Local Government North Yorkshire and York

3 October 2014

"Young Families – an Endangered Species?"

Report of Cllr John Blackie,
Leader of Richmondshire District Council

1. Purpose of report

1.1 To highlight the crisis in rural areas in terms of retaining young people and families within the area and to seek the support of Local Government North Yorkshire and York (LGNYY) in raising the issue within your respective organisations.

2. Background

2.1 At the meeting of LGNYY on 18 July 2014, I asked for an item to be placed on the agenda for this meeting to raise the young people issue at today's meeting.

2.2 The meeting resolved:

"That a discussion be scheduled for LGNYY's meeting on Friday 3 October 2014 about the possible impact on the future numbers of young families in, and the sustainability of, rural communities if distribution of funding for public services is based on population numbers, and that Richmondshire District Council representatives assist the Honorary Secretary in preparing for this debate".

3. Council actions so far

3.1 At a meeting of Richmondshire District Council (RDC)'s Corporate Board held on 8 July 2014, I asked for a report to be presented by Officers on rural issues within my District, a copy of which is attached at **Appendix A**.

3.2 The Board resolved:

a) that the Council should act in partnership with other organisations to action the issues highlighted in the report;

b) that short reports on the key components required in maintaining sustainable rural communities be submitted to a future meeting of Corporate Board; and

c) that a rural conference be organised later this year or early 2015 in partnership with other local authorities and organisations to address the issues raised in the report.

3.3 At the meeting of the Board held on 11 September 2014, the first of a series of papers, focusing on housing delivery, was considered. A copy of this is attached at **Appendix B**.

3.4 Members of the Board resolved that the Council:

a) recognises that there is a crisis in rural areas in terms of retaining young people and young families within the area;

b) recognises that there is a need to increase the supply of affordable housing in rural and deeply rural areas by tackling the supply chain in new ways;

c) recognises the need to work closely with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority to deliver affordable housing within the National Park;

d) sanctions immediate work to further explore:
   - community led schemes
   - the quality of materials required to deliver rural housing schemes
   - alternatives to using surveys to determine housing need
   - taking a lead on delivery of affordable housing potentially on its own account by utilising commuted sums; and

e) asks young families who have left the area why they left and what would have caused them to stay.

3.5 Richmondshire District Council issued a press release (attached at **Appendix C**) which sets out the campaign I am leading to highlight the issues and to obtain support to raise the profile of these issues via a conference to be hosted in Richmondshire, with the potential support of the Yorkshire Post.

3.6 I also enclose for the interest of my colleagues, a copy of the pro-forma I was able to get prepared showing rolls of pupils at all the schools within North Yorkshire and how these have changed between 1999 and 2014 (see **Appendix D**).

3.7 Snapshot – the rural offer for young families and young people:

- Affordable housing supply, to buy or rent, in rural areas drying or dried up

- Government drive for housing growth produces 5 bedroom detached houses in rural areas

- HCA and Housing Associations chasing numbers and very reluctant to commit funding to rural areas

- Rural communities being housing surveyed to death

- LEP focused on the numbers game in towns - private sector unwilling to invest in the country

- Planners resistant to housing and work place growth in rural areas, where allowed they demand expensive building materials

- Children's Centres serving rural areas being closed down - Youth provision funding cut completely

- Public transport serving rural areas at a bare minimum or none at all

- Unplanned, urgent, immediate hospital healthcare provision like maternity and A+E retreating to tertiary centres in the cities

- GP surgeries in rural areas under threat of closing

- Pubs, Post Offices, Banks and village shops in rural areas disappearing fast

- Public services being lost, small rural primary schools closing down

- Cost of living much higher in rural areas, especially heating and petrol

4.0 Recommendations

4.1 That LGNYY endorse the campaign by Richmondshire District Council; and

4.2 That LGNYY members indicate whether they would be prepared to support the proposed conference that is to be organised to highlight the issues

Cllr John Blackie
Leader of Richmondshire District Council

RICHMONDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Corporate Board
8 July 2014

RURAL ISSUES IN RICHMONDSHIRE

Report of Senior Management Team

All Wards
Key Decision = N

1.0   Purpose of Report

1.1   The report attached in Appendix 1 is provided to Members for information only and requires no decisions to be made.

1.2   The report provides a context in which to discuss the perception of 'rural issues', what impact those issues may have and opportunities to influence the way services are delivered.

2.0   Decisions Sought

2.1   No decision is sought.

3.0   Link to Corporate Priorities

3.1   All Council priorities flow from an understanding of local conditions, in particular the promotion of local housing and economic growth.

4.0   Introduction & Background

4.1   The Council delivers all of its activities to a deeply rural area extending from the Tees Valley to upland areas in the east. The attached report explores the following range of rural issues that affect Richmondshire:

- Access to Housing
- Rural Sustainability
- Access to Services and Distance
- The Yorkshire Dales National Park
- The Workforce

4.2   It sets out the historic context of the District to provide Members with a clear interpretation of the background to these issues. The report concludes by setting out the Council's Vision for future growth and steps it is, will be, or could take to tackle those issues. The evidence used to construct this profile has been subject to external assessment through the Local Plan Core Strategy Examination.

5.0 Recommendations

5.1 It is recommended that Members consider the paper at Appendix 1 and comment on the range of issues raised.

6.0 Corporate Implications

6.1 Scrutiny Consultation

Much of the background to this report has been considered by the Local Plan Working Group in preparation of the Local Plan Core Strategy. The full range of rural issues has not yet been subject to Scrutiny Consultation.

6.2 Community Engagement

The Council's Vision has been subject to the statutory consultation processes supporting the production of the Local Plan Core Strategy.

6.3 Environment & Sustainability

The attached report considers issues fundamental to the overall sustainability of Richmondshire's communities. Where relevant these have been subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as part of the Local Plan Core Strategy Development.

6.4 Financial Implications and Efficiencies

There are no direct financial implications as a result of this report.

6.5 Legal Implications

This report considers the Council's Duty to Cooperate (Localism Act 2011) and its role in ensuring that sustainable growth strategies are compatible between neighbouring local planning authorities.

6.6 Risk Implications

The report is for information and comment and its recommendations do not create any direct risks.

6.7 Human Resource Implications

There are no human resource implications.

6.8 Equalities Implications

The attached report considers issues fundamental to the sustainability of local communities. Where appropriate, these have been addressed in the Equality Impact Assessment published in support of the Local Plan Core Strategy publication (August 2012).

6.9   Health & Safety Implications

       There are no Health and Safety implications.

7.0   Further Information

7.1   Background Papers – None

7.2   File Reference – None

7.3   Appendices - Appendix 1 – Rural Issues in Richmondshire

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Appendix 1: Rural Issues in Richmondshire

1.0   Purpose of the Report

1.1   The intention of this report is to present a statement of some of the issues which affect or will affect Richmondshire due to its rural nature. It sets out the historic context of the District to provide Members with a clear interpretation of the background to the rural issues. The issues are identified and discussed individually and the report concludes by setting out the Council's Vision and steps it is, will be, or could take to tackle those issues. The Planning Inspectorate has assessed the evidence used to construct this profile as sound during the Richmondshire Local Plan Core Strategy Examination.

The issues discussed are:

- o Access to Housing
- o Rural Sustainability
- o Access to Services and Distance
- o The Yorkshire Dales National Park
- o The Workforce

2.0   The Historic Context of Richmondshire

2.1   Richmondshire is rural. DEFRA defines rural as parishes with a population of less than 10,000. Therefore the entire District is classified as rural but more importantly those parishes of less than 3000 population are determined as DEFRA 80 i.e. the most rural. For Richmondshire this translates to all parishes except for Richmond, Hipswell, Scotton, and Colburn.

2.2   Census provides a historic context to the rural classification. Figure 1, below, demonstrates that in real terms the population of the District has not changed dramatically since records began in 1801. The increase in population from 30,000 to just under 40,000 in the 1800s shows the growth then subsequent decline of the mineral extraction industry bringing the population to a low of about 26,000 in 1901. This grows again with the expansion of Catterick Garrison from the First World War – a trend that continued until demobilisation following the Second World War. During the Cold War the military population remained relatively constant but Census shows another spike in about 1991 due to non-military in-migration predominantly from London and the South East.

Figure 1 Total Richmondshire Population 1801 – 2011
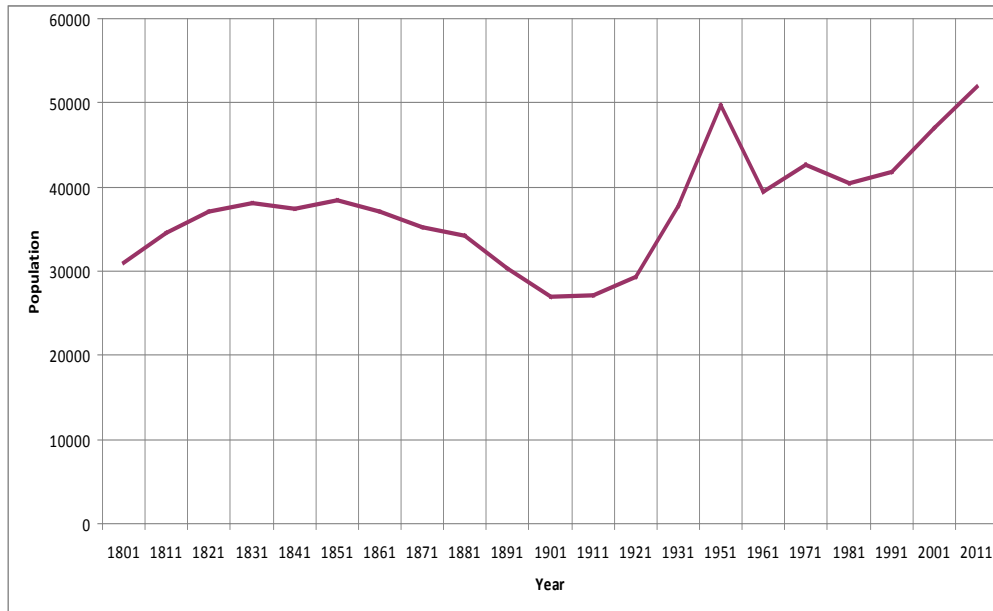
2.3   Interestingly, if the military population is removed from the table as demonstrated in Figure 2 then the District's population flat-lines showing growth only in the Richmond/Catterick Garrison area with small increases in Leyburn.

Figure 2 Population by Former Rural District Area 1851 – 2011
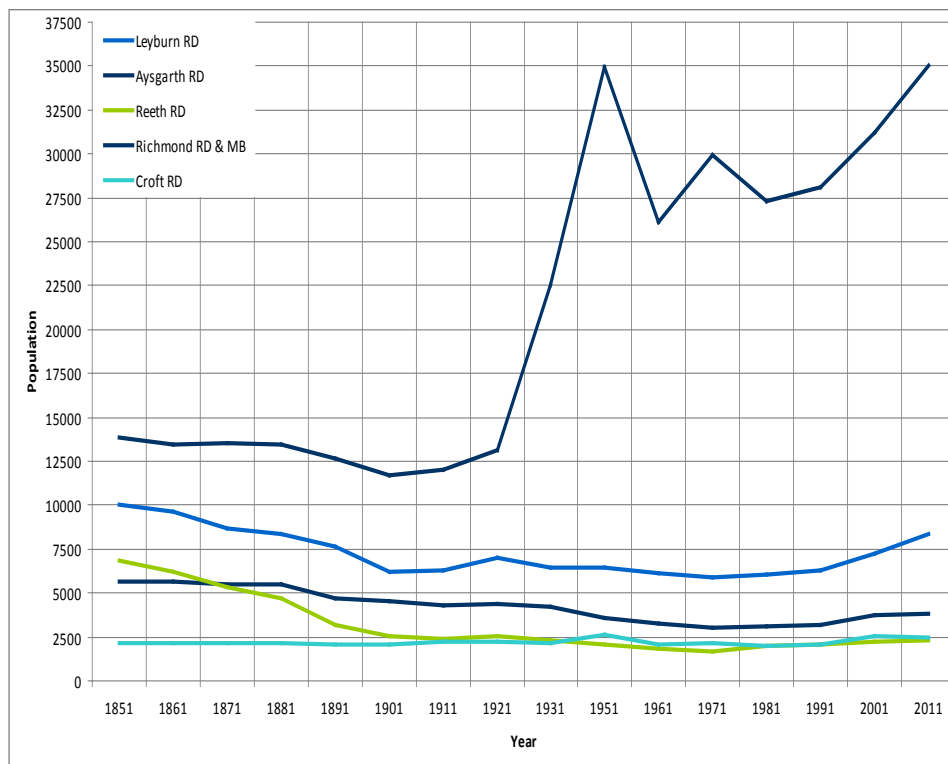
2.4   This situation is to be expected and mirrors other areas of upland in Northern Britain distant from centres of concentrated population. It demonstrates the role and history of similar upland areas where the economy remains earthed in agriculture/forestry and sporting industries with 'temporary' rises in population reflecting 'mobile' imported workforces, which establish to exploit a resource at given points in time.

Once a market changes then historically the population will move on to seek new opportunities elsewhere. In Richmondshire many of those who had worked in mineral extraction moved on to similar work in other parts of the UK or overseas.

2.5   Today, that part of the District lying to the west of Richmond exhibits a situation little different from that found throughout the years since 1801. The reason is simple: so much of the District lies beyond major infrastructure and therefore access to major employment centres that the area cannot sustain a population which needs to commute to allow it to remain in the area.

2.6   During the 1990s this changed. Improvements in personal transport and a new desire to seek a better quality of life in the countryside led to a rise in population from in-migration. As a result much redundant property was brought back into use and the local housing market saw an unprecedented rise in sales. Demand began to outstrip supply causing exponential increases in market value which was good for those who made vast profits at the time but left a legacy which is one of the major contributing factors limiting future growth. That is, incomes from local employment are insufficient to support the purchase of a dwelling.

2.7   The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2011 confirmed the high level of local housing need and the problem of affordability. It found that Richmondshire experienced a rise in average house prices since 2000 peaking in 2007/8 at £227,700. Based on current lending criteria the income required to purchase would therefore be just under £60,000.

2.8   This is an astonishing number given that the average median gross household income is approximately £23,000. Lower quartile prices do vary across the District. In Central Richmondshire it is £123,000, £170,000 in Lower Wensleydale and £179,000 in North Richmondshire. Therefore, the affordability ratio between income and lower quartile house price is 5 times in Central Richmondshire and eight times in North Richmondshire and Lower Wensleydale. The average house price in the National Park in 2010 was £307,828 compared to a household income of £33,000. The lower quartile price stood at £154,250 (2010) *(N.B. These figures apply to the YDNP as a whole and not just Richmondshire.)*

3.0   The Issues facing the District

Housing

3.1   As shown in 2.6, affordability is a major problem in the District. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2011 suggests an annual need for 260 affordable dwellings across the District. At face value this number creates concern, as it would be impossible to build that many new dwellings each year. However, interrogation of this figure has led to a far greater understanding of housing issues. In effect the SHMA has treated the population as permanently in situ thereby making no allowance for those natural movements and choices of individuals. In essence it makes the assumption that everyone in the District wishes to live and work there, or does not wish to seek more lucrative educational and economic opportunities and that everyone wants to live in a new-build economical-to-run accessible-home.

3.2   Therefore, it has ignored some of the fundamental reasons for those wishing to remain or relocate to Richmondshire – the quality of life, which remains one of the main drivers of the local economy. The issue for Richmondshire is how a high house price area can maintain a workforce in a lower value economy.

Rural Sustainablility

3.3   The Rural White Paper, Our Countryside: the Future (2000) followed by the Matthew Taylor Review promoted the concept of sustainable communities in a living and working countryside. The model suggested 'vibrant' communities in settlements with a school, post office, shop, pub etc. This is not a familiar sight in most deeply rural areas and the policy has been criticised as a design based on the rural areas of southern England with higher populations.

3.4   Services require a critical mass of customers to be present in the first place and, although many shops and pubs have already and continue to close this is more symptomatic of national and global economics than local issues. The spend required to sustain a village shop in parishes as small as those in Richmondshire would require a disproportionate increase in population in that parish and all the surrounding parishes. The amount of new build homes would completely alter the character of the built environment which is a real consideration when planning for growth.

3.5   In terms of a living and working countryside then Richmondshire always has been and continues to be so. At its very basic level the rural economy is about producing food and the services and supply chain needed to achieve this.

3.6   It is the layers of economic activity above this such as tourism, which can add value to a product and increase the incomes of those who use it to their advantage. Visitor numbers alone do not enhance an economy it is what those visitors spend and where they spend that is important.

Distance to and Access to Services

3.7   The countryside by its very nature means that the population will be further away from services than its urban counterparts. That situation has always been part of choosing where to live and existing rural peoples already understand that to be the case and adjust their lifestyles accordingly. This is reinforced by the strength of the property market which shows no signs that distance from services causes significant depression in the market.

3.8   In the Index of Multiple Deprivation Richmondshire's more rural areas of the West are found to be affluent in all respects apart from distance to services. The decline of public transport has caused problems for some but increases in car ownership and community based solutions through the Rural Transport Partnerships of the 2000s have aided to some degree e.g. The Little White Bus, Reeth and District Community Transport and Wheels to Work.

3.9   Economic strategies from the LEP to National Park Management Plan promote broadband as the mechanism to evolve new business. However, many web based applications require a minimum speed of 2mbps. The proposed roll out of superfast broadband will ensure most communities (up to 90%) have access to speeds in excess of this but it will still not be available to all customers. Organisations such as DEFRA now routinely expect agricultural returns to be made on-line but unless broadband is available it will cause difficulty for those making the returns. Many

farmers in other areas have established ways of helping themselves for example, the Upper Teesdale Agricultural Support Service (UTASS) which offers advice and support to its members including making the necessary returns to DEFRA.

3.10 There are many lessons to be learned from how services are delivered in the more remote parts of northern Britain. In Scotland and to some extent in Northumberland mobile post offices and banks are a common sight and offer those valuable services which many settlements can no longer sustain. Most larger supermarkets offer a delivery service which has filled the gap for many people to access fresh quality food more often without the hassle and expense of a once or twice weekly long journey.

The Yorkshire Dales National Park

3.11 The presence of part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park offers its own challenges. The Environment Act 1995 revised the original legislation establishing National Parks and set out two statutory purposes for National Parks in England and Wales:

- To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage; and

- To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of National Parks by the public.

If there's a conflict between these two purposes, conservation takes priority. In carrying out these aims, National Park Authorities are also required to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park.

3.12 Although the Park has a positive effect on the local economy, by attracting visitors, the difficulty for Richmondshire is that it creates an artificial boundary around itself, which tends to ignore natural population movements and economies. This is easily demonstrated in the Park's housing policies, which restrict movements, almost exclusively, to within itself. The policies are designed, with good intention, to retain housing for local people but may also be excluding those it is designed to help. These policies are explored in the paper *'Housing Development in the Yorkshire Dales National Park (RDC 2014) '*

3.13 However, the Park is committed to becoming *'Home to strong, self-reliant and balanced communities with good access to the services they need'* (YDNP Management Plan 2013 – 2018). Underpinning this vision is a growth plan within the LEP to assist to enhance the economy of the upland area. The plan is based around high-quality tourism, environment-based micro-businesses, providing skills and training, and improving high nature value upland farming.

3.14 Again, this vision is created around the purposes of the Park and is broadly similar to the types of economic growth expected outside of the Park boundary. The most important aspect for Richmondshire in realizing that vision is to ensure that the natural economy of the networks of communities are not adversely affected. The Council should therefore take full advantage of 'Duty to Co-operate' (Localism Act 2011) to ensure that new Park development policy does not conflict with the District's own economic aspirations.

3.15 In March 2014 the Park confirmed an Article 4 Direction to remove permitted development rights to convert agricultural buildings to commercial uses. This does

not prevent conversion but full planning permission will be required from January 2015. The nature and location of many of these buildings would not provide developable opportunities into viable schemes which is reinforced by national planning policies. As yet there is no available evidence to assess the impact of such a Direction.

Provision of a Workforce

3.16   One of the main limiting factors to growth and sustainability is the availability of a workforce. Small businesses form the backbone of the local economy. Some rely solely on tourism while to others the tourist spend is the gravy each year. National Statistics show that most service the local economy supporting agriculture, offering trades such as building, plumbing, electricians, landscaping etc. In addition there are hotels, guest-houses and retailers (Employment Land Review 2012).

3.17   There are few large employers, apart from the MoD, to offer the range of opportunities for career advancement as would be found in more urban areas, which is one of the reasons why there is a general outflow of young people. This is not a new phenomenon and rural depopulation particularly by young people seeking opportunities is a familiar feature throughout the history of the United Kingdom.

3.18   However, there are particular challenges to be faced both now and in the coming decades as the age of the population increases. Younger people will be needed to sustain services in the District and unless there is a good range of housing to suit all pockets and employment both within the District and surrounding area then the potential arises for the economy to decline in its familiar way.

3.19   The mid-2012 population projection published by ONS (Office of National Statistics) in May 2014 demonstrates a reduction in younger age groups. This is mainly the result of long term demographic change with the effect of a reduction in the District's overall working age population by over 8% in comparison to a 44% increase in the population aged over 64.

3.20   It is interesting to note that the import of workers to the Wensleydale Creamery today reflects a similar pattern throughout the 1800s on a much smaller scale.

4.0   What can we do about the Issues?

4.1   The causes of many rural issues lie beyond the reach local intervention. However, as suggested earlier sustainability is linked to gradual population growth and the creation of new opportunities.

The Local Plan Strategic Vision

4.2   The basis of the economic strategy for the District is embedded within the Local Plan Core Strategy (LPCS). This document sets out the vision and strategy for delivering sustainable development up to 2028 outside of the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP). The evidence base used to create this document relates the 'story' of Richmondshire and underpins the design of policies to continue the realisation of that vision.

4.3   The YDNP is a planning authority in its own right and therefore prepares it own local plan. However, the Park designs its strategy around its special purpose along artificial economic boundaries and not the natural local market economy. However,

in designing the new Local Plan the Council has taken communities within the Park into account by offering housing choice and employment opportunities, where possible, within their reach.

4.4 Briefly, the Vision for Richmondshire is that sustainable growth in the District's towns and villages will support the quality of life for rural communities, address their needs for local homes, work and leisure. Sustainable growth should also encourage opportunities to create a more economically active population by ensuring that for example affordable housing development is located appropriately so it does not stagnate sections of the population from seeking opportunities elsewhere in the District and surrounding area.

4.5 The emerging Local Plan provides policies for growth appropriate to the existing pattern and scale of existing settlements. Residential development is encouraged in all settlements, which will gently increase the population of village clusters. One of Richmondshire's strengths is as a high quality residential area offering a high standard of life to those wishing to live in a rural location. New development therefore offers opportunities for new and existing residents e.g. families, which will help sustain local schools etc.

4.6 Accommodating a growing population is essential to sustaining existing services and businesses. New development means growth in various supply chains resulting in growth of new and existing businesses.

4.7 The LPCS consolidates development in Catterick Garrison to create an anchor of major housing, commercial, retail and leisure opportunities enhanced by the A1 upgrade which will mean easier access to the District. Over the Plan period to 2028 it is hoped to grow the population of this area by 1900 households and developing a new town centre providing a more sustainable economic base. Once this is coupled with growth in the outlying villages the Vision becomes more lucid as the role of the major population centres of Leyburn, Richmond and Catterick Garrison as service centres is strengthened paving the way for new business opportunities.

Local Enabling Activity

4.8 The Local Plan provides the vision and policies to not only allow but also to direct development to those locations where it is needed. In essence it has put tarmac and signs on a new road network. What is lacking are the vehicles to carry passengers from A to B. These vehicles reflect local enabling activity.

4.9 Policy allows development and the Local Plan will set out the sites the Council wishes to see developed – all that remains is to link the site with a developer. Much of this work is already done by the Community Development and Development Management Teams but with an emphasis on housing.

4.10 The Council has agreed to provide a dedicated economic development officer to fill the gap left following the separation of services with Hambleton D.C. There are two emerging resources through the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and LEADER, which could assist to develop the local economy, and these again will need the vehicles to transport them. The EDO will provide this and the position will have a focus on project delivery rather than as a back-office function.

4.11   LEADER which comes on stream in 2015 will be more economically focussed than in previous regimes. The LEADER Board comprises a range of skills from those with proven track records in agricultural diversification to service delivery. The new EDO will be perfectly placed to take advantage of these skills.

5.0   Suggested Actions

5.1   To continue to lobby the Yorkshire Dales National Park to recognise its negative impact and its failure to account for naturally occurring markets so it is better placed to underpin its role in 'fostering the economic and social well-being of local communities'.

5.2   To drive the Council's 'Vision for Growth' to ensure the development strategy leads the way to a more sustainable rural economy for the future.

5.3   To continue to identify and promote housing and employment sites to the industry and in particular use the rural housing enabler to secure development in more remote locations.

5.4   To continue to explore how best to resource and deliver added value to growth through an economic development team (see separate Corporate Board Report on this agenda)

5.5   To explore how the Council can assist local people to help themselves provide services through the use of community land trusts (CLT). CLTs have been successful in retaining shops and post offices as well as developing and owning housing for local people. They are particularly useful in reaching those locations where the usual partners may feel there is too much risk. Therefore, a CLT in Hawes, for example, could be more likely to develop a small housing site than a housing association in the current economic climate. The Community Development Team is working with the Cumbria Rural Housing Trust to promote CLTs in Richmondshire with the offer of support. A Report will be prepared for Members in due course.

6.0   Concluding Remarks

6.1   Overall the local rural economy is no more or less healthy today than it has been since the decline of mineral extraction and labour intensive agriculture.

6.2   The depopulation of the 1970s has been stabilised by the second and holiday home market and better transport allowing more ready access to more remote areas of the District.

6.3   The real crisis lies in the debate, which must be had about the conflicts between the desire of some to preserve settlements and the landscape in aspic and the need for sustainable growth. Unfortunately, growth tends to upset human sensibilities (unless it is the landowner who sells land for housing) which is why translating a development strategy into practice will inevitably cause conflict.

6.4   The LPCS provides the way forward for development but Members need to support and promote the opportunities it offers within their own wards. Those opportunities lie in growth.

6.5   The District is becoming better connected as broadband and vehicles improve but the way the population uses the district is key to its future success. The growth of Catterick Garrison Town Centre and its shared principal town role with Richmond, the A1 upgrade, the growth of Leyburn all ensure that employment, service and leisure opportunities are more readily available to those living in the upper dales. Individual settlements may never operate with a shop, post office and pub again but they can contribute together to form a more sustainable network of services.

6.6   However, the key to revitalising the rural economy and bringing services back is the presence of people with the skills, drive, foresight and business acumen to exploit the opportunities that already exist and create new for future generations.

Corporate Board
11 September 2014

HOUSING DELIVERY IN RICHMONDSHIRE

Report of Senior Management Team

**All Wards
Key Decision = N**

1.0 Purpose of Report

1.1 Members will already be aware of two previous papers recently produced for Corporate Board:

A Briefing paper on housing enabling in the Yorkshire Dales National Park; and, Rural Issues in Richmondshire. The Rural Issues paper introduced the main issues affecting the supply of locally-affordable housing while the YDNP paper looked more deeply into some of the reasons why enabling housing in that area can be challenging.

1.2 This report delves deeper into housing issues within the District and explores the main themes of:

- The Policy Context
- Historic Housing Delivery
- Housing Trajectory and Future Delivery
- Issues affecting delivery
- Potential Solutions

2.0 Decisions Sought

2.1 The report is for information only and no decision is required.

3.0 Link to Corporate Priorities

3.1 The provision of housing (180 dwellings each year) is a key component of the Richmondshire Local Plan Core Strategy. Providing affordable housing to meet local needs is a corporate priority.

4.0 Introduction & Background

4.1 The report examines housing delivery in Richmondshire over the previous ten years and explores the reasons which affect delivery. Notably, these include the 'policy desert' as the Council moved from one planning system to another and the impact of 'local occupancy' policies in the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

4.2 In addition the Council's previous track record in housing delivery is explored and sets the scene for the future development trajectory. National policy and the new Core Strategy policies promote growth and the report sets out where that growth will occur and also identifies those factors which may inhibit development including market trends and the identification of housing need.

4.3 The report concludes with an assessment of what can be done practically to increase housing supply and the new policies which have been developed for the emerging new local plan to 'smooth the passage' for development outside of the National Park. It also again highlights the difficulties of providing housing in the National Park.

5.0 Recommendations

5.1 There are no recommendations but Members are asked to note the content of the paper for information.

6.0 Corporate Implications

6.1 Scrutiny Consultation

No Scrutiny consultation has been undertaken as the report is for information only.

6.2 Community Engagement

No community consultation has been undertaken as the report is for information only.

6.3 Environment & Sustainability

The report is for information only.

6.4 Financial Implications and Efficiencies

There are no financial implications as the report is for information only.

6.5 Legal Implications

There are no legal implications as the report is for information only.

6.6 Risk Implications

There are no risks to the Council as the report is for information only.

6.7 Human Resource Implications

None.

6.8 Equalities Implications

None.

6.9   Health & Safety Implications

       None.

7.0   Further Information

7.1   Background Papers – None.

7.2   File Reference – None.

7.3   Appendices – Appendix 1 - The Report, 'Housing Delivery in Richmondshire'.

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Housing Delivery in Richmondshire 2004 – 2014

August 2014

1.0   Purpose of the Report

1.1   Members will already be aware of two previous papers recently produced for Corporate Board:

A Briefing paper on housing enabling in the Yorkshire Dales National Park; and, Rural Issues in Richmondshire. The Rural Issues paper introduced the main issues affecting the supply of locally-affordable housing while the YDNP paper looked more deeply into some of the reasons why enabling housing in that area can be challenging.

1.2   This report delves deeper into housing issues within the District and explores the main themes of:

- The Policy Context
- Historic Housing Delivery
- Housing Trajectory and Future Delivery
- Issues affecting delivery
- Potential Solutions

2.0   The Policy Context

National Policy

2.1   National policy through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) promotes 'growth' and in particular the building of new homes to meet an 'Objectively Assessed Need' (OAN). This is the main tool to deliver the Government's aim of boosting housing supply.

2.2   The Framework makes it very clear that there should be a presumption in favour of sustainable development which must run as a 'golden thread' through plan-making and decision-making. In simple terms Local Planning Authorities (LPA) should ensure that policies exist to encourage rather than prevent development.

2.3   Local Plan making is key to delivering national and local objectives. Created using a robust and sound evidence base which is scrutinized by the Planning Inspectorate a Local Plan should contain all the policies needed to promote and encourage growth where required.

Local Policy

2.4   Richmondshire contains two LPAs; the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP) and the Richmondshire Plan Area. The Richmondshire LPA is about to adopt its Local Plan Core Strategy while the Park is in the process of preparing its own new version.

2.5   The Core Strategy is an integrated response to local conditions which supports sustainable development, enabling people to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life for future generations. It is designed to incorporate the lessons learned from operating under the previous Local Plan and conditions encountered through historic enabling activity.

2.6 The local policy framework begins with five Spatial Principles which provide a geographical structure for the whole strategy dividing the Plan Area into three distinct areas: North Richmondshire; Central Richmondshire; and, Lower Wensleydale.

2.7 The Core Policies provide direction for the delivery of development, ensuring that it responds to local needs and respects local conditions. The main policies to ensure that 'good quality housing is provided with an appropriate mix of different sizes, types and tenures which meet the needs of local communities' are:

SP4: The Scale and Distribution of Housing – which sets the total scale of open market and military related housing to be provided in the Plan area, together with proportions for each sub area and each level in the settlement hierarchy.

Figure 1 – Scale and Distribution of Housing in the Richmondshire Plan Area

Settlement Type	Central Richmondshire		Lower Wensleydale		North Richmondshire		Total	
Catterick Garrison	1900	62%	-	-	-	-	1900	62%
Richmond	250	8%	-	-	-	-	250	8%
Leyburn	0	-	215	7%	-	-	215	7%
Primary Service Village	240	8%	45	1.5%	105	3%	390	13%
Secondary Service Village	-	-	45	1.5%	110	4%	155	5%
Elsewhere	20	1%	60	2%	70	2%	150	5%
Total	**2410**	**79%**	**365**	**12%**	**285**	**9%**	**1060**	**100%**

Note: Table contents have been rounded and may not add exactly.

CP5: Providing a Housing Mix – which requires proposals for housing to take account of local housing requirements across all sectors of the community in terms of size, type and tenure, and the accessibility and adaptability of dwellings.

CP6: Providing Affordable Housing – which seeks a proportion of affordable housing from all market housing developments. The proportions are 40% in Central Richmondshire and Lower Wensleydale and 30% in North Richmondshire.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

2.8 The Local Plan will also contain an SPD which provides additional guidance and information on calculating commuted payments in lieu of on-site affordable housing provision, exception sites and promotes self-build as a mechanism for people to satisfy their own local housing need.

2.9 Exception sites will continue to feature as a delivery tool for rural affordable housing with SPD guidance expanding their use to single plots rather than just multiple dwellings.

YDNP Policy

2.10 The current Yorkshire Dales National Park Housing Development Plan 2011 – 2025 was prepared in advance of a local plan review with the specific purpose of

increasing the supply of locally affordable housing. The Plan sets out the policies for the delivery and control of housing development and provides site allocations.

2.11   Those allocations should provide approximately 70 new dwellings in the Richmondshire area of the Park and are restricted to 50% local market housing and 50% affordable housing.

Figure 2 – YDNP Site Allocations

Settlement	Dwelling Yield
Hawes	39
Low Row	2
Reeth	17
West Witton	12
Total maximum yield	**70**

3.0   Historic Housing Delivery

The Richmondshire Local Plan Area

3.1   Over the past 10 years (2004 – 2014) there has been a total of 1221 net housing completions in the Richmondshire Local Plan Area with an annualised average of around 122 dwellings a year. This figure falls below the target of 200 dwellings per annum set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and the current target of 180 dwellings per annum from the emerging Richmondshire Local Plan Core Strategy. It should be noted that the RSS target was set for the whole district and included provision for reinstatement of vacant military accommodation.

3.2   Delivery rates to date are illustrated in **Figure 3 – Net Housing Completions and Figure 4 – Annual Net Completions and Average Net Completions for the Plan Area (see Appendix A)**. Overall, delivery has followed a similar trend to national rates reflecting the lack of financial capacity arising from the recession. It is also evident that due to the small scale amount of development that occurs in Richmondshire it is difficult to draw any conclusions from isolating an individual monitoring year. This is due to the relatively small number of large sites that have been completed in this period which can add significantly to completions in a particular year. In addition the re-development of sites is often spread across more than one year for example the Greyfriars extra care scheme where demolition occurred in 2010/11 and the redevelopment was completed in 2011/12.

3.3   Further analysis indicates that 29% of net completions during this period have been from sites of 3 dwellings and under and 71% from sites of 3 dwellings and over. The proportion of net completions from sites of 3 dwellings and under will be used to inform the projected housing delivery for the next 5 years.

Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan Area

3.4   There were 44 Net housing completions **(Figure 3)** in the Richmondshire area of the YDNP over the last 10 years. Whilst new developments have occurred in this period, including at Place Hill, Reeth; Scott Hill, Bainbridge; Broad Close, Askrigg; Sycamore Hall, Bainbridge and; Gayle Lane, Hawes totalling around 66 dwellings,

the net completions also reflects the movement of accommodation into and out of residential tenures, in particular in and out of use as holiday homes.

Housing Flow

3.5   The Housing Flow Reconciliation (HFR) is a statutory annual return the Local Housing Authority is required to make to the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). The HFR requires a calculation to be made to establish net new housing by comparing the number of homes in the district each year with the number for the previous year. Council tax data is used to analyze the difference and identify not only newly built housing but also that which is created or lost through changes in use or tenure. For example dwellings that become B&Bs or vice versa, dwellings converted into flats or vice versa, demolitions or reinstatements. It is therefore possible that in some areas the net housing completion figure could be negative.

Affordable Housing Completions

3.6   Over the last 10 years it is evident **(Figure 3)** that the delivery of affordable housing has made a significant contribution to the number of net completions in the plan area making up around 29% of the total. The contribution of affordable housing to the overall delivery of housing in the plan area has been particularly important since the beginning of the recessionary period in 2008/9 where affordable housing completions have equated to around 42% of overall net housing completions. Of these affordable housing completions in this period 81% have been via non S106 routes i.e. have had some form of grant funding attached to them.

Under-delivery

3.7   For the examination of the Local Plan Core Strategy by the Planning Inspectorate in February 2014 Officers provided an explanation of the reasons why the Council had not met the RSS target of providing 200 new dwellings each year. At the root lay two main reasons: lack of market confidence; and, an outdated local plan which did not contain any strategy or land release policies to continue development when allocated land did not deliver.

3.8   If the Council had sat back and waited for the industry to pick up then the rate of delivery would have been far worse. However, as the annual housing completion figures suggest, the Council's own enabling activity, assisted to 'top-up' the market led completions with other housing types. Examples include: The Beacon, Catterick Garrison; Bishops Way, Catterick Village; Richmond Park, Brough St. Giles (funded through the 'Get Britain Building' programme).

4.0   Housing Trajectory and Future Delivery

4.1   The National Planning Policy Framework requires the local planning authority to maintain a 15 year supply of housing land of which the first five years must be 'deliverable' i.e. capable of producing housing within that timescale. This supply is to meet the housing target and the trajectory should demonstrate how the land supply will meet targets over time. The majority of that supply is made up of outstanding planning permissions and sites in pre-application discussion.

Outstanding Permissions

4.2   To date in the Richmondshire Local Plan Area there are planning permissions for 1350 dwellings of which 600 are full permissions and 750 are outline permissions. Around 850 of these outstanding dwelling permissions are located within Catterick Garrison, 350 with full planning permission and 500 with outline planning permission.In the Richmondshire area of the YDNP there are extant planning permissions for 55 dwellings.

Pre-Application Advice

4.3   Other sites within the Land Supply are under discussion which will vary the spread of development across the Plan area making the supply of deliverable sites more robust for future years.

Housing Trajectory

4.4   The housing trajectory **(Figure 5 and Figure 6)** below provides a detailed estimate of the likely number of dwellings anticipated to be delivered over the next 5 years. This figure is calculated in two stages.

4.5   Firstly, the amount of development anticipated from sites over four dwellings is estimated using current knowledge of the status and expected delivery timescale for sites with planning permission in the Council's 5 year land supply (SHMA Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment).

4.6   Secondly, an estimate of delivery anticipated from development of three dwellings and under. Evidence from the previous ten years suggests that 29% of all new-build completions are from sites of three dwellings or less. The proportion of completions from development of 3 dwellings and under, as past development trends indicate, will fluctuate from year to year but is the most accurate method available with which to estimate the contribution to overall housing delivery.

4.7   Whilst these figures provide an informed estimate of the level of development anticipated over the next 5 years it must be reinforced that projections are based upon a range of assumptions and the completion of a development is subject to a number of factors which can impact upon deliverability and timescale. These include:

- The status of the housing market (both locally and nationally);
- Unexpected on-site delays;
- Time taken in planning / negotiation process;
- Availability of finance; and,
- Developers desire to develop/implement the planning permission.

4.8   Therefore it would be difficult to provide a more detailed accurate projection beyond the first five years so for the remaining plan period the trajectory for total completions is based upon the remaining quantity of development required to ensure that the overall housing target of 3060 for the plan period to 2028 is met.

Affordable Housing Trajectory

4.9   The trajectory provides an estimate of the affordable housing delivery anticipated in the next five years. This is based on:

- An estimate of the proportion of affordable homes expected from market housing sites through the application of policy CP6 (s106 routes).
- Exception sites anticipated to deliver in the timescale.

It should be noted that in some cases it may not be possible to achieve the target proportion of affordable housing from market sites due to an economic viability test.

4.10   In addition to this once Core Policy 6 in the emerging Richmondshire LPCS has been fully adopted the Council will be collecting affordable housing commuted sum contributions from all developments (excluding those exceptions identified in the policy) where it would not be feasible or viable to provide affordable housing on site. This will be put towards affordable housing developments where a need is identified. To date there has been only a limited amount of new permissions granted under CP6 which would trigger a contribution. Therefore, no sums have been collected yet.

4.11   The trajectory for the period 2019/20 onwards has been calculated based upon the proportion of affordable housing delivery expected from each of the sub areas. For the Richmondshire area of the YDNP the trajectory is based upon the average net completions from the previous 10 years as the YDNP does not set a housing target and the changes in and out of residential tenures, in particular in and out of use as holiday homes, present difficulties in estimating net housing completions in this area.

Towards a More Positive Future

4.12   There are some positive signs of market recovery signaled by the success of the Taylor Wimpy site at Colburndale and the start of works on the Town Centre development. The new cinema, leisure and retail opportunities have stimulated greater interest in many sites in the Garrison Area. The offers received recently for the Public Land Auction sites support this.

4.13   Many recent grants of permission and pre-application discussions also provide confidence in the development programme. NPPF demands that local planning authorities maintain a deliverable 5 year land supply and if delivery falls below target then permission must be granted on 'un-preferred' sites. The volume of pre-application discussions of sites in the land supply create additional confidence that the industry is seeking opportunities in Richmondshire.

5.0   Issues Affecting Delivery

YDNP Planning Policy

5.1   The problems of providing homes in the National Park were examined in an earlier paper 'RDC Housing Enabling in the Yorkshire Dales National Park' 2014. In effect, the restrictive nature of the local occupancy policy has rendered delivery unviable as many lenders will not entertain the financial risk of having to sell only to residents of the Park or those with a 'local connection'. In September YDNP Officers will be

taking a paper to the Board to seek permission to vary the 'local occupation' policy to allow some market housing and hopefully stimulate delivery.

5.2 In addition, there are concerns that at present that the proposed new Park local plan is not compliant under NPPF and the needs to ensure its policies complement surrounding local planning authorities and markets and so play a full role in meeting the 'objectively assessed needs' of the locality. However, RDC and YDNP policy teams are co-operating to assist the Park to be compliant with NPPF and take account of natural markets.

Market Confidence

5.3 The renewed confidence in the Richmondshire market alluded to earlier provides for the delivery of housing sites. The Council can provide the planning permissions but needs the development industry to build the houses. Although there is a relatively stable market in the villages outside of the main growth area the scale of development which evidence tells us is required needs the major house-builders. Large scale housing sites are made more attractive if they are close to a range of local amenities and the growth of the Town Centre will assist to provide that lure.

Housing Need

5.4 The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2011 confirmed that average house prices in Richmondshire peaked at £228,700 in 2007/8 and that the income level required to purchase a lower quartile property was £58,495. When compared to the average median gross household income of £23,000 it is apparent that the purchase of an open market dwelling will not be the practical choice for all households.

5.5 Lower quartile house prices demonstrate variation across the sub-areas (£123,500 in Central Richmondshire, £170,000 in Lower Wensleydale and £179,000 in North Richmondshire) but the household income level remains similar.

5.6 Housing need is a complex issue and is without the scope of this paper. However, need should be examined very closely. It is naive to assume that affordable housing need equates to all those who cannot satisfy their housing requirements in the market. Local nuances in housing markets are generally not accounted for in assessments which use this definition.

5.7 Some methodologies of calculating housing need are purely academic and describe what ought to be provided, often in addition to…rather than instead of. For example existing property can be made more efficient or fit for purpose rather than building a new dwelling. Therefore, technical needs assessments are generally of more value in long term strategic planning and do not necessarily paint the 'reality' of a situation at a given time.

5.8 In some more remote areas of the District proving housing need can be challenging. The numbers contained within the SHMA are high compared to locally gathered evidence and there are several possible reasons or combination of reasons for this:

- The SHMA is too academic for practical use
- Those in need have satisfied their requirement in some other way.

- The need is not for affordable housing owned by the Council or a Housing Association.

5.9 A technical advice note 'Objectively Assessed Need and Housing Targets' published in June 2014 by the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) assists local authorities to understand how to make a calculation about the scale of new housing development to be compliant with NPPF and evidence the requirement for differing types and tenures.

5.10 However, this doesn't solve the issue alluded to in paragraph 5.7/5.8 which is that it is becoming increasingly difficult to evidence the need, in some parts of the District, for small local affordable housing schemes. This evidence is crucial to convince housing associations to build but more importantly to them, that the dwellings can remain occupied in order to repay their investment.

5.11 These results, however, do not necessarily say that there is no housing need but that people may not wish to live in affordable housing owned by either the Council or a housing association. The demographic tells us clearly what sort of people live in Richmondshire and that ideally their housing choice would be in the private sector. However national policy tends to be simplistic in assuming that if you can't afford to buy on the open market then affordable housing is where you should be.

5.12 Evidence therefore suggests that there is a gap in the current housing market which could be filled through small-scale self-help schemes. The Council will have policies supporting this concept in the new Local Plan but the availability of advice is limited and encouragement should be given to those who wish to satisfy their own needs.

Conservation/Heritage Constraints

5.13 Some of the reasons which make Richmondshire an attractive place to live can also affect the delivery of new affordable homes. The additional costs associated rural development due to smaller amounts of materials being transported over greater distances are added to by the requirement for pastiche and use of stone as a building material. Government grant seldom meets the additional costs and housing associations often need to invest a disproportionate amount to the rental income to make the scheme work.

6.0 Conclusions and Potential Solutions

Strategic Housing Delivery

6.1 Overall the housing trajectory meets the target for new housing evidenced through the 'objectively assessed need' that is 180 dwellings each year to 2028. The land supply is robust and developer confidence is increasing. Recent developments (Colburndale) have produced record sales particularly for starter homes. The range of sites will produce much greater spread of house prices thereby increasing the opportunities for local people to access the housing market and attract new economically-active residents.

Local Housing Delivery

6.2 Local delivery is a different matter. Outside of the main growth area the locations of many sites return high land values making it difficult to provide starter homes. The

result is that many high value homes will be provided with only affordable homes as the alternative. The strength of the local housing market in those villages may be 'forcing' residents into affordable housing as there will not be the same opportunities for home ownership which exist in the main growth area. A strategic land release in Leyburn will assist to fill the gap for more remote locations.

6.3   Rural Exceptions Sites will continue to meet a very local housing need which cannot be remedied any other way. Access to sufficient finance to make a scheme work will remain an issue as will ensuring a continuing need for the dwellings. However, Richmondshire has a good track record in providing schemes to meet local and/or specific needs and there are no indications that this will not carry on.

Community Led Housing

6.4   Community led housing schemes which do not contain any government grant are a viable option to fulfil small scale housing needs and complement the work of commercial developers and housing associations. There are many examples of local success stories in other parts of the country and they offer an alternative to those more motivated individuals to satisfy their own and their fellow residents' needs.

6.5   As discussed earlier where housing need can be 'measured' on the fingers of one hand, it is unlikely that there could be a 'commercial' solution provided by the development industry. New policies, which will emerge through the Affordable Housing SPD, have been created to make it easier for those in need to seek their own self-build solutions. The Council's Community Development Team will be exploring the concept over the coming months and will report on options to support the delivery of such schemes.

Yorkshire Dales National Park

6.6   The challenge for the Park is to encourage development of their allocated sites and to seek policies which both enable development and ensure its occupation. RDC officers are working with their counterparts in the Park to assist in ensuring that new YDNPA planning policy is developed to meet the needs of local people. However, national park constraints – its 'special purpose' - will prevent disproportionate or inappropriate development, be it residential or commercial, which will in turn produce a limited requirement for new housing.

6.7   YDNP Officers will be taking a report to their Board in September about reviewing the local market restrictions on some allocated sites to improve their deliverability. If approved then the anticipated outcome will be a significant rise in confidence and sites in the Park being developed.

6.8   In addition, Officers from the Council's Community Development Team will be working closely with officers from Craven and South Lakeland Councils to advise the YDNP Authority on how its local plan should fit within a much wider context of influence. It is hoped that, as a result, new planning policies within the YDNP Local Plan will take account of the needs of local people and their interactions within a wider economy than just within the 'walls' of the Park.

Richmondshire DC as a Housing Developer

6.9   The amendment to rules governing local authorities that may wish to build council-owned homes may in future provide opportunities for the Council to directly meet housing needs. Such a proposal is without the scope of this report and will require detailed appraisal and exploration.

6.10   The Council may also wish to consider purchasing homes on new developments to add to existing stock or directly investing in affordable housing schemes with partner organisations. However, resources would be limited but the result could make a significant contribution in more sparsely populated areas.

Commuted Sums

6.11   As described earlier Policy CP6 allows the collection of commuted sum payments in lieu of an on-site affordable housing contribution. This new addition to the Council's delivery and enabling armoury will allow direct investment in sites on which risk averse partners may hesitate. Again, this will make a significant contribution in more sparsely populated areas. It is estimated that if CP6 had operated through the last 10 years then the Council would have collected approximately £5 million which could have been used to assist tackle the local affordable housing problem.

6.12   Commuted sums could also be used to purchase dwellings on the open market or 'off-plan' on new developments.

Final Thoughts

6.13   Overall, the new Richmondshire Local Plan has learned from previous experience and will provide a much more enabling set of policies to tackle the types of housing need that cannot be resolved through larger market sites in main settlements. The majority of housing need will be met through 'on-site' delivery which will be particularly important in locations outside of the main growth area.

6.14   Tackling need within the National Park and in the Richmondshire Plan Area will remain challenging due to the stark changes in local need and the reluctance of the industry to develop sites with increased commercial risk. However, the commuted sum pot and promotion/advice for self-help solutions may go somewhere to providing additional tools to resolve overall need.

6.15   The presence of economically-active households is essential to rural sustainability and one of the ways to ensure this is to provide a good spread of the housing types needed to retain or attract those households. That range will assist those wishing to work or seek work in the area and, if the inertia from this continues over a long enough period, then there will be more chance of retaining some of the District's vital services.

6.16   In a recent paper published by the University of Manchester, 'Sustainable Rural Communities: The case of two UK National Park areas' (CCSR Working Paper 2008 -13), many similarities can be drawn with Richmondshire. Research centred on the Peak District and Cairngorm National Parks however the data used shows trends which mirror those of this District.

6.17   The extent of the projected decline in working age populations and growth of the elderly population provides strong evidence that both National Parks cannot sustain their population if recent trends of births, deaths and migration continue. Housing affordability is certainly a key factor that forces some young people out of the National Parks who wish to stay, and prevents others moving in (Cairncross, Downing et al. 2004; Champion 2007).

6.18   However, the price of housing is not likely to be the only reason for the out migration of young adults(Champion 2007). Young people are attracted to cities for social, services and employment quality of life factors as well as perceived benefits of personal freedom, individualism and non conformity of metropolitan destinations (Boyle, Halfacree et al. 1998; Best and Shucksmith 2006).

6.19   The working paper concludes: ''Population sustainability is set to become a key issue in National Parks if recent trends of birth, deaths and migration continue. The population aging in National parks is more severe than in surrounding areas and has severe consequences for the vibrancy and sustainability of local communities. Local planners must respond to the needs of the growing elderly populations within National Parks but also pursue policies to increase the housing affordability and the attractiveness of these areas if the out migration of young people is to be countered. Simply building more houses will not prevent the declines in the working age population if the age profile of migration is not tackled''.

Contents

Figure 3: Net Housing Completions 2004/5 to 2013/14

The table in figure 3 shows the annual housing completions for the period both before the Council began to operate under the new Core Strategy in 2011/12. Completions are detailed for open market and affordable housing and houses in the National Park.

Figure 3a: Affordable Housing Completions by Location

Figure 3a shows the location of affordable housing completions over the last 10 years both within the plan area and the National Park.

Figure 4: Chart illustrating annual net completions and average net completions for the plan area

Figure 4 demonstrates the importance to examine average housing completion rates as opposed to looking at individual yearly delivery. It is interesting to note that the average completion rate has declined as the effectiveness of the old local plan reduced. The rate of completions will now increase under the new Core Strategy. The annual 'spikes' clearly reconcile the completion of individual and mostly fully affordable housing sites brought forward by the Council and its partners.

Figure 5: Estimated Projected Completions for remainder of plan period

Figure 5 shows the pattern for housing delivery anticipated until 2028. Years 1-5 are easiest to predict as many sites have already started.

Figure 6: Housing Trajectory

The Housing trajectory graph in Figure 6 demonstrates historic rates of delivery from 2004 and projects the rate of delivery to 2028. It shows how the overall completion rate is expected to rise but that delivery rates in the National Park will remain constrained without a relaxation in policy.

Figure 3: Net Housing Completions 2004/5 to 2013/14

	Historic Annual Net Completions Pre-CS Period								Annual Net Completions CS Period			
	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11*	Total	2011/12	2012/13**	2013/14	Total
Plan Area Total	157	256	122	193	56	40	38	862	227	33	99	**1221**
Open Market	138	228	62	152	27	30	39	676	118	31	84	**909**
Affordable Housing	19	28	60	41	29	10	41	228	109	2	15	**354**
National Park Total	3	21	20	-5	0	-17	-10	12	21	8	3	**44**

Figure 3a: Location of Affordable Housing Completions

Affordable Housing Completions by Location										
Sub-Area	Settlement	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Central Richmondshire	Catterick Garrison	6	8	15	13	8	4	31	43		15
Central Richmondshire	Richmond	4	18		21	3		10	29	2	
Central Richmondshire	Catterick Village		1				1		31		
Central Richmondshire	Brompton on Swale			5							
North Richmondshire	Barton		1								
Lower Wensleydale	Leyburn	9					5				
Lower Wensleydale	Middleham			4	7						
National Park	Bainbridge			26		18					
National Park	Hawes			10							
National Park	Reeth								6		

Figure 5: Estimated Projected Completions for remainder of plan period

	Estimated Projected Completions Remainder of Plan Period													
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Plan Area Total	125	280	295	303	277	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	157
Open Market	59	199	232	242	223	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	114	113
Affordable Housing	66	81	63	61	54	45	45	45	44	44	44	44	44	44
National Park Total	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

*Includes 42 dwellings demolished re-instated at Lyle Close, Richmond in 2011/12

**Includes 34 dwellings changed out of residential tenure at Abbey Care Village, Scorton originally added in 2011/12

***National Park has no housing target so projections based on past completions average

Figure 6: Housing Trajectory
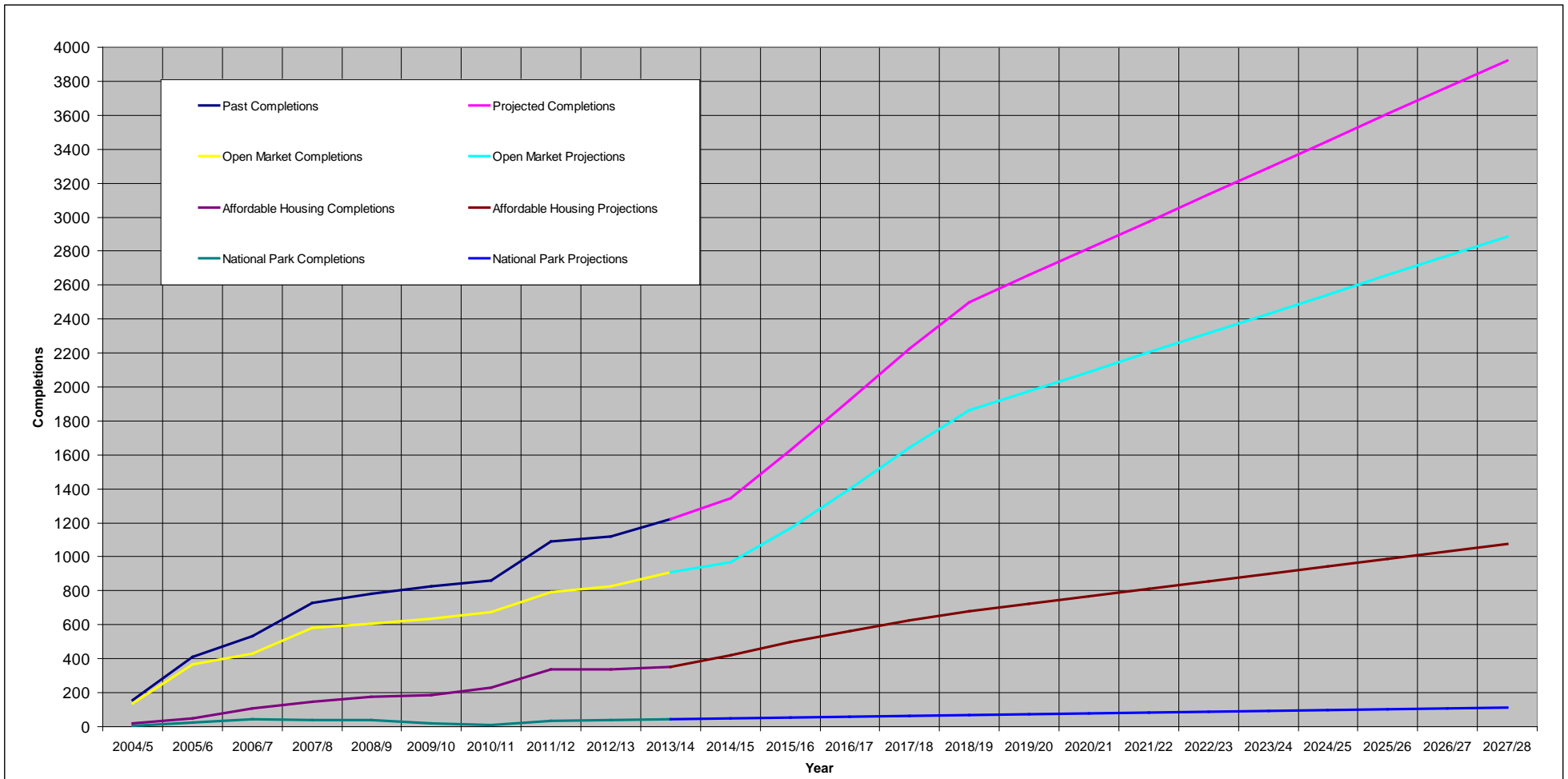
Figure 4: Chart illustrating annual net completions and average net completions for the plan area
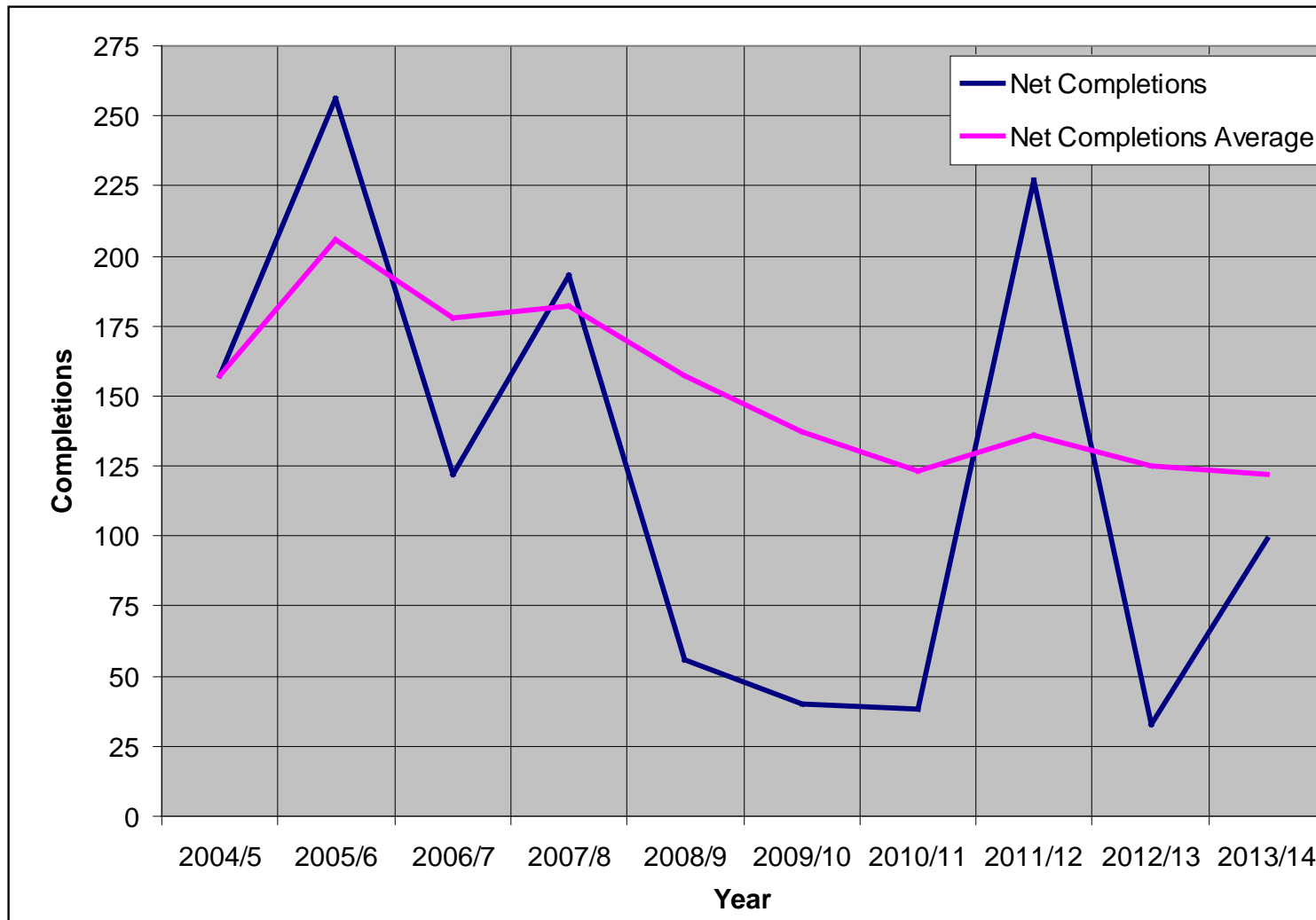
PRESS RELEASE

YOUNG FAMILIES BECOMING AN ENDANGERED SPECIES

Councillors at Richmondshire District Council have endorsed a year long mission launched by its Leader, Cllr John Blackie, to prevent the drain of young people and young families from the rural and deeply rural communities in the District.

A debate at its Corporate Board discussed concerns over the lack of affordable housing, the poor quality of employment and business opportunities, little or no access to essential services, spasmodic public transport, NHS services such as GP Surgeries and local maternity services being lost, that are evident in rural communities, and concluded the threat of these communities collapsing in on themselves was all too real unless more can be done to retain their young people and young families.

It was agreed that the problem cannot be solved simply by the Council acting on its own, as it needs a co-ordinated approach working with all those key players involved in community development with everyone acting within its own remit to make improvements, however small, to brighten the outlook for the future.

The Council has agreed to take a lead by being very active in lobbying regional and national organisations to raise awareness of the acute plight of rural communities. This will also include hosting a Conference on the issues later in the year. In the meantime it is preparing a series of detailed papers on the key concerns to explore what the Council can do, acting in partnership with others as appropriate, to help address the problems.

Cllr John Blackie said "16 years ago two local primary schools in the Upper Dales had 117 children on their combined school rolls. In September there will be just 67 pupils because local young families, faced with insurmountable difficulties to overcome, have voted with their feet and moved away. Children gracing the corridors and classrooms of our small rural schools are the lifeline to a vibrant, sustainable long term future for their local communities, and without them we are but a generation or two away from witnessing their complete collapse"

He added "Storm clouds are now directly overhead and unless we act quickly now and act together in doing so young people and young families will sadly become an endangered species in our rural areas. Doing nothing and hoping things might improve soon is simply not an option. "

LGNYY 'A Crisis in Rural Areas?' Report - APPENDIX D	District Council Area	Jan-99 Total Full time Pupils	Jan-04 Total Full time Pupils	Jan-09 Total full time pupils	Jan-14 Total Full Time Pupils
Hawes County Primary School	Richmondshire	95	94	71	87
Leyburn County Primary	Richmondshire	163	203	199	177
North And South Cowton County Primary School	Richmondshire	50	52	36	45
Reeth County Primary School	Richmondshire	**57**	52	67	**39**
Melbecks, Gunnerside Methodist Primary School	Richmondshire	**38**	17	20	**7**
Colburn County Primary School	Richmondshire	327	265	209	197
Le Cateau County Primary School	Richmondshire	370	329	335	340
Wavell County Junior School	Richmondshire	220	210	186	210
Wavell County Infant & Nursery School	Richmondshire	230	193	193	186
Carnagill County Primary School	Richmondshire	76	99	162	171
Arkengarthdale C.E. Primary School	Richmondshire	18	29	31	31
Bainbridge Primary School	Richmondshire	**40**	29	46	**34**
Askrigg V. C. Primary School	Richmondshire	**77**	56	54	**33**
Brompton-On-Swale Church Of England Primary School	Richmondshire	132	149	145	207
West Burton C E Primary School	Richmondshire	41	41	46	39
Croft C. Of E. School	Richmondshire	78	91	107	113
Eppleby Forcett C.E. School	Richmondshire	29	32	41	25
Hipswell C E Primary School	Richmondshire	161	153	162	147
Middleton Tyas C Of E Primary School	Richmondshire	82	105	124	159
Ravensworth C E Primary School	Richmondshire	66	78	73	64
Richmond Church Of England Primary School	Richmondshire	320	307	306	257
Spennithorne C.E. Primary School	Richmondshire	73	85	74	53
Barton C. Of E. Primary School	Richmondshire	67	64	47	60
Melsonby Methodist Primary School	Richmondshire	36	39	49	52
Hunton & Arrathorne C P School	Richmondshire	57	56	47	36
Richmond Methodist Primary	Richmondshire	335	321	301	313
Bolton On Swale CE Primary School	Richmondshire	72	91	92	90
The Michael Syddall C Of E(Aided) School	Richmondshire	223	224	181	167

School	County				
Manfield Church Of England School	Richmondshire	37	20	10	Closed
Middleham C.E. School	Richmondshire	89	78	85	57
Saint Peter And Saint Paul RC Primary School	Richmondshire	45	29	31	Closed
St Mary's R.C. Primary School	Richmondshire	194	181	197	160
Risedale Community College,	Richmondshire	528	568	524	408
The Wensleydale School	Richmondshire	456	527	499	508
Richmond School	Richmondshire	1565	1648	1570	1565
St. Francis Xavier School	Richmondshire	360	368	434	464
Brougham Street Nursery School	Craven	N/A	0	0	3
Otley Street Nursery School	Craven	N/A	0	0	0
High Bentham County Primary	Craven	153	134	117	116
Low Bentham County Primary	Craven	54	13	Closed	Closed
Bradleys Both C P School	Craven	142	149	137	136
Cononley County Primary School	Craven	111	103	117	119
Cowling CP School	Craven	129	100	114	110
Giggleswick C.P. School	Craven	72	84	65	62
Hellifield County Primary School	Craven	48	68	67	65
Langcliffe County Primary School	Craven	50	17	Closed	Closed
Arncliffe CE Vc Primary	Craven	29	28	20	Closed
Horton-In-Ribblesdale C Ofe (VA) Primary School	Craven	39	39	34	26
Kirkby In Malhamdale United V.A. Primary	Craven	75	66	53	44
Kettlewell Primary School	Craven	29	31	29	21
Threshfield Primary School	Craven	**98**	101	110	**62**
Grassington C.E.Primary	Craven	**72**	66	51	**62**
Lothersdale County Primary School	Craven	90	92	99	110
Skipton Ings C.P. & Nursery School	Craven	99	85	40	37
Water Street CP School	Craven	227	214	207	222
Sutton-In-Craven C P School	Craven	224	188	151	191
Thornton-In-Craven C.P.School	Craven	80	60	61	78
Greatwood County Primary School	Craven	235	181	174	207
Ingleton County Primary School	Craven	147	148	132	128

Glusburn C.P. School	Craven	327	313	273	258
Clapham Church Of England Primary School	Craven	37	41	36	37
Cracoe And Rylstone (Controlled) CE Primary School	Craven	42	50	50	46
Embsay C.E. (V.C.) Primary	Craven	156	172	178	209
Settle C. E. Primary School	Craven	151	138	152	186
Christ Church C.E. School	Craven	114	123	127	151
Skipton Parish C.E.(V.C.) Primary School	Craven	368	344	286	200
Sutton In Craven C.E. (V.C.) Primary School	Craven	93	102	101	83
Gargrave C.E. (V.C.) Primary School	Craven	139	130	98	99
Kildwick C E School	Craven	104	112	121	131
Austwick CE (VA) Primary School	Craven	42	43	39	45
The Boyle & Petyt Primary School	Craven	58	48	61	59
Burnsall VA Primary School	Craven	41	63	52	34
Richard Thornton's C E Primary School	Craven	53	36	39	12
Carleton Endowed CE School	Craven	152	131	104	138
Long Preston Endowed School	Craven	56	46	58	56
Rathmell CE (VA) Primary School	Craven	39	46	48	37
St. Stephen's R.C. Primary School	Craven	191	190	188	199
Ingleton Middle School	Craven	193	149	161	Closed
Settle High School And Community College	Craven	600	562	485	667
Upper Wharfedale School	Craven	289	299	280	296
Aireville Secondary School	Craven	525	693	625	489
South Craven School	Craven	1699	1737	1706	1718
Settle Middle School	Craven	249	279	277	Closed
Skipton Girls' High School	Craven	634	684	769	787
Ermysted's Grammar School	Craven	618	613	750	808
Kirkbymoorside C P School	Ryedale	199	208	184	221
Malton County Primary School	Ryedale	281	298	251	252
Nawton County Primary School	Ryedale	106	103	81	77
Rosedale Abbey CP School	Ryedale	45	30	19	13
Slingsby County Primary School	Ryedale	30	37	39	46

School	District				
Welburn County Primary School	Ryedale	66	62	59	81
Sheriff Hutton C P School	Ryedale	98	125	106	67
Sinnington County Primary	Ryedale	84	82	91	57
Pickering County Junior School	Ryedale	307	293	241	281
Pickering County Infant &Nursery School	Ryedale	213	215	193	182
Helmsley County Primary	Ryedale	164	152	129	140
Amotherby County Primary School	Ryedale	162	177	182	182
Langton County Primary School	Ryedale	76	100	88	90
Leavening County Primary School	Ryedale	60	74	76	58
Luttons C. P. School	Ryedale	39	39	36	27
Norton County Primary School	Ryedale	533	484	383	449
Rillington County Primary School	Ryedale	117	124	123	107
St Hilda's CE (Vc) Primary School	Ryedale	51	37	24	21
Foston C E	Ryedale	30	24	17	27
Gillamoor CE School	Ryedale	53	45	42	43
Hovingham C. Of E. School	Ryedale	54	50	36	40
Sand Hutton Church Of England Primary School	Ryedale	60	78	61	64
Thornton Dale C. Of E. Primary School	Ryedale	204	186	146	147
Warthill Church Of England Primary School	Ryedale	43	30	35	37
Hertford Vale C E Primary School	Ryedale	103	135	110	105
Settrington Church Of England Primary School	Ryedale	57	48	59	50
Sherburn Church Of England Primary School	Ryedale	55	49	39	39
Weaverthorpe C E Primary	Ryedale	42	55	44	38
Heslerton CE (Controlled) Primary School	Ryedale	96	69	44	44
Terrington CE School	Ryedale	42	28	39	47
St Benedict's Rc Primary School	Ryedale	65	70	103	94
St Mary's Rc School	Ryedale	70	87	94	107
St. Joseph's Rc School	Ryedale	57	87	87	101
Ryedale School	Ryedale	417	539	588	587
Lady Lumley'S School	Ryedale	851	1028	1008	894
Malton School	Ryedale	533	628	721	649
Norton College	Ryedale	659	690	786	797

Childhaven Nursery School	Scarborough	N/A	0	0	1
Thomas Hinderwell Academy Primary School	Scarborough	Not open	Not open	Not open	188
Glaisdale C.P. School	Scarborough	38	39	36	44
Lealholm County Primary School	Scarborough	45	50	43	34
Goathland C P School	Scarborough	27	32	15	20
Oakridge County Primary School	Scarborough	91	75	46	35
Seton County Primary School	Scarborough	92	88	71	78
Newby County Primary	Scarborough	431	415	423	440
Barrowcliff Nursery & Infant School	Scarborough	176	172	121	152
Barrowcliff Junior School	Scarborough	279	256	186	177
Braeburn Infant And Nursery School	Scarborough	204	174	136	162
Friarage	Scarborough	474	366	289	309
Gladstone Road County Junior School	Scarborough	500	458	447	468
Gladstone Road Infant School	Scarborough	337	356	335	352
Hinderwell C.P. School	Scarborough	340	258	196	Closed
Northstead County Primary School	Scarborough	625	613	593	613
East Whitby C P School	Scarborough	309	242	176	188
Braeburn County Junior School	Scarborough	236	225	180	174
Overdale CP	Scarborough	332	260	179	143
Airy Hill C.P. School	Scarborough	245	206	225	206
West Cliff County Primary School	Scarborough	226	207	174	167
Wheatcroft C P School	Scarborough	236	232	227	220
Stakesby County Primary School	Scarborough	201	219	228	204
Seamer & Irton CP School	Scarborough	320	303	336	394
Cayton School	Scarborough	238	188	183	191
Lindhead County Primary School	Scarborough	243	204	205	225
Brompton And Sawdon Countyprimary School	Scarborough	23	42	28	58
Castleton County Primary School	Scarborough	66	31	32	37
East Ayton County Primary School	Scarborough	214	206	182	178
Hunmanby County Primary School	Scarborough	265	233	179	207
Filey County Junior School	Scarborough	288	315	267	256

School	District				
Danby C Of E Primary School	Scarborough	61	57	59	51
Sleights CE	Scarborough	120	128	79	89
Hackness C E School	Scarborough	61	50	58	66
Hawsker Cum Stainsacre CE Primary School	Scarborough	68	67	39	53
Lythe C E Primary	Scarborough	80	88	89	97
Snainton C.E. Primary	Scarborough	53	53	55	42
Ruswarp C Of E Primary School	Scarborough	90	92	97	104
Wykeham Church Of England	Scarborough	36	36	37	38
Fylingdales C E School	Scarborough	82	83	55	86
Filey C. E. Infants School	Scarborough	220	195	207	200
Egton Church Of England Aided Primary School,	Scarborough	42	50	31	39
St. Martin's C.E. (Aided)Primary School	Scarborough	283	255	280	277
St Hedda's R.C. Primary School	Scarborough	42	36	23	41
St Peter's Rc School	Scarborough	226	210	211	215
St. Hilda's R.C. Primary School	Scarborough	75	63	60	54
St George's R C Primary School	Scarborough	93	92	102	90
Whitby Community College (School)	Scarborough	958	916	775	820
Eskdale School	Scarborough	333	317	310	292
Caedmon School	Scarborough	532	559	458	340
Pindar School	Scarborough	772	768	852	682
Graham School	Scarborough	1159	1253	1308	1338
Raincliffe School	Scarborough	689	852	335	Closed
Scalby School,	Scarborough	1045	1055	942	978
Filey School	Scarborough	647	807	821	534
St Augustine's Rc	Scarborough	342	406	500	502
Leeming And Londonderry Community Primary School	Hambleton	41	45	37	22
Great Smeaton CP.	Hambleton	61	66	45	52
Applegarth C.P. School	Hambleton	273	249	238	265
Osmotherley County Primary School	Hambleton	52	50	44	39
Romanby County Primary School	Hambleton	293	269	273	275
Snape County Primary School	Hambleton	29	31	27	28

School	District				
Stillington County Primary School	Hambleton	70	46	45	46
Stokesley County Primary	Hambleton	444	478	388	329
Alanbrooke County Primary School	Hambleton	91	57	60	57
Mill Hill County Primary School	Hambleton	327	268	202	170
Easingwold County Primary School	Hambleton	288	313	292	281
Leeming (Raf) CP School	Hambleton	236	236	205	199
Linton-On-Ouse County Primary School	Hambleton	90	70	88	88
Sowerby County Primary School	Hambleton	333	291	243	255
Bullamoor County Junior School	Hambleton	168	133	108	Closed
Broomfield CP School	Hambleton	238	230	236	241
Hutton Rudby CP School	Hambleton	174	207	199	206
Thirsk County Primary	Hambleton	302	264	241	228
Alverton County Infant School - (Now Alverton Primary School)	Hambleton	123	87	88	176
Alne County Primary School	Hambleton	109	100	123	155
Appleton Wiske County Primary School	Hambleton	76	69	66	73
Brompton C.P. School	Hambleton	176	137	142	150
Carlton Miniott CP School	Hambleton	151	167	187	181
Roseberry County Primary School	Hambleton	256	262	219	219
Ainderby Steeple C Of E Primary School	Hambleton	108	98	78	95
Aiskew, Leeming Bar C.E. School	Hambleton	87	82	66	51
Bedale CE Primary School	Hambleton	335	334	309	313
Bilsdale Midcable Chop Gate C.E. School	Hambleton	24	13	15	18
Crakehall CE Primary School	Hambleton	92	86	74	75
Crayke C.E. School	Hambleton	80	93	93	92
East Cowton C.E. School	Hambleton	52	34	48	36
Marwood Church Of England Infant School	Hambleton	50	61	62	57
Hackforth And Hornby C Ofe Primary School	Hambleton	36	38	33	24
Huby C E Primary School	Hambleton	90	103	98	95
Husthwaite CE Primary School	Hambleton	123	118	95	75
Ingleby Greenhow C.E. Primary	Hambleton	71	57	26	38
Kirkby Fleetham C. Of E. Primary School	Hambleton	35	41	53	33
Knayton C E Primary	Hambleton	96	92	85	99

School	District				
Pickhill C E School	Hambleton	52	52	31	23
Sessay C.E. Primary School	Hambleton	95	73	114	82
South Kilvington CE Primary School,	Hambleton	57	57	59	73
Sutton-On-The-Forest C.E.Primary	Hambleton	77	89	92	84
Sutton Under Whitestonecliffe C.E. School	Hambleton	37	40	Closed	Closed
Thornton Watlass C E Primary School	Hambleton	44	46	40	29
Topcliffe Church Of England Primary School	Hambleton	109	92	104	103
West Tanfield C.E. Primary School	Hambleton	55	24	43	57
Forest Of Galtres Anglican/Methodist Primary School	Hambleton	173	194	203	187
South Otterington Church Of England School	Hambleton	115	106	113	112
Brafferton C Of E	Hambleton	69	61	74	68
Carlton & Faceby Primary School, Carlton -In-Clevel	Hambleton	68	28	39	53
Kirkby & Gt Broughton CE Primary	Hambleton	115	129	103	107
Whorlton Parochial School - Now Swainby and Potto CE VA Primary	Hambleton	81	57	40	38
Ingleby Arncliffe C E (Aided) Primary	Hambleton	60	61	46	28
Burneston C. Of E. (Aided)School	Hambleton	118	105	97	87
Thirsk, All Saints Rc Primary	Hambleton	110	82	63	69
Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School	Hambleton	Not open	73	73	76
Easingwold School	Hambleton	1210	1368	1293	1085
Thirsk School	Hambleton	1099	1166	1080	989
Stokesley School	Hambleton	1348	1448	1302	1135
Bedale High School	Hambleton	662	817	859	676
Allertonshire School	Hambleton	860	857	698	627
Northallerton College	Hambleton	970	943	848	720
Dishforth Airfield C P School	Harrogate	66	87	44	52
Askwith County Primary School	Harrogate	76	73	79	95
Boroughbridge County Primary School	Harrogate	225	245	190	155
Felliscliffe C.P. School,	Harrogate	24	29	49	40
Great Ouseburn C P School	Harrogate	88	82	61	57
Bilton Grange CP School	Harrogate	282	311	299	313
Grove Road C. P. School	Harrogate	312	231	191	272

New Park County Primary	Harrogate	316	286	138	129
Oatlands County Infant School	Harrogate	208	240	225	228
Starbeck CP School	Harrogate	464	338	242	227
Western C P School,	Harrogate	319	349	368	431
Woodlands Junior School	Harrogate	320	315	271	Closed
Summerbridge County Primary	Harrogate	62	55	38	60
Glasshouses C.P. School	Harrogate	44	48	70	73
Manor Infant	Harrogate	152	115	Closed	Closed
Darley County Primary School	Harrogate	103	88	91	73
Beckwithshaw County Primary School	Harrogate	59	66	65	63
Scotton Lingerfield Countyprimary School	Harrogate	71	67	62	73
Sicklinghall County Primary	Harrogate	53	44	46	59
Staveley County Primary School	Harrogate	38	52	39	79
Wedderburn Infant School	Harrogate	256	231	174	461
Moorside County Infant School	Harrogate	115	101	101	109
Moorside County Junior School	Harrogate	135	145	117	137
Hookstone Chase C.P. School	Harrogate	320	282	246	229
Harrogate Pannal County Primary School	Harrogate	301	324	299	335
Oatlands County Junior School	Harrogate	264	299	291	295
Aspin Park CP School.	Harrogate	430	428	424	431
Rossett Acre County Primary School	Harrogate	300	348	408	419
Coppice Valley Primary School	Harrogate	210	187	172	179
Greystone C P School	Harrogate	229	221	165	172
Meadowside C.P. School, Knaresborough	Harrogate	231	213	200	212
Saltergate Junior School	Harrogate	237	230	155	158
Saltergate Infant School	Harrogate	201	152	140	164
Woodfield County Primary School	Harrogate	298	218	151	125
Baldersby St James CE Primary School	Harrogate	31	31	51	35
Dishforth Church Of England Primary School	Harrogate	55	50	68	72
Kirby Hill C Of E School	Harrogate	88	109	97	136
Kell Bank C.E. Primary School,	Harrogate	41	33	26	43
St Cuthbert's CE (Cont) Primary School	Harrogate	122	106	78	100

School	Area				
Birstwith CE Primary School	Harrogate	69	66	67	80
Bishop Monkton CE School	Harrogate	78	68	65	102
Bishop Thornton CE (Vc) Primary School	Harrogate	24	30	24	22
Burton Leonard C.E. Primary School	Harrogate	59	57	69	65
Follifoot C Of E Primary School	Harrogate	49	58	65	52
Fountains Earth Lofthouse Endowed Primary School, L	Harrogate	19	24	22	33
Goldsborough C.E. Primary School	Harrogate	69	68	67	78
Green Hammerton C Of E Primary	Harrogate	67	73	102	92
Grewelthorpe CE Primary	Harrogate	53	44	38	61
Hampsthwaite C E School	Harrogate	82	86	106	106
St. Peter's C.E. School	Harrogate	243	250	274	285
Killinghall CE School	Harrogate	115	109	104	98
Kirkby Malzeard C.E. Primary School	Harrogate	85	88	88	89
Kirk Hammerton Church Of England Primary School	Harrogate	78	60	46	35
Knaresborough Castle C.E.J. School,	Harrogate	244	196	Closed	Closed
Long Marston CE Primary School	Harrogate	39	47	46	41
Markington C Of E Primary	Harrogate	52	62	67	53
North Stainley Church Of England	Harrogate	39	33	46	55
North Rigton C.E. Primary School	Harrogate	72	83	92	88
Ripley Endowed	Harrogate	71	77	91	88
Cathedral C.E. Primary School	Harrogate	234	251	222	185
Holy Trinity C.E. Junior School	Harrogate	256	271	223	256
Roecliffe C.E. School	Harrogate	78	94	83	89
Grantley, Fountains CE Primary	Harrogate	90	98	83	86
Sharow C E Primary School	Harrogate	71	48	60	76
Skelton Newby Hall CE School	Harrogate	29	31	32	31
Spofforth Primary School	Harrogate	88	98	77	97
Tockwith C.E. Primary School	Harrogate	203	199	164	187
Holy Trinity CE Infant School	Harrogate	195	190	192	207
Masham C E (VA) Primary School	Harrogate	124	93	82	95
Burnt Yates CE Aided Primary School	Harrogate	37	34	46	41
Dacre Braithwaite C E School	Harrogate	55	65	65	77

School	Area				
Kirkby Overblow C. Of E.	Harrogate	66	71	91	92
Marton-Cum-Grafton CE (VA)Primary School	Harrogate	60	79	78	79
Richard Taylor Church Of England Aided Primary	Harrogate	236	249	268	278
Bishop Thornton St Josephs RC Primary School	Harrogate	39	19	27	23
St.Mary's Rc Primary School,	Harrogate	177	173	199	208
St. Wilfrid's R.C. Primary School	Harrogate	139	156	155	136
St Robert's Rc Primary School	Harrogate	279	283	279	283
St Joseph's Rc Primary School	Harrogate	180	189	176	210
Farnley C. E. School	Harrogate	87	66	43	47
Knaresborough, St John's CE Primary School	Harrogate	Not open	Not open	270	310
Harrogate Grammar School	Harrogate	1618	1619	1767	1826
King James's School	Harrogate	1543	1726	1726	1673
Ripon City School	Harrogate	442	583	559	470
Ripon Grammar School	Harrogate	774	793	823	859
Rossett School	Harrogate	1271	1310	1387	1488
Harrogate Granby High School	Harrogate	969	1240	904	584
Boroughbridge High School	Harrogate	731	690	688	755
Nidderdale High School & Community College	Harrogate	323	442	458	298
St John Fisher Rc High School	Harrogate	1086	1321	1403	1406
Saint Aidan's Church Of England High School	Harrogate	1609	1770	1898	1981
Nun Monkton Primary School	Harrogate	N/A	32	35	15
Appleton Roebuck County Primary School	Selby	77	84	91	87
Brotherton C. P. School	Selby	151	135	159	144
Burton Salmon County Primary School	Selby	34	26	30	43
Carlton In Snaith Primary School	Selby	200	182	161	162
Drax CP School	Selby	42	37	40	51
Fairburn C.P. School	Selby	44	36	30	34
Hensall County Primary School	Selby	111	111	108	139
Hirst Courtney And Templehirst County Primary School	Selby	42	30	33	3
Selby County Primary School	Selby	401	302	199	249
South Milford CP School	Selby	153	196	151	185

School	Area				
Whitley And Eggborough County Primary School	Selby	163	144	191	226
Brayton County Junior School	Selby	249	219	202	Closed
Sherburn Hungate CP School	Selby	342	235	192	196
Thorpe Willoughby County Primary School	Selby	260	238	258	260
Camblesforth School	Selby	169	152	95	111
Barwic Parade C.P. School	Selby	271	225	221	248
Tadcaster East County Primary School	Selby	217	149	115	107
Barlby Bridge CP School	Selby	163	154	148	149
Barlby County Primary School	Selby	268	271	305	323
Hemingbrough County Primary School	Selby	170	218	187	187
North Duffield CP School	Selby	121	145	131	146
Riccall County Primary School	Selby	221	172	187	193
Longman's Hill CP School	Selby	208	183	199	198
Athelstan County Primary School,	Selby	252	232	185	194
Kellington Primary School	Selby	120	117	107	96
Riverside County Primary Tadcaster	Selby	378	411	371	380
Cliffe (V.C.) Primary School	Selby	93	89	90	98
Escrick C Of E (Controlled) Primary School	Selby	110	103	116	140
Barlow C Of E Primary School	Selby	50	35	61	56
Brayton CE (Controlled)Infant School (Now Brayton Primary)	Selby	160	153	167	385
Chapel Haddlesey CE Primary School	Selby	40	32	26	39
Hambleton C.E. Primary School	Selby	137	128	134	151
Kirk Fenton Parochial CE Primary School	Selby	146	162	151	200
Kirk Smeaton CE Primary School	Selby	54	75	85	103
Monk Fryston Church Of England Primary School	Selby	154	181	186	206
Saxton CE Primary	Selby	51	63	64	77
Selby Abbey C.E Controlled Primary School	Selby	388	345	328	276
Wistow Parochial CE Primary School	Selby	95	129	110	139
Womersley CE Primary School	Selby	21	15	Closed	Closed
Cawood CE Aided Primary School	Selby	143	150	131	149
Barkston Ash R.C. Primary School	Selby	109	120	123	123
St Mary's R C Primary School	Selby	220	183	156	169

St. Joseph's Primary School	Selby	70	52	41	47
Tadcaster Grammar School	Selby	1388	1659	1599	1559
Sherburn High School	Selby	827	1012	835	724
Brayton High School	Selby	1115	1210	843	411
Selby High School	Selby	1021	1032	969	1099
Barlby High School	Selby	610	675	715	584
The Holy Family Catholic High School	Selby	428	437	448	480