health beds in the Harrogate district, then there would be a strong case for the Scrutiny of Health Committee to make a referral to the Secretary of State. He

also highlighted that, before any such change took place, the Trust must carry out consultation.

Resolved –

That the presentation be noted.

40. Harrogate District Community Safety Hub Evaluation

Considered –

The report and presentation from Julia Stack (Community Safety and CCTV Manager, Harrogate Borough Council) and Inspector Penny Taylor (North Yorkshire Police) which provided an overview and evaluation of the Harrogate District Community Safety Hub.

The following was reported to the Area Committee:-

- The Hub had been set up in September 2016, as a 12 month pilot project, to provide a multi-agency response to vulnerable people and victims of anti-social behaviour across the Harrogate district by aligning operational services of Harrogate Borough Council, North Yorkshire Police and partner agencies in order to improve customer satisfaction, reduce demand, improve the efficiency of all organisations and ultimately keep people safe.
- Information was provided about the pre start considerations, staffing, methods of working, information sharing, case management, IT, changes to working practices, partner engagement, obstacles, and opportunities for the future.
- The Hub had demonstrated that partnership working and a willingness to work in a different way had enabled a sound foundation to be formed and scope to develop further in the future.

During discussion, Members thanked Julia Stack and Inspector Penny Taylor. Members commented that they were pleased that the Hub was operating so well and expressed the view that the work of the Hub was very good.

Resolved –

That the report and presentation be noted.

41. Stronger Communities Progress

Considered –

The report of the Stronger Communities Delivery Manager (Harrogate District) which provided an update on the work of the Stronger Communities programme.

Liz Meade (Stronger Communities Delivery Manager (Harrogate District)) introduced the report and highlighted various work, including the following:-

- Support provided to the five community libraries and two hybrid libraries within the Harrogate district;
- Three 'Inspire' projects which were underway, namely:- an event hosted by Dementia Forward; an 'Opening Minds Confident Conversations' event; and a 'Message in a Bottle' project.

- An 'Achieve' grant of £15,000 awarded to Orb Community Arts based in Knaresborough to support the organisation in increasing the impact of its work across a broader area of North Yorkshire.
- Support provided to North Yorkshire Dementia Strategy, Bilton Youth Centre, Masham lift-share scheme, and girl guiding North Yorkshire west.
- County-wide strategic projects that would benefit communities across the Harrogate district eg North Yorkshire Connect community directory, and a new community based physical activity service.
- Events and networks attended by the Stronger Communities Delivery Manager.

County Councillor Stanley Lumley highlighted that community libraries were a great success but that Nidderdale Plus was facing financial challenges due to the increased service offer the organisation was delivering and that it was essential that the organisation carried on. Liz Meade confirmed the situation as described by County Councillor Stanley Lumley and advised that the County Council's Stronger Communities was offering on-going support, together with grant funding for consultants to work with the organisation to develop a new business plan to support the future sustainability of Nidderdale Plus.

Resolved –

That the report be noted.

42. Appointment to Outside Body – Richard Taylor Educational Foundation

Considered –

Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services) which advised that County Councillor Paul Haslam wished to stand down from being the County Council's representative on the Richard Taylor Educational Foundation and invited the Area Committee to appoint someone else to replace him.

Resolved –

That County Councillor Geoff Webber be appointed to replace County Councillor Paul Haslam as the County Council's representative on the Richard Taylor Educational Foundation, to serve until a replacement is appointed.

43. A59 Kex Gill Realignment – Progress

Considered –

The oral report of Andrew Bainbridge (Team Leader LTP, Highways and Transportation, Business and Environmental Services) which advised of the progress of work relating to the A59 Kex Gill Realignment Scheme.

Andrew Bainbridge reported the following:-

- Good progress continued to be made. The work was broadly on track with the compressed programme suggested by the Department for Transport. The target construction date was in the year 2019/2020.
- Environmental surveys were now underway, complete, or planned to start at an appropriate point in the year. Many would commence in the forthcoming month. These surveys would ensure the County Council had the fullest understanding

of the environmental conditions, which was critical given the numerous environmental designations in place within the scheme area.

- The very high level of environmental protection designation on parts of the gill posed a significant risk to delivery. The County Council continued to mitigate this risk by working closely with its consultant's environmental specialists, partners within Natural England, the AONB and local environmental groups, to ensure the optimum alignment was determined.
- Ground investigation work concluded on 16 February 2018. A series of trial pits and bore holes had provided samples which would confirm the conditions on the northern slope of the gill.
- The County Council was expecting to be able to determine a preferred route by 31 March 2018 based on the data collected through the GI and environmental surveys and studies, and the Capita structural stability report. A more detailed report on the preferred route would be brought to the Area Committee's meeting to be held in June 2018.
- A structural stability report prepared by Capita, on behalf of the County Council, had concluded that, whilst there might be options to reduce the risk of land slip in the area, these would only be effective in the short term and the only long term viable solution was to realign the A59 to the north of the gill.
- Land interest questionnaires had been issued to all landowners and tenants within the scheme study area and approximately 65% had been returned. This was considered to be a good response rate, and analysis of the responses suggested no causes for concern with regards to the County Council's understanding of the land ownership in the area.
- The latest scheme cost estimate ranged between £24m to £33m, excluding 44% optimism bias. 44% was the standard optimism bias figure at this stage of scheme development. The County Council's Executive had approved a local contribution of £4.95m at its meeting on 14 November 2017.

County Councillor Stanley Lumley emphasised the importance of the route to the Nidderdale community.

Resolved –

That the report be noted.

44. Annual Road Casualty Report

Considered –

The report of the Corporate Director – Business and Environmental Services which set out the County Council's Annual Road Casualty Report.

Nigel Smith (Area Highways Manager) introduced the report and highlighted various figures, including the following relating to the Harrogate district:-

- Killed - In total 6 people (all adults) were killed in 2016 in the Harrogate district, against 5 fatalities (all adults) recorded in 2015. The fatalities were 4 car drivers and 2 riders of powered two wheelers (PTW).
- Killed or seriously injured - The number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) was 123 in 2016, an increase from 116 in 2015. In terms of road user

groups, the number of KSI casualties had decreased for pedestrians (-5), pedal cycle (-2), goods vehicles (-1), and other vehicle types (-1). The number of KSI had increased for car occupants (+12) and PTW (+4).

- Casualties - The total number of casualties reported to the police in 2016 was 625, down 5% on the previous year (658). The greatest decrease was in the number of car occupants (-12). Decreases were also seen in the number of goods vehicles (-10), other vehicles (-10) and pedestrians (-8). Increases were seen in the number of pedal cyclists (+6) and PTW (+1).
- Child KSI casualties – In 2016, child KSI casualties reduced by 2 (-40%) from 5 in 2015 to 3 in 2016. The 3 KSI child casualties were 2 pedestrians and 1 pedal cyclist.
- Cyclists - In Harrogate district, 57 cyclists (including 2 children) were injured, against 51 (including 2 children) in 2015. This increase differed to the decrease in the number of cyclists KSI in 2016 (19), down from 21 in 2015.
- Pedestrians – In 2016, the number of pedestrian casualties decreased by 16% to 51. Pedestrian KSI also decreased. There were 2 child pedestrian KSI casualties reported in 2016, down from 3 in 2015.
- Powered two wheeler (PTW) – The number of PTW casualties had increased by 2% to 65 in 2016. An increase was seen amongst PTW KSI (28) which was 4 more than the 24 recorded the previous year.
- Road collisions - A total of 436 road collisions, which resulted in someone being injured, were reported to the police in 2016, 22 more than in 2015. This was an average of 36 collisions per month or 9 per week.

County Councillor John Mann expressed thanks for the improvements made at the Harrogate Road/Burn Bridge Lane junction on the A61, which was second highest on the list of collision cluster site locations within North Yorkshire.

Resolved –

That the report be noted.

45. Public Questions or Statements

The Chairman advised that two members of the public had given valid notice to speak at this meeting in respect of the Harrogate Congestion Study Update. Those two members of the public would be invited to speak whilst the Committee was considering that item of business.

46. Receipt of Petition - “Save Nidd Gorge and the Nidderdale Greenway – Listen to the Harrogate Area County Councillors and remove the inner relief road package E from the public consultation process”

Considered –

The report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services) which:-

- Advised of the receipt of a petition containing 2,314 signatures. The petition asked for the Area Committee’s recommendation, for the removal of the inner relief road package E from public consultation, to be supported.

- Advised that the Area Committee's recommendation, together with this petition, had been considered by the County Council's Corporate Director – Business and Environmental Services (BES) and the BES Executive Members on 15 December 2017. The Corporate Director BES had decided, amongst other things, to develop further the sustainable transport elements of both packages B and E and to develop further the alignments of the Inner Relief Road.
- Invited the Area Committee, after it had heard a presentation of the petition from the petition organiser, to discuss the petition and agree a response.

The petition organiser, Mr Chris Kitson (Chair of Nidd Gorge Community Action), spoke for five minutes to present the petition to the Area Committee. A copy of his speaking note is at Appendix A to these Minutes.

Members discussed the petition. County Councillor Richard Cooper said that, for probably the first time in 18 to 19 years as an elected Councillor, he felt that he had been ignored. He explained that he felt that way because the reasons put forward now for proceeding were different to the reasons put forward at the Area Committee's previous meeting. Also he was unhappy about inaccurate comments which had been made about the reasons why he had voted as he had at the previous meeting. Other Members commented that they too felt ignored and queried why the decision had been made by an officer rather than a democratically elected County Councillor. A Member commented that, when the consultation was started, he hoped that the route of a relief road would be very clearly defined as that would focus residents' minds.

David Bowe (Corporate Director – BES) advised that he was incredible sorry if the Area Committee felt like it had been ignored because that had certainly not been the intention and not what had happened when the decision had been made on 15 December 2017. He advised that his role, in making the decision on 15 December, was to represent the County Council's Executive and that he had delegated authority to make the decision. The decision he was making was primarily about consultation, although it might appear to the Area Committee it was to keep the line of the relief road. He commented that, if the intention had been to ignore the Area Committee, the public consultation would have gone ahead in December, as had been presented to the Area Committee. Instead, the Area Committee's comments had been entirely taken on board in making a decision on 15 December. He emphasised that the decision he had had to make on 15 December, in conjunction with the two BES Executive Members, was either to progress with any form of congestion relief for Harrogate, or not. He had had, in taking on board the Area Committee's comments, to come up with a way of moving forward a congestion approach for Harrogate. He could have decided to report directly to the Executive in autumn 2018 but instead had decided to come back to the Area Committee with more information.

David Bowe emphasised that his goal was not to deliver a relief road. His goal was to deal with congestion. He advised that he had received, over many years, numerous complaints about traffic congestion in Harrogate and that there was very little the County Council could do without having a major impact and major investment. The key challenge was a relief road. He explained that, if the public were to say, en masse, that they did not want a relief road and did not want any other option either then effectively the County Council had done absolutely everything it could to mitigate congestion in Harrogate.

David Bowe advised that the issue around funding was absolutely crucial. This was in the context of officers dealing with officers rather than politicians dealing with politicians nationally. He explained that the assessment of funding opportunities for initiatives of this scale, which might be either a relief road or major sustainable transport improvements, were effectively decided by civil servants using a formula and in competition. All highways monies which the County Council gained from Government

were now in competition. In doing that, the County Council had to comply robustly and compete against other Councils to get whatever money was on the table. If the County Council was to gain funding for sustainable transport solutions in Harrogate, the County Council had to table something which would absolutely, and robustly, nail every other option. Civil servants would ask, for certain, “Why didn’t you do the other thing?” and question the other opportunities, which clearly included a relief road. The County Council required that robust evidence in order to remove a relief road and therefore be able to stand alongside other Councils who were competing for funding.

David Bowe advised that officers were currently seeking specifically to establish a more accurate conclusion or even get to a point where robust evidence was acquired in order to remove the relief road. He advised that he would not take that decision personally and that any such recommendation would go to the County Council’s Executive for decision. An alternative to going to public consultation in order to establish a robust position was to do a benefit cost ratio analysis of a relief road. To do that, a lot more work was needed and more money had to be spent. In summary, the argument was, if officers did an assessment of a relief road, and the score landed at below 2.0, then there was a robust reason for not taking forward a relief road. If the score came over 2.0, then officers would report back to the Area Committee that definitive information saying “here are the outcomes of the study, there’s the evidence that we’ve got, do you want to go to consultation on all those options?” If the Area Committee’s answer was “no”, the situation would be reported to the Executive for decision. David Bowe acknowledged that the previous report contained less information than could have been provided.

In response to a Member’s question, David Bowe advised that there was good reason why the route of a relief road was not specific, namely, if a line was to be drawn on a plan, the County Council would immediately receive blight claims which it did not want because the relief road might not actually be built. Therefore the relief road had to be generic.

David Bowe concluded that, in the feedback he had received from the Area Committee, the one thing that he was shocked about, and he was very apologetic about, was that the Area Committee felt that it had been ignored. He asserted that the Area Committee was absolutely not ignored.

Resolved –

That this Area Committee accepts and notes the petition and recognises that it is unable to do anything more given the decision made by the Corporate Director – Business and Environmental Services on 15 December 2017.

47. Harrogate Congestion Study – Update

Considered –

The report of the Corporate Director - Business and Environmental Services which provided details of the approach to, and timescales for, the latest phase of the Harrogate Congestion Study.

Andrew Bainbridge (Team Leader LTP, Highways and Transportation, Business and Environmental Services) introduced the report, highlighting developments subsequent to 15 December 2017. The developments included the following:-

- The work previously referred to as “Harrogate Relief Road Review” had been re-titled “Harrogate Congestion Study” to reflect more accurately the broad range of analysis that was being undertaken.

- Officers had been working with the County Council's framework consultants, WSP, to determine an approach to delivery. An outline programme of work was currently being finalised. The programme would facilitate analysis of each package to allow a greater level of understanding of its ability to effect congestion reduction and more detailed development of the sustainable transport measures. Small technical 'task and finish' groups of County Council officers and WSP staff would work-up a series of possible specific interventions, consistent with packages B and E. These would be costed and, wherever possible, assessed quantitatively to provide an understanding of the traffic relief that might be delivered.
- WSP had been asked to undertake further assessment work on potential alignments of inner relief road options. This would allow a more detailed estimate of costs to be developed, and consequently, alongside more detailed traffic modelling, it would permit the calculation of a benefit to cost ratio. Should the benefit cost ratio for the inner relief road be under 2.0 (the generally accepted ratio for successful applications for funding of capital projects), a report would be submitted to the County Council's Executive on whether to proceed with any further development of the scheme. Otherwise, further development work on both options B and E would continue and a report would be submitted to the Area Committee's meeting in November 2018.
- Due to additional work being undertaken on option development at the current stage, the programme for this work had been revised. The project Steering Group, which included elected Members, would continue to meet to consider progress and outputs from the study. In addition, a Congestion Study Engagement Group was in the process of being established with the aim of performing an advisory function and to check and challenge the development approach proposed by the project working group (NYCC/HBC officers and WSP) and to make suggestions and bring a business view and local insight to the process. A report would then be submitted to the Area Committee in November 2018 setting out the results of the analysis and the potential next steps.

The Chairman invited the two members of the public, who had given valid notice, to address the meeting. They were:-

- Malcolm Margolis on behalf of Zero Carbon Harrogate who expressed thanks to the Area Committee for its decision of 1 December 2017 and to the County Council for changing the name of the review. He also put forward an argument for the inclusion of Package A in the forthcoming public consultation. He advised that Zero Carbon Harrogate were running public workshops about traffic congestion solutions and would feed their views into the County Council's consultation process. He also expressed the hope that composition of the Congestion Study Engagement Group would reflect that WSP had given top ranking to sustainable transport solutions. A full copy of the statement from Malcolm Margolis is at Appendix B to these Minutes.
- Shan Oakes of Harrogate and District Green Party who posed 10 questions which she suggested County Councillors should consider. She commented that these were fundamental questions to identify what was important in people's lives and should make it easy to know what to do about traffic congestion. A full copy of the statement and questions from Shan Oakes is at Appendix B to these Minutes.

Members questioned David Bowe (Corporate Director – Business and Environmental Services) about membership of the Congestion Study Engagement Group and were advised that this had not yet been confirmed. David Bowe emphasised, however, that the Engagement Group needed to represent all appropriate users, including sustainable

transport groups, public transport providers, business etc. He also clarified that members of the Engagement Group would not be voting, and the purpose of the Engagement Group was to feed information, at a point in time, into the process.

Members asked whether the Relief Road would definitely be included in a public consultation. In response, David Bowe advised that it was not definite that the Relief Road would be included in a public consultation. He added that, if the Relief Road did not achieve a benefit cost ratio of 2.0, it would not, in his opinion, be included in the consultation. He surmised that, subject to the conclusions of the technical team, if the Relief Road achieved a benefit cost ratio of more than 2.0, it would be classed as a robust solution to congestion and therefore the civil servants would expect the Relief Road to be considered in the process. Consequently, the Relief Road would come to the Area Committee, as part of a package and with more detail, together with information from the Engagement Group and the recommendation from the Steering Group. The Area Committee would then take a view and that view would be submitted to the Executive for decision on that occasion.

Members questioned David Bowe about that process which he had just described. They suggested that that process was likely to produce the same Area Committee view as it had reached in December 2017. David Bowe explained that the primary objective for him, his staff and, he believed, the County Council was to attempt to address congestion in Harrogate. He advised that elected Members were completely shackling him to do that if, without robust evidence, they took out the Relief Road option. He suggested that, if Members wanted him to solve congestion through sustainable transport measures, they should allow him to follow the process because then he would be able to go to civil servants with a robust case for funding for sustainable transport measures. The civil servants would then see that the County Council had robustly checked all other options and had ruled them out. David Bowe added that, if that process was not followed, the only funding which would be available for sustainable transport measures would be a small amount from existing County Council budgets.

County Councillor Paul Haslam sought confirmation that the Relief Road was nothing to do with connectivity and turning the A59 into a M62 equivalent. Andrew Bainbridge responded that the work was primarily to address traffic congestion in Harrogate but, in turn, would have some benefits in terms of longer distance connectivity. He emphasised that it was not, and never had been, part of a plan to upgrade the A59, from the A1 across to Lancashire, to anything resembling the M62. Andrew Bainbridge highlighted that that had been made clear, and had been in the public domain, since 2016 and also in a number of previous reports to this Area Committee.

County Councillor Paul Haslam advised that, having read the reports which talked about doing a benefit cost ratio, he suspected that officers had already done a benefit cost ratio. Andrew Bainbridge provided an absolute assurance that officers had not got an indicative benefit cost ratio for a Relief Road.

County Councillor Michael Harrison:-

- thanked David Bowe for attending this meeting and commented that he had found it very useful to hear about the context of the process;
- commented that he had heard the strong message that, if Harrogate was serious about getting significant funds for any kind of congestion relief for the district, whether that be for sustainable transport measures or road building, a process must be gone through;
- commented that he had also heard that, if Members shackled the Corporate Director – Business and Environmental Services at this stage, then their decision was actually to do nothing;

- commented that he appreciated David Bowe's apology to the Area Committee for Members feeling ignored; and
- proposed that the Area Committee note the report.

Other County Councillors seconded and expressed support for County Councillor Michael Harrison's proposal.

Resolved –

That the report be noted.

48. Area Committee Programme of Work

Considered –

That report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services) which invited the Area Committee to review its Programme of Work.

It was highlighted that, at a meeting of the full County Council in May 2018, proposals to re-focus Area Committees were due to be considered which, if approved, would affect this Committee.

County Councillor Geoff Webber highlighted that the booking of the Ripon Spa Hotel for the Committee's meeting in November 2018 would need to be changed if the County Council, in May 2018, approved proposals relating to Area Committees.

County Councillor Paul Haslam asked for an update report about work on Harrogate Congestion Study to be submitted to the Committee's next meeting. Other Members expressed support for that proposal.

Resolved –

That the Programme of Work, as set out in the report, be approved, subject to:-

- (a) The County Council's decision in May 2018 regarding proposals relating to Area Committees.
- (b) The inclusion of an update report about work on Harrogate Congestion Study being submitted to the Committee's next meeting.

49. Next Meeting

Thursday 14 June 2018 at 9.30am at the Cairn Hotel, Ripon Road, Harrogate, subject to the County Council's decision in May 2018 regarding proposals relating to Area Committees.

RAG

Statement to HAC (15/3/18) in support of petition to
Save Nidd Gorge and the Nidderdale Greenway

Good morning,

Thank you for inviting me to make a statement in support of the petition to Save Nidd Gorge & the Nidderdale Greenway.

This petition was hastily organised after the last HAC on 7th December 2017 when it quickly became apparent that the result was too good to be true and that the democratic will of this committee was not binding.

You recognised that any Inner Relief Road would be environmentally and socially damaging, wouldn't work as a solution for congestion relief and probably wouldn't receive government funding – and you voted by 14 votes to 2 to have it removed.

When we were informed that your collective decision could be overruled by an unaccountable, 3 man BES Executive, that, as usual, included the Executive Member for Highways - who appears to be both judge and jury at every stage in this process - this petition To Save Nidd Gorge & the Nidderdale Greenway was started; asking Carl Les and David Bowe of NYCC to... and I quote...

'Listen to the Harrogate Area County Councillors and remove the inner relief road package (E) from the public consultation process.'

At the BES meeting, this 3-man executive were good enough to acknowledge the concerns of this committee, but still thought it necessary to keep the road on the table in order to:

- (1) comply with DfT guidelines for funding, a questionable judgment in itself according to The Campaign for Better Transport...and
- (2) they were now, also, suddenly concerned that they would be consulting the public with too little detail about the route of a road and the actual implications of sustainable measures, demand management and behavioural change.

This again calls into question the judgement of the people organising this process, because, until the setback of the Harrogate Area Committee vote, they were ready to consult the public with vague information and must have had the leaflets ready to deliver to the 48000 households a few days later. What would the public have been asked, armed with this vague information and how influential and environmentally damaging could the result have been? I shudder to think. So thank you to all of you councillors here today who recognised the risk and voted against the road and what I think was North Yorkshire's plan to fast-track it through to completion.

But, despite your considered and well-articulated intervention and the 2300 signatures on the petition (at the time of the BES), the threat hasn't been lifted and we are back here today because the democratic will of this locally elected, accountable and representative committee has not prevailed.

At this point I feel that I have to defend the wording of the petition that is titled **Save Nidd Gorge & the Nidderdale Greenway** because Councillor Mackenzie has publicly responded saying it is *"badly-worded"* that its *"claims are wrong"* and that he is *"not setting out to destroy the Nidd Gorge...because in his words... Nidd Gorge is a relatively narrow, steep-sided river valley. There is certainly no question that we are going to be putting a road into the Nidd Gorge."*

This is not news to any of us that have been campaigning 'To Save Nidd Gorge and the Nidderdale Greenway' we have always known that the road wouldn't run into the gorge itself. It is the damage and destruction the road would do to the wider conservation and recreational area that has been the dynamic behind our call to action.

At the BES meeting Andrew Bainbridge said that no decision on an alignment had yet been made and that at the time of the meeting the road could go

"almost anywhere in that development gap between Harrogate and Knaresborough."

But in reality, as we have said throughout the campaign, at the Bilton end, to be an inner relief road, rather than an outer one, it has to be squeezed in between the housing of Bilton and the river. A space of no more than 350m at its narrowest and currently occupied by Bilton Fields - a beautiful wild approach to the spectacular Nidd Gorge itself and also a green and tranquil setting for the hugely popular Nidderdale Greenway.

We would like to know if this the space where Coun Mackenzie believes - as stated in his recent 'The Way Ahead' article in the Harrogate Advertiser - that ...

"there is plenty of room for the Gorge, Greenway and road to co-exist" - with the road being 200m away from the treeline of Nidd Gorge at its closest?

If this is the case, then this petition is not 'badly worded', as he claims, because Bilton Fields are part and parcel of Nidd Gorge for its thousands of visitors. When you enter the area at the Bilton Lane entrance, the big information board welcomes you to "Nidd Gorge", well before the Greenway leads you along to Bilton Fields.

A major east-west highway running adjacent to the Greenway along this stretch, cutting across it 200m before the viaduct and then cutting across Bilton Fields towards the A61 would completely destroy the beauty and tranquility, ruin the recreational experience for visitors to Nidd Gorge and destroy the valuable wildlife habitat provided by the Greenway corridor and Bilton Fields.

Councillor MacKenzie will no doubt accuse us of exaggeration here, but just this week, on Tuesday evening, I witnessed the barn owl hunting over the hedgerows of Bilton Fields and the Greenway, very close to where the A59 bypass will have to cross the Greenway.

This barn owl was not there by accident, it was there because this is a conservation area created by the vision and effort of people. To state that there is plenty of room here for co-existence with a major east-west highway shows utter contempt for the dedicated work of Bilton Conservation Group who have carefully managed these fields since 1982 to enable this bio-diversity to occur. A road through here would be an environmental crime and an insult to their dedication and industry.

So this petition To Save Nidd Gorge and The Nidderdale Greenway, with 3000 current signatures, will keep running until David Bowe agrees to remove the relief road package, E, from the public consultation process, and the threat from this destructive road is gone... once and for all!

If you haven't signed it I urge you to do so.

In his summary, at the BES meeting, after receiving the petition, David Bowe publicly stated that:

“If we ever got to a stage where we were in a position to commission and build a relief road it would certainly never destroy or adversely impact Nidd Gorge itself in any significant way”

If he is true to his word, the dream of an inner relief road must be abandoned. It can't be built **without** adversely affecting Nidd Gorge.

Thank you.

APPENDIX B

Statements and Questions made to the Area Committee in respect of the Update on Harrogate Congestion Study

From Malcolm Margolis on behalf of Zero Carbon Harrogate

Firstly can I thank you on behalf of Zero Carbon Harrogate for overwhelmingly voting in favour of a sustainable transport future for the area. The following week the BES Executive decided nevertheless to keep a relief road on the table and direct WSP to do more work on the potential alignments, as well as on the sustainable measures.

Secondly, can I thank you for changing the name of the review to Congestion Study. This better reflects the issue we face.

Thirdly, I would like to bring to your attention an error in WSP's report. It ranked Package B first or second in all 19 metrics, and ranked Package E first or second in 17. When we checked we found Package E was actually first or second in only 13 metrics, largely thanks to the sustainable measures included. We asked for this to be corrected. Sadly, Andrew Bainbridge refused and said the paragraph would instead be deleted claiming surprisingly that this would avoid confusion. On the corrected scoring Package A avoided a road, scored virtually as well as E, and was the cheapest of all, while E was the dearest. There's a very strong case which we ask you to consider, to recommend including Package A in the consultation.

WSP found that Package C, a relief road, was the least effective solution. In 2010 HBC's Arup local transport study stated: 'A large scale road building programme is unlikely to be required. A more efficient solution would be to reduce the demand for travel.' Why employ expensive consultants and then ignore them? Why continue to include a road option when you've been told there are more effective, greener, cheaper and quicker options available?

Almost all the councillors who have been involved with this process agree that only sustainable transport solutions should be pursued. Many Bilton and other residents agree that this is the only viable way to tackle congestion, as well as Knaresborough Town Council, Starbeck Residents, Zero Carbon Harrogate and others. The consultation must be fair, and the resurrection of the road against your wishes is in our view a cause for concern, as is the fact that many of the 48,000 homes to be consulted will have little opportunity to explore the alternative options and many may not have even heard of the Nidd Gorge. To try to address this Zero Carbon Harrogate have started to run public workshops about traffic congestion solutions to allow the general public to have their voice heard. We will feed their views into your consultation process. We still wait to learn who will be invited to join the Engagement Group. WSP gave top ranking to sustainable transport solutions and we trust that the make-up of the Engagement Group reflect this?

From Shan Oakes of Harrogate and District Green Party

I want to ask councillors to ask themselves a few questions which might help make this decision easier. They are fundamental questions about what is important in our lives...questions which, if answered honestly, should make it easy to know what to do – about this (and most things).

Can a finite planet sustain infinite growth? Do we want ever-increasing 'growth' at the expense of our quality of life and our health? Should we continue on a suicide mission to supposedly beat all other nations in the GDP race....and if we do, at what point should we stop? Isn't it

time for a re-evaluation of our 'growth' -fuelled frenzy? Is it good to have traffic getting ever thicker and faster, or is it best to have peaceful tree-filled places where we can walk and breathe fresh air and have space to play? Do we think that forcing our transport to travel ever faster will actually improve the decision-making of our entrepreneurs? If we really want to support local business, why should more and faster traffic help? What is it that we REALLY want, and how best should we try to achieve it? Do we give the alternatives to conventional solutions (in this case additional roads) a proper chance to prove themselves? What is it that's really driving us down the 'growth' (or 'relief road') route when it flies in the face of so much that we deeply value? Let's consider a real benefit cost ratio please.



**North Yorkshire County Council
Harrogate and Knaresborough Area Constituency Committee
14 June 2018
Area Constituency Committees - a suggested way forward**

Purpose of Report

A guide to Area Constituency Committees is appended to this report that outlines how the new committee could work. Committee members are asked to review the report and decide what approaches best fit for them.

A guide to Area Constituency Committees (ACCs) is attached at **Appendix 1**. The guide is intended to help committee members establish this new committee. There are a number of key issues that it would be helpful to address at the first meeting, including:

- Co-option – consider what it is that the committee is trying to achieve by having co-opted members and whether it would be preferable to invite people with specialist knowledge to attend as and when required
- Regular updates – consider whether it is necessary to have updates at each meeting on local issues from organisations such as Police, Fire, Highways and Stronger or whether these can be managed in different ways, such as through an annual session on ‘place’ or ‘community safety’
- Highways – consider having a session on (very) local concerns about road quality immediately after each meeting, as opposed to having public questions/agenda items about (very) local matters
- Standard and timed agenda – consider adopting a standard agenda that helps to ensure a consistent approach to dealing with local issues and concerns whilst also enabling time to be reserved for a focussed review or scrutiny of an issue identified in the work programme for the committee
- Links with Overview and Scrutiny – consider how the co-ordination of county level scrutiny and local in-depth reviews may benefit one another and also provide ACCs with an escalation route.

Recommendation

Committee members are asked to review the report and decide what approaches best fit for them.

Daniel Harry
Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager
North Yorkshire County Council
Tel: (01609) 533531
Email: daniel.harry@northyorks.gov.uk
6 June 2018



Area Constituency Committees Guide

Purpose

To improve the quality of life for people in their area by acting as a 'critical friend' to policy makers and decision makers, enabling the voice and concerns of the public to be heard and driving improvements in public services.

Responsibilities

- Act as a forum for Members to bring forward issues affecting their local Electoral Divisions
- Hear and respond to questions and statements from members of the public relating to anything affecting the community within the constituency area
- Agree a Work Programme which lists items of business which the Committee wishes to consider at future meetings
- Undertake meaningful scrutiny of local health issues within their constituency area, complementing the strategic work undertaken by the Scrutiny of Health Committee
- Undertake meaningful scrutiny of local transport issues within their constituency area, complementing the strategic work undertaken by Transport, Economy and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- Act as consultees in major decisions that affect their constituency area (including responding to consultations)
- Make recommendations on the application of Innovation funding (supported by the Stronger Communities Team)
- Develop a working relationship with the local MP, sharing updates and information on relevant local issues being addressed by the committee.

Role of committee members

All the members of an Area Constituency Committee have a key role to play in ensuring that Council and other public sector services are delivered effectively, efficiently and that they achieve good outcomes for local people. The things that committee members can do, include:

- Contributing to the development of the committee's work programme, providing constructive challenge and suggesting topics for inclusion
- Actively engaging with all stages of the committee review and scrutiny process, including any additional groups or meetings that are set up outside of the scheduled, formal meetings of the committee

- Developing constructive relationships with other members of the committee, the relevant portfolio holders and service leads
- Working apolitically as a committee, with a strong focus upon service improvement and outcomes
- Receiving the data, information and analysis that is presented in an impartial manner
- Assessing the data, information and analysis presented to the committee and testing the conclusions that are drawn
- Contributing to the development of recommendations, based on the committee's deliberations, which are specific, realistic and relevant.

New ways of working

The new ways of working will include a greater emphasis upon: issues directly relevant to the county council; scrutiny of health, transport and educational issues locally; the development of a robust and needs-led work programme for the committee; and impact and outcomes.

There will be a need to develop a good working relationship with the local MP. The benefit to the MP is an increased understanding of the detail of local issues in their area and the County Council's actions or position.

It is the Leader's wish, in time, to devolve more responsibility and decision making powers to the Area Constituency Committees, but this will be done incrementally, once they demonstrate that they are ready.

Membership

The committee membership is made up of County Councillors. Only the County Councillors can vote on any matter.

Co-opted members

The committee can co-opt members onto the committee for the period of the County Council (until April 2021). Nominations can be sought from a range of agencies and organisations. Co-opted members do not have a vote.

It is at the discretion of the committee as to whether they have co-opted members and what role they have to play.

Meetings

The Area Constituency Committee will routinely meet four times a year. Additional meetings or working groups may be held and established as necessary, at the discretion of the Committee.

It is anticipated that the Area Constituency Committees will determine where they are to hold their meetings. If there is a substantive item of interest to a particular division, then it is to be hoped that the meeting will be held in that division to allow free access and public participation.

All venues should have good road and public transport access, access to Wi-Fi and any necessary ICT and be compliant with relevant health and Safety and Disability Legislation.

It is anticipated that the meetings will keep to a maximum 2.5 hour duration.

Consideration should be given to having at least one committee meeting a year at a time and venue that best suits the local MP.

Public Questions and Statements

An early item of business on every Committee agenda is “Public Questions and Statements”. The procedures for Public Questions and Statements are set out in the County Council’s Constitution (any member of the public to speak on any matter at a meeting for up to three minutes subject to an overall time limit of 30 minutes, subject to them giving notice to Legal & Democratic Services prior to a meeting).

The Chair has discretion to waive the notice period and the restriction on the length of time for which a person can speak. The Chair usually exercises their discretion depending on the amount of business scheduled for that particular meeting.

The need to engage with and respond to local issues identified by members of the public needs to be balanced by the need to ensure that scheduled items on the agenda can be dealt with effectively and efficiently within the time that the committee has available. The situation to avoid is one in which public questions dominate the meeting.

Committee members and co-opted members are disqualified from raising questions under this item of business. They can, however, contribute to the development of the work programme for the committee, highlighting local issues of concern that fall within the remit of the committee.

Members of the public should not be permitted to participate in debates and should vacate the speaker’s chair/position on conclusion of their question/statement and/or after any permitted supplementary question has been asked.

Work programme

The work programme is the document that the committee bases its work upon. The work programme is not a static document and should be kept under ongoing review.

The Democratic Services Officer (DSO) and the Chair and Vice Chair are expected to take ownership and management of the work programme and ensure that it has items for the committee to review and scrutinise that are: relevant; in the public interest; add value; and being scheduled in a timely and efficient way.

The sources of items for the work programme can include:

- Performance data, information and analysis, in particular when it has been benchmarked against similar local authorities
- Inspection reports, such as those produced by the Care Quality Commission or OFSTED

- National research findings
- National policy changes
- National and local consultations and public engagement events
- County Council Plan
- County Council budget and delivery against savings proposals and targets
- Agendas for Executive
- Overview and Scrutiny
- Local issues raised by elected members, members of the public or highlighted in the media
- Local networks and partnerships.

Where an initial area of interest or line of inquiry is identified, further information is gathered to ascertain whether this is a valid area for review and local scrutiny that will add value and not duplicate work that is already underway.

On every agenda for formal meetings of the committee, there is an item on the committee work programme. This provides Members with an opportunity to reflect on the issues that have been identified and assure themselves that they are appropriate for the committee.

It is suggested that routine updates (Police, Fire, Road Casualty, Public Health, Stronger Communities) are not brought to every meeting of the committee. Whilst it can be helpful to have items that build knowledge about and understanding of the issues in the local area, the discussions should have a clear focus upon an outcome. In effect, answering the ‘so what?’ question.

It may be helpful to schedule updates once a year at a special session that looks for patterns in issues and behaviours and so also begins to identify some lines of enquiry for the committee to pursue as part of the development of its work programme.

District and Borough Councils

The district and borough councils are not directly represented on the Area Constituency Committees. It is acknowledged, however, that they have a degree of representation in so far as a significant number of the County Councillors present will also be members of the district or borough council.

A key link for the committee to make will be with the district and borough council scrutiny officers. This will help ensure that there is a mutually beneficial flow of data, information and analysis on key local issues. Also that any scrutiny of local issues is co-ordinated.

County Council Overview and Scrutiny

Scrutiny aims to contribute to the Council’s corporate outcomes in many ways, including:

- Enabling Councillors to become directly involved in the development of: policy and strategy; consultation and public engagement planning; and the performance management of the Council

- Keeping Councillors and the public informed of key issues, priorities and initiatives
- Enabling direct engagement with the people of North Yorkshire
- Acting as a critical friend and providing Cabinet Members and senior officers with a non-partisan forum in which to test out ideas, approaches and gain feedback and suggestions
- Providing a structure, through the call-in process, for scrutinising specific decisions of the Executive
- Scrutinising issues of public concern beyond the remit of the Council.

There are five thematic overview and scrutiny committees, each of which meet in public four times a year, as below:

- Transport, Economy and Environment – focussed upon transport and communications infrastructure, supporting business and helping people develop their skills, sustainable development, climate change, countryside management, waste management, environmental conservation and cultural issues
- Corporate and Partnerships - the Council's corporate organisation and structure, resource allocation, asset management, procurement policy, people strategy, equality and diversity, performance management, communications, partnership working, community development and engagement and community safety (as the designated Crime and Disorder Committee).
- Young People – focussed upon the interests of young people, including education, care and protection and family support
- Care and Independence – focussed upon the needs of vulnerable adults and older people and people whose independence needs to be supported by intervention from the public or voluntary sector
- Health - focussed upon the planning, provision and operation of health services in the County with the aim of acting as a lever to improve the health of local people and ensuring that the needs of the local people are considered as an integral part of the delivery and development of health services.

Overview and scrutiny functions are also supported through the following bodies:

- Scrutiny Board – this is made up of the Chairs of the five thematic overview and scrutiny committees and enables work to be co-ordinated, opportunities for joint scrutiny to be identified, and committee Chairs to act as critical friends.
- Police and Crime Panel - which scrutinises the Police and Crime Commissioner. There is also a Complaints Sub-Committee which meets on an ad hoc basis. This a joint committee of NYCC, CYC and the district councils.
- Looked After Children's Members Group – this is not a formal committee but acts as an informal advisory group to the Executive Portfolio Holder for Children's and Young Peoples Services. The group performs a role consistent with statutory guidance for local authorities to promote the health and well-being of looked-after children.

It is important that the work of the Area Constituency Committees adds to and does not duplicate the work of the overview and scrutiny committees. This can be achieved by identifying issues of local concern, discussing them with the relevant lead scrutiny officer and working out what role the Area Constituency Committee could play.

The key will be regular contact between officers that support the 6 Area Constituency Committees and the 5 thematic overview and scrutiny committees and the Police and Crime Panel.

Example 1 - health

The Scrutiny of Health Committee is notified by Airedale Wharfedale and Craven Clinical Commissioning Group that the Castleberg Hospital in Settle is due to close at short notice due to concerns about the fabric of the building and so safety of patients.

The Scrutiny of Health Committee receives a formal update from the CCG at a committee meeting and assesses whether this individual case is part of a broader issue impacting upon a number of smaller community hospitals in the county and also whether there are any concerns about how the CCG, NHS Property Services and the Foundation Trust have worked.

The Scrutiny of Health Committee then asks the Area Constituency Committee to maintain a watching brief on developments with the hospital, specifically: what plans there are in place to manage the transfer of existing patients and the treatment of future patients from the area; what plans there are for the future use of the site; the public engagement process; any formal proposals and consultation.

The Area Constituency Committee then alerts the Scrutiny of Health Committee if there are any particular concerns about the way in which this local matter is being managed by the CCG.

The Area Constituency Committee forward to the Scrutiny of Health Committee its views on any formal consultation so that a joint response can be submitted that takes into account local service issues and countywide strategic planning and commissioning issues.

The flow of information and analysis between the Scrutiny of Health Committee and the Area Constituency Committee is two way.

Example 2 – community safety

The Area Constituency Committee is made aware of an issue relating to community safety that is impacting in its area. A local response is in place but it becomes clear that this is an issue that has an impact upon communities elsewhere in North Yorkshire.

The Area Constituency Committee contacts the Corporate and Partnerships Overview and Scrutiny Committee to assess whether this is an item that they could consider in their role as the Crime and Disorder Committee for the county.

The Corporate and Partnerships Overview and Scrutiny Committee take on the item and request that all Area Constituency Committees provide a formal submission detailing what the issue is, what the local response is, how effective that response is and recommendations for action.

The Corporate and Partnerships Overview and Scrutiny Committee then considers the issue at a county level, involving all relevant stakeholders and then makes recommendations to Executive and/or Council.

Standard agenda

The following agenda is suggested as a standard to be used:

Item	Timing
Minutes of the last meeting	5 mins
Declarations of interest	
Apologies	
Chairman's announcements	10 mins
Public questions or statements	30 mins
Topic for scrutiny or focussed review	90 mins
Work programme review	15 mins
Other business which the Chairman agrees should be considered as a matter of urgency because of special circumstances	

Any questions

Please contact Daniel Harry, Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager, if you have any queries or concerns.

T: 01609 533531

E: daniel.harry@northyorks.gov.uk

DH – 6 June 2018



Harrogate & Knarsborough ACC Area Pack

This pack contains the following:

- Topline statistics & key topics.
- Map of area highlighting areas of interest.
- Local Insight report – containing key social and economic indicators.
- Education Data – containing educational data for the past 3 years.



There are **88,250** people living in Harrogate & Knaresborough.
(17.9% aged 0–15 / 59.9% working age / 22.2% aged 65 and over) = local
(19.1% aged 0–15 / 63.1% working age / 17.9% aged 65 and over) = England



8% of children are living in poverty in this area compared with 20% across England.



16% of people have a limiting long-term illness in this area compared with 18% across England.



52.4 is the areas Attainment 8 score (in regards to GCSE results), 46.3 is the national average.



75% of people aged 16-74 living this area are economically active compared to 70% across England.



100% of Secondary Schools are OFSTED rated good or outstanding compared to 79.7% nationally.



£858 is the average household weekly income in this area compared to £766 across England.



Best start to life

- 30 primary schools, 90% are rated good or outstanding. One (Starbeck Community School) rated inadequate. 7 secondary schools, all are rated good or outstanding. 2 Special Schools. One Further Education college, Harrogate College, rated good.
- High demand for school places in Harrogate Town and Knaresborough, both at Primary and Secondary level.
- Harrogate and Knaresborough ACC area has a low rate of Looked After Children (based on Placement postcode) at just 17.7 per 10,000. The rate nationally is 60 per 10,000, and the overall county rate is 37.3 per 10,000.



Healthy and independent living

- The Woodfield Road area of Harrogate is in the lowest national quintile of the IMD 2015 and is particularly deprived for Income, Employment, Health, Adult Skills and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
- Area is served by Harrogate District Hospital and 21 GP surgeries.
- Harrogate Vanguard Project implementing a new care model that provides a more integrated response to an individuals' needs.
- Extra care schemes: Greenfield Court (Harrogate), The Cuttings (Harrogate) and Hill View Manor (Knaresborough)
- NYCC care homes: Springfield Garth (Boroughbridge), Station View (Harrogate) and Woodfield House (Harrogate)
- Four locations designated by as Air Quality Management Areas. These are Bond End (A59) – Knaresborough, York Place - Knaresborough and Woodlands Corner (A661 Wetherby Road) – Harrogate



Sustainable growth

- Harrogate has been identified as a growth town
- Harrogate is the most unaffordable area to live in Yorkshire & Humber
- Harrogate Town Centre Strategy and Master Plan adopted
- Harrogate District Local Plan Publication Draft consultation closed on Friday 9 March 2018.
- Congestion is an issue



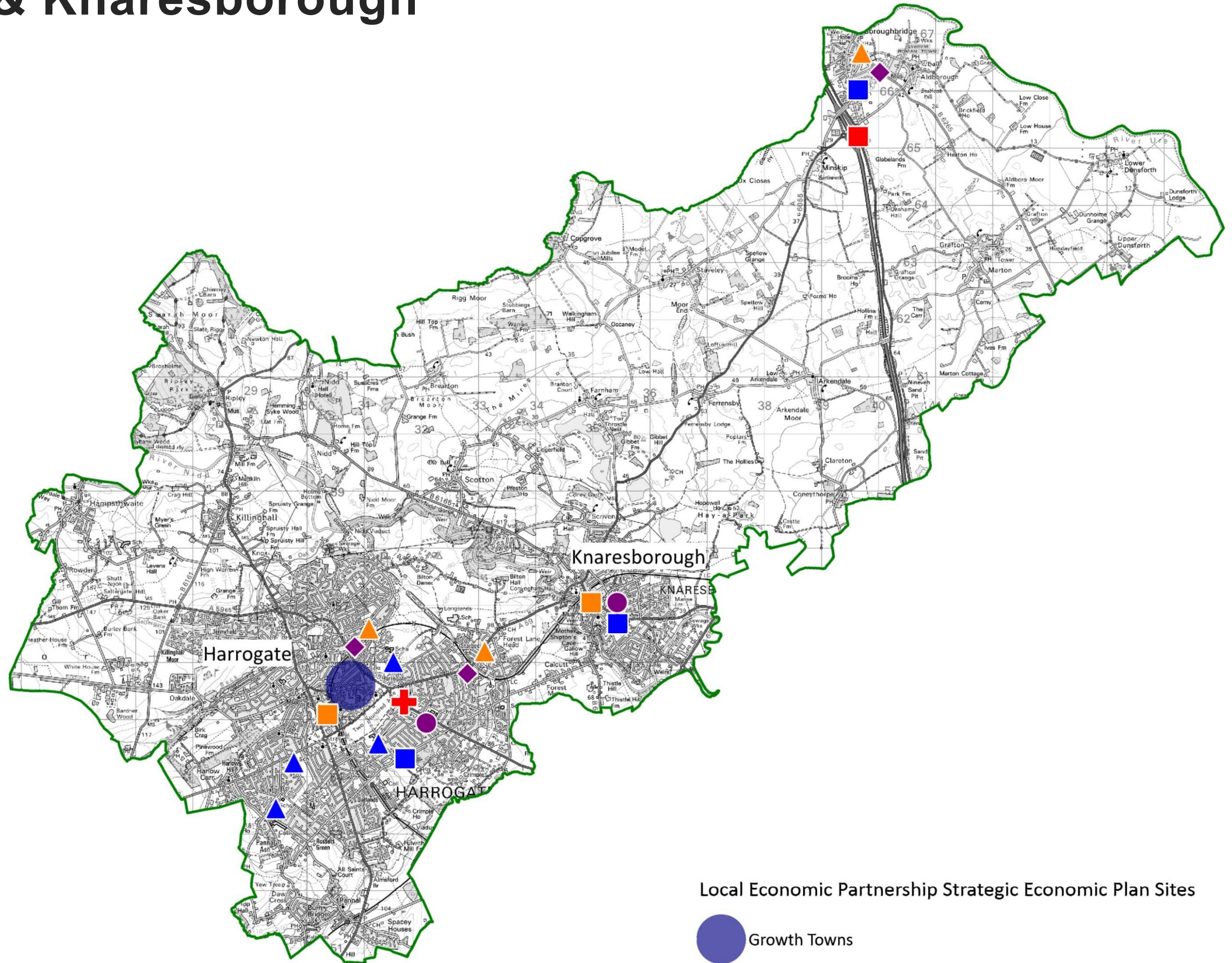
Modern Council

- Libraries – 2 community managed libraries, one hybrid library in Knaresborough plus a core library in Harrogate.
- Working with community partnerships across the area, including the Harrogate BC 'My Neighbourhood' Projects in the four identified areas of most need; Woodfield ward, Granby area, Ripon and Pateley Bridge.
- Stronger Communities priorities
 - Loneliness and Isolation – work ongoing across the area supporting the stimulation of a community response to combating loneliness.
 - Work with Community First Yorkshire to ensure VCSE across the area can access organisational development support
 - Supporting the development of a Community Hub in Knaresborough and a Health & wellbeing Hub in Bilton
 - Identifying and supporting community based activities in Boroughbridge area.

Harrogate & Knaresborough ACC Area

Key to symbols

- + Acute Hospitals
- Secondary Schools
- ▲ Secondary Academies
- Libraries
- ▲ Community Libraries
- Highways Area Offices
- ◆ NYCC Care Homes
- Extra Care Locations



Local Economic Partnership Strategic Economic Plan Sites

- Growth Towns










Local Insight profile for 'Harrogate and Knaresborough' area

LI - North Yorkshire

Report created 2 May 2018



Introduction Page 3 for an introduction to this report

 <p>Population</p>	<p>There are 88,250 people living in Harrogate and Knaresborough</p> <p>See pages 4-9 for more information on population by age and gender, ethnicity, country of birth, language, migration, household composition and religion</p>	 <p>Education & skills</p>	<p>17% of people have no qualifications in Harrogate and Knaresborough compared with 22% across England</p> <p>See pages 41-43 for more information on qualifications, pupil attainment and early years educational progress</p>
 <p>Vulnerable groups</p>	<p>8% of children are living in poverty in Harrogate and Knaresborough compared with 20% across England</p> <p>See pages 10-21 for more information on children in poverty, people out of work, people in deprived areas, disability, pensioners and other vulnerable groups</p>	 <p>Economy</p>	<p>42% people aged 16-74 are in full-time employment in Harrogate and Knaresborough compared with 39% across England</p> <p>See pages 44-50 for more information on people's jobs, job opportunities, income and local businesses</p>
 <p>Housing</p>	<p>3% of households lack central heating in Harrogate and Knaresborough compared with 3% across England</p> <p>See pages 22-31 for more information on dwelling types, housing tenure, affordability, overcrowding, age of dwelling and communal establishments</p>	 <p>Access & transport</p>	<p>18% of households have no car in Harrogate and Knaresborough compared with 26% across England</p> <p>See pages 51-53 for more information on transport, distances services and digital services</p>
 <p>Crime & safety</p>	<p>The overall crime rate is lower than the average across England</p> <p>See pages 32-33 for more information on recorded crime and crime rates</p>	 <p>Communities & environment</p>	<p>The % of people 'satisfied with their neighbourhood' is higher than the average across England</p> <p>See pages 54-59 for more information on neighbourhood satisfaction, the types of neighbourhoods locally, local participation and the environment, air pollution</p>
 <p>Health & wellbeing</p>	<p>16% of people have a limiting long-term illness in Harrogate and Knaresborough compared with 18% across England</p> <p>See pages 34-40 for more information on limited long-term illness, life expectancy and mortality, general health and healthy lifestyles</p>	<p>Appendix A</p>	<p>Page 60 for information on the geographies used in this report and 52 for acknowledgements</p>

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Local Insight for LI - North Yorkshire

Local Insight gives you access to interactive maps and reports at small area level. These reports show key social and economic indicators and allow you to compare the area selected to comparator areas.

OCSI

Local Insight is a tool developed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) based on a project developed jointly between OCSI and HACT.

OCSI develop and interpret the evidence base to help the public and community organisations deliver better services. A 'spin-out' from the University of Oxford Social Policy Institute, OCSI have worked with more than 100 public and community sector clients at local, national and international level. See www.ocsi.co.uk for more.

About the indicators

Information published by government as open data – appropriately visualised, analysed and interpreted – is a critical tool for Local Authorities.

OCSI collect all local data published by more than 50 government agencies, and have identified key indicators relevant to local authorities to use in this report and the interactive webtool (local.communityinsight.org).

How we have identified the “Harrogate and Knaresborough” area

This report is based on the definition of the “Harrogate and Knaresborough” area created by LI - North Yorkshire, (you can view this area on the Local Insight map, through finding the area on the ‘show services’ dropdown in the top left hand corner of the map). We have aggregated data for all the neighbourhoods in “Harrogate and Knaresborough” to create the charts and tables used in this report.

Alongside data for the “Harrogate and Knaresborough”, we also show data for selected comparator areas: Yorkshire and The Humber and England.



Population: Age and gender

What information is shown here?

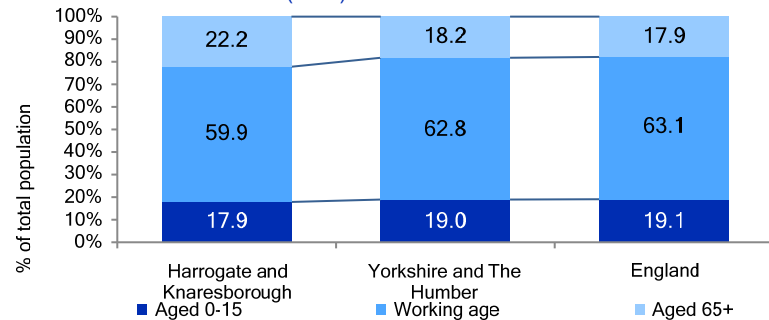
The information on this page shows the number of people living in Harrogate and Knaresborough. These population figures provide detail of the structure of the population by broad age bands and sex.

The first information box shows the total number of people usually resident in the area, with the male female breakdown. Also shown are numbers by sex and age, and the 'dependency ratio'. This is the ratio of non-working age (those aged 0-15 and over 65) to working age population and is useful in understanding the pressure on a productive population in providing for the costs of services and benefits used by the youngest and oldest in a population. For example, a ratio of 25% for example would imply one person of non-working age for every four people of working age.

The population pyramid compares the proportion of males and females by five year age bands. The line chart shows how the population is changing over time in Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas. The stacked bar chart, below, shows the age breakdown of the population in Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas by broad age band.

Figure: Population by age

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2016



Total Population	Aged 0-15	Working age population	Aged 65+	Dependency ratio
88,250	15,775	52,875	19,600	0.67
48.4% male; 51.6% female	17.9% (England average = 19.1%)	59.9% (England average = 63.1%)	22.2% (England average = 17.9%)	England average = 0.59

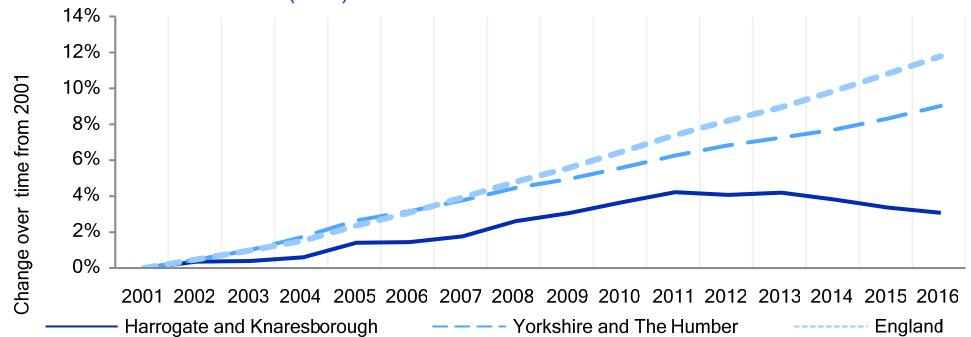
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2016

Figure: Population estimates by 5 year age band

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2016

Figure: % change in total population from 2001-2016

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS)





What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Harrogate and Knaresborough by ethnicity, based on each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

The information boxes display the number of people who have identified themselves as White British and the number from Black or Minority Ethnic groups (BMEs), as well as the five broad ethnic minority groups (White non-British, Mixed, Asian, Black and other ethnic group). The BME category includes all people who do not state their ethnicity as White British including those who identify as White but of a different ethnic identity.

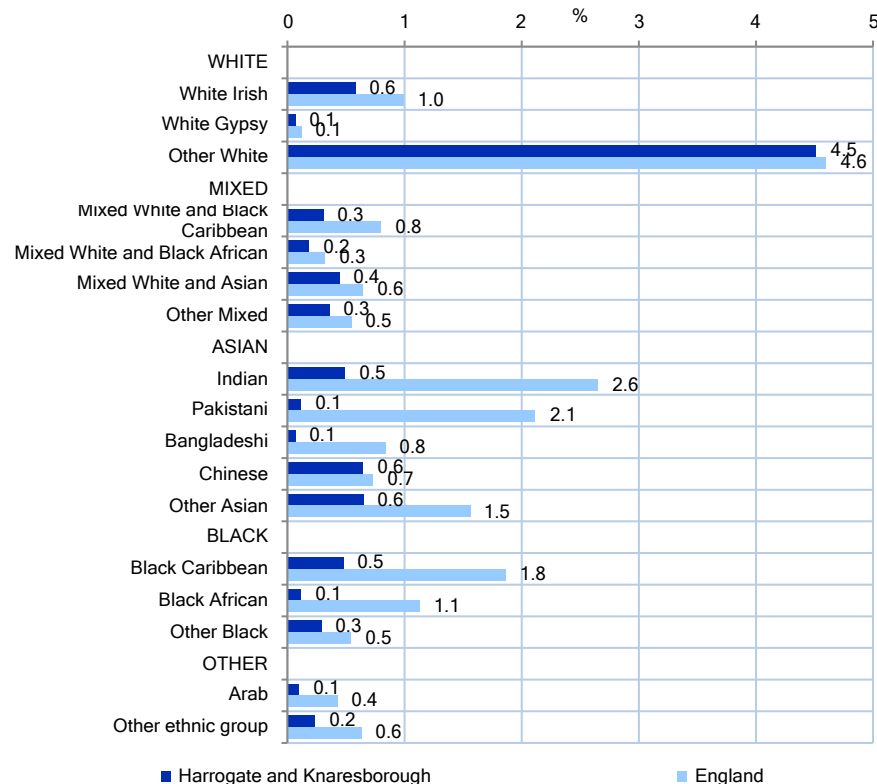
The final information box shows the proportion of households where not all household members are of the same ethnicity (households with multiple ethnic groups).

The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in BME groups by ethnic category.

White British 80,335 90.6% (England average = 79.8%)	BME 8,330 9.4% (England average = 20.2%)	White-non-British 4,535 5.1% (England average = 5.7%)	Mixed 1,095 1.2% (England average = 2.3%)
Asian 1,685 1.9% (England average = 7.8%)	Black 750 0.8% (England average = 3.5%)	Other ethnic group 265 0.3% (England average = 1.0%)	Households with multiple ethnicities 2,685 7.0% (England average = 8.9%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population by ethnic group
Source: Census 2011





Population: Country of birth and household language

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Harrogate and Knaresborough by country of birth.

The top row information boxes display the number of people in Harrogate and Knaresborough who were born in England and outside the UK as well as the number of people with a UK passport and non-UK passport.

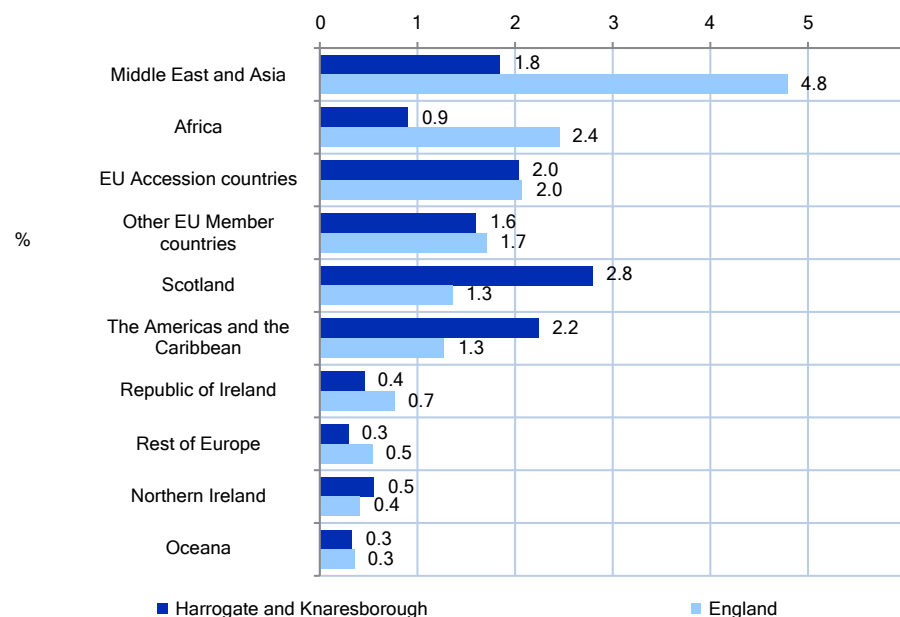
The second row information boxes show the language breakdown of households, identifying the number of households in Harrogate and Knaresborough with one or more members who cannot speak English.

The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in Harrogate and Knaresborough born outside of England by the geographic region of birth.

Born in England	Born Outside the UK	With a UK passport	With a non-UK passport
76,400	8,495	71,035	6,405
86.2% (England average = 83.5%)	9.6% (England average = 13.8%)	80.1% (England average = 75.8%)	7.2% (England average = 8.8%)
All people in households have English as main language	At least one adult (not all) has English as main language	No adults but some children have English as main language	No household members have English as main language
36,620	860	85	780
95.5% (England average = 90.9%)	2.2% (England average = 3.9%)	0.2% (England average = 0.8%)	2.0% (England average = 4.4%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population born outside England
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information box shows the number and percentage of migrants in Harrogate and Knaresborough and across England as a whole. A migrant is defined as a person with a different address one year before Census day. The migrant status for children aged under one in households is determined by the migrant status of their 'next of kin' (defined as in order of preference, mother, father, sibling (with nearest age), other related person, Household Reference Person).

The chart on the right shows the population turnover rate by age band. This is calculated as the rate of in or out migratory moves within England and Wales per 1,000 resident population.¹ Figures are based on GP patient register records. The left-hand bars (lighter colour) show people moving *out of* the area – higher values for a particular group indicate that this age-group is more likely to move away from the area. The right-hand bars (darker colour) show people moving *into* the area – higher values for a particular group indicate that this age-group is more likely to move into the area.

The data table on the top right and the chart on the bottom right show the total number of people registering with a National Insurance number who have come from overseas. This is a measure of the number of people who have migrated to the UK from overseas to work, who have registered for a National Insurance number in the local area.

People who have moved address within the last 12 months (Census 2011)	Overseas migrants (National Insurance no. registrations of overseas nationals) (DWP 2015/16)
11,050	505
12.5% (average = 12.3%)	0.9% (average = 2.2%)

Figure: Level of inward and outward migration (by age)

Source: Population Turnover Rates – Office for National Statistics (2010)

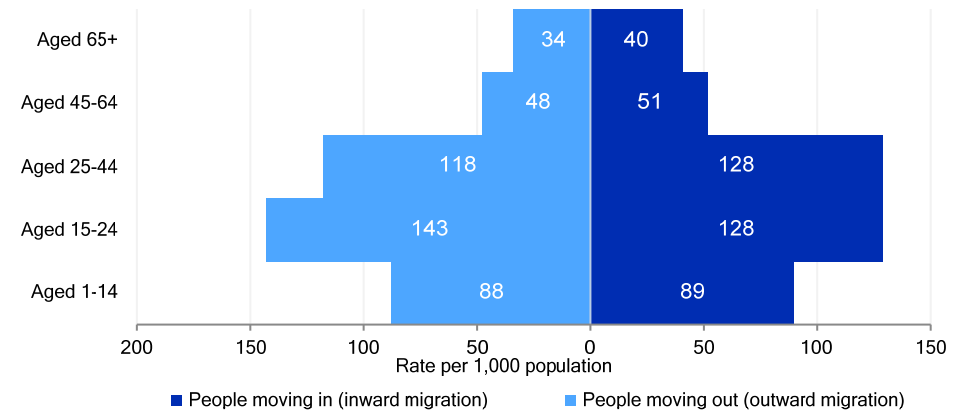
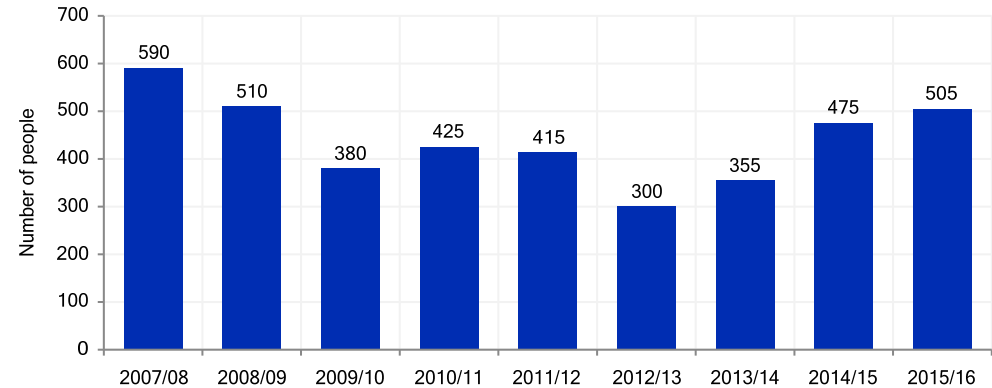


Figure: Number of overseas nationals registering with a National Insurance Number

Source: National Insurance No. registrations – Department for Work and Pensions (2015/16)



¹ Please note that there are currently no planned updates for this dataset, however we still consider it to be relevant.



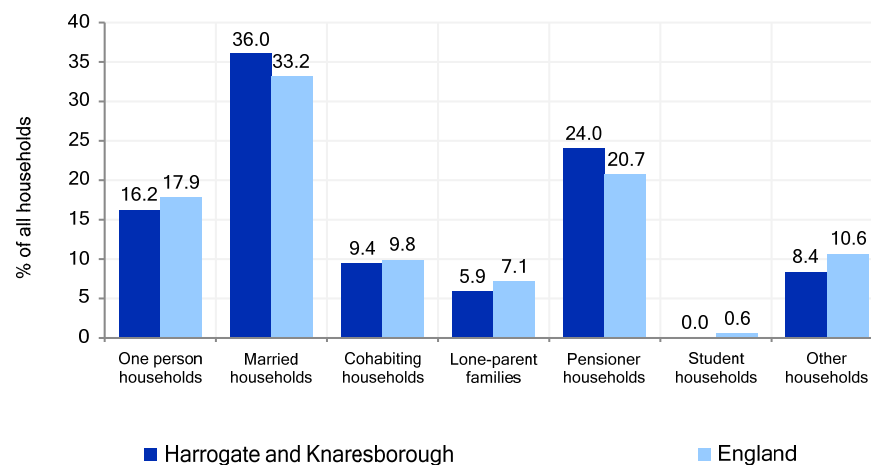
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the composition of household types in Harrogate and Knaresborough. The information boxes contain the number of households in Harrogate and Knaresborough classified under the main household composition breakdowns. The chart shows the same information as a percentage of all households.

Pensioner households	One person households (aged under 65)	Lone parent families with dependent children
9,210	6,210	2,280
24.0% (England average = 20.7%)	16.2% (England average = 17.9%)	21.1% of all families with dependent children (England average = 24.5%)
Married households	Cohabiting households	Student households
13,825	3,615	5
36.0% (England average = 33.2%)	9.4% (England average = 9.8%)	0.0% (England average = 0.6%)
Source: Census 2011		

Figure: Population by household composition

Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people living in Harrogate and Knaresborough by religious belief, categorised by the six major religions, other religion and no religion.

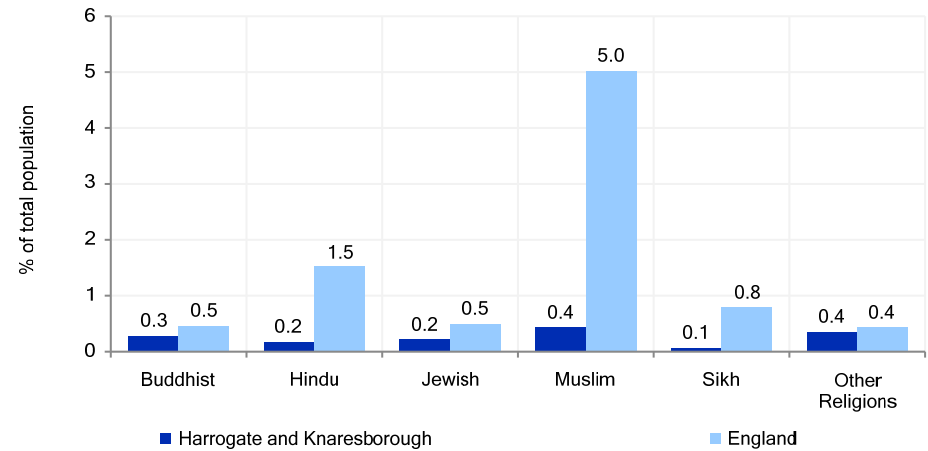
The bar chart shows the percentage of people in Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas who are of non-Christian religious belief, displayed by religion.

Note, figures in the table and charts may not add up to 100% because they do not include figures for those for who did not reply to the religion question – who were recorded as 'religion not stated' in the census data publication.

Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish
59,555	240	155	195
67.2% (England average = 59.4%)	0.3% (England average = 0.5%)	0.2% (England average = 1.5%)	0.2% (England average = 0.5%)
Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion
395	50	310	21,475
0.4% (England average = 5.0%)	0.1% (England average = 0.8%)	0.4% (England average = 0.4%)	24.2% (England average = 24.7%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population with non-Christian religion
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows counts of people who are out of work and receiving workless benefits: Jobseekers Allowance (JSA)/Universal Credit (UC) and Incapacity Benefit (IB)/Employment and Support Allowance (ESA).

JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Universal Credit claimants are additionally included in the 'Unemployment Benefit' count where they were previously eligible for JSA. IB and ESA are workless benefits are payable to people who are out of work and have been assessed as being incapable of work due to illness or disability and who meet the appropriate contribution conditions.

The information boxes on the top right show: the total number of adults (aged 16-64) receiving JSA and Universal Credit; the total claiming for more than 12 months; claimants aged 18-24, the number of people receiving 'Incapacity benefits' (IB or ESA); and the number and proportion of 16-24 year olds receiving workless benefits (JSA, IB or ESA).

The line charts on the following page show month on month changes in the proportion of people claiming IB or ESA and the proportion claiming JSA or out of work Universal Credit across Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas.

Unemployment Benefit (JSA and UC) claimants (Mar-18)	JSA claimants claiming for more than 12 months (Mar-18)	Youth unemployment (JSA/UC) claimants aged 18-24 (Mar-18)	Female unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (Mar-18)
930	00	120	350
1.8% (England average = 2.1%)	0.0% (England average = 0.4%)	1.7% (England average = 2.9%)	1.3% (England average = 1.6%)
Male unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (Mar-18)	Incapacity benefits claimants (Aug-17)	Working age workless benefit claimants (Nov-16)	16-24 year olds receiving workless benefits (May-16)
540	1,770	3,140	215
2.1% (England average = 2.6%)	3.3% (England average = 5.7%)	5.9% (England average = 10.7%)	3.0% (England average = 3.6%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Figure: Unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance/Universal Credit) claimants

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

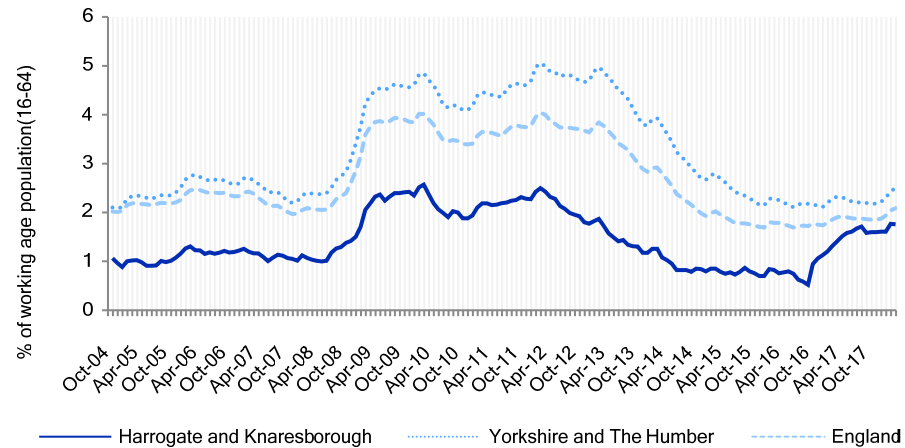




Figure: % of Jobseekers Allowance claimants claiming for more than 12 months
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Mar-18)

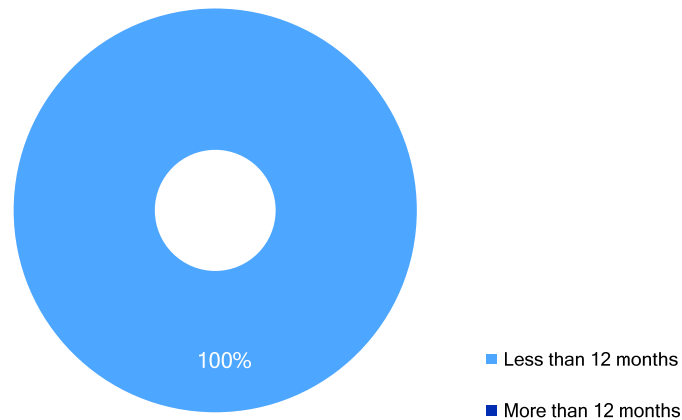


Figure: Working age population claiming incapacity benefits (Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

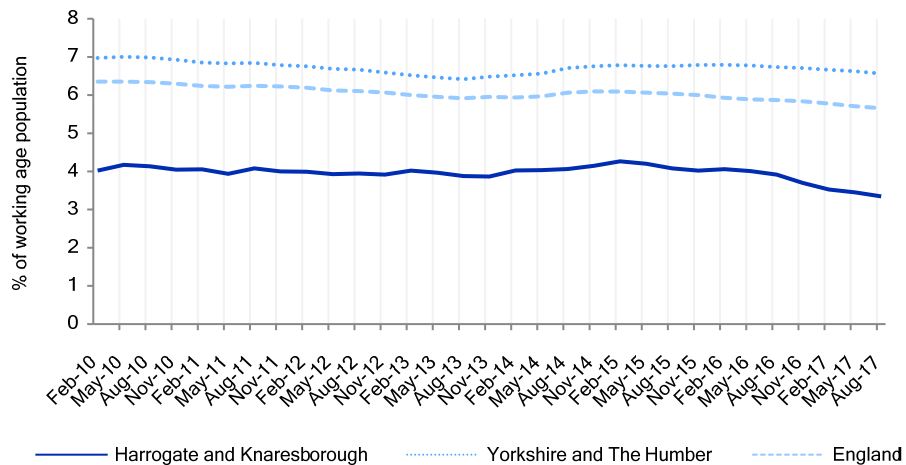


Figure: Workless benefit claimants aged 16-24 and 16-64
Source: Jobseekers Allowance – Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-16) Incapacity benefits/Workless benefit claimants – Department for Work and Pensions (Aug-17)

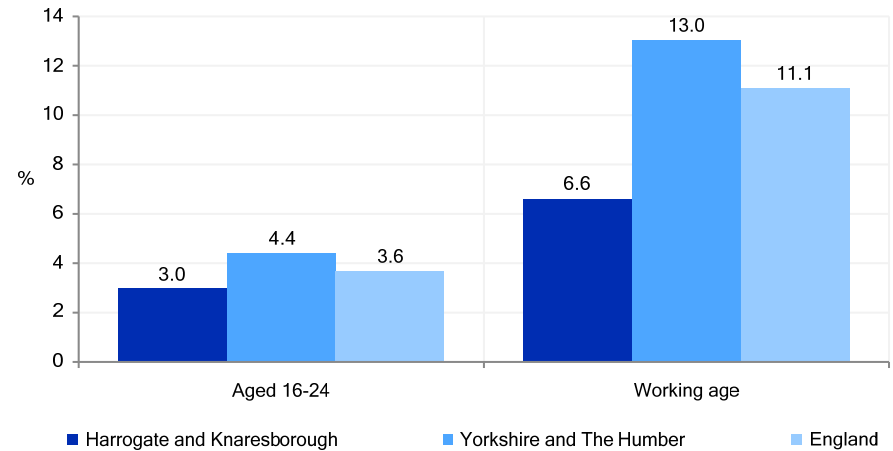
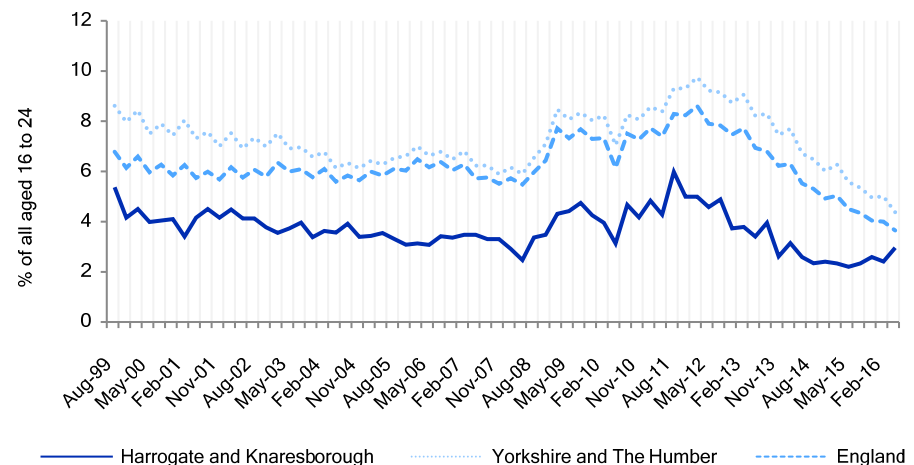


Figure: 16-24 year olds receiving 'Workless' benefits (Incapacity Benefit, Employment Support Allowance, Jobseekers Allowance)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions





What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at the prevalence of disability among people living in Harrogate and Knaresborough. There are two measures of disability presented: those claiming Attendance Allowance or Disability Living Allowance.

Attendance Allowance is payable to people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. Disability Living Allowance is payable to children and adults in or out of work who are below the age of 65 and who are disabled, need help with personal care or have walking difficulties. It is a non-means tested benefit, which means it is not affected by income.

The information boxes on the right show the total number of people receiving Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance across Harrogate and Knaresborough.

Disability Living Allowance claimants (Aug-17)	Attendance Allowance claimants (Aug-17)
1,930	2,410
2.2% of people claim DLA in Harrogate and Knaresborough areas and 3.2% claim in England	12.3% of people claim Attendance Allowance in Harrogate and Knaresborough areas and 13.4% claim in England
Source: Department for Work and Pensions	

Figure: Adults with a disability (receiving Disability Living Allowance)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Aug-17)

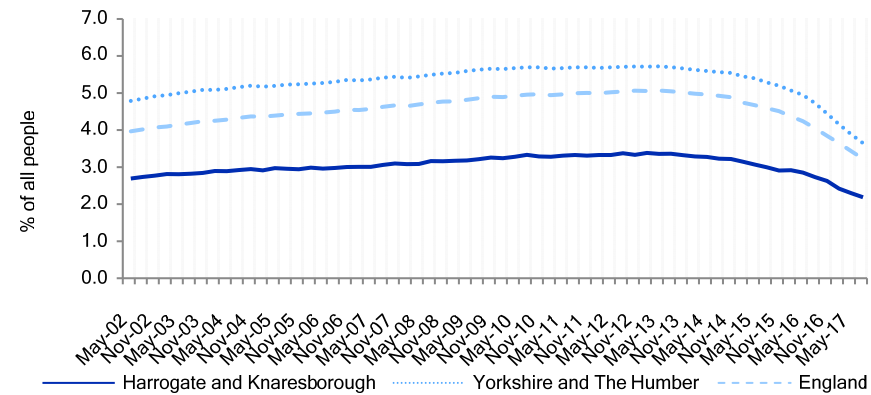
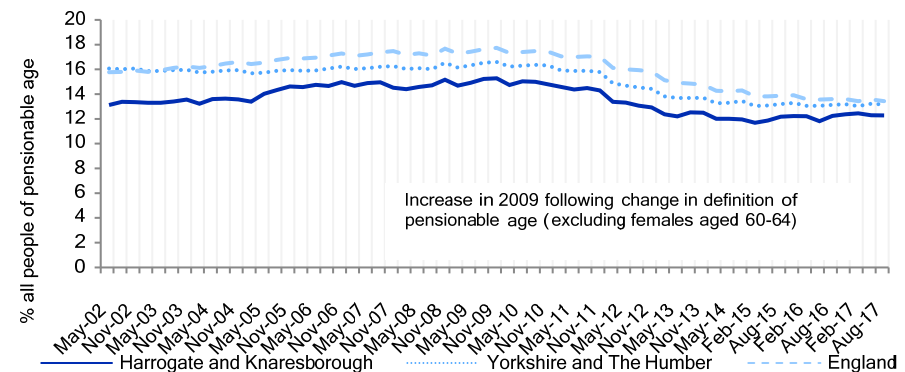


Figure: Older people with social care needs (receiving Attendance Allowance)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions





What information is shown here?

The information in this page shows the number of people in receipt of key welfare benefits payable by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability. Housing Benefit (HB) can be claimed by a person if they are liable to pay rent and if they are on a low income and provides a measure of the number of households in poverty. Income Support is a measure of people of working age with low incomes and is a means tested benefit payable to people aged over 16 working less than 16 hours a week and having less money coming in than the law says they need to live on.

The chart on the right shows the change in the proportion of working age people receiving DWP benefits. The charts on the following page show the change in the proportion of Income Support and Housing Benefits claimants and the age breakdown of DWP benefit claimants across Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas.

Working age DWP Benefit claimants (Nov-16)	Female working age benefit claimants (Nov-16)	Male working age benefit claimants (Nov-16)
3,140	1,685	1,455
5.9% (England average = 10.7%)	6.3% (England average = 11.8%)	5.6% (England average = 9.6%)
Income Support (IS) claimants (Aug-17)	Housing Benefit claimants (Nov-17)	Universal Credit claimants (Jan-18)
200	2,775	2,425
0.4% (England average = 1.4%)	7.0% (England average = 16.0%)	4.6% (England average = 1.8%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Working age population claiming DWP benefit claimants (for all DWP benefits)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

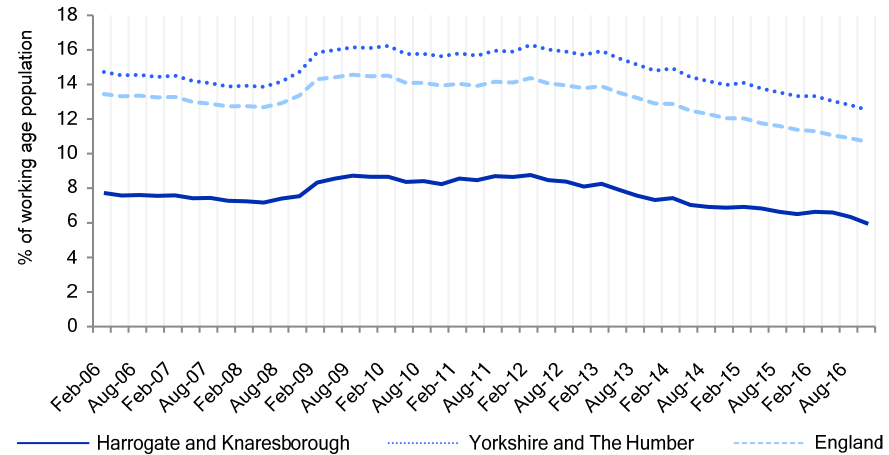




Figure: Income Support claimants

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Aug-17)

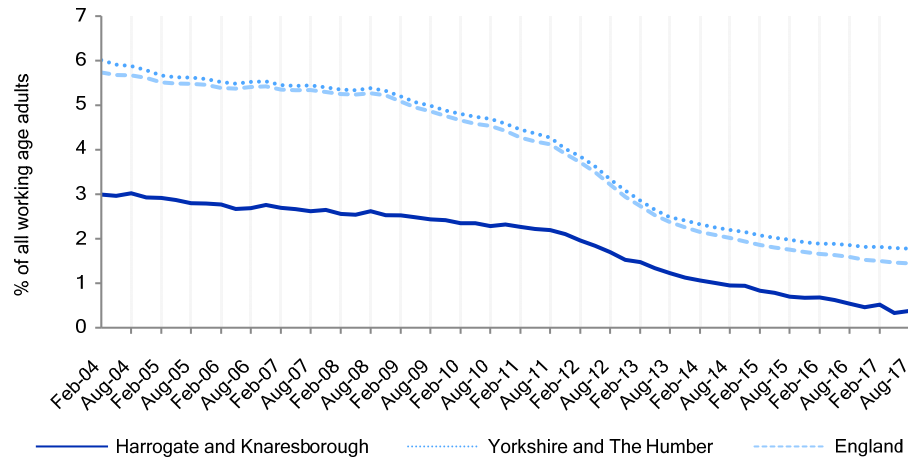


Figure: Housing Benefit claimants

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

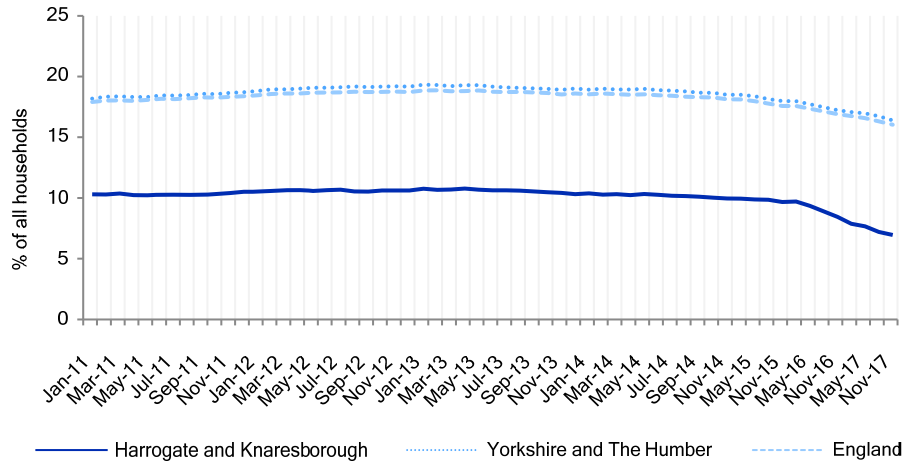


Figure: Age breakdown of working age DWP benefit claimants (for all DWP benefits)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-16)

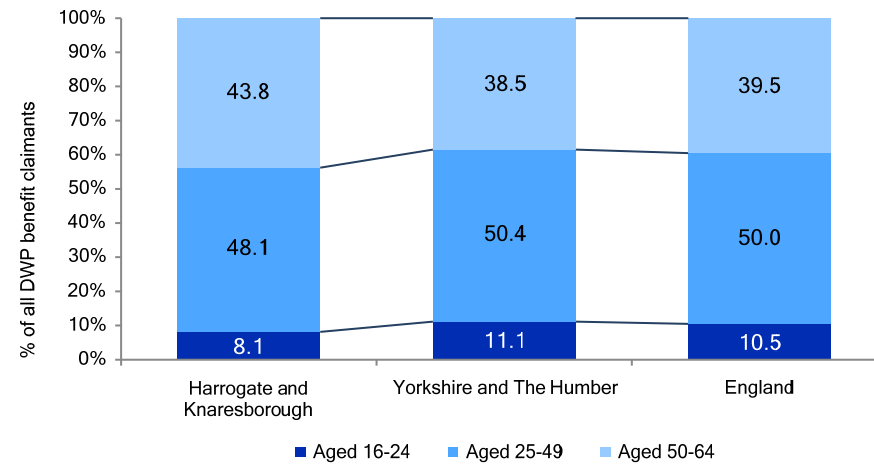
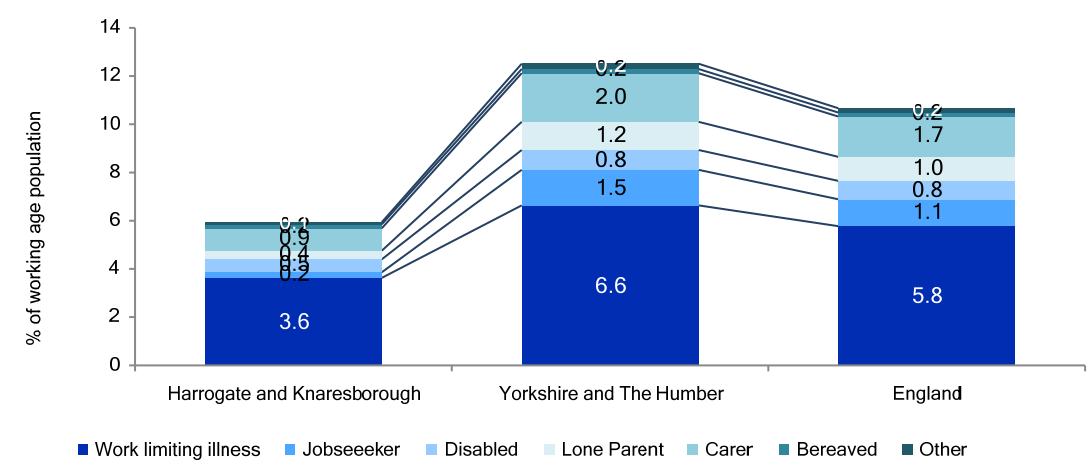


Figure: Breakdown of working age DWP benefit claimants by reason for claim

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-16)





What information is shown here?

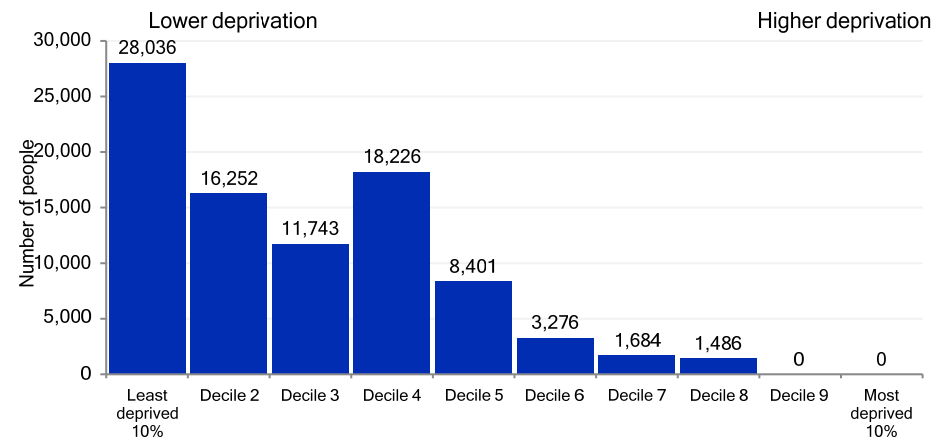
The information on this page looks at overall levels of deprivation across Harrogate and Knaresborough based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015. IMD 2015 is the most comprehensive measure of multiple deprivation available. The concept of multiple deprivation upon which the IMD 2015 is based is that separate types of deprivation exist, which are separately recognised and measurable. The IMD 2015 therefore consists of seven types, or domains, of deprivation, each of which contains a number of individual measures, or indicators.²

The information boxes on the right show the number of people in Harrogate and Knaresborough living in neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of areas of England on IMD 2015 and the seven IMD domains. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according to level of deprivation. The charts on the following pages show the same information for each of the domains. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups “deciles”; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of deprivation (as measured in the IMD) are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of deprivation grouped in decile 1.

Number of people in Harrogate and Knaresborough living in the most deprived 20% of areas of England by Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2015 domain			
Index of Multiple Deprivation	Income domain	Employment domain	Education domain
0	1,486	830	1,486
-	1.7% (England average = 20.1%)	1.7% (England average = 19.7%)	1.7% (England average = 19.8%)
Health domain	Barriers to Housing and Services domain	Living Environment domain	Crime domain
1,486	9,874	9,509	1,416
1.7% (England average = 19.8%)	11.1% (England average = 21.2%)	10.7% (England average = 20.9%)	1.6% (England average = 20.6%)

Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015
 Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)



² The seven domains of deprivation included are: Employment deprivation, Income deprivation, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Crime, Living environment deprivation, Barriers to housing and services.



Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Income domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

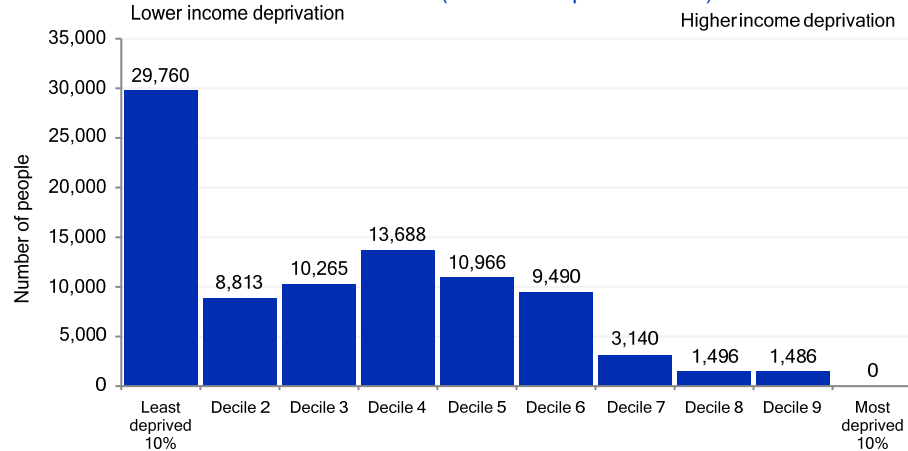


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Education domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

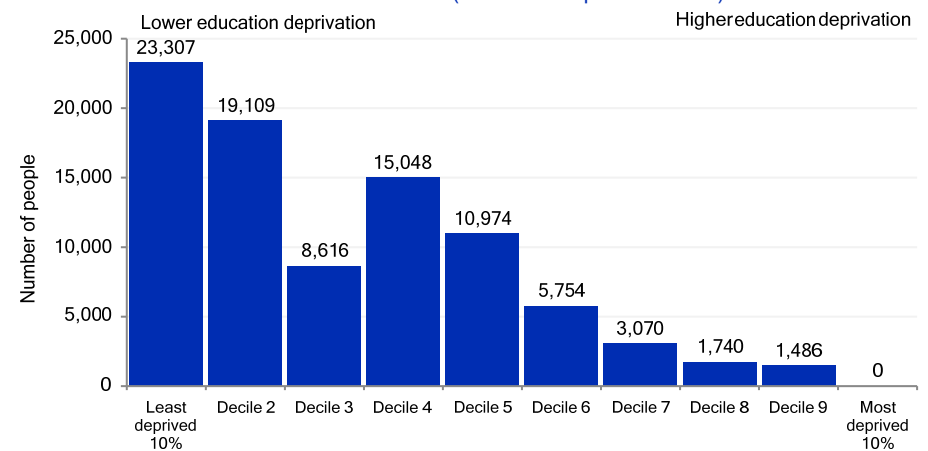


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Employment domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

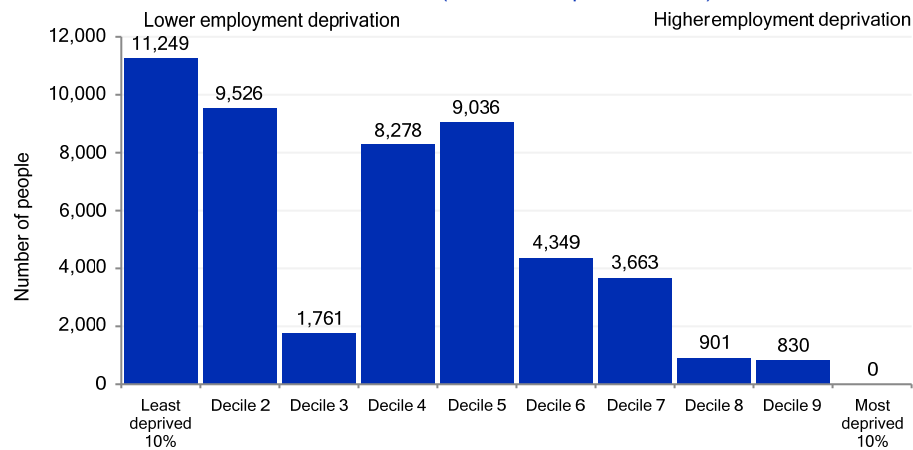


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Health domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

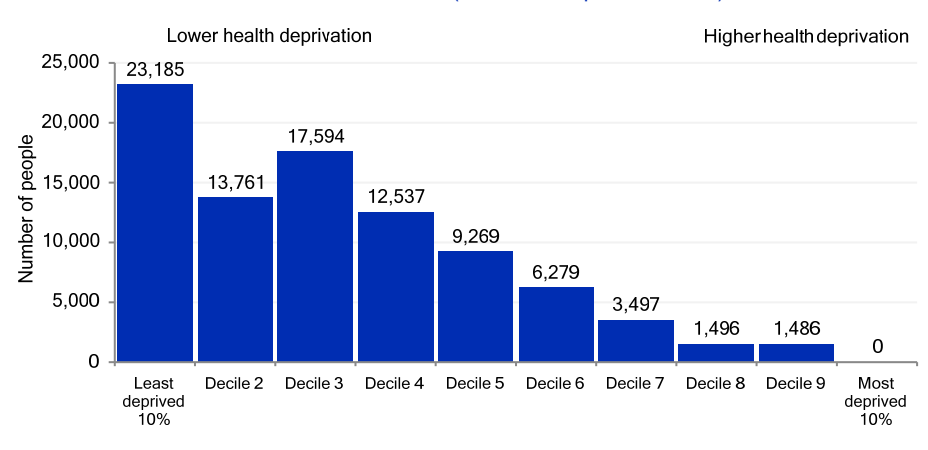




Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Barriers to Housing and Services domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

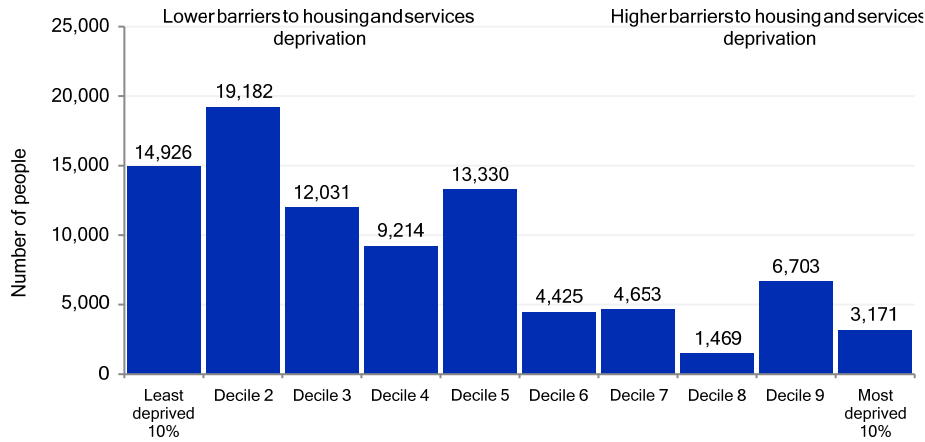


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Crime domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

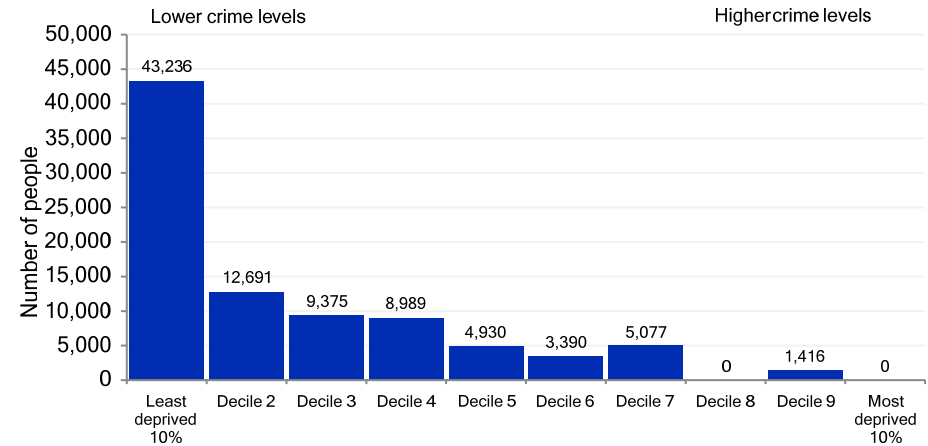
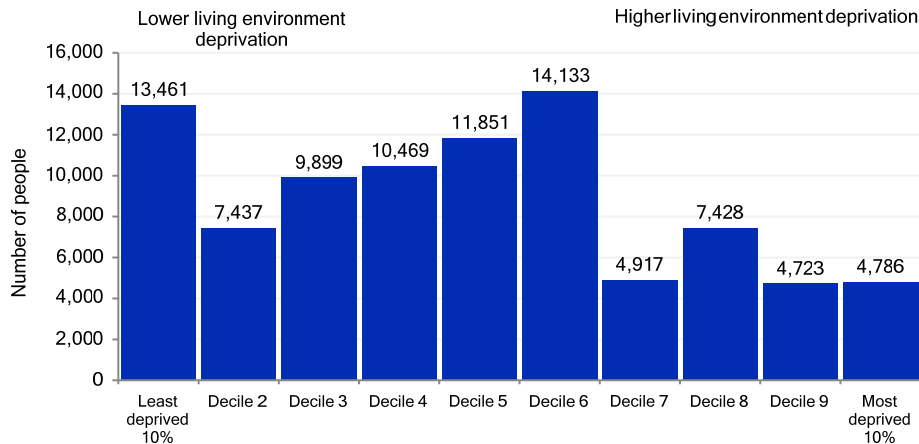


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Living Environment domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)





What information is shown here?

This page looks at children in out of work households, children in poverty and children in lone parent households. Children in 'out of work' households, are defined as dependent children living in families where all adults are in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance or Pension Credit. This measure includes Universal Credit claimants. The children in poverty measure shows the proportion of children (aged 0-15) in families in receipt of out of work benefits, or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income. Out of work means-tested benefits include: Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance, incapacity benefits and Income Support.

The information boxes on the right show the count of people in each of these three categories in Harrogate and Knaresborough. The bar chart shows the percentage of people in each of these categories across Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas (as a percentage of all children receiving Child Benefit). The line chart shows the year on year change in the proportion of children in out of work households.

Children in 'out of work' households (2016)	Children in lone parent households (2012)	Children in poverty (2015)
880	3,560	950
5.6% (England average = 14.0%)	20.3% (England average = 27.2%)	7.0% (England average = 16.8%)
Source: Children in lone parent households - HM Revenue and Customs; Children in 'out of work' households, Children in poverty - Department for Work and Pensions		

Figure: Children living in poverty, worklessness and lone parent households
Source: Children in lone parent households - HM Revenue and Customs (2012); Children in 'out of work' households - Department for Work and Pensions (2016); Children in poverty - Department for Work and Pensions (2015)

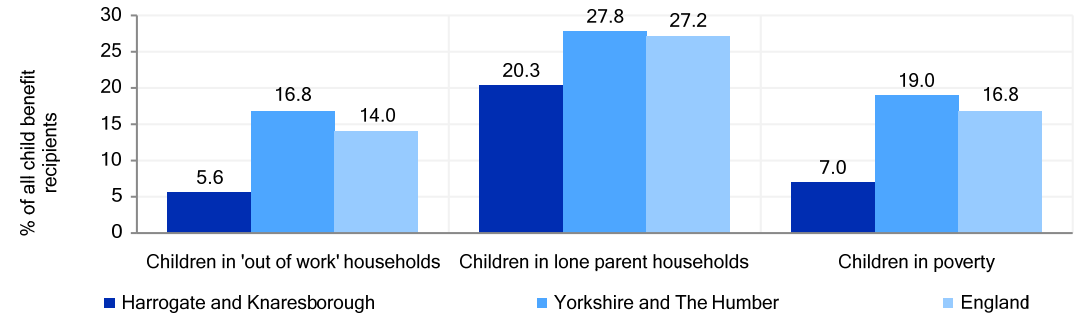
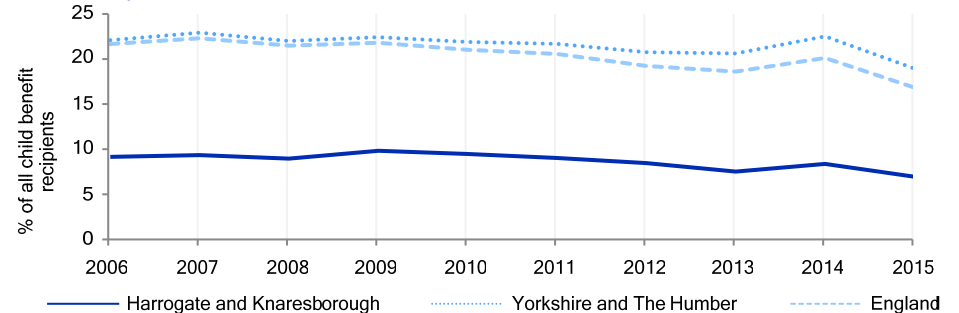


Figure: Children living in poverty
Source: Department for Work and Pensions





What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows levels of child wellbeing across Harrogate and Knaresborough as measured using the Child Wellbeing Index (CWI) from 2009.³ The CWI is a small area index measuring child wellbeing – how children are doing in a number of different aspects of their life. The index covers the major domains of a child’s life that have an impact on child wellbeing and that are available for neighbourhoods in England. The CWI is made up of seven domains.⁴

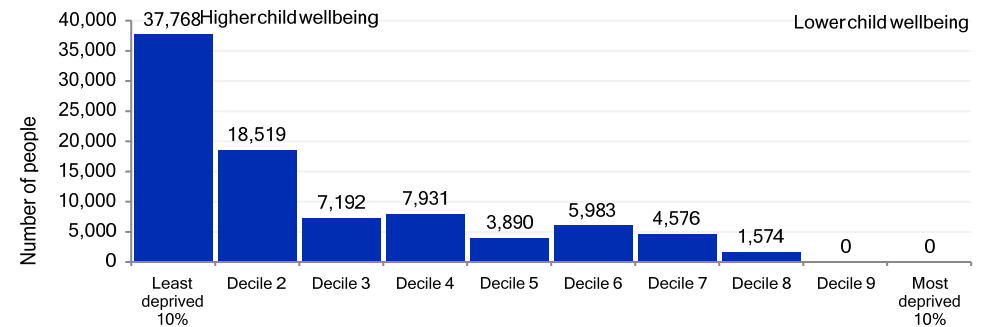
The eight information boxes on the right show the number of people in Harrogate and Knaresborough living in areas ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on CWI and the seven domains. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according to level of child wellbeing deprivation. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups “deciles”; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of deprivation (lowest level of child wellbeing) are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of deprivation grouped in decile 1.

Number of people in Harrogate and Knaresborough living in the most deprived 20% of areas of England by Child Wellbeing Index domain			
Child Wellbeing Index	Children in Need domain	Material Wellbeing domain	Education domain
0	0	0	1,574
			1.8% (England average = 19.8%)
Environment domain	Health domain	Housing domain	Crime domain
3,114	10,847	1,378	0
3.6% (England average = 20.5%)	12.4% (England average = 19.9%)	1.6% (England average = 20.4%)	

Source: Communities and Local Government (Child Wellbeing Index 2009)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Child Wellbeing Index 2009

Source: Communities and Local Government (Child Wellbeing Index 2009)



³ Please note that there are currently no planned updates for this dataset, however we still consider it to be relevant.

⁴ Material wellbeing - children experiencing income deprivation; Health and disability – children experiencing illness, accidents and disability; Education - education outcomes including attainment, school attendance and destinations at age 16; Crime - personal or material victimisation of children; Housing - access to housing and quality of housing for children; Environment - aspects of the environment that affect children’s physical well-being; Children in need – vulnerable children receiving LA services.



What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at pensioner groups that may face greater risks or who may have different types of need. There are three measures included: pensioners without access to transport, pensioner loneliness and pensioners in poverty.

Pensioners without access to transport are those with no access to a car or van. The dataset only includes pensioners living in private households.

There are two indicators of pensioner loneliness. The census provides a measure of the proportion of pensioners living alone (defined as households of one pensioner and no other household members). In addition, Age Concern have developed a Loneliness Index (which predicts the prevalence of loneliness amongst people aged 65+) based on census data. Areas with a value closer to 0 predict a greater prevalence of loneliness amongst those aged 65 and over and living in households compared to areas with a value further away from 0.

Pensioners in poverty are those in receipt of Pension Credit. Pension Credit provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law.

The information boxes present information on the counts of pensioner households or pensioners in each category. The chart on the top right shows the change in the proportion of people receiving Pension Credit across Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas.

The chart on the bottom right compares Loneliness Index scores across Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas - a value closer to 0 predicts a greater prevalence of loneliness amongst those aged 65.

Private pensioner households with no car or van (Census 2011)	Households of one pensioner (Census 2011)	Pension credit claimant (Department for Work and Pensions: Aug-17)
3,818	5,366	1,720
23.7% of pensioner households (England average = 40.8%)	58.3% of pensioner households (England average = 59.6%)	8.8% (England average = 15.3%)

Figure: Pension Credit claimants
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Aug-17)

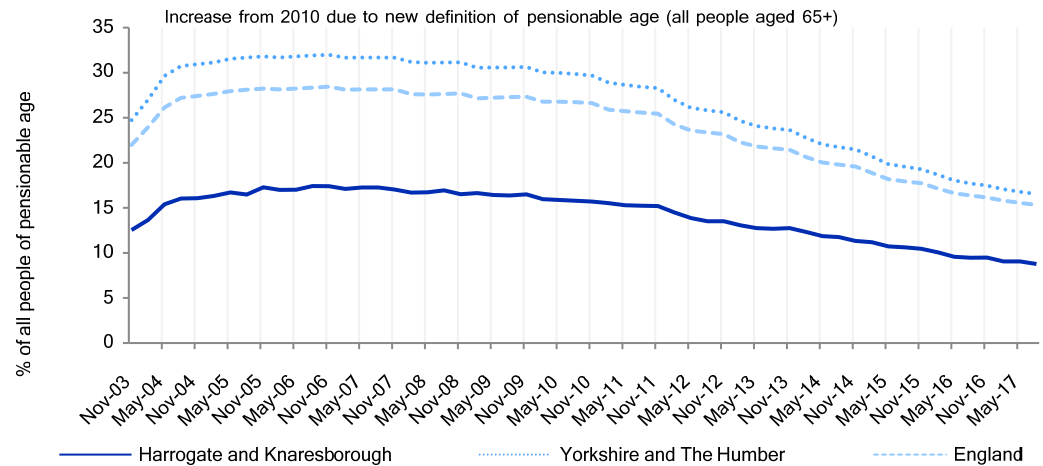
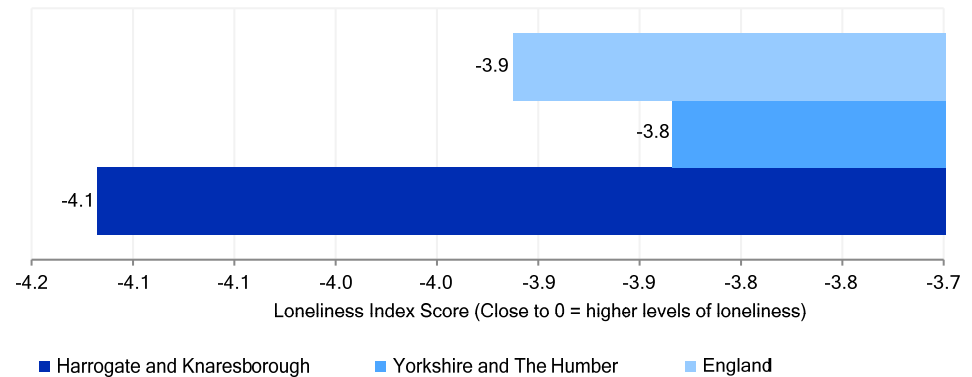


Figure: Loneliness index (probability of loneliness for those aged 65 and over)
Source: Age UK (2011)





What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the number and proportion of people in three groups with specific needs: mental health issues; households with multiple deprivation; people providing unpaid care.

The figures for people with mental health issues are based on Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit claimants who are claiming due to mental health related conditions. Incapacity Benefit is payable to persons unable to work due to illness or disability.

Households with multiple deprivation are households experiencing four key measures of deprivation:

- All adult household members have no qualifications
- At least one household member is out of work (due to unemployment or poor health)
- At least one household member has a limiting long-term illness
- The household is living in overcrowded conditions

Informal care figures show people who provide any unpaid care by the number of hours a week they provide that care. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to another person because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age.

The line chart on the right shows the change in the number of people claiming Incapacity benefit for mental health reasons as a proportion of the working age population and the chart below it includes figures for children and all people providing unpaid care across Harrogate and Knaresborough.

Mental health related benefits (DWP Aug-17)	Households suffering multiple deprivation (Census 2011)	People providing unpaid care (Census 2011)	Unpaid care (50+ hours per week) (Census 2011)
880	76	8,944	1,563
1.7% of working age adults (England average = 2.8%)	0.2% (England average = 0.5%)	10.1% (England average = 10.2%)	1.8% (England average = 2.4%)

Figure: Receiving Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB) due to mental health
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

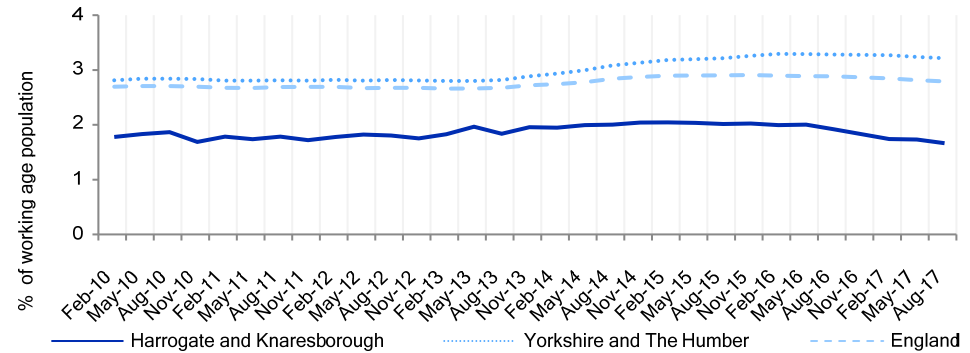
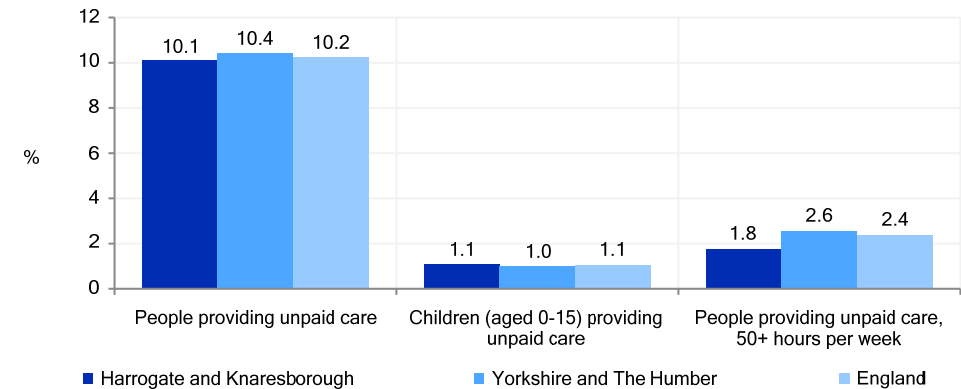


Figure: People providing unpaid care
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

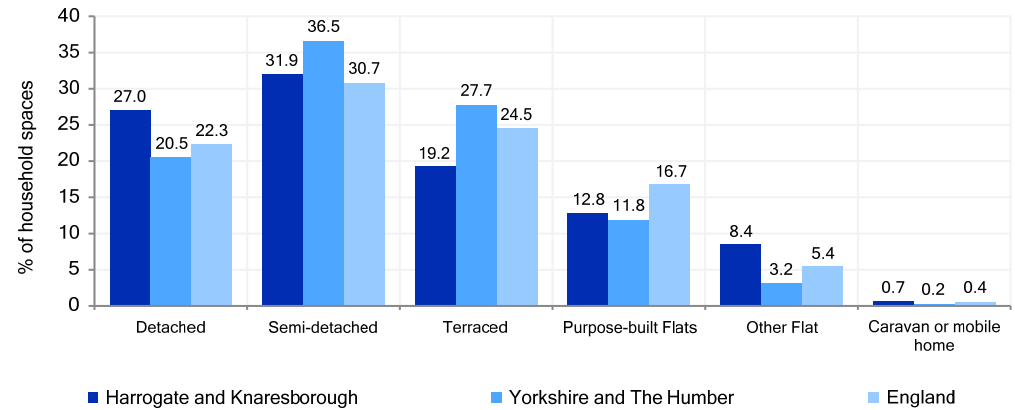
The information on this page looks at the type of dwelling space people live in. A dwelling space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household, for example the whole of a terraced house, or a flat in a purpose-built block of flats.

The information boxes to the right show the number of people in Harrogate and Knaresborough living in each accommodation type. The chart on the right shows a breakdown of households by accommodation type across Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas.

Detached 10,799 27.0% (England average = 22.3%)	Semi-detached 12,797 31.9% (England average = 30.7%)	Terraced 7,706 19.2% (England average = 24.5%)	Purpose built flat 5,119 12.8% (England average = 16.7%)
Flat (in converted house) 2,823 7.0% (England average = 4.3%)	Flat (in commercial property) 558 1.4% (England average = 1.1%)	Caravan or other temporary dwelling 266 0.7% (England average = 0.4%)	Second homes 247 0.7% (England average = 0.6%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Dwellings type breakdown
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

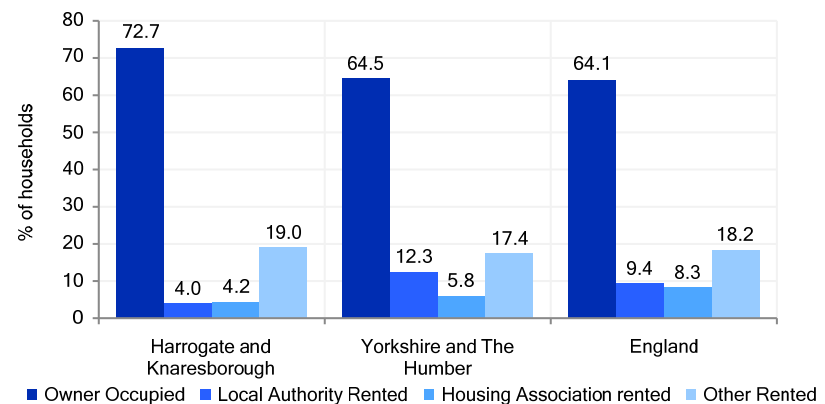
The information on this page looks at the tenure of housing in Harrogate and Knaresborough. The information boxes show the number of households broken down by tenure type and the chart shows the tenure breakdown across Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas.

- 'Owner occupied' housing includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage).
- 'Social rented' housing includes accommodation that is rented from a council (Local Authority) or a Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust, Non-profit housing company or Registered Social Landlord.
- 'Rented from the Council includes accommodation rented from the Local Authority
- 'Housing Association or Social Landlord' includes rented from Registered Social Landlord, Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust and non-profit housing Company.
- 'Private rented or letting agency' includes accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency.
- 'Other Rented' includes employer of a household member and relative or friend of a household member and living rent free.

Owner occupied 27,884 72.7% (England average = 64.1%)	Owner-occupied: owned outright 14,166 36.9% (England average = 30.6%)	Owner-occupied owned: with mortgage or loan 13,489 35.2% (England average = 32.8%)
Owner-occupied: shared ownership 229 0.6% (England average = 0.8%)	Social rented households 3,161 8.2% (England average = 17.7%)	Rented from Council 1,543 4.0% (England average = 9.4%)
Rented from Housing Association or Social Landlord 1,618 4.2% (England average = 8.3%)	Rented from private landlord or letting agency 6,254 16.3% (England average = 15.4%)	Other rented dwellings 1,047 2.7% (England average = 2.8%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Housing tenure breakdowns
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows measures of housing costs in Harrogate and Knaresborough. Data on house prices is from the Land Registry open data price-paid dataset (www.landregistry.gov.uk/market-trend-data/public-data/price-paid-data), which is updated monthly.

House prices by dwelling type

The information boxes on the right and the top-left chart on the following page show the mean house prices by accommodation type across Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas for four key dwelling types (detached houses, semi-detached houses, flats and terraced houses). The bottom-left chart on page 25 shows the 10-year inflation adjusted average change in house prices across Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas.

The top-right chart on page 25 displays the monthly change in the number of transactions and average price across Harrogate and Knaresborough and the bottom-right chart displays the ratio of the number of residential property transactions (Land Registry Oct16-Sep17) to the number of owner occupied and privately rented dwellings (Census 2011) – an approximate measure of the proportion of housing stock that has change hands of the year, or the housing ‘churn’.

Council tax bands

The data on Council Tax bands shows the number (and proportion) of houses in bands A, B or C (the lowest price bands) and F, G and H (the highest price bands) locally. These price bands are set nationally, so can be used to show how the cost of all local property (not just those properties that have recently been sold) compares with other areas; the chart on the right compares Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas for these Council Tax bands.

Average house price (all types of housing) (Land registry Mar17-Feb18) £329,889 England average = £297,494	Average house price (detached) (Land registry Mar17-Feb18) £496,004 England average = £409,707	Average house price (flats) (Land registry Mar17-Feb18) £222,825 England average = £307,937
Average house price (semi-detached) (Land registry Mar17-Feb18) £286,947 England average = £253,430	Average house price (terraced) (Land registry Jul16-Jun17) £264,343 England average = £240,042	Households in Council Tax Band A (Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2017) 4,920 13.5% (England average = 27.6%)
Households in Council Tax Band B (VOA 2017) 8,240 22.5% (England average = 22.5%)	Households in Council Tax Band C (VOA 2017) 10,430 28.5% (England average = 24.9%)	Households in Council Tax Band F-H (VOA 2017) 5,980 16.4% (England average = 10.5%)

Figure: Dwelling stock by council tax band
Source: Valuation Office Agency (2017)

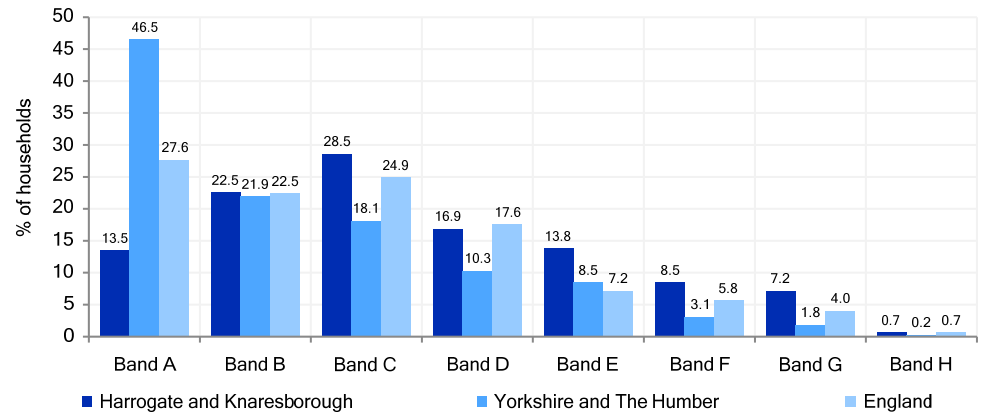




Figure: Average property price by dwelling type
Source: Land registry Mar17-Feb18

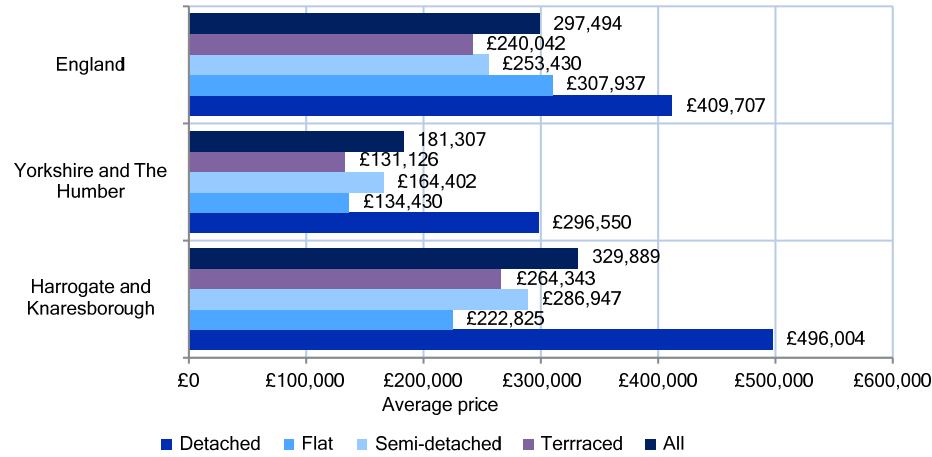


Figure: Average house prices and number of transactions, by month
Source: Land Registry

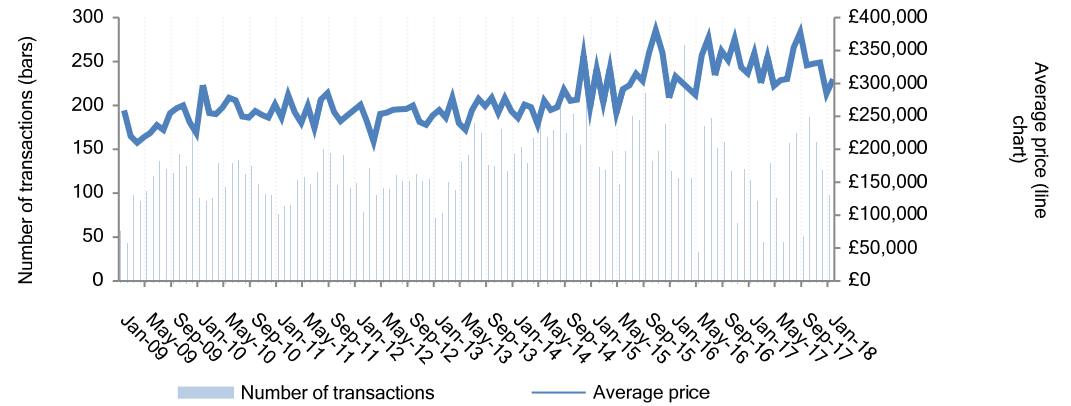


Figure: 10-year average house price change (inflation adjusted)
Source: Land registry Oct06-Oct07 to Oct16-Sep17

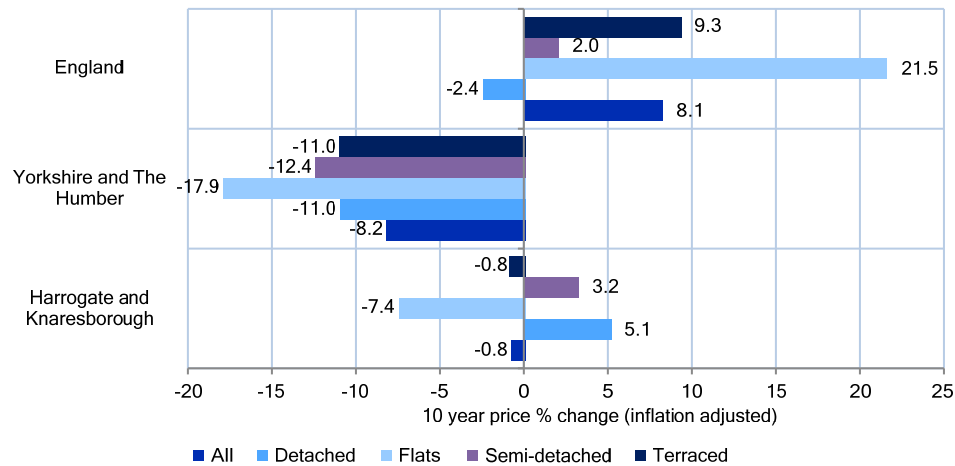
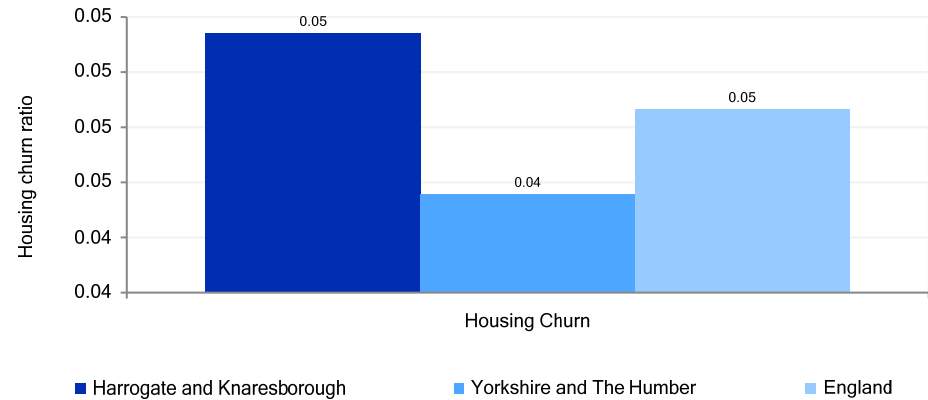


Figure: Ratio of residential property transactions to the total number of private dwellings
Source: Land Registry Oct16-Sep17, Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information in this section combines measures of local house prices and local earnings to provide a more balanced picture of housing affordability.

There are three indicators displayed here: **housing affordability gap**, **savings ratio** and **total affordability ratio**. Each of these indicators is given for two measures of house price: the average (mean) house price and the lower quartile house price. The lower quartile house price is set such that the cheapest 25% of houses fall within this price and is a measure of the cost of cheaper, more affordable housing in the area.

Housing affordability gap: An estimate of the gap between the cost of local houses and the amount residents can borrow. This is defined as the difference between the local house price (either average or lower quartile) and 4.5 times local annual earnings (mortgage lenders are typically willing to lend 4-5 times annual salaries). Higher figures represent more unaffordable houses.

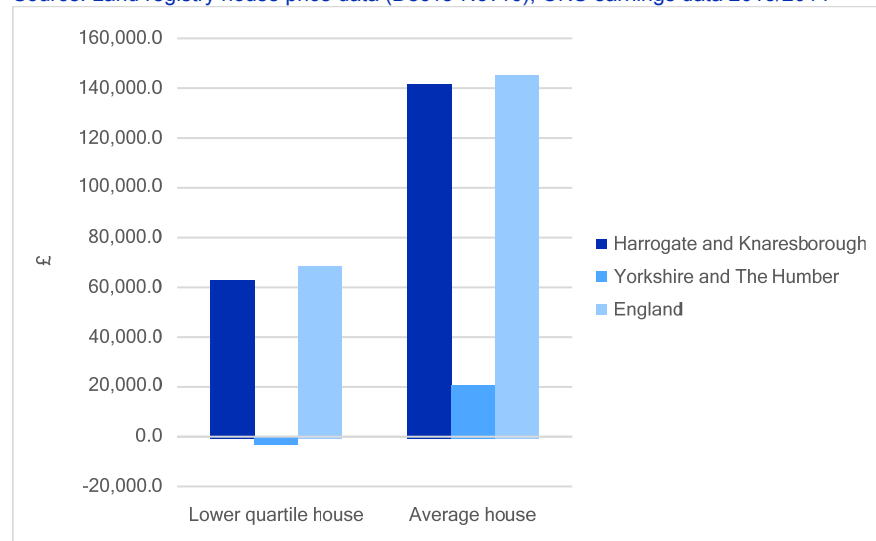
Savings ratio: The ratio between 15% of the house price (an estimate of the savings required for a deposit) and monthly earnings. It can be interpreted as the number of months' worth of earnings required for a deposit (not accounting for inflation or changes in earnings or house prices).

Total affordability ratio: This is the ratio between the total house price and annual earnings. It can be interpreted as the number of years' worth of earnings required for a deposit (not accounting for inflation or changes in earnings or house prices).

The data for these measures come from the Land Registry (house prices) and ONS (earnings data). Earnings data is published at MSOA level. Average house price data is published at postcode level whilst lower quartile house prices are published at MSOA level. Where necessary, we have modelled data to LSOA and OA geographies.

<p>Lower quartile house price ('affordable housing')</p> <p>Affordability gap</p> <p>£62,969</p> <p>England average = £68,291</p>	<p>Average house price</p> <p>Affordability gap</p> <p>£141,595</p> <p>England average = £145,278</p>
<p>Savings ratio (months of earnings for a deposit)</p> <p>12.09</p> <p>England average = 12.38</p>	<p>Savings ratio (months of earnings for a deposit)</p> <p>15.38</p> <p>England average = 15.75</p>
<p>Total ratio (years of earnings for a house)</p> <p>6.42</p> <p>England average = 6.48</p>	<p>Total ratio (years of earnings for a house)</p> <p>7.58</p> <p>England average = 7.62</p>

Figure: Housing affordability gap for lower quartile house prices and average house prices. Source: Land registry house price data (Dec15-Nov16); ONS earnings data 2013/2014





What information is shown here?

The information on this page details indicators of the built environment: overcrowded housing, vacant housing, population density, the size of housing units and the proportion of households lacking central heating.

A household's accommodation is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating in any of the rooms (whether used or not). The data also shows breakdowns by tenure. This enables users to compare differences in the proportion of households with inadequate heating supply in the owner occupied, social rented and private rented sectors.

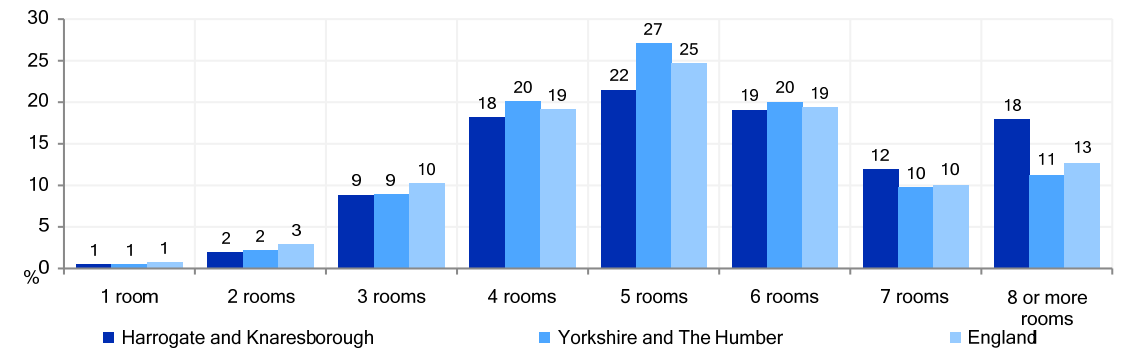
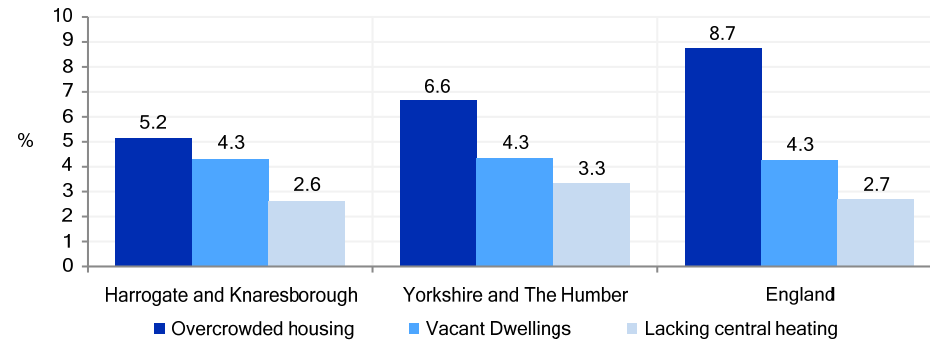
Households are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one room fewer than needed for household requirements using standard definitions. The standard used to measure overcrowding is called the 'occupancy rating' which relates to the actual number of rooms in a dwelling in relation to the number of rooms required by the household, taking account of their ages and relationships. The room requirement states that every household needs a minimum of two common rooms, excluding bathrooms, with bedroom requirements that reflect the composition of the household. The occupancy rating of a dwelling is expressed as a positive or negative figure, reflecting the number of rooms in a dwelling that exceed the household's requirements, or by which the home falls short of its occupants' needs.

Vacant dwellings are households that do not have any usual residents. This includes households that may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors. It also includes vacant household spaces and household spaces that are used as second addresses.

Population density (persons / hectare) 6.1 England average = 4.2	Houses lacking central heating 1,010 2.6% (England average = 2.7%)	Overcrowded Housing 1,981 5.2% (England average = 8.7%)
Vacant Dwellings 1,722 4.3% (England average = 4.3%)	Dwellings with 2 rooms or fewer 963 2.5% (England average = 3.7%)	Dwellings with 8 or more rooms 6,906 18.0% (England average = 12.7%)
Average dwelling size (persons) 2.29 England average = 2.36 people		

Source: Census 2011. Population density data – Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2016

Figure: Top - Housing Environment; Bottom - Dwelling size (number of rooms per household)
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy publishes small area estimates of domestic gas and electricity consumption in megawatt hours (Mwh). Gas consumption data are weather corrected annual estimates of consumption for all domestic meters. A similar methodology is used for collecting domestic electricity consumption data, however, these values are not weather corrected. The methodologies are sufficiently similar that summing the electricity consumption and gas consumption gives an estimate of total annual energy consumption.

The data on this page were originally published by BEIS at postcode level and have been designated as experimental statistics. Experimental statistics are statistics that are new and subject to possible changes to meet user needs or that do not meet the rigorous quality standards of National Statistics. To avoid disclosure, postcodes are excluded if they contain less than 6 meters or that have average consumption figures of 0 or 1.

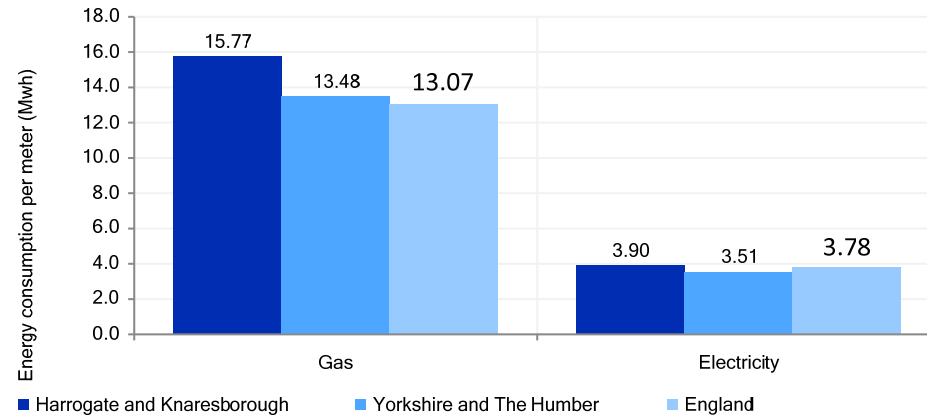
The estimated number households not connected to the gas network is based on the difference between the number of households and the number of domestic gas meters.

To read more about the data and methodology here please visit <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data>

Electricity consumption (Mwh)	Gas consumption (Mwh)	Households not connected to the gas network
147600	568329	2385
(3.90 Mwh per meter) England average = 3.78 Mwh per meter	(15.77 Mwh per meter) England average = 13.07 Mwh per meter	(6.03% of households) England average = 13.02%

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2015 (consumption), 2016 (not connected to gas network)

Figure: Domestic gas and electricity consumption





What information is shown here?

This page details the energy efficiency ratings of domestic buildings within Harrogate and Knaresborough.

The data are taken from Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for domestic buildings published by DCLG and have been aggregated to Output Areas by the Consumer Data Research Centre. The definitions of the measures on the right are given below.

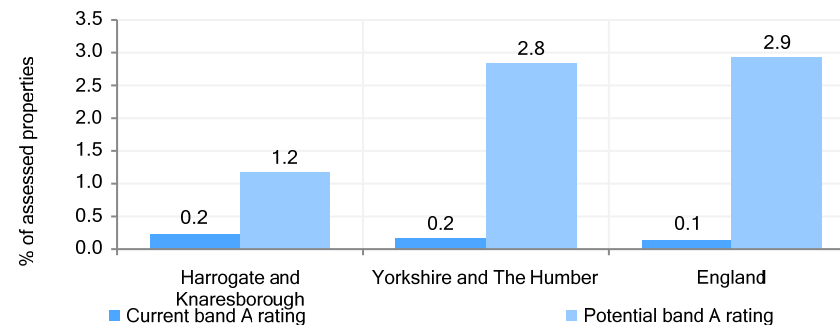
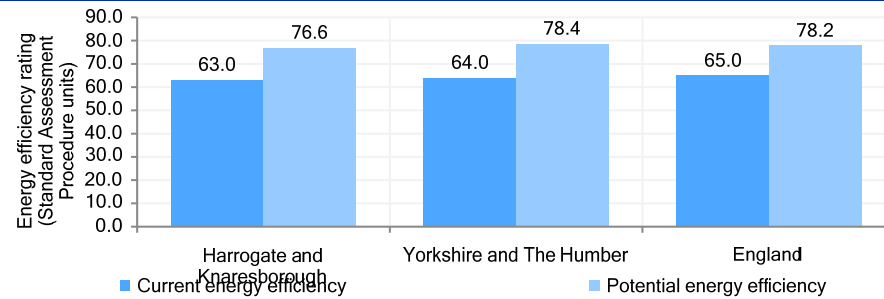
The energy efficiency rating, expressed in Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) points, is a score between 1-100 with 1 being poor energy efficiency and 100 being excellent energy efficiency. The current average rating of buildings is given alongside the potential rating (if improvements to the buildings were made) and the difference between the two - the 'energy efficiency gap'.

Buildings are awarded a band A EPC rating if their energy efficiency rating is equal or above 92. The number and proportion of inspected band A buildings is given as well as the potential numbers. Again, the difference between current and potential is given. Please be aware that these figures do not account for all domestic buildings in an area.

Only homes that have been built, bought, sold or retrofitted since 2008 have an EPC, which represents about 50 to 60 per cent of homes within a local authority area. Additionally, data has not been published where the holder of the energy certificate has opted-out of disclosure, energy certificates are excluded on grounds of national security or energy certificates are marked as "cancelled" or "not for issue".

Energy efficiency rating, current (SAP points)	Energy efficiency rating, potential (SAP points)	Energy efficiency gap (SAP points)
63.05	76.61	13.57
England average = 64.99	England average = 78.25	England average = 13.25
Band A buildings, current	Band A buildings, potential	Difference between current and potential
47	285	238
(0.23%) England average = 0.14%	(1.17%) England average = 2.93%	(1.40%) England average = 3.07%

Source: DCLG. Data collected between 2009-2016.





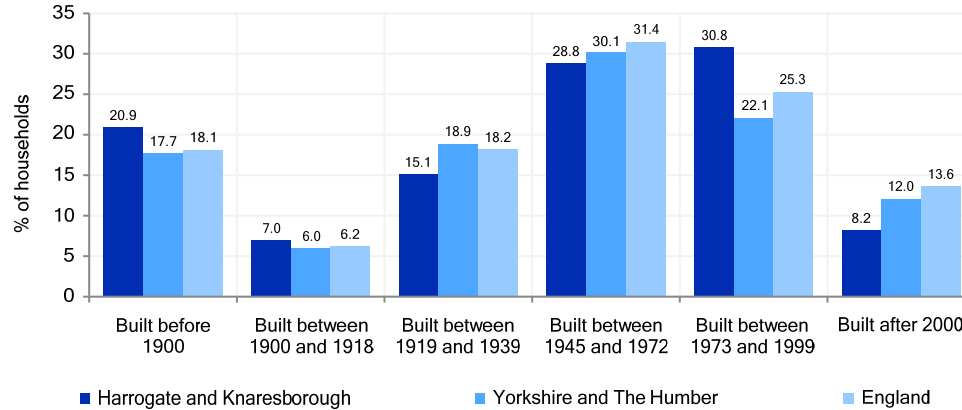
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of domestic properties (the 'dwelling stock') broken down by age of property (when the property was constructed).

Built before 1900	Built between 1900 and 1939	Built between 1945 and 1999	Built after 2000
7,640	8,070	21,770	2,990
20.9% (England average = 18.1%)	22.1% (England average = 24.4%)	59.6% (England average = 56.7%)	8.2% (England average = 13.6%)

Figure: Dwellings by age of dwelling (year property was constructed)

Source: Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2017





What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of people living in communal establishments, with breakdowns by the main types.

A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed (full-time or part-time supervised) residential accommodation.

The information boxes on the right show the number and proportion of people in communal establishments by main type of establishment. Medical and care establishments include psychiatric hospital / homes, other hospital homes children's homes, residential care homes, nursing homes managed by the NHS, Local Authority or private organisation; Educational establishments include primarily University halls of residence; Defence establishments include barracks, air bases and naval ships; Other establishments include prison service establishments, bail hostels, hotels, boarding houses or guest houses, hostels and civilian ships.

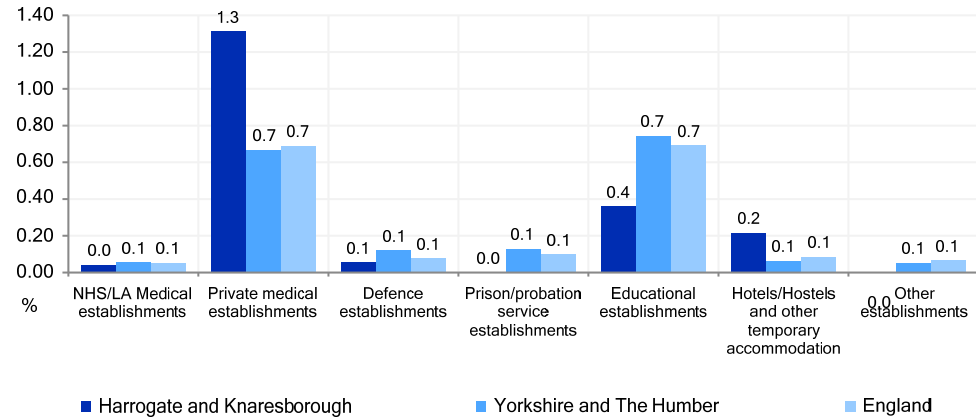
The chart on the top right provides the same information with associated comparator areas.

All in communal establishments	Medical and care establishments	Education establishments	Defence establishments	Other establishments
1,806	1,202	323	51	40
2.0% (England average = 1.8%)	1.4% (England average = 0.7%)	0.4% (England average = 0.7%)	0.1% (England average = 0.1%)	0.0% (England average = 0.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Communal establishments by type

Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information on this page and the following shows the level of recorded crime in Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas. This is based on data for individual crime incidents published via the www.police.uk open data portal, which has been linked by Local Insight to selected neighbourhoods. Further information on how these crimes and incidents have been categorised, as well as which crimes and incidents have been mapped and why, is available at: www.police.uk/about-this-site/faqs/#why-are-some-crimes-not-displayed-on-the-map

The information boxes show counts and rates for the main crime types and anti-social behaviour incidents. The overall crime rate is presented for monthly, quarterly and annual snapshots, with the underlying crime types shown as annual totals.

The line charts to the right and on the following page track monthly change in recorded crime across five key offences (violent crime, anti-social behaviour, burglaries, criminal damage and vehicle crime) across Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas for the last 12 months of data.

All crimes Feb 2018 monthly total	All crimes Dec17-Feb18	All crimes Mar17-Feb18
642	1,957	8,215
08 per 1,000 population (England average = 09)	24 per 1,000 population (England average = 27)	126.9 per 1,000 population (England average = 128.2)
Violent crimes Mar17-Feb18	Criminal damage incidents Mar17-Feb18	Anti-social behaviour incidents Mar17-Feb18
1,312	849	3,380
0.8 per 1,000 population (England average = 1.6)	1.6 per 1,000 population (England average = 1.6)	38.3 per 1,000 population (England average = 27.5)
Burglaries Mar17-Feb18	Robberies Mar17-Feb18	Vehicle crimes Mar17-Feb18
395	29	259
14.9 per 1,000 households (England average = 25.1)	1.8 per 1,000 population (England average = 6.2)	9.6 per 1,000 population (England average = 9.8)

Source: Recorded crime offences – <https://data.police.uk/> (2018)

Figure: Violent crime offences
Source: <https://data.police.uk/>

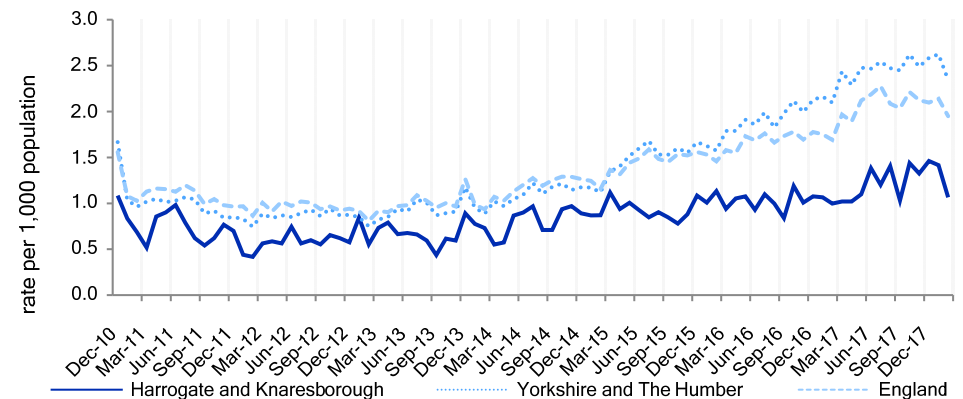




Figure: Anti-social behaviour offences

Source: <https://data.police.uk/>

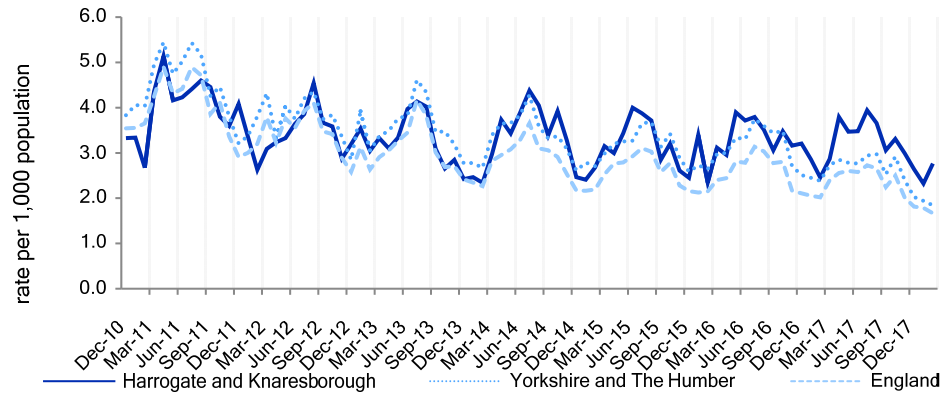


Figure: Burglary offences

Source: <https://data.police.uk/>

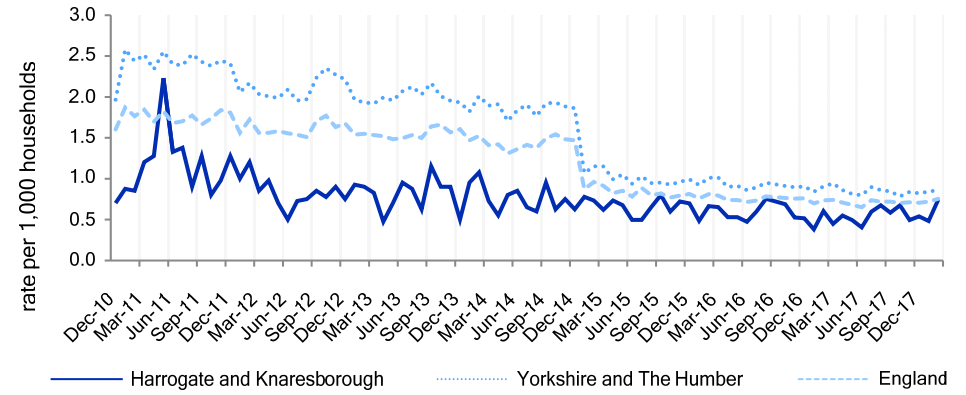


Figure: Criminal damage offences

Source: <https://data.police.uk/>

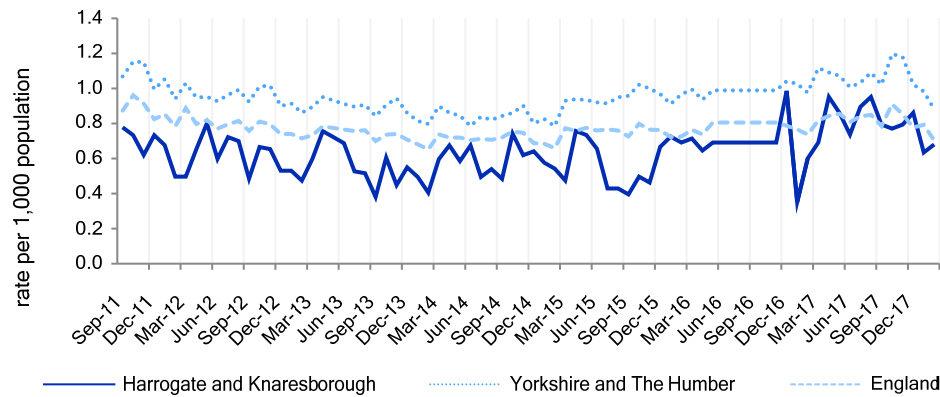
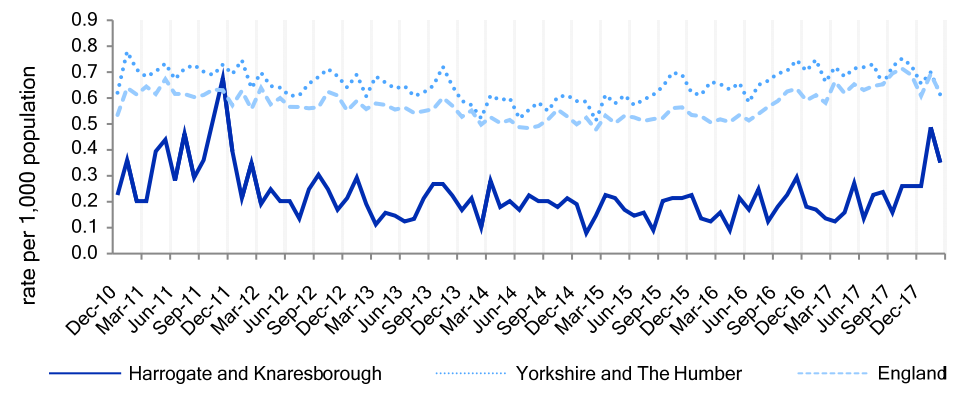


Figure: Vehicle crime offences

Source: <https://data.police.uk/>





What information is shown here?

The information in this section explores variations in life expectancy and premature mortality. Life expectancy is a measure of the age a person born today can expect to live until, if they experience current mortality rates throughout their life. The chart on the right shows life expectancy at birth for females and males in Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas.

The first chart on the following page shows the standardised mortality ratio for all causes and all ages for Harrogate and Knaresborough. This indicator highlights the ratio of observed to expected deaths (given the age profile of the population). A mortality ratio of 100 indicates an area has a mortality rate consistent with the age profile of the area, less than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is higher than expected.

The second chart on the following page show incidence of cancer (with breakdowns for the most common forms of cancer). The data is presented as an incidence ratio (ratio of observed incidence vs expected incidence given the age profile of the population).

Figure: Healthy Life Expectancy
Source: Office for National Statistics (2009-2013)

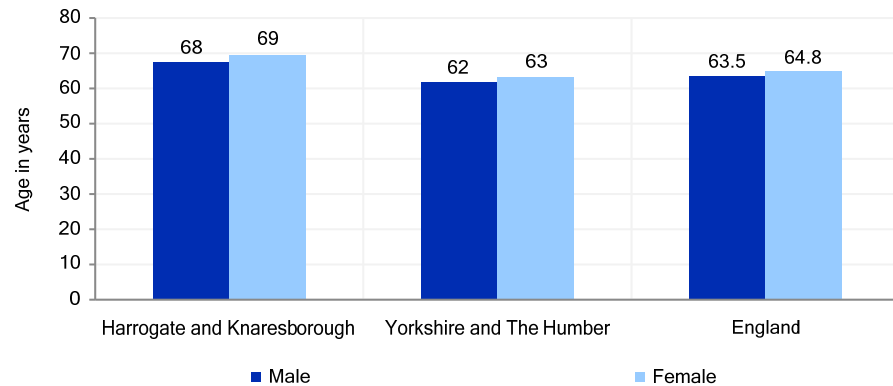


Figure: Life expectancy
Source: Office for National Statistics (2011-2015)

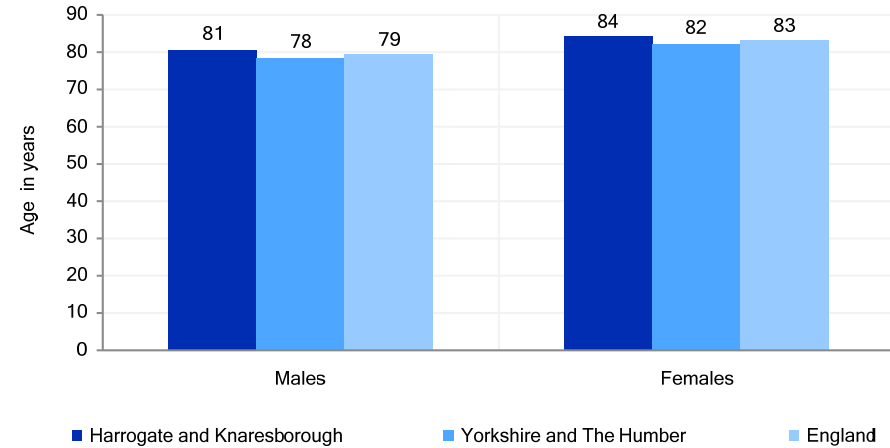


Figure: Disability-free Life Expectancy
Source: Office for National Statistics (2009-2013)

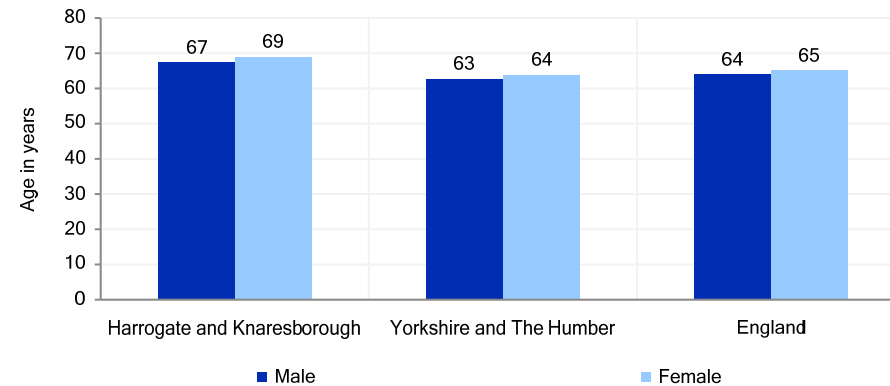




Figure: Incidence of cancer: Standardised incidence ratio (select causes)

Source: Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher incidence of cancer than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower incidence of cancer than expected.

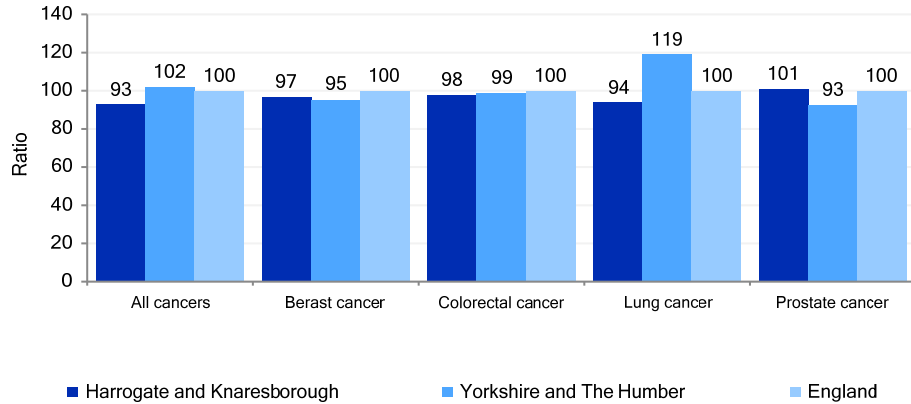
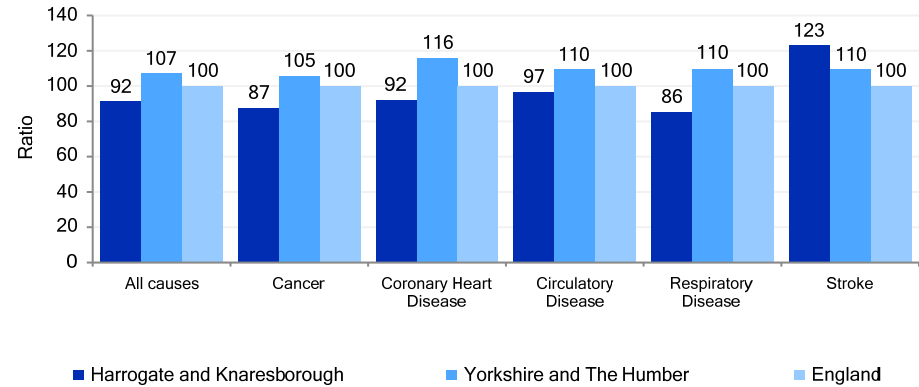


Figure: Standardised mortality ratio (select causes)

Source: Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of deaths than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of deaths than expected.





What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at general levels of health, focusing on the number of people living in neighbourhoods with poor levels of overall health (health deprivation hotspots) and the number of people with a limiting long-term illness.

Limiting long-term illness is defined as any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits someone's daily activities or the work they can do. Health deprivation 'hotspots' are neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2015 Health domain. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups "deciles"; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of health deprivation are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of health deprivation grouped in decile 1.

The chart on the right shows the number of people in Harrogate and Knaresborough living in each health decile. The charts below shows the proportion of residents in Harrogate and Knaresborough with a limiting long-term illness by age.

Number of people living in health deprivation 'hotspots' (Indices of Deprivation 2015)	People with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)	People aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)	Babies born with a low birth weight (ONS 2007-2011)
1,486	13,925	5,365	275
1.7% (England average = 19.8%)	15.7% (England= 17.6%)	9.6% (England= 12.7%)	5.8% (England= 7.4%)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Health domain
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2015

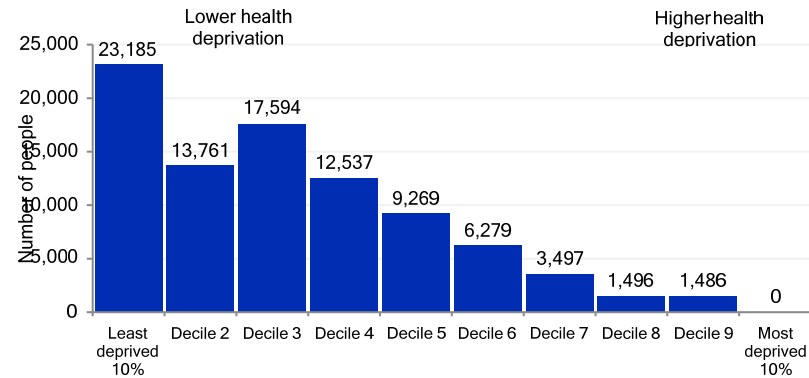
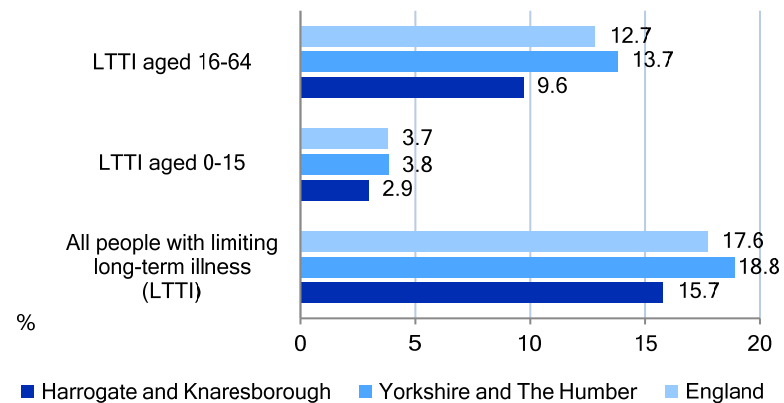


Figure: People with a limiting long-term illness
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at admissions to hospital by main health condition. The chart on the top right shows emergency admissions to hospital across Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparators. The chart on the bottom right shows elective in-patient hospital admissions (admissions that have been arranged in advance).

The data are presented as standardised ratios; a ratio of 100 indicates an area has an admission rate consistent with the national average, less than 100 indicates that the admission rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the admission rate is higher than expected.

Figure: Emergency hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of admissions than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of admissions than expected.

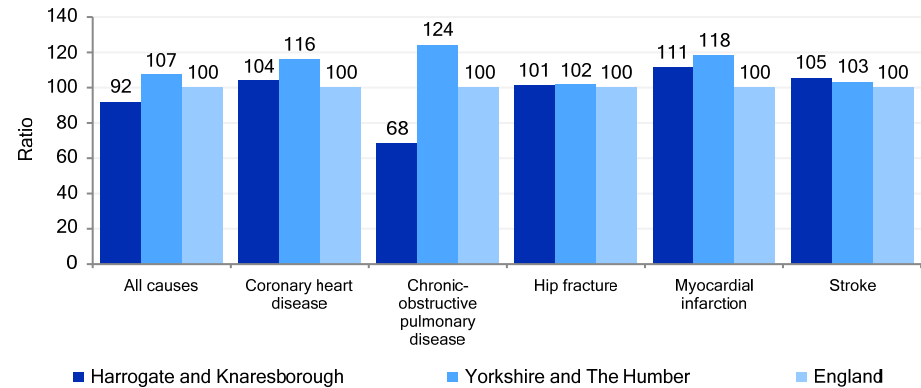
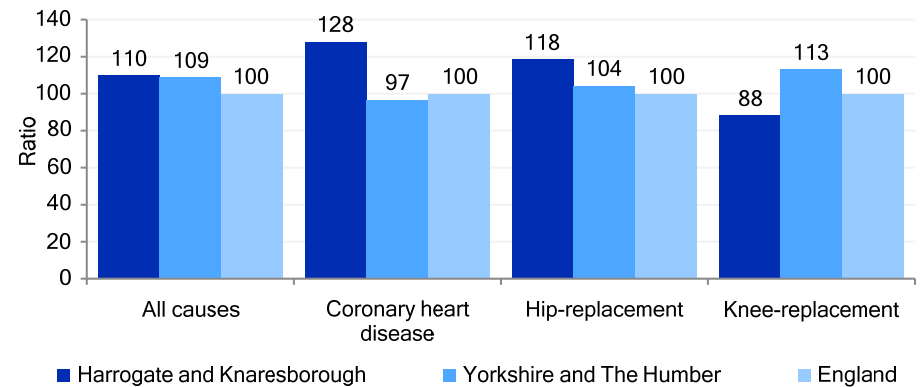


Figure: Elective hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of admissions than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of admissions than expected.





What information is shown here?

Arthritis UK have partnered with Imperial College London to produce modelled estimates of the prevalence of musculoskeletal conditions for MSOAs in England. The estimates were calculated by identifying risk factors, sourcing suitable data sources and using statistical techniques to produce synthetic estimates of the numbers of people with hip osteoarthritis, knee osteoarthritis and back pain.

We have defined percentages consistently with Arthritis UK's methodology. **Knee and hip osteoarthritis figures are expressed as a percentage of the population aged 45 and over. Back pain figures are expressed as a percentage of the total population.**

People are deemed to have severe pain if they have pain most of the time or they are unable to walk a quarter of a mile unaided or they have previously undergone hip or knee replacement due to arthritis.

For more information visit <https://www.arthritisresearchuk.org/arthritis-information/data-and-statistics/musculoskeletal-calculator.aspx>

© Arthritis Research UK

Number of people with knee osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with hip osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with back pain (Arthritis UK 2011)
7480	4585	16401
17.6% (England= 18.2%)	10.8% (England= 10.9%)	18.4% (England= 16.9%)
Number of people with severe knee osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with severe hip osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with severe back pain (Arthritis UK 2011)
2477	1289	10322
5.8% (England= 6.1%)	3.0% (England= 3.2%)	11.6% (England= 10.3%)

Figure: Prevalence of hip and knee arthritis in people aged 45 and over
Source: Arthritis UK (2011)

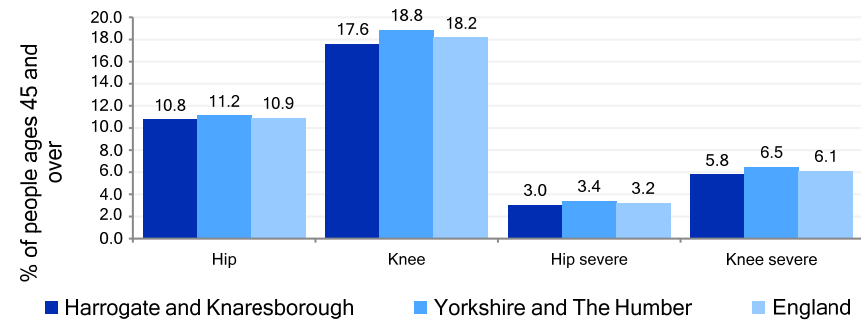
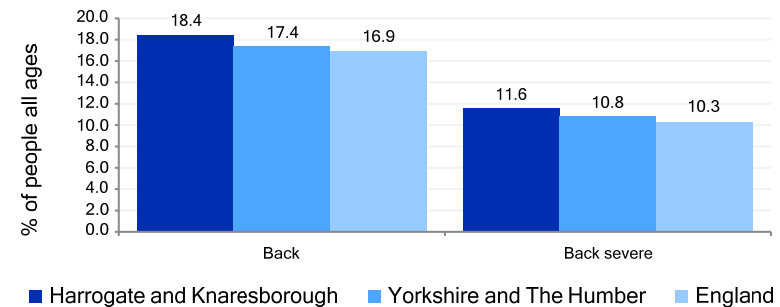


Figure: Prevalence of back pain in people of all ages
Source: Arthritis UK (2011)





What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at lifestyle behaviours of people living in Harrogate and Knaresborough. Lifestyle behaviours are risk factors which play a major part in an individual's health outcomes and will have varying physical and psychological consequences.

The chart on the top right shows the healthy eating levels (consumption of five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day among adults) in Harrogate and Knaresborough. It also shows smoking prevalence and levels of binge drinking in these areas. Binge drinking is defined as the consumption of at least twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol in a single drinking session (8 or more units for men and 6 or more units for women).

The chart on the bottom right shows the percentage of people children (in reception year and year 6) and adults classified as obese in Harrogate and Knaresborough. People are considered obese when their body mass index (BMI) a measurement obtained by dividing a person's weight by the square of the person's height, exceeds 30 kg/m².

Data for adult health are modelled estimates created from Health Survey for England 2006-2008. This is due to a lack of alternative small-area data for these indicators.

Figure: "Healthy eating" (consumptions of 5+ fruit and veg a day), binge drinking and smoking
Source: Health Survey for England 2006-2008

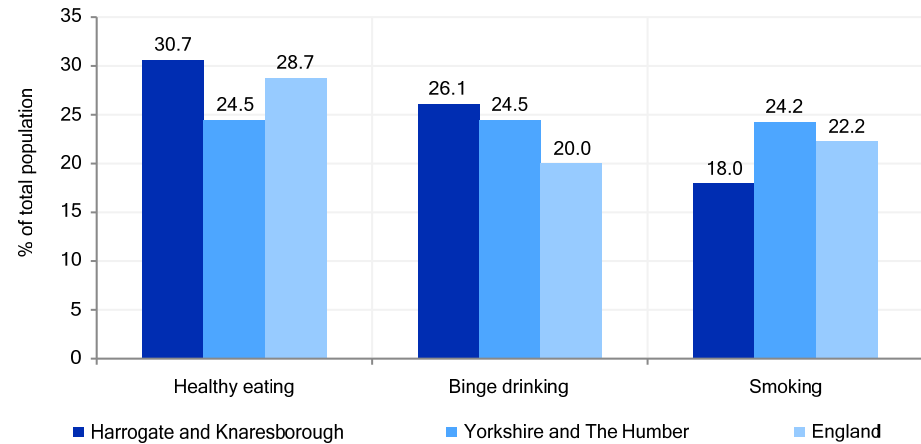
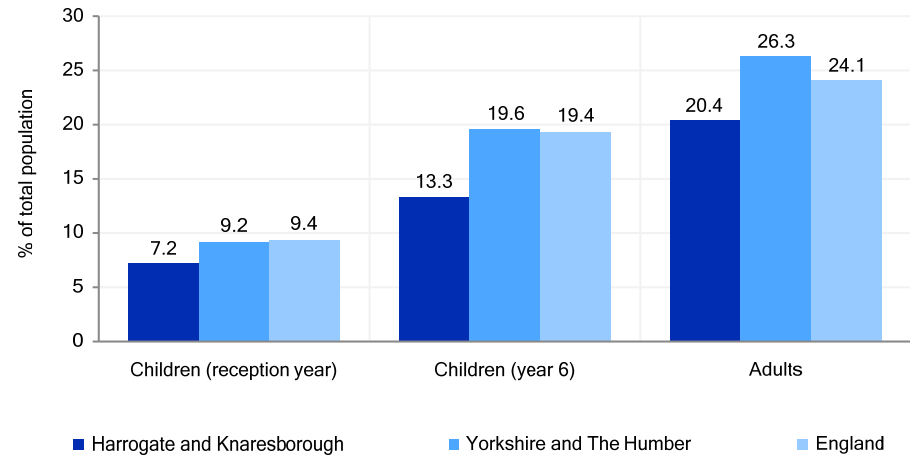


Figure: Children and adults classified as obese
Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) (2013-2015), Health Survey for England 2006-2008





What information is shown here?

This chart shows estimates of the levels of physical activity among adults. The data have been produced by Sport England using a Small Area Estimation technique - modelling down from a National Survey (the Active Lives Survey (November 2015-2016)) to Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) based on the local demographic characteristics of the local population. For more information on the modelling method see https://www.sportengland.org/media/12667/16-092901-01_sae_techreport_final.pdf

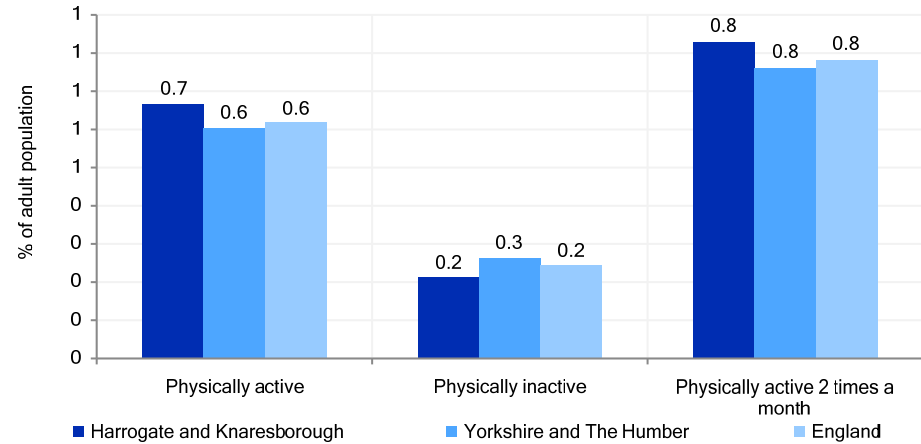
The categories of physical activity follow the guidelines set by the Chief Medical Officer and are defined below:

Physically active: undertaking at least 150 minutes per week in the past month excluding gardening

Physically inactive: undertaking less than 30 minutes in the past month excluding gardening

Physical activity at least twice a month: undertaking physical activity on at least two occasions in the past month

Figure: Physical activity among adults
Source: Sport England (Active Lives Survey) 2015/16





What information is shown here?

The information boxes and chart on the right show the education levels of residents in Harrogate and Knaresborough, showing the number and proportion of adults (aged 16+) by highest level of qualification.

Note, figures in the table and charts may not add up to 100% because they do not include figures for those for who with other qualifications or unknown qualifications.

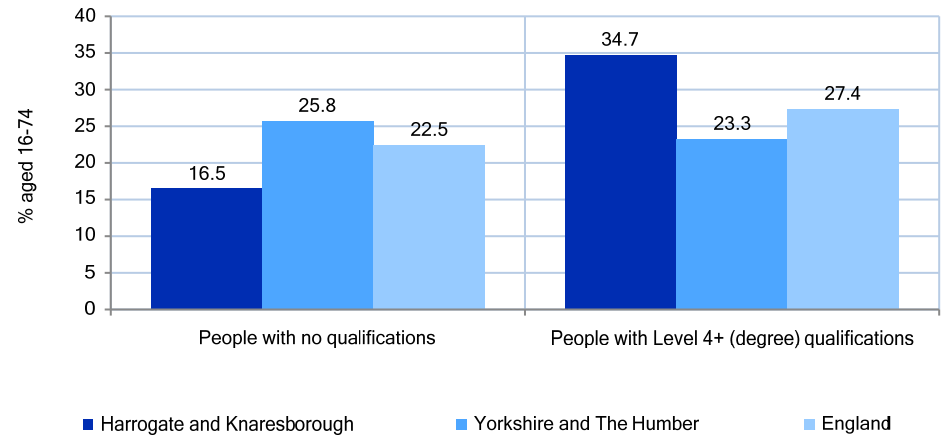
People with no qualifications	People with highest qualification level 1	People with highest qualification level 2	People with highest qualification level 3
12,035	8,590	11,885	8,690
16.5% of working age people (England= 22.5%)	11.8% of working age people (England= 13.3%)	16.3% of working age people (England= 15.2%)	12.0% of working age people (England= 12.4%)

People with highest qualification level 4+ (degree)	'Level 1' qualifications are equivalent to a single O-level, GCSE or NVQ. 'Level 2' qualifications are equivalent to five O-levels or GCSEs. 'Level 3' qualifications are equivalent to two A levels. 'Level 4' qualifications are equivalent to degree level or higher.
25,220	
34.7% of working age people (England= 27.4%)	

Source: Census 2011

Figure: People with no qualifications and degree level qualifications

Source: Census 2011



This data is from the 2011 census, more up to date information has been provided on a separate sheet.



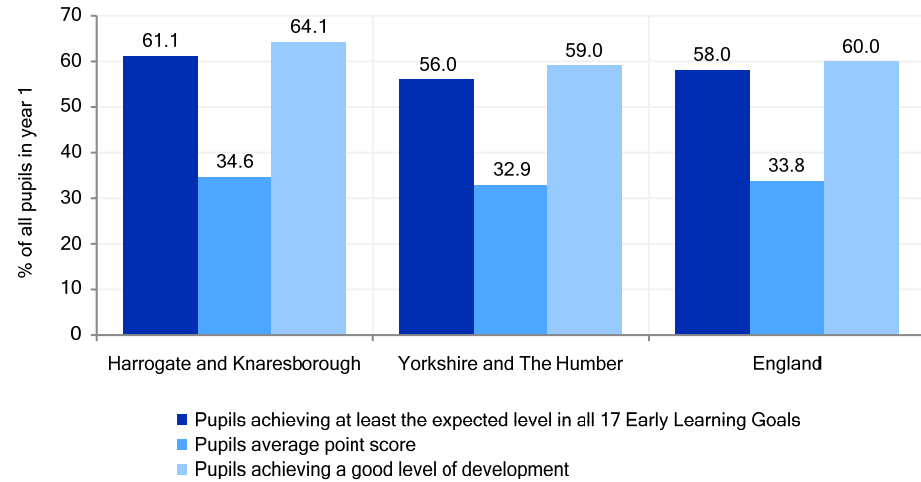
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the outcomes of children in the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), a series of tests measuring children's progress in terms of Personal, Social and Emotional Development (PSED) and Communication, Language and Literacy (CLL). These are typically 5 year old pupils; however a minority of slightly older and younger pupils may have been assessed.

The new Early Years Foundation Stage Profile requires practitioners to make a best fit assessment of whether children are emerging, expected or exceeding against each of the new 17 Early Learning Goals (ELGs). Children have been deemed to have reached a Good Level of Development (GLD) in the new profile if they achieve at least the expected level in the ELGs in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language) and in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy. These are 12 of the 17 ELGs. The Department for Education has also introduced a supporting measure which measures the total number of points achieved across all 17 ELGs and reports the average of every child's total point score.

The chart on the right shows the percentage of pupils achieving 17 ELGs, the average point score at Early Years Foundation stage and the percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development.

Figure: Early years foundation stage profile
Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)



This data is from the 2011 census, more up to date information has been provided on a separate sheet.



What information is shown here?

The chart on the top right show the education levels of pupils in Harrogate and Knaresborough, showing the examination results at Key Stage 1 (tests set at aged 7) Key Stage 2 (tests set at aged 11) and Key Stage 4 (GCSEs).

The figures show the Average Point Score of pupils from each of the Key Stage examinations. This adjusts for high achieving pupils as well as pupils achieving expected levels.

The chart on the top right shows Average Point Score (across all examinations) per pupil at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2. The chart on the bottom right compares the gap in Average Point Score at Key Stage 4 (GCSE) per pupil between Harrogate and Knaresborough and the national average over time. The gap is measured as the point difference against the England average. Areas with a score of greater than 1 are performing better than the national average, while areas with a score of less than 1 are performing below.

Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2
Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)

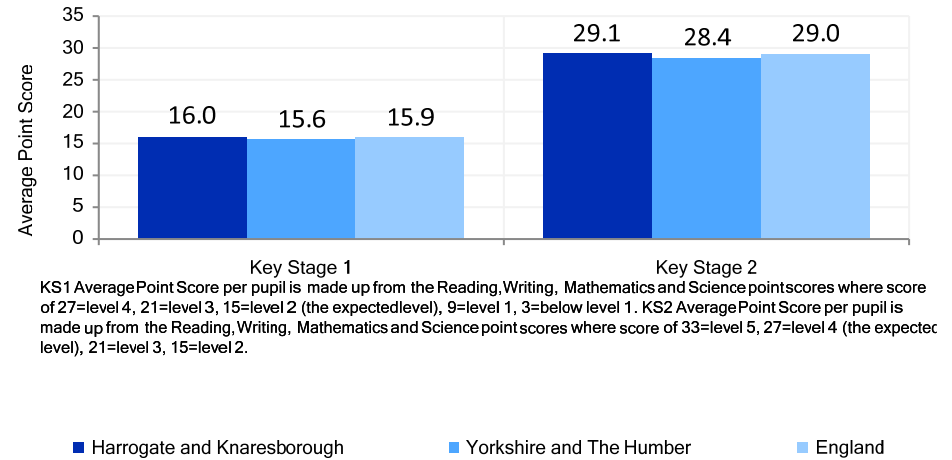
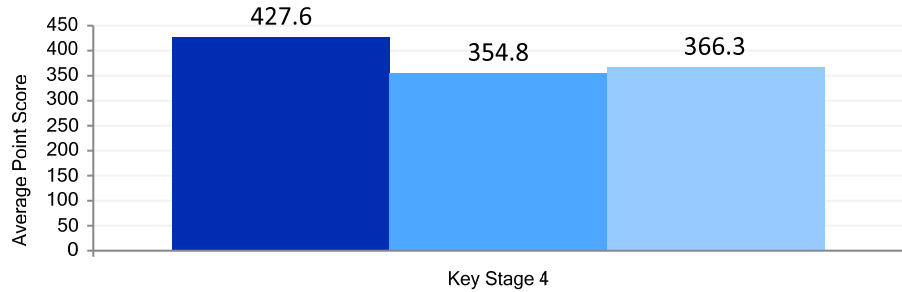




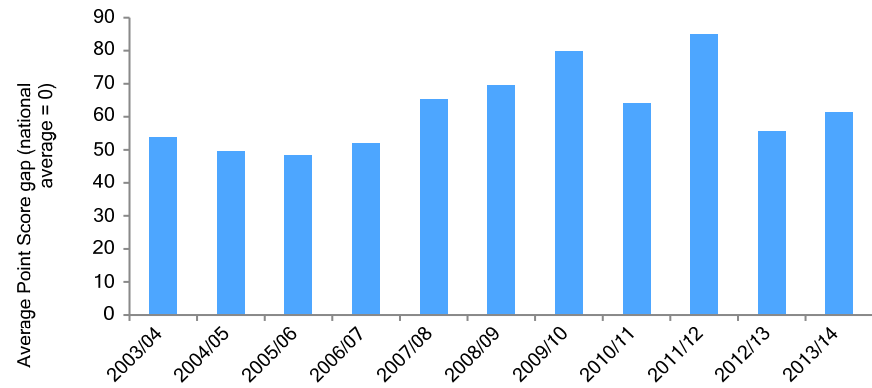
Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 4
Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)



KS4 Average Point Score is made up of all GCSE examinations sat, with a point score of 58=A*, 52=A, 46=B, 40=C, 34=D, 28=E, 22=F, 16=G.

■ Harrogate and Knarborough ■ Yorkshire and The Humber ■ England

Figure: Gap in pupil attainment at Key Stage 4 (difference from the national average)
Source: Department for Education



Scores above 0 show an improvement on the National average. Average Point Score is made up of all GCSE examinations sat, with a point score of 58=A*, 52=A, 46=B, 40=C, 34=D, 28=E, 22=F, 16=G.

This data is from the 2011 census, more up to date information has been provided on a separate sheet.



What information is shown here?

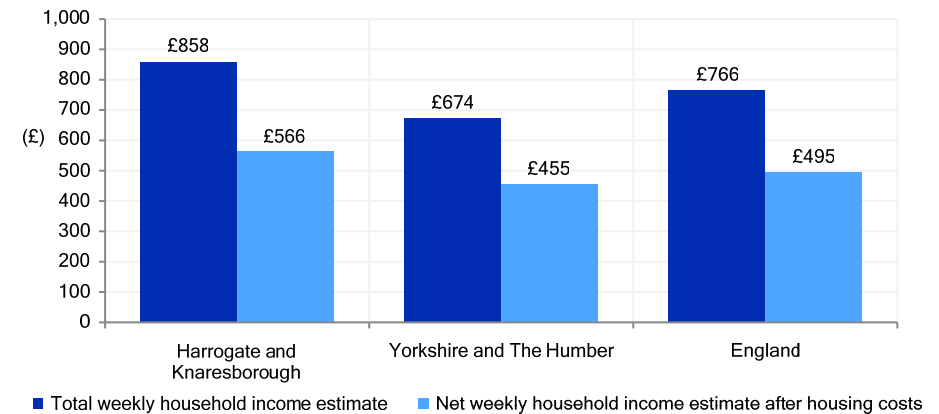
The information on this page looks at three types of income category: average household income; average household income after housing costs; and households living in fuel poverty. Fuel poverty is said to occur when in order to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth a household needs to spend more than 10% of its income on total fuel use.

The information boxes on the top right provide an estimate of the number of households in Harrogate and Knaresborough below the poverty line and an estimate for the number of households in fuel poverty.

The chart on the right shows the average weekly household income estimate (equivalised to take into account variations in household size) across Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparator areas (before and after housing costs).

Weekly household income (Office for National Statistics 2013/14)	Weekly household income, after housing costs (Office for National Statistics 2013/14)	Households living in 'Fuel Poverty' Department for Energy and Climate Change (2015)
£858	£566	3,740
England Average = £766	England Average = £495	9.6% of households (England = 11.0%)

Figure: Weekly household earnings (£)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2013/14)





What information is shown here?

The levels of private debt, in the form of unsecured loans and mortgage debt, for Harrogate and Knaresborough are displayed here.

These figures, available at postcode sector level, are published by UK Finance and account for around 60% of borrowing in the UK. OCSI have modelled this data to Output Areas using an address based lookup from postcode sector to Output Area in combination with the number of local households and the local population.

The personal debt figure is the total amount of borrowing outstanding on customer accounts divided by the population aged 18+. Personal debt includes all unsecured loans such as credit cards, credit for new cars (eg when buying on finance) and other personal loans. Student debt is not included.

The mortgage debt figure is the total borrowing outstanding on customer accounts for residential mortgages divided by the total number of households.

Personal debt	Residential mortgage debt
£0,839	£38,089
England Average = £0,745	England Average = £38,520

Source: UK Finance (March-2017)



What information is shown here?

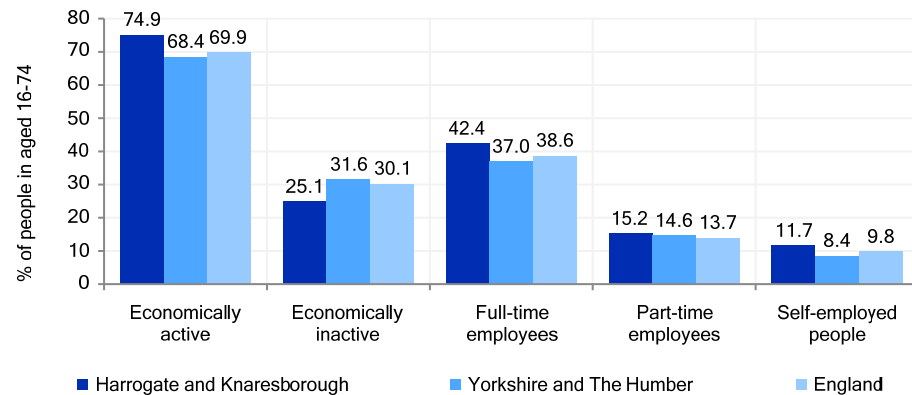
The information on this page shows economic activity breakdowns for adults aged 16-74 in Harrogate and Knaresborough.

The data in the information boxes shows the number and proportion of residents who are economically active, with breakdowns for those working part time, full time or are self-employed (note, these figures do not add up to all those economically active as it excludes those economically active who are unemployed or full-time students).

Economically active	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Self-employed people	Economically inactive
47,962	27,116	9,734	7,506	16,037
74.9% (England average = 69.9%)	42.4% (England average = 38.6%)	15.2% (England average = 13.7%)	11.7% (England average = 9.8%)	25.1% (England average = 30.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Economic Activity
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows breakdowns of the main industry sectors people in Harrogate and Knaresborough are working in, and their occupational status.

The data in the top information boxes shows the three largest employment sectors for residents in the local area, also the number and percentage of employed people working in each of these sectors. The lower information boxes and the chart on the right show the numbers of residents in Harrogate and Knaresborough by type of occupation (e.g., managers, professional, administrative).

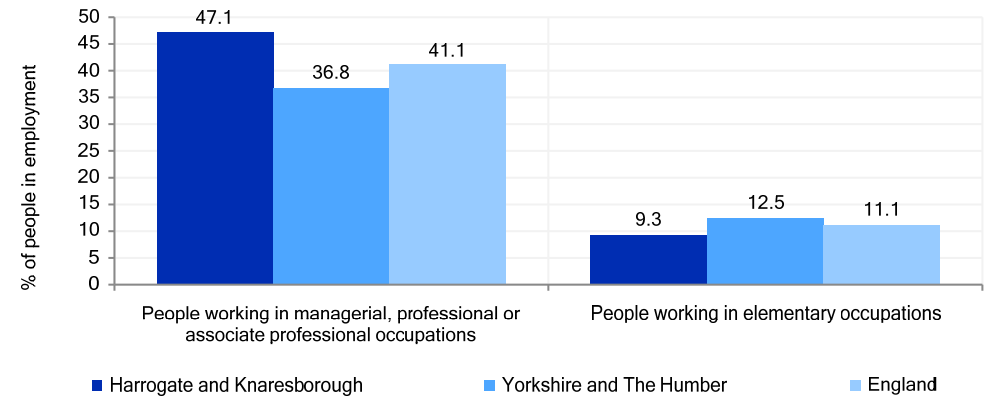
Largest employment sector		Second largest employment sector		Third largest employment sector	
Retail		Health & social work		Education	
7,750 employees (17% of 46,015 of people in employment)		6,445 employees (14% of 46,015 of people in employment)		4,380 employees (10% of 46,015 of people in employment)	

Managerial occupations	Professional (or associate) occupations	Administrative or secretarial occupations	Skilled trades occupations	Elementary occupations
6,265	15,425	5,205	4,705	4,300
13.6% of 46,015 people in employment (England = 10.9%)	33.5% of 46,015 people in employment (England = 30.3%)	11.3% of 46,015 people in employment (England = 11.5%)	10.2% of 46,015 people in employment (England = 11.4%)	9.3% of 46,015 people in employment (England = 11.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: People in professional and elementary occupations

Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of vacant jobs in Harrogate and Knaresborough compared against the overall unemployment levels in the area.

The 'Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' ratio, shown in the information box on the right and the line chart below is the total number of people claiming unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance) divided by the total number of job vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus expressed as a ratio.

The bar chart on the bottom right shows month-on-month changes in the number of job vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus, that are located in the area covering Harrogate and Knaresborough (based on postcode location of the job). Note this data was last updated by Jobcentre Plus for November 2012.

Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' ratio	Source: Job Centre Vacancies - Office for National Statistics/Jobcentre Plus (Nov-12), Jobseekers Allowance claimant count – Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-12)
1.09 claimants per job	
England average = 3.43	

Figure: Total number of vacancies notified to Job Centre
Source: Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus

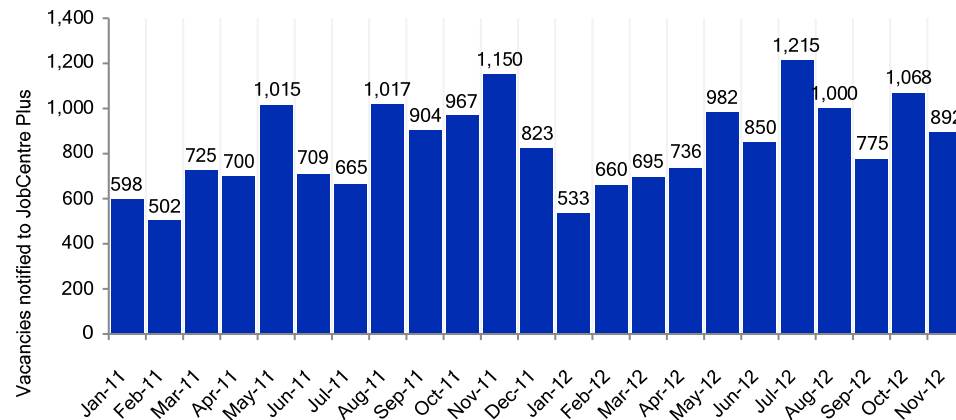
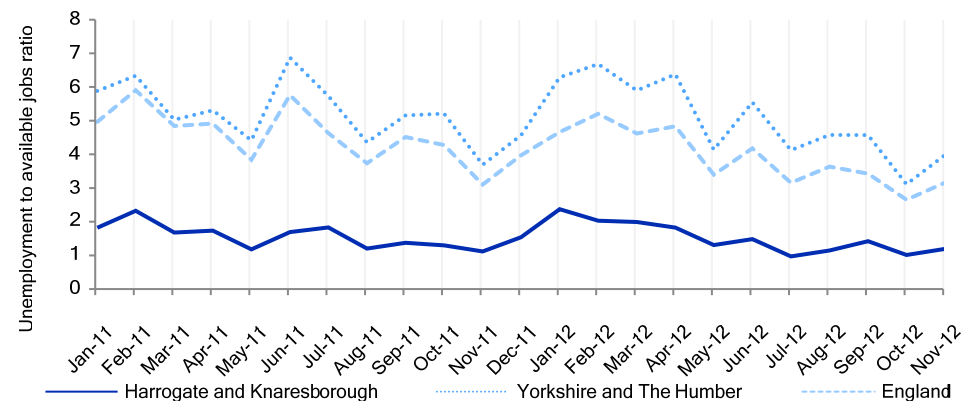


Figure: Ratio of unemployment (JSA claimants) to jobs (vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus)
Source: Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus, Department for Work and Pensions





What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows the concentration of workforce jobs in Harrogate and Knaresborough. Workforce jobs are taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) which publishes employee and employment estimates based on a survey of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy.

The information boxes show the three largest industry groups for workforce jobs based in Harrogate and Knaresborough. The bar chart on the top right shows the change in 'Jobs Density' (the number of jobs as a % of working age population) across Harrogate and Knaresborough over time. The bar chart on the bottom right shows the share of jobs broken down by public and private sector.

Largest industry sector	Second largest industry sector	Third largest industry sector
Health	Professional, scientific & technical services	Retail industry
20.5% of all people in employment	10.7% of all people in employment	10.6% of all people in employment

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2016)

Figure: Change in Jobs Density (jobs as a % of working age population)
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

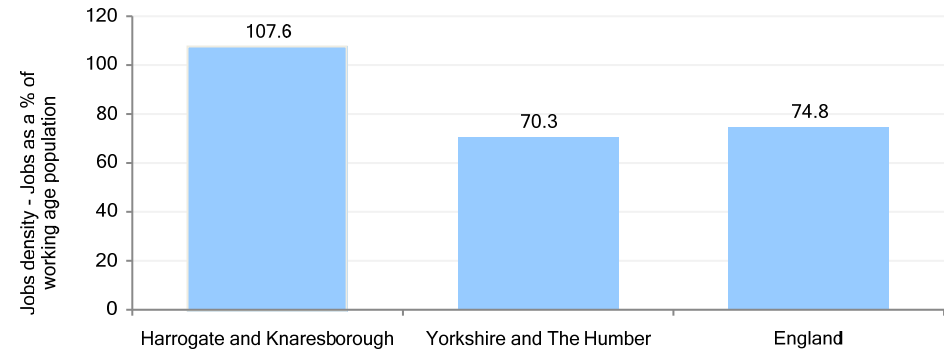
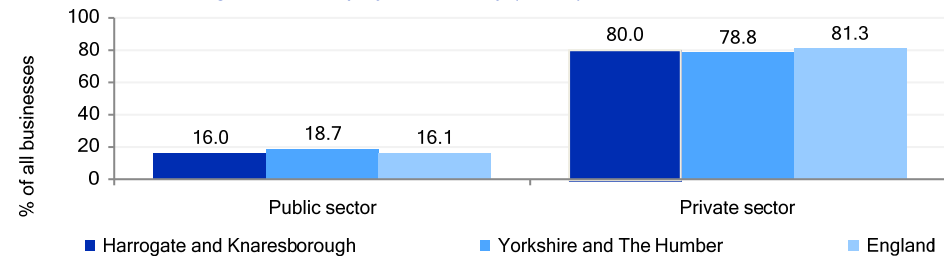


Figure: Jobs by public sector/private sector
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)



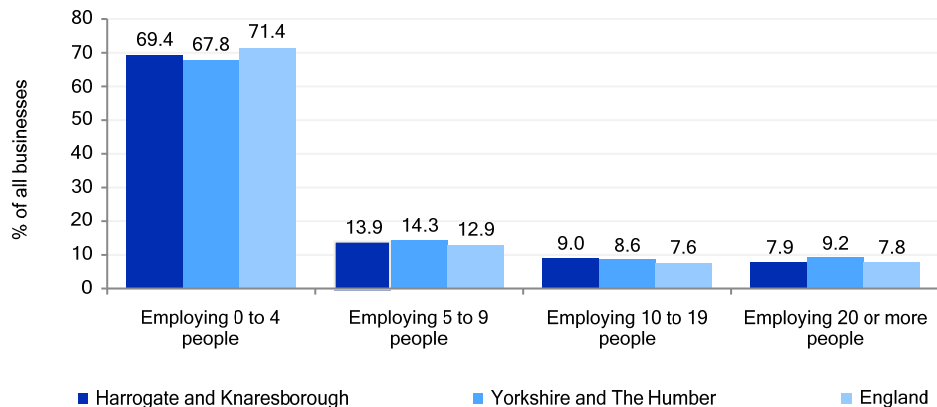


What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows the concentration of 'local business units' in Harrogate and Knaresborough. 'Local business units' are counts of businesses based on the location of an operational unit. Though larger businesses such as supermarket chains may have their head office in a large city, these figures measure all subsidiaries of that larger enterprise based on where subsidiaries are located. The figures cover all business eligible for VAT (1.7 million businesses in the UK are registered for VAT). These businesses are categorised into 16 broad industry groups derived from the Standard Industrial Classification (UKSIC (2003)).

The information boxes show the three largest industry groups for businesses based in Harrogate and Knaresborough. The line chart shows the change in the number of businesses per head of the population across Harrogate and Knaresborough over time. The bar chart shows the count of local business broken down by size of business. Businesses are broken down into four employment size bands based on the number of paid employees (0-4, 5-9, 10-19 and 20+ paid employees).

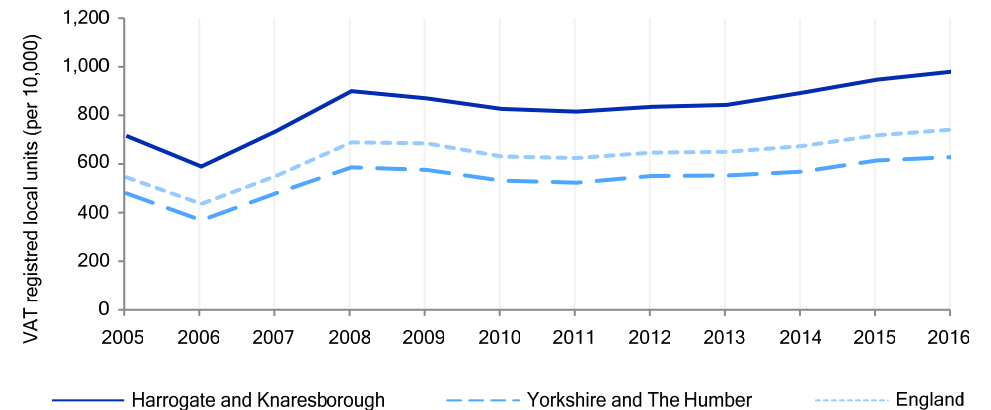
Figure: Businesses (VAT based local units) by employment size band
Source: Office for National Statistics



Largest business sector	Second largest business sector	Third largest business sector
Professional, scientific & technical services	Retail industry	Business administration & support services
18.9% of all local businesses	11.4% of all local businesses	8.5% of all local businesses

Source: Office for National Statistics (2016)

Figure: Percentage change in number of businesses (VAT based local units) per 10,000 working age population
Source: Office for National Statistics





What information is shown here?

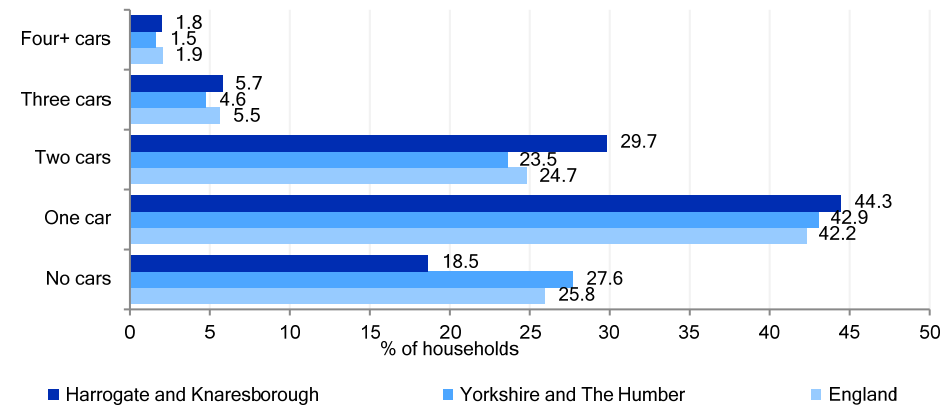
The information on the right shows details of the number of cars and vans in each household in Harrogate and Knaresborough. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

The information boxes show the number of households by number of cars owned across Harrogate and Knaresborough, while the charts show the same information (expressed as a percentage) against comparator areas.

No cars	One car	Two cars	Three cars	Four + cars
7,095	16,995	11,375	2,175	710
18.5% of 38,350 households (England = 25.8%)	44.3% of 38,350 households (England = 42.2%)	29.7% of 38,350 households (England = 24.7%)	5.7% of 38,350 households (England = 5.5%)	1.8% of 38,350 households (England = 1.9%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Car ownership
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

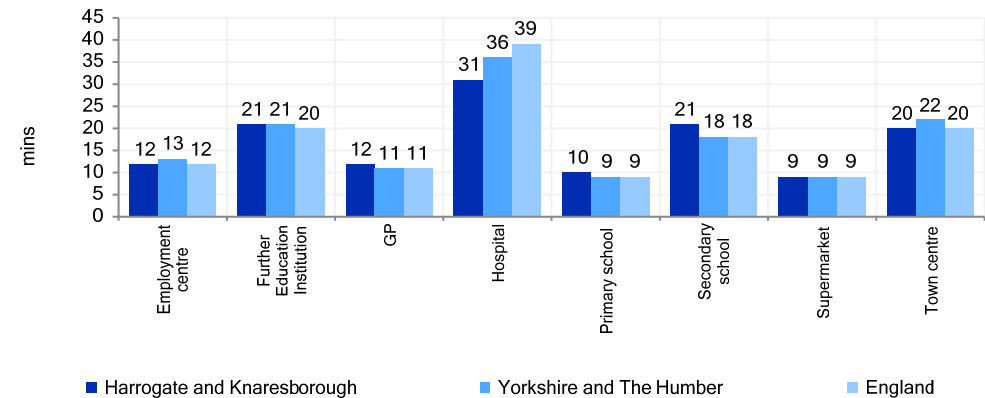
The information on this page shows the accessibility of key services and amenities to people living in Harrogate and Knaresborough. Accessibility is measured both in terms of distance and travel times to key services.

The information boxes on the right show average distances (in kilometres) to five key services. The chart on the right shows average travel times in minutes to key services when walking or taking public transport.

Average road distance from Job Centre	Average road distance from Secondary School	Average road distance from GP	Average road distance from Pub	Average road distance from Post Office
3.8km	1.9km	1.1km	0.7km	1.1km
England average = 4.6km	England average = 2.1km	England average = 1.2km	England average = 0.7km	England average = 1.0km

Source: Road distances - Commission for Rural Communities: Distance to Service dataset (2010)

Figure: Average travel time (mins) by walking or public transport to the nearest key service
Source: Department for Transport: Core Accessibility Indicators (2015)





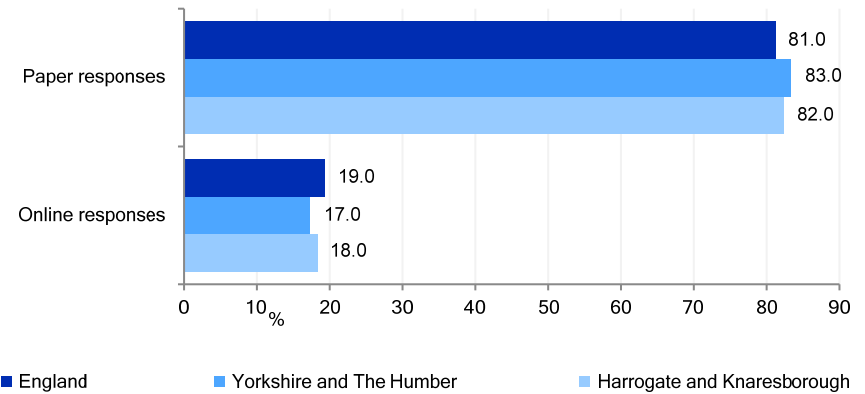
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows two measures of access to the internet. The first measure shows information on broadband take-up, speeds and availability. It has been produced by Ofcom and contains data provided by communications providers. The data shows the average broadband line speed in Harrogate and Knaresborough and the proportion of broadband connections in Harrogate and Knaresborough which with low broadband speeds (less than 2 Mbit/s).

The chart on the right shows the proportion of people who responded to the 2011 Census online, compared with the proportion that filled in the Census form on paper in Harrogate and Knaresborough. This is a proxy measure of digital engagement as areas with a high proportion of online Census responses are more likely to be digitally engaged than those in areas with low levels of online responses.

Connections with low broadband speeds (less than 2 Mbit/s)	Average broadband download speed (Mbit/s)	Average broadband upload speed (Mbit/s)
463	45.36	4.10
1.4% (England average = 2.7%)	England average = 37.81	England average = 3.81
Source: Ofcom 2016		

Figure: Census online and paper responses
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

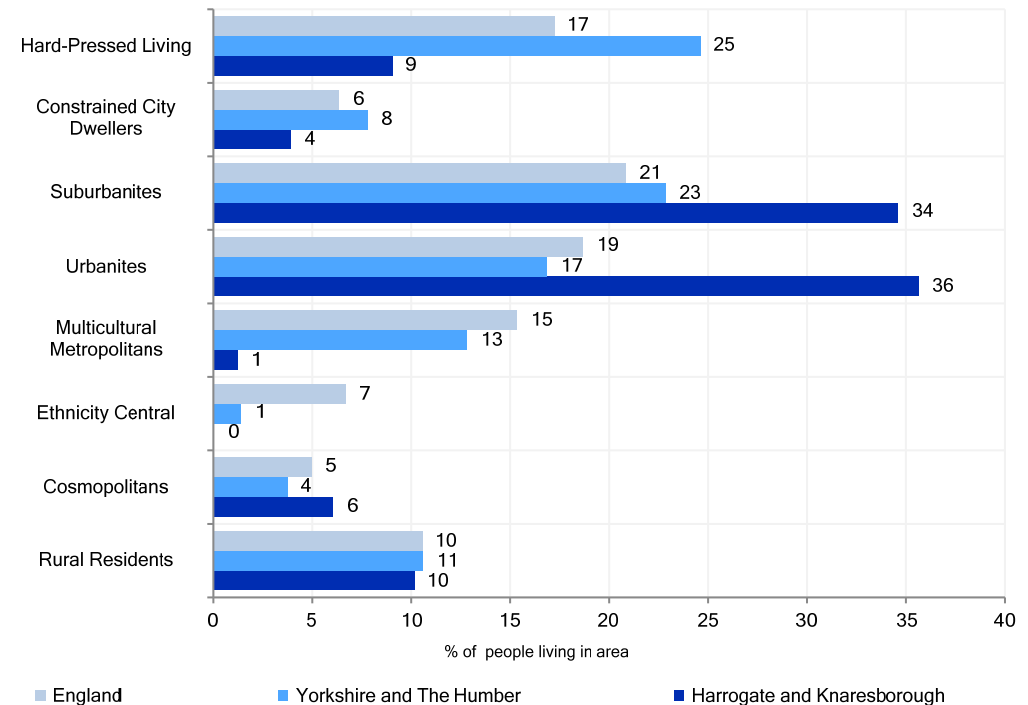
The information on this page looks at the characteristics of neighbourhoods across Harrogate and Knaresborough as defined using the Output Area Classification (OAC). OAC classifies every area in the country based on a set of socio-demographic characteristics, to provide a profile of areas to identify similarities between neighbourhoods. The information boxes on the right show the number and proportion of neighbourhoods in Harrogate and Knaresborough that fall within the eight supergroup categories, detailed below. The chart on the right shows the proportion of areas falling within supergroup categories across Harrogate and Knaresborough and comparators.

Rural residents	Cosmopolitans	Ethnicity central	Multicultural metropolitans
8,925	5,253	0	1,027
10.1% (England average = 10.5%)	5.9% (England average = 4.9%)	0.0% (England average = 6.6%)	1.2% (England average = 15.3%)
Urbanites	Suburbanites	Constrained city dwellers	Hard-pressed living
31,542	30,586	3,397	7,933
35.6% (England average = 18.6%)	34.5% (England average = 20.8%)	3.8% (England average = 6.2%)	8.9% (England average = 17.2%)

Source: Office for National Statistics Output Area Classification 2011

Figure: Area Classification 2011: Number of people living in different types of neighbourhood (by classification type)

Source: Output Area Classification (2011)



Rural residents	Rural areas, sparsely populated, above average employment in agriculture, higher number owning multiple cars, an older married population, a high provision of unpaid care and an above average number of people living in communal establishments.
Cosmopolitans	Residing in densely populated urban areas, high ethnic integration, high numbers of single young adults without children including students, high public transport use, above average qualification levels
Ethnicity central	Concentrated in Inner London and other large cities, high ethnic diversity, high proportion of rented accommodation, high proportion of people living in flats, low car ownership.
Multicultural metropolitans	Concentrated in larger urban conurbations in the transitional areas between urban centres and suburbia, high proportion of BME groups, high proportion of families.
Urbanites	Predominantly in urban areas with high concentrations in southern England. More likely to live in either flats or terraces that are privately rented.
Suburbanites	Located on the outskirts, in areas with high owner occupation, high numbers of detached houses, low unemployment, high qualifications and high car ownership.
Constrained city dwellers	Higher proportion of older people, households are more likely to live in flats and to rent their accommodation, and there is a higher prevalence of overcrowding, higher proportion of people in poor health, lower qualification levels and high unemployment
Hard-pressed living	Mostly on the fringe of the UK's urban areas, particularly in Wales and the North of England. High levels of people in terraced accommodation, high unemployment, low ethnic diversity, high levels of people employed in manufacturing



Communities and environment: Neighbourhood satisfaction & local participation (1) 56

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows different measures of people's satisfaction with their neighbourhood and their sense of community cohesion in the neighbourhood. It also shows different measures of people's participation in volunteering and political decision making in the local area. In addition the information box on the far bottom right shows the number of active charities per 1,000 population.

Figures are self-reported and taken from the Place Survey. The Place survey is collected at Local Authority level so does not include neighbourhood information, and ceased nationally in 2008 so is increasingly out of date.

Figure: Indicators of community strength
Source: Place Survey (2008)

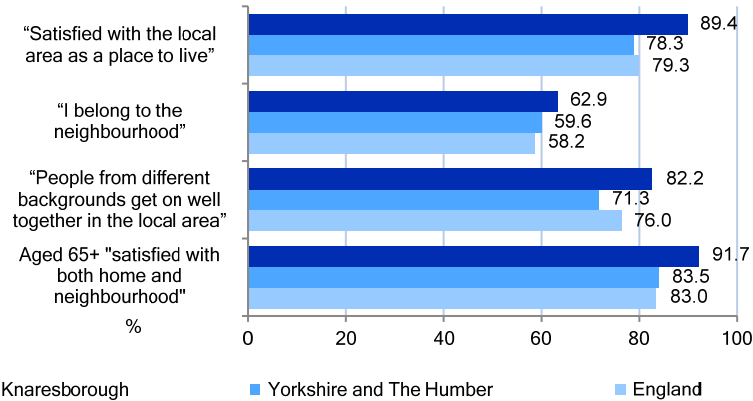
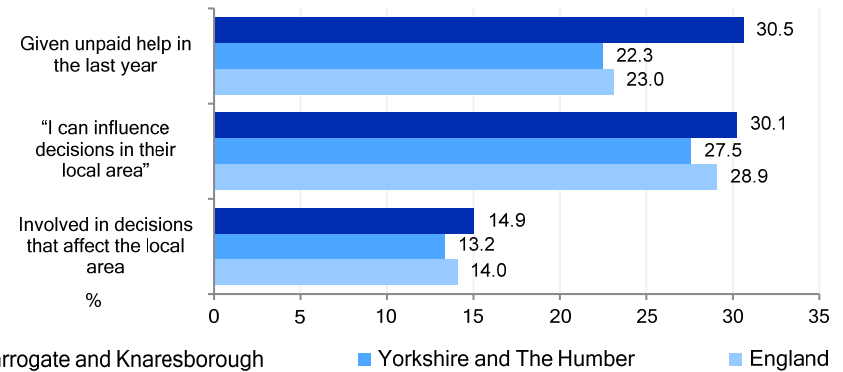


Figure: Indicators of civic engagement
Source: Place Survey (2008)





What information is shown here?

The page shows the Community Dynamics indicators for Harrogate and Knaresborough. The Community Dynamics dataset (<http://communitydynamics.social-life.co/index.html>) has been developed by Social Life with the aim of quantifying how people feel about the area they live in.

By modelling responses from the annual Community Life Survey and Understanding Society Survey to Output Areas, Social Life have created small area measures of: **strength of local social relationships**, **strength of belonging to a local area** and **satisfaction with a local area as a place to live**.

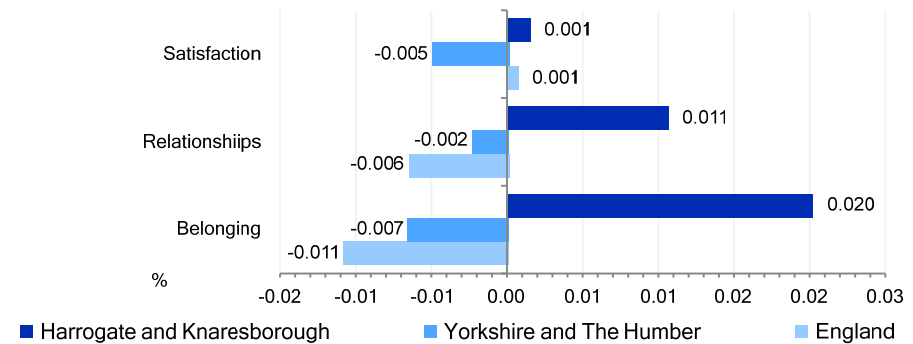
Positive values represent greater belonging/relationship strength/satisfaction than the national average. Negative figures represent less belonging/relationship strength/satisfaction than the national average.

Please note that these indicators have been created by combining the survey responses of samples of the population and modelling these to Output Areas by linking survey sample demographics to the demographics of Output Areas. As a result, many implicit assumptions are built into the data which will not hold for all areas.

The values presented here offer an indication of community belonging, strength and satisfaction rather than an absolute measure.

Local social relationships	Belonging	Satisfaction with local area as a place to live
0.011	0.02	0.001
(England = -0.006)	(England = -0.011)	(England = 0.001)

Figure: Community Dynamic scores for belonging, relationships and satisfaction
Source: Social Life (modelled from the annual Community Life Survey), 2015/2016





What information is shown here?

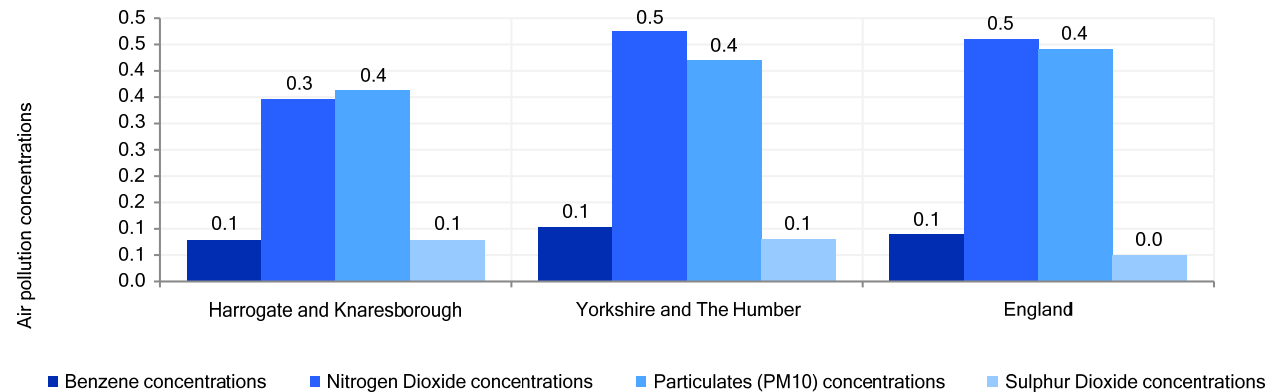
The information on this page shows background concentrations from four air pollutants: nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. The air quality data was collected for 2012 on a 1km grid and obtained from the UK National Air Quality Archive for use in the Indices of Deprivation 2015. A higher score indicates a higher concentration of the pollution with a score of greater than 1 indicating that the levels of pollution exceed national standards of clean air.

Benzene concentrations	Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations	Particulates (PM10) concentrations	Sulphur Dioxide concentrations
0.08	0.3	0.4	0.08
(England average = 0.09)	(England average = 0.5)	(England average = 0.4)	(England average = 0.05)

Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015 - from National Air Quality Archive 2012)

Figure: Air pollution concentrations for four pollutants

Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015 – from National Air Quality Archive 2012)





What information is shown here?

Ordnance Survey (OS) publish the locations and extent of green spaces that are likely to be accessible to the public. The data include the following types of green spaces: allotments or community growing spaces, bowling greens, cemeteries, religious grounds, golf courses, other sports facilities, play spaces, playing fields, public parks or gardens and tennis courts.

OCSI have intersected OS Open Greenspaces data with Output Area boundaries to produce data for the greenspace per standard geographical area (eg OA, LSOA, LA).

Two green space measures are shown here. The **total green space** (which includes all types of green space) and the **public parks and gardens green space** (only public parks and gardens).

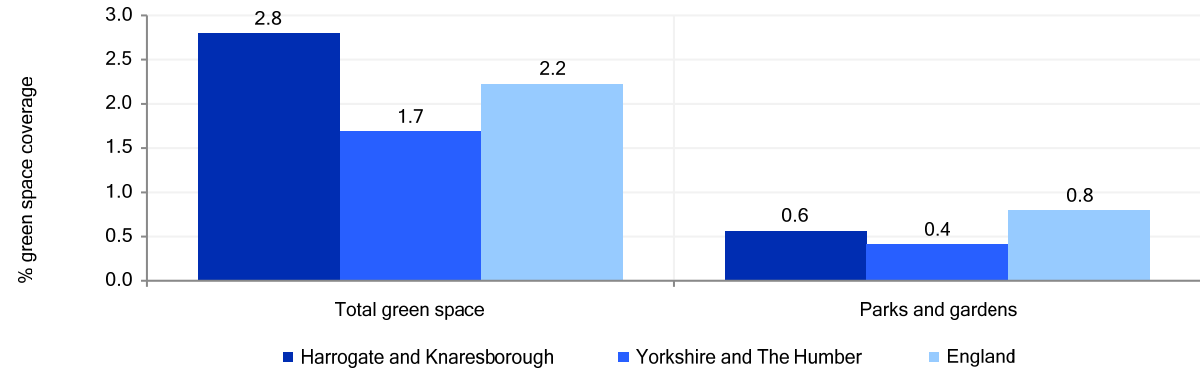
Large rural areas such as National Parks are not included in the OS Greenspace dataset. Religious grounds are included where there is seen to be a significant amount (>500m²) of accessible greenspace. Sports stadiums and grounds which are primarily for spectating rather than participating in sports are not included. Playing fields should only be included in OS Greenspace dataset where they are used by the public at least some of the time. Playing fields such as school fields which are entirely enclosed and only for use of the school, would not be expected to be included.

Wooded areas that function as public parks (i.e. are freely accessible to the public in their entirety and are managed for recreation) should be included, however, the constraints of the capture method employed to create the data mean that in many cases these may not yet be included.

OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

Total green space	Public parks and gardens greenspace
2.80%	0.56%
404.72 hectares (England average = 2.22%)	81.59 hectares (England average = 0.79%)
Source: OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017	

Figure: Percentage of green space coverage
Source: OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017





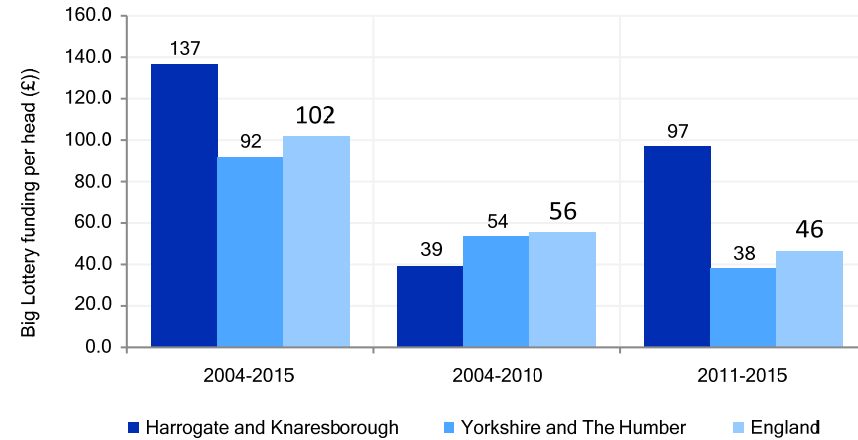
What information is shown here?

Figures on this page are taken from data on grants made to projects and organisations in local areas in the UK by the Big Lottery Fund, modelled down to standard statistical geographies from ward grants data published by Big Lottery in conjunction with the 360Giving initiative. Big Lottery used the 360Giving standard to produce a dataset of all the grants made from 2004-2015 as well as 2004-2010 and 2011-2015. Note the (N) figure refers to total funding in the area (in £1000s) over the period.

For more information on the 360Giving data format and initiative please visit www.threesixtygiving.org/

Big Lottery funding (2004-2015)	Big Lottery funding (2004-2010)	Big Lottery funding (2011-2015)
£12055k	£3473k	£8568k
(£137 per head) England average = £102 per head	(£39 per head) England average = £56 per head	(£97 per head) England average = £46 per head
Source: Big Lottery, 360Giving		

Figure: Big Lottery grant funding per head, 2004-2015
Source: Big Lottery, 360Giving, 2015





How we have identified the “Harrogate and Knaresborough” area

This report is based on the definition of the “Harrogate and Knaresborough” area (this area can be viewed on the Local Insight map, through finding the area on the ‘show services’ dropdown in the top left hand corner of the map. We have aggregated data for all the neighbourhoods in “Harrogate and Knaresborough” to create the data used in this report.

Alongside data for the “Harrogate and Knaresborough” neighbourhood we also show data for selected comparator areas.

Data in this report is based on regularly updated open data published by government sources

All the data in this report is based on open data published by more than 50 government agencies, collected and updated by OCSI on weekly basis. Data is updated on regular basis, with the reports and mapped data on the website reflecting the latest available data.

Details of the individual datasets are provided on the pages where the data is presented, with information on dates and sources presented alongside the charts and tables. On the website, information about each source is available on the popup “About the indicator” link at the top-right of the map.

Standard geographies used in this report

Super Output Areas (SOAs): SOAs are a statistical geography created for the purpose of presenting data such as the Census, Indices of Deprivation, and other neighbourhood statistics. There are two layers to the SOA geography: ‘lower layer’ (LSOA) and ‘middle layer’ (MSOA). SOAs are designed to produce areas of roughly equal population size - 1,500 people for LSOAs and 7,200 for MSOAs. The majority of data used in this report is based on LSOA boundaries; of which there are 32,844 in England (there were changes to around 4% of LSOA definitions in Census 2011).

Output Areas (OAs): OAs are a more detailed statistical geography than SOAs, with each covering around 300 people, or 120 households. There are 171,372 OAs in England (there were changes to around 5% of OA definitions in Census 2011).

Wards: A small number of datasets are published at ward level. These are on average four times larger than LSOAs. Data is less detailed than LSOA level datasets and wards vary greatly in size, from less than 200 residents (Isles of Scilly), to more than 36,000 residents (in Sheffield).



Local Insight gives you the data and analysis you need to ensure your services are underpinned by the best possible knowledge of local communities, leveraging the power of information right across your organisation, from high-level visualisations for Board level to detailed reports on local neighbourhoods. Saving you time and money, Local Insight gives you the most relevant and up-to-date data on the communities where you work, with no need to invest in specialist mapping and data staff, consultancy or software. See <http://local.communityinsight.org/> for more information.

Local Insight is developed by OCSI, based on a project that was jointly developed by HACT and OCSI.



OCSI work with public and community sector organisations to improve services. We turn complex datasets into engaging stories; making data, information and analysis accessible for communities and decision-makers. See www.ocsi.co.uk for more information.

Harrogate and Knaresborough Area Constituency Committee - Education Data

Below North Yorkshire overall figure

Above North Yorkshire overall figure

School Attainment & Ofsted

EYFSP (Early Years Foundation Stage Profile)

	% Achieving a good level of development		
	2015	2016	2017
Harrogate and Knaresborough	67.8	73.3	73.7
North Yorkshire	66.6	70.0	71.6
National	66.0	69.0	71.0

KS2 (Key Stage 2)

	% achieving the expected level or above in reading, writing and maths		
	2015	2016	2017
Harrogate and Knaresborough	-	58.2	65.8
North Yorkshire	-	51.1	58.7
National	-	53.0	61.0

Prior to 2016 the data is not comparable due to changes in assessment

KS4 (Key Stage 4/GCSE)

	Achievement 8		
	2015	2016	2017
Harrogate and Knaresborough	-	54.5	52.4
North Yorkshire	-	51.8	49.6
National	-	49.9	46.3

Achievement 8 wasn't available in 2015

KS4 (Key Stage 4/GCSE)

	Progress 8		
	2015	2016	2017
Harrogate and Knaresborough	-	0.20	0.24
North Yorkshire	-	0.04	0.17
National	-	0.00	0.00

Progress 8 wasn't available in 2015

KS4 (Key Stage 4/GCSE)

	5A*-C/9-5 inc English and Maths		
	2015	2016	2017
Harrogate and Knaresborough	71.2	68.1	73.7
North Yorkshire	62.4	61.6	68.5
National	57.1	57.4	NA

In 2017 English and Maths were graded as numbers as opposed to letters used previously and by other subjects
5A*-C Inc English and Maths in not available for 2017 as it is no longer a secondary school accountability measure

Definitions on Achievement 8 and Attainment 8

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/progress-8-school-performance-measure>

Ofsted - Good or outstanding schools*Date of extract (17/5/18)*

	G/O primary schools	G/O secondary schools
Harrogate and Knaresborough	90.0	100.0
North Yorkshire	88.0	82.5
National	89.4	79.7

Ofsted - Pupils attending good or outstanding schools*Date of extract (17/5/18)*

	Pupils attending G/O primary schools	Pupils attending G/O secondary schools
Harrogate and Knaresborough	89.7	100.0
North Yorkshire	86.3	86.2
National	88.9	82.4



**North Yorkshire County Council
Harrogate and Knaresborough Area Constituency Committee
14 June 2018
Draft Work Programme**

Purpose of Report

That Members review the Committee's draft work programme, taking into account the outcome of discussions on previous agenda items and any other developments taking place across the area.

Draft Work Programme

The draft work Programme is attached at **Appendix 1** and Members are asked to consider, amend and add to the Committee's draft work programme, as required.

Remit of the committee

The Area Constituency Committees:

- Act as a forum for Members to bring forward issues affecting their local Electoral Divisions
- Hear and respond to questions and statements from members of the public relating to anything affecting the community within the constituency area
- Agree a Work Programme which lists items of business which the Committee wishes to consider at future meetings
- Undertake meaningful scrutiny of local health issues within their constituency area, complementing the strategic work undertaken by the Scrutiny of Health Committee
- Undertake meaningful scrutiny of local transport issues within their constituency area, complementing the strategic work undertaken by Transport, Economy and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- Act as consultees in major decisions that affect their constituency area (including responding to consultations)
- Make recommendations on the application of Innovation funding (supported by the Stronger Communities Team)
- Develop a working relationship with the local MP, sharing updates and information on relevant local issues being addressed by the committee.

Scheduled committee dates in 2018/19

Forthcoming committee dates are:

- 9.30am on Thursday 30 August 2018
- 9.30am on Thursday 8 November 2018
- 9.30am on Thursday 21 March 2019

Recommendation

Members are asked to consider, amend and add to the Committee's draft work programme.

Daniel Harry
Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager
North Yorkshire County Council
Tel: (01609) 533531
Email: daniel.harry@northyorks.gov.uk
6 June 2018

**Harrogate and Knaresborough Area Constituency Committee
Work Programme 2018/19**

9.30am on 14 June 2018	
Subject	Description
Area Constituency Committees a suggested way forward	To update Members on role of the Area Constituency Committee and outline suggestions for: a standard agenda; co-option of members; management of regular updates; and links with NYCC Overview and Scrutiny
Harrogate and Knaresborough Area Constituency Committee Area Profile	To provide an overview of some of the key issues in the area covered by the Area Constituency Committee
9.30am on 30 August 2018	
Subject	Description
9.30am on 8 November 2018	
Subject	Description
9.30am on 21 March 2019	
Subject	Description

Areas of overview and scrutiny that do not yet have a confirmed date for committee:

\$.

Suggested areas of work – based upon the former Area Committee’s Work Programme

Harrogate/Knaresborough Congestion

Residential Parking Zones (to include information about parking in the Saints area of Harrogate)

Air Quality Action Plan for Harrogate Borough Council

Suggested areas of work – based upon current scrutiny activity

Subject	Description
NHS finances	Impact of deficits in 2017/18 and any recovery plans for 2018/19
Mental health services	Reconfiguration of mental health services and local impact
Highways England	Improvement of a roads and key road routes in the county
Road Casualties	Annual report – could be taken as part of a session on ‘safety’ or ‘place’
20 mph speed limits	Introduction and enforcement of speed limits and Vehicle Activated Signs
Rural Bus Services	Access to services and the role of community transport – linked to the Stronger Communities agenda and volunteering
Local Nature Partnership	Links with sustainable tourism and health and wellbeing (particularly mental health)
Promotion of heritage	Links with sustainable tourism and the local economy, particularly in the more remote areas of the county
Funding for supported housing	Local review undertaken by HAS which may have particular local impacts
Extra care charging regime	Local review undertaken by HAS which may have particular local impacts
Mental health prevention services	Local review undertaken by HAS and CCGs which may have particular local impacts
Drug, alcohol and smoking prevention and treatment services	Reprocurement of substance misuse services by Public Health which may have a local impact
Rural Crime Strategy	Review effectiveness of plans to tackle rural crime
101 non-emergency service	Review effectiveness of 101 service
Wildlife crime	Response to high level of wildlife crime in parts of North Yorkshire
Small schools	Review of the educational outcomes achieved by small schools

Subject	Description
Under performing schools	Identification of under performing schools and an assessment of what is being done to improve their outcomes
Parent governors	Roles and responsibilities and whether more can be done to recruit and retain them
School exclusions	Review of levels of exclusions and 'hot spots'
SEND transport	Follow up once the proposed changes to charging have been implemented to ascertain the impact

Author:

Daniel Harry

Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager

T: 01609 533531

E: daniel.harry@northyorks.gov.uk

6 June 2018