

Local Government North Yorkshire and York

**Meeting of
Local Government North Yorkshire and York
to be held on
Friday 3 October 2014 at
10.30 am at**

**Richmondshire District Council offices,
Mercury House, Station Road, Richmond, DL10 4JX**

(Location plan attached. Please see, on next page, notes about parking and arrival.)

A G E N D A

1. **Minutes of the meeting held on 18 July 2014 and matters arising.**
(Pages 1 to 7)
2. **2014 Report of Dr Lincoln Sargeant (Director for Public Health for North Yorkshire).**
(Pages 8 to 39)
3. **“Young People – an Endangered Species?” – Report of Councillor John Blackie (Leader, Richmondshire District Council).**
(Pages 40 to 88)
4. **City of York Local Plan Publication Draft – Report of Mike Slater (Assistant Director (Development Services, Planning and Regeneration), City of York Council).**
(Pages 89 to 127)
5. **Driving Growth Across York, North Yorkshire & East Riding – Report of James Farrar (Chief Operating Officer, York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership).**
(Pages 128 to 132)
(ANNEX ATTACHED SEPARATELY)
6. **Proposal for Yorkshire to host the ‘Yorkshire Rally’ as a Round of the European Rally Championship 2015 – Report of Councillor Knowles-Fitton (Leader, Craven District Council).**
(Pages 133 to 143)

7. **Impact of Welfare Benefit Reforms on North Yorkshire Residents** – Report of Neil Irving (Assistant Director - Policy and Partnerships, North Yorkshire County Council).

(Pages 144 to 174)

8. **General Updates** – Report of the Honorary Secretary.

(Pages 175 to 178)

9. **Arrangements for Future Meetings:-**

- Friday 5 December 2014 at 10.30 am at Scarborough.
- Friday 13 March 2015 at 10.30 am, Selby District Council offices.
- Friday 17 July 2015 at 10.30 am, Craven District Council offices.
- Friday 2 October 2015 at 10.30 am, Harrogate Borough Council's Crescent Garden offices.
- Friday 4 December 2015 at 10.30 am, Hambleton District Council offices.

10. **Business for Next Meeting, to include:-**

- Business Rates – LGNY, on 7 March 2014, requested a report suggesting how business rates should be calculated in future, with any suggestions being supportive of the Federation of Small Businesses' position, so that LGNY can consider making a submission to Government (scheduled for a future meeting, although the precise meeting has not been identified).

11. **Any other business.**

Richard Flinton
Honorary Secretary
County Hall
Northallerton

25 September 2014
RAG

Notes:

(a) Parking options:

- The pay and display car park at Nuns Close is suggested for those attending all day. (£3 for up to 4 hours, or £4 for all day £4.)
- There are a few 'pay and display' car parking spaces available directly outside Mercury House (£2 for up to 2 hours).
- Free 'disc' parking for up to 2 hours is available in the Market Place.
- Free parking for up to 3 hours is available at the Station/Swimming Pool car park which is just over Mercury Bridge.

- (b) Arrival: Please report to main reception to be escorted to the 'civic' entrance where the meeting rooms are located.

LGNY Y Membership 2014/15 (as at 15 September 2014)

Constituent Authority	Representative
City of York Council	Member:- Councillor James Alexander Substitute:- Councillor Tracey Simpson-Laing
Craven District Council	Member:- Councillor Chris Knowles-Fitton Substitute:- Councillor Richard Foster
Hambleton District Council	Member:- Councillor Mark Robson Substitute:- Councillor Peter Wilkinson
Harrogate Borough Council	Member:- Councillor Richard Cooper Substitute:- Councillor Phil Ireland
North York Moors National Park Authority	Member:- Mr Jim Bailey Substitute:- Mr Malcolm Bowes
North Yorkshire County Council	Member:- County Councillor John Weighell Substitute:- County Councillor Carl Les
Richmondshire District Council	Member:- Councillor John Blackie Substitute:- Councillor Mick Griffiths
Ryedale District Council	Member:- Councillor Mrs Linda Cowling Substitute:- Councillor Caroline Goodrick
Scarborough Borough Council	Member:- Councillor Tom Fox Substitute:- Councillor Derek Bastiman
Selby District Council	Member:- Councillor Mark Crane Substitute:- Councillor Gillian Ivey
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	Member:- Mr Peter Charlesworth Substitute:- Mr Harold Brown

Paragraph 13.2 of the Constitution states that the Chief Executive of each constituent Authority shall be entitled to attend, but not vote at, each meeting of the LGNY Y, as may any other authorised officer from any constituent Authority.

The following each have a standing invitation to attending LGNY Y meetings:-

- North Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (*LGNY Y Minute 142*).
- East Riding of Yorkshire Council Leader and Chief Executive or their Substitutes (*LGNY Y Minute 29*)

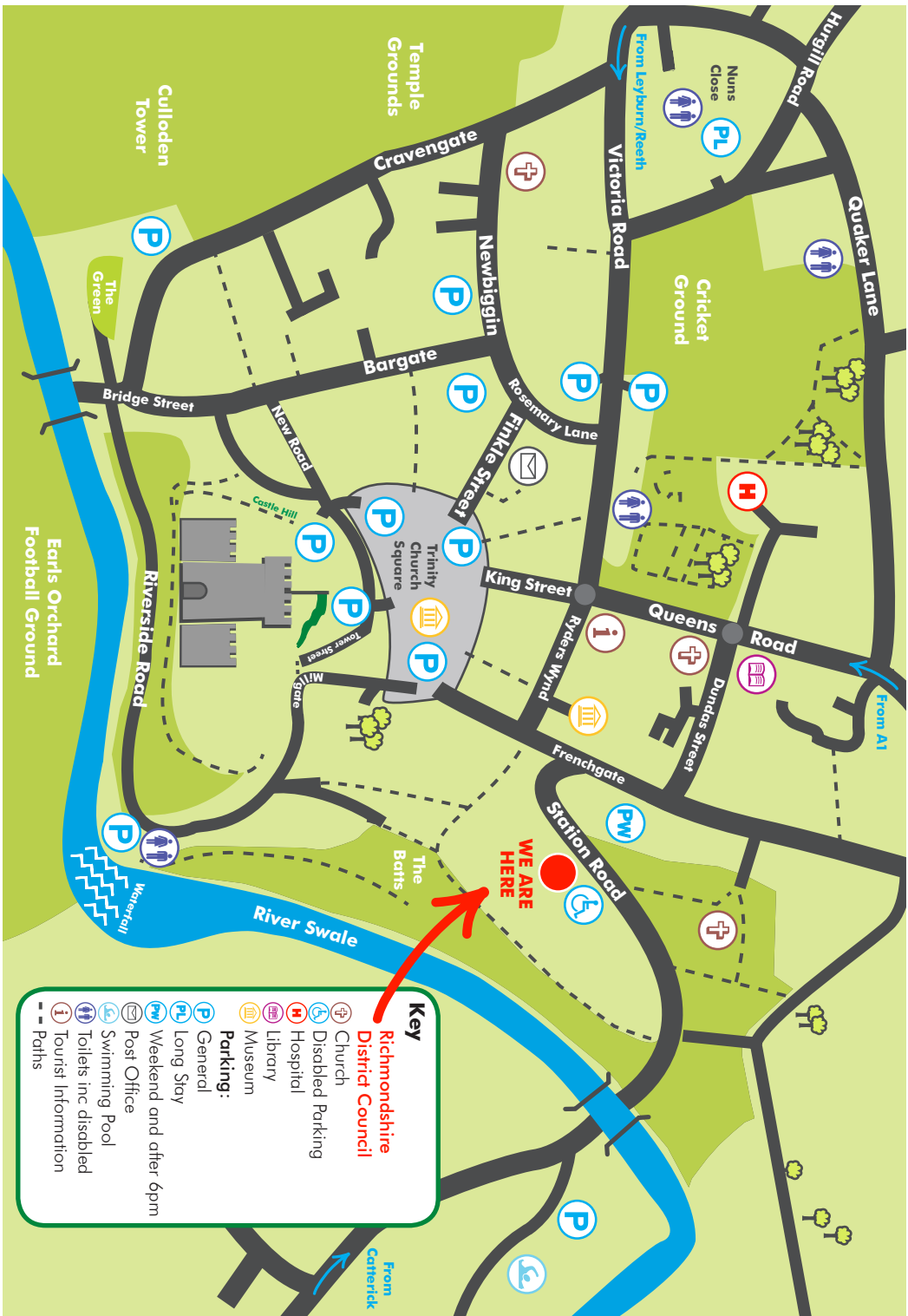
Find us...

... at Mercury House, Station Road, Richmond DL10 4JX

01748 829100 | richmondshire.gov.uk



Opening Times
Monday - Thursday
8:45am - 5:15pm
Friday
8:45am - 4:45pm



Key

Richmondshire District Council

- Church
- Disabled Parking
- Hospital
- Library
- Museum
- Parking:**
 - General
 - Long Stay
 - Weekend and after 6pm
 - Post Office
 - Swimming Pool
 - Toilets inc disabled
 - Tourist Information
- Paths

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NORTH YORKSHIRE AND YORK

Minutes of the Annual Meeting held on Friday 18 July 2014 at 10.30 am at Ryedale District Council Offices, Ryedale House, Old Malton Road, Malton

Present:-

<u>Constituent Authority</u>	<u>Representatives</u>
City of York Council	Councillor Tracey Simpson-Laing (as Substitute for James Alexander) Ian Floyd (Director of Customer and Business Support Services) (as Substitute for Kersten England)
Craven District Council	Councillor Chris Knowles-Fitton Paul Shevlin (Chief Executive)
Hambleton District Council	Councillor Peter Wilkinson (as Substitute for Mark Robson) Phil Morton (Chief Executive)
Harrogate Borough Council	Councillor Phil Ireland (as Substitute for Richard Cooper) Rachel Bowles (Director of Corporate Affairs) (as Substitute for Wallace Sampson)
North York Moors National Park Authority	Mr Jim Bailey
North Yorkshire County Council	County Councillor John Weighell Richard Flinton (Chief Executive of the County Council and Honorary Secretary to LGNYY)
Richmondshire District Council	Councillor John Blackie Tony Clark (Managing Director)
Ryedale District Council	Councillor Linda Cowling Janet Waggott (Chief Executive)
Scarborough Borough Council	Councillor Tom Fox Jim Dillon (Chief Executive)
Selby District Council	Mary Weastell (Chief Executive)
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	David Butterworth (Chief Executive)

In Attendance:-

County Councillor Carl Les (Chair, North Yorkshire Police and Crime Panel).

Joe McTigue (Research Manager, Regional Economic Intelligence Unit, Leeds City Council).

James Farrar (Chief Operating Officer, York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership).

Richard Owens (Assistant Director (Integrated Passenger Transport), North Yorkshire County Council).

Graham North (Policy Support Officer (Rail), North Yorkshire County Council).

Harriet Raine (Police and Research Officer, North Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner's Office) – observer.

Ruth Gladstone (Principal Democratic Services Officer, North Yorkshire County Council and LGNYY Secretariat).

Apologies for Absence:-

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Mark Crane (Selby District Council), Mr Peter Charlesworth (Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority), Councillor Stephen Parnaby OBE and Nigel Pearson (East Riding of Yorkshire Council), Julia Mulligan (Police and Crime Commissioner) and Andy Wilson (North York Moors National Park Authority).

Copies of all documents considered are in the Minute Book

County Councillor John Weighell (Vice-Chair) in the Chair in the absence of Councillor James Alexander (Chair)

44. LGNYY Membership

Considered –

The report of the Honorary Secretary advising:- of the names of representatives appointed to LGNYY for the 2014/15 civic year; and that the North Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner, together with the East Riding of Yorkshire Council's Leader and Chief Executive or their Substitutes, each had a standing invitation to attend LGNYY meetings.

Resolved –

That the report be noted.

45. Appointment of Chair

Resolved –

That Councillor Linda Cowling (Ryedale District Council) be appointed Chair, to serve until the Annual Meeting of LGNYY to be held in 2015.

Councillor Linda Cowling in the Chair

Councillor Linda Cowling, on taking the chair, thanked Members for appointing her. She also requested that the Minutes record Members' thanks to Councillor James Alexander for chairing LGNYY during the previous year.

46. Appointment of Vice-Chairs

Resolved -

That County Councillor John Weighell and Councillor James Alexander (City of York Council) be appointed Vice-Chairs, to serve until the Annual Meeting of LGNYY to be held in 2015.

47. Minutes

Resolved -

That the Minutes of the meeting held on 7 March 2014, having been printed and circulated, be taken as read and be confirmed and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

48. York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership - Implementing Our Growth Deal

Considered -

The report of James Farrar (Chief Operating Officer, York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership) outlining the Growth Deal received from Government, together with an outline plan moving forward addressing projects receiving investment and also planning for future priorities.

During debate:-

- ◆ Members advised that they were very pleased with the overall level of Government funding which had been secured on this occasion and thanked James Farrar and his staff for their work.
- ◆ It was highlighted that, in developing future plans, it needed to be recognised that the Government had been willing only to fund projects which were "shovel ready". Significant funding was often required to get projects to "shovel ready" stage eg highway schemes which benefited the economy. The LEP could use some of its returns from the £8m Olympia Park investment, once it was repaid, as a contribution to development costs.
- ◆ The Chair advised that she was disappointed that rural projects had not been successful in receiving Government funding on this occasion. Other Members expressed support for that comment. There was general support round the table for trying to progress that aspect of work with the LEP in the next round of bidding. James Farrar advised that the LEP's Officers and Councils' Economic Development Officers were discussing how to progress those projects which had not been successful on this occasion.
- ◆ It was highlighted that, as part of the deal, the LEP was committed to supporting the nine local planning authorities to ensure they positively engaged with the Duty to Co-operate to deliver strategic planning priorities and update Local Plans in accordance with the timetable submitted as part of

the LEP monitoring framework. In addition, the deal committed the LEP and local planning authorities to working together to deliver the housing provided for in Local Plans.

Resolved -

That the report be noted.

49. Railway Matters Update

Considered -

The report of Richard Owens (North Yorkshire County Council's Business and Environmental Services' Assistant Director (Integrated Passenger Transport)) providing updates concerning:- the devolution of rail services to the North; Northern and Transpennine rail franchises; issues relating to the East Coast mainline; and HS2 affecting North Yorkshire, York and the East Riding.

During debate, the following issues were highlighted:-

- ◆ By Autumn 2014, governance arrangements needed to be agreed by all Rail North transport authorities.
- ◆ Graham North (North Yorkshire County Council's Policy Support Officer - Rail) was in touch with District Councils' officers about the Department for Transport consultation concerning the Transpennine Express and Northern Rail franchises, responses to which were required by the Department for Transport by 18 August 2014.
- ◆ County Council Integrated Passenger Transport officers were working closely with officers from Lancashire County Council and were aware of aspirations relating to greater use of the Hellifield – Clitheroe line by running trains from the Settle to Carlisle railway onto the line. Consultants had provided a high level business case for this option.
- ◆ Various rail stations, including those at Selby and Garsdale, had accessibility issues. Officers confirmed that they worked to identify funding to improve access, e.g. through rail schemes such as "Access for All", and had been successful in winning funding for Northallerton Station. Officers were currently working with the rail industry to seek other opportunities, one being Selby where work might be required due to electrification of the line. Officers would also work with the rail industry and other partners to seek further opportunities for funding.

Resolved -

That the report be noted.

50. Tour de France 2014 - Initial Views about the Economic Impact

Considered -

The PowerPoint presentation by Joe McTigue (Research Manager, Regional Economic Intelligence Unit, Leeds City Council) advising of the work being undertaken to evaluate the economic and social impacts of the UK stages of the Tour de France 2014. Early headlines included:- the description of the 2014 Grand

Depart as “the grandest”; early estimates of 2.5m spectators on the first two days; and over 3.5m ITV and ITV4 viewers across the first two days.

Joe McTigue offered to attend, or provide a report to, LGNYY’s meeting on 3 October 2014 to advise of further progress.

During debate, Members highlighted the following:-

- ◆ Spectators had been respectful to the local countryside and had taken most of their litter home with them. There had been no instances of anti-social behaviour of which Members were aware.
- ◆ The takings of many, but not all, local businesses had seen a significant increase, in particular those selling food, drink and ice cream.
- ◆ There was some criticism of encouraging too much car parking provision.
- ◆ Hosting the event had given local communities a real sense of self-esteem and pride. Many local people had commented that they had never seen their towns and villages looking so good.
- ◆ Two-tier working between the County Council and the District Councils had been excellent. Councils working together was a valuable legacy of the event.
- ◆ It was suggested that the numbers of bicycles using the highway should be measured, in particular because the number of cyclists was anticipated to increase as a result of the event. This might be a road safety issue for the future.
- ◆ It was reported that LGYH had commissioned work on the quality of what was currently available to visitors and it was hoped that such work would highlight weaknesses which could then be addressed.

Resolved -

- (a) That the presentation be noted.
- (b) That anecdotes, in particular any relating to businesses doing something differently as a result of the Tour de France, be provided to Joe McTigue (email: Joe.McTigue@leeds.gov.uk).
- (c) That the Regional Economic Intelligence Unit be asked to share any analysis which is complete by August so that such information can inform other work taking place in August, although it is recognised that the economic impacts will increase over time.
- (d) That a copy of the slides used during today’s presentation be emailed to LGNYY Members.

51. Appointments to Outside Bodies

Considered -

The report of the Honorary Secretary inviting LGNYY to appoint elected Members to serve on outside bodies for 2014/15.

Resolved -

- (a) That Councillor Derek Bastiman (Scarborough Borough Council) and Councillor Tracey Simpson-Laing (City of York Council) be re-appointed as the sub-region's representations on the LGYH Improvement and European Board, to serve until the Annual Meeting of LGNYY to be held in 2015, and that Councillor John Blackie (Richmondshire District Council) be appointed as Substitute to attend meetings of the Board in the absence of either Councillor Derek Bastiman or Councillor Tracey Simpson-Laing.
- (b) That Councillor Derek Bastiman (Scarborough Borough Council) be re-appointed as the sub-region's representative on the Yorkshire and Humberside European Regional Development Fund Performance Management Board for North East and West Yorkshire, to serve until the Annual Meeting of LGNYY to be held in 2015.
- (c) That Councillor Jim Clark (Harrogate Borough Council) be re-appointed as the District Councils' representative on North Yorkshire Pension Fund Committee, to serve until LGNYY's Annual Meeting to be held in 2015.
- (d) That Councillor Jane Parlour (Richmondshire District Council) be re-appointed as the District Councils' Substitute representative on North Yorkshire Pension Fund Committee, to serve until LGNYY's Annual Meeting to be held in 2015.
- (e) That an elected Member be not appointed to Yorkshire and Humber Strategic Migration Group for 2014/15.
- (f) That the continuing appointment of Councillor Mark Crane (Selby District Council) as LGYH Vice-Chair of the two year period 2013/15 be noted.
- (g) That, with regard to the representation of Harrogate Borough Council and Selby District Council on the York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP Board:-
 - (i) it be noted that the Leaders of those two Councils will agree such representation; and
 - (ii) LGNYY's Honorary Secretary advise LGNYY's other constitute Authorities of the agreement which the Leaders of Harrogate Borough Council and Selby District Council reach.
- (h) That the Substitutes for the three District Council Leaders on the York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP Board shall be the Leaders of the other four District Councils.

52. General Updates

Considered –

The written report of the Honorary Secretary which provided a brief update on the recent deliberations of the Sub-Regional Housing Board and the Yorkshire and Humber Member Improvement and European Board.

Resolved –

That the report be noted.

53. Arrangements for Future Meetings

Resolved –

(a) That the following meeting arrangements, as previously agreed, be noted:-

- ◆ Friday 3 October 2014 at 10.30 am at Richmondshire District Council offices.
- ◆ Friday 5 December 2014 at 10.30 am at Scarborough Borough Council offices.

(b) That the following meeting arrangements be approved, such meetings to be held at venues to be organised by the Honorary Secretary:-

- ◆ Friday 13 March 2015 at 10.30 am.
- ◆ Friday 17 July 2015 at 10.30 am.
- ◆ Friday 2 October 2015 at 10.30 am.
- ◆ Friday 4 December 2015 at 10.30 am.

54. Business for Future Meeting

Resolved -

- (a) That the Honorary Secretary be authorised to decide whether future funding for Welcome to Yorkshire shall be an item of business for a future LGNYY meeting.
- (b) 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.
- (c) That other previously agreed items of future business, as listed on the Agenda for today's meeting, be noted.

55. Other Business – Rural Businesses' Access to Utility Services

Resolved –

That case studies of circumstances where access to utility services is unaffordable to rural businesses, or prevents expansion of rural businesses, be forwarded to Paul Shevlin (Chief Executive, Craven District Council).

The meeting concluded at 12.25 pm.

RAG/JR

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NORTH YORKSHIRE & YORK

Friday 3 October 2014

Report of the Director for Public Health for North Yorkshire 2014

1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 To present the Report of the Director for Public Health for North Yorkshire.

2 Background

- 2.1 It is the duty of the Director of Public Health (DPH) to write an annual report on the health of the local population. This is my second report.
- 2.2 The strong and engaged voluntary, community and social enterprise sector (VCSE) is a particular asset for the County and is a key partner in helping to address the challenges we face in promoting and protecting the health of our people. The representatives of the sector are keen to develop and strengthen collaborations with public sector partners that will be of mutual benefit and lead to better outcomes for people across our communities.

3 Executive Summary

- 3.1 The profile of North Yorkshire shows:
- A healthy population with higher levels of road injuries and death, excess weight in adults and smoking in pregnancy compared to the England average.
 - Improving life expectancy at birth with a widening gap between districts (Hambleton – highest; Scarborough – lowest).
 - An ageing population with the number of people over 85 years set to increase by a third over the next decade.
 - Low levels of deprivation but challenges related to rurality, affordable housing and fuel poverty are present in all districts and for some population groups.

- 3.2 The report also highlights areas where a co-ordinated approach by partners is needed. These include:
- Ensuring that each child has an active care record, supporting delivery of screening, immunisation and the Healthy Child Programme services.
 - Developing a mental health strategy to ensure that residents of all ages can maximise their mental health and wellbeing and access effective services when needed.
 - Ensuring that health and social care services are responsive to local needs and help residents to maintain their independence.
 - Implementing an alcohol strategy to address the harms associated with binge drinking and other risky drinking behaviours.
- 3.3 Every community has a range of resources or assets that can be harnessed to meet local needs and challenges. The report outlines approaches communities can take to identify and make use of their individual, organisational, physical and economic assets. There must, however, be investment to make effective use of these assets and we are reminded that “voluntary action and volunteering do not come for free.”

4 Recommendations

- 4.1 NYCC, District Councils and CCGs should work closely to implement NICE guidance with regard to providing an integrated approach to preventing and managing obesity and its associated conditions ensuring that gaps in current services are addressed.
- 4.2 NHS England should continue to work closely with the provider of the Child Health Information Systems (CHIS) covering the child population of North Yorkshire to ensure there is an improvement plan to achieve delivery of the national service specification in accordance with national timescales, liaising with NYCC in respect of any current or future inter-dependencies in relation to commissioning, service provision and data or information flows.
- 4.3 Statutory and VCSE partners should continue to work together to develop a North Yorkshire Mental Health Strategy to ensure there is a co-ordinated approach to improving the mental health and wellbeing of the population of all ages, improving outcomes for people with mental health problems and combating the stigma and discrimination associated with mental illness.
- 4.4 NYCC, District Councils and NHS partners should make the most of the opportunities presented by the Better Care Fund and the shift towards integrating services to respond to community needs and maximise the use of community assets working closely with the VCSE where possible.
- 4.5 Statutory bodies should work closely with the VCSE sector to plan the development, delivery and support for health and care services which draw on volunteers

- 4.6 Organisations working with local communities should promote an asset based approach to understanding and responding to the issues that are important to those communities.
- 4.7 Any assessment of need such as Joint Strategic Needs Assessments should include an assessment of the available assets that are already available to address the needs identified.

5 Appendices

- 5.1 Appendix 1 – Report of the Director of Public Health for North Yorkshire 2014.

Dr Lincoln Sargeant
Director of Public Health for North Yorkshire
2 September 2014

Director of Public Health Annual Report

2014

Working with Communities: taking an asset based approach to Public Health





Executive Summary

In 2014 communities across North Yorkshire welcomed the Tour de France and made the Grand Depart a resounding success. This report focusses on how we can work with communities to match that success in promoting the health and wellbeing of our residents. The strong and engaged voluntary, community and social enterprise sector (VCSE) is a particular asset for the County and is a key partner in helping to address the challenges we face in promoting and protecting the health of our people. The representatives of the sector are keen to develop and strengthen collaborations with public sector partners that will be of mutual benefit and lead to better outcomes for people across our communities.

The profile of North Yorkshire shows:

- A healthy population with higher levels of road injuries and death, excess weight in adults and

- smoking in pregnancy compared to the England average
- Improving life expectancy at birth with a widening gap between districts (Hambleton – highest; Scarborough – lowest)
- An ageing population with the number of people over 85 years set to increase by a third over the next decade
- Low levels of deprivation but challenges related to rurality, affordable housing and fuel poverty are present in all districts and for some population groups

The report also highlights areas where a co-ordinated approach by partners is needed. These include:

- Ensuring that each child has an active care record, supporting delivery of screening, immunisation and the Healthy Child Programme services

- Developing a mental health strategy to ensure that residents of all ages can maximise their mental health and wellbeing and access effective services when needed
- Ensuring that health and social care services are responsive to local needs and help residents to maintain their independence
- Implementing an alcohol strategy to address the harms associated with binge drinking and other risky drinking behaviours

Every community has a range of resources or assets that can be harnessed to meet local needs and challenges. The report outlines approaches communities can take to identify and make use of their individual, organisational, physical and economic assets. There must, however, be investment to make effective use of these assets and we are reminded that “voluntary action and volunteering do not come for free.”

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Acknowledgements

Editorial team:

- Dr Lincoln Sargeant**, Director of Public Health
- Tom Hall**, Consultant in Public Health
- Shane Mullen**, Senior Public Health Intelligence Specialist
- Gemma Mann**, Health Improvement Manager
- Nick Kemp**, Commissioning Support Manager
- Jacqui Fox**, Public Health Information Specialist
- Jack Lewis**, Public Health Intelligence Analyst

Many thanks to **Paul Robinson** for the report design. The online version of the report was designed and developed with help from the **NYCC Web Team**.

Thanks to **Tina Handley** for assistance with the distribution of the report.

Thanks to those who provided comments on early drafts and to major contributors to the Report listed below: **Jemma Basham**, Greatwood and Horseclose Project Co-ordinator, Yorkshire Housing

Alex Bird, Chief Executive Officer, Age UK North Yorkshire

Jon Carling, Chief Executive, North Yorkshire and York Forum

Keith Cheesman, Programme Manager, HAS NYCC

Kathy Donnelly, Volunteer Champion, Selby District AVS

Frances Elliot, HELP Project Manager, Harrogate and Ripon CVS

Wendy Holt, Daybreak Project Co-ordinator, Age UK North Yorkshire

Neil Irving, Assistant Director (Policy and Partnerships) NYCC

Trish Kemp, Deputy Manager, Scarborough Advocacy Alliance

Dr Philip Kirby, Screening and Immunisation Lead, NHS England - North Yorkshire and Humber

Marc Mason, Principle Officer: Integrated Services, Children and Young People’s Services

Rose Norris, Executive Director, Selby District Council

Dr Simon Padfield, Consultant in Communicable Disease Control, Public Health England

Leah Swain, Chief Officer, Rural Action Yorkshire



Foreword

This report comes at a time when a lot of work, both locally and nationally, is taking place to establish joint-working arrangements between public sector bodies and organisations in the voluntary, community and social enterprise sector. This is happening against a background of continued cuts in public spending and consequent reductions in the provision of some public services, whilst an ageing population presents particular health and care demands. The focus on integrating health and care services, as required by the Better Care Fund, is welcome and our sector is keen to be involved in planning how such integration can best take place.

Putting measures in place to help to prevent poor health amongst the general public is clearly the correct priority, not as a means to saving money but because helping people to remain healthy for longer is the right thing to do.

Our sector has much to offer to help achieve this. North Yorkshire is a large County with significant variations in the health and well-being of the population. There is a myriad of community organisations offering care services, support to help people with drug or alcohol problems, or help to improve physical fitness in North Yorkshire. Community-run youth groups, lunch clubs and other activities can have significant indirect effects such as increasing the confidence of young people, or reducing social isolation for older people. Those groups tend to exist at very local levels, including in some extremely remote and rural parts of the County.

We welcome the collaborative approach promoted in this report, whilst noting that it comes with a number of challenges. There is a logistical challenge, for example, for a small number of large public bodies to work with so many small organisations.

Similarly, whilst the voluntary sector normally operates at the heart of local communities and can provide services effectively and more efficiently than statutory bodies, there are obviously costs associated with such services that need to be met. It is a mantra within the sector that voluntary action and volunteers do not come for free.

It is very pleasing that Dr Lincoln Sargeant with partners in North Yorkshire County Council and the NHS are so obviously keen to collaborate. We in the voluntary, community and social enterprise sector are keen to work with colleagues to help turn the dialogue into support for local people which further improves the profile and reach of public health across the County.

As local authorities take on the responsibility for public health, this provides opportunities as well as challenges for providers and commissioners. Commissioners need to know what environments and which services will help keep people out of hospital, offer value for money and provide more for less with proven benefits. Services need to be personalised, local, and user friendly.

The large rural nature of North Yorkshire with low population densities and distance between residential and commercial centres can bring challenges for local residents, especially those who are older and vulnerable, such as higher living costs, housing that is hard to heat and maintain, poor transport links and more limited social networks. Bringing services to people in sparsely populated areas requires innovative approaches which, if they are to reflect local needs and draw upon local support, depend on a thorough understanding of the way particular local communities are structured and perceive themselves.

There can be a strong sense of community spirit in our rural communities and while community action and volunteers can provide some solutions, it cannot do it all on its own, nor can this activity happen at no financial cost.

Government policy is focusing on the integration of services, and the "Better Care Fund" creates a local single pooled budget for health and local government to work more closely together around people, placing their WELLBEING as the focus of health and care services.

Community action and government policy need to go hand-in-hand, and the collaborative approach promoted in this report is welcomed. As the Voluntary Sector Representative on the North Yorkshire Health and Wellbeing Board, I feel that the sector can offer a wealth of expertise and connections which can help to inform, shape, deliver and review services and strategies around the health and wellbeing agenda. We particularly welcome the local priorities around **HEALTHY AGEING** and reducing **HEALTH INEQUALITIES**, and the focus on **PREVENTION** and early **INTERVENTION**.

Providing opportunities to participate in exercise, activities, explore and adopt a healthier lifestyle and eating regime, and valuing community based activities, are an effective tool to support physical, mental and social wellbeing.

Added benefits and value are in addressing social isolation, and through partnership approaches and volunteering opportunities, a way is provided that helps to diminish loneliness and provide a way back into the community for many people, and enable them to contribute again.

Sustainability is a major factor and investing in future capacity will be key to a successful wellbeing strategy.

Rural communities are growing and ageing faster than their urban counterparts, which means that demographic change is putting them at the forefront of tackling challenges and opportunities of an ageing society.

Both as individuals and collectively as a sector, we, in the voluntary, community and social enterprise sector, look forward to working with Dr Lincoln Sargeant and colleagues at North Yorkshire County Council, as well as the Health and Wellbeing Board to ensure people stay active, healthy and independent for as long as possible.



Introduction

This report has four main objectives. The first is to give an overview of the current state of health and wellbeing of the residents of North Yorkshire. This includes an assessment of the overall trends in healthy life expectancy as well as our performance with respect to variations between different communities – the two overarching measures of the public health outcomes framework (PHOF). The report focuses on a selection of issues representing the four domains of the PHOF – wider determinants, health improvement, health protection and healthcare public health that are particularly relevant at this time. In addition to a broad countywide overview, I have also highlighted issues for each of our districts. This section of the report complements the annual review of core data in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the annual health profile produced by Public Health England for each district and the County as a whole.

There are, from time to time, topical issues that affect the health and wellbeing of our citizens which are relevant to several organisations in the County. This year, I have chosen the role of communities as promoters of health and wellbeing as a topic of special focus and the second objective of this annual report. Local communities across North Yorkshire played an active role in welcoming the world to the Grand Depart of the 2014 Tour de France and helped to ensure it was a resounding success.

As the public sector faces shrinking budgets, it looks more and more to the voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) sector as partners in delivering services to residents. The importance of community resilience and community assets features increasingly in discussions about how we will ensure that the most vulnerable in our communities are supported during a period of prolonged austerity. While this interest is largely welcomed by the VCSE sector, it is recognised that there must be investment to ensure that communities have the necessary skills and resources to take on roles and functions previously delivered by public sector organisations.

There are two developing initiatives where VCSE sector contribution to the design and delivery of programmes is vital. NYCC is developing a Stronger Communities programme with the vision to foster vibrant communities in all parts of North Yorkshire. A key goal is to enable communities to effectively use their skills and assets to manage the delivery of some services that were previously operated by the Council. This will include the transfer of community assets from NYCC to community groups. The second is the Better Care Fund where VCSE bodies are involved in discussions with partners across Health and Social Care to redesign our current services to ensure that wherever possible, care is available at or close to home, to help people remain independent and to offer support when it is needed. In both cases, there needs to be on-going dialogue between the public and VCSE sector to ensure that proposals are realistic and deliverable on both sides if the aims are to be achieved.

Any definition of community includes a sense of place. A few generations ago, the place where we lived was the key factor in shaping our social contacts, perspectives and activities. Many people lived their entire lives in communities where they went to school, worked and socialised with people who shared the same basic life experience of belonging to that community and place.

The link between community and place grows weaker with each passing generation. As time goes by it will become increasingly unusual for children to be born in the same place or to go to the same schools as their parents and grandparents. We move freely around the UK and to other countries for work and our social contacts are more likely to be found in our mobile phones and computers than in our physical neighbourhoods.

These virtual communities offer new ways for people to support each other and may help to lessen the impact of social isolation for some groups.

Despite these social trends, community and place remain important. We value safety, vibrancy and community cohesion in the places where we live. Communities remain important influences on the lifestyle choices we make which in turn determine our health outcomes. We expect our communities to have a range of social amenities to enhance quality of life and we take notice when these facilities and services are lacking.

The JSNA which underpins our health and wellbeing strategy and informs our commissioning plans is based predominantly on the needs of communities with little emphasis on their assets. A focus on needs or deficits can at times dominate the way public sector organisations relate to communities. In this report, I want to put the spotlight on the inherent resilience of our communities and explore how community asset mapping combined with our traditional methods of needs assessment can help to produce a more balanced picture of our County and its communities.

The third objective is to review the main developments across the public health system in relation to the recommendations made in last year's report, as well as to highlight other significant events that have had an impact on the health and wellbeing of our residents. This year I also include a brief summary of the main activities of the Public Health Team in the first year post transition to the County Council.

The fourth and final objective is to make some recommendations to highlight key actions in the next year to promote and protect the health and wellbeing of our residents. It is my wish that this report will add to the rich discussion taking place among communities, VCSE and statutory partners about working together to make the best use of our collective assets to increase the resilience of our communities and improve the health of all residents.

I am very grateful to the many people who contributed to this report and have provided comments that have helped me to shape its contents. It has been my privilege and pleasure to work with the public health team in shaping a distinctive agenda for public health in North Yorkshire from our new home in NYCC in the last year. In this we have been supported by many colleagues in the Council and especially by the Executive Member for Public Health, Cllr Don Mackenzie. His appointment is tangible evidence of the commitment of NYCC to fulfilling its public health responsibilities and ensuring that public health features prominently in the work of the Council.

As always, I hope you find the report interesting reading and I welcome your comments and views on the issues raised.

Dr Lincoln Sargeant
Director of Public Health for North Yorkshire



Section 1: The Health of Our Communities

The conditions in which people grow, live, work and age have a powerful impact on our health. Strong communities with high levels of resilience thrive and people with good social networks live longer and have healthier lives. Recognising and understanding the enormous impact communities have on health and wellbeing is the first step we need to take in transforming the way we improve health in North Yorkshire. The social factors which influence health need to be considered alongside public health programmes and health and social care services if we are to improve the health of people in our County.

In addressing the public health issues in North Yorkshire we start by recognising the character, varying size, needs and assets of its many communities. Building on assets and fostering strong resilient communities will be key in developing a distinctive North Yorkshire public health approach.

In this section, there is a brief overview and commentary on the overarching public health outcomes showing that although residents of North Yorkshire continue to live long and healthy lives compared to the England average, there are significant variations between districts, communities and population groups.

Of the 32 indicators included in the Public Health England (PHE) Health Profile for North Yorkshire in 2014 there were 20 that were significantly better than the England average and three that were significantly worse. There is a commentary on these three indicators (road injuries and deaths, smoking in pregnancy and excess weight in adults) as well as other public health issues under domains of health improvement, health protection and health and social care.

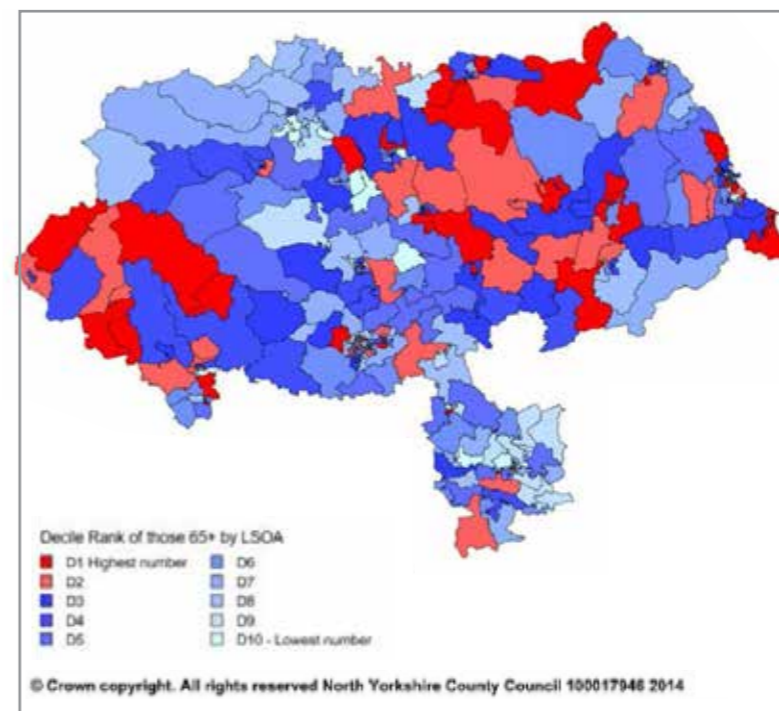
Finally, for each district there is a brief overview highlighting selected public health issues that may have particular relevance in that area.

North Yorkshire profile

The current population of North Yorkshire is just over 600,000 and is increasing annually in size whilst the average age is rising. Within North Yorkshire geographical areas called lower layer super output areas (LSOA) with an average population of 1500 people are ranked into deciles by residence of those aged 65 and over, the red indicate the top 10 % of the LSOA that have the largest number of people of this age.

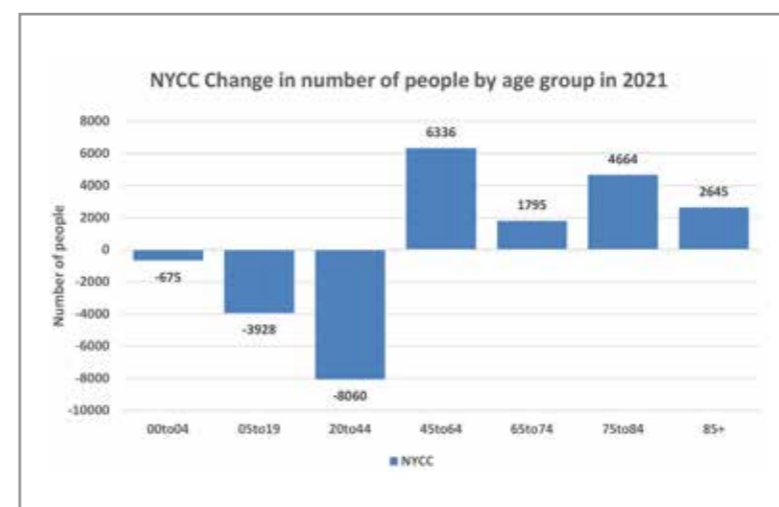


Figure 1: Population aged 65 and over for North grouped into deciles by number of residents - Source ONS 2012



The map demonstrates a challenge for the future as whilst many of these people live in or close by the major settlements in North Yorkshire, there are areas across the Dales and Moors that have a high proportion of elderly residents who may struggle as they age to access the services they need.

Figure 2: Population projections for North Yorkshire for 2011 and 2021 - Source ONS 2012



By 2021 if population trends continue the population of those living to over 85 years will grow by more than a third. This represents an increase of 2,645 people between 2011 and 2021. At the same time in North Yorkshire there is set to be a decrease in the 40-49 age group which is greater than England in magnitude. These trends mean that communities will look very different in the future.



¹As the body ages, frailty ensues. An exact definition is difficult to agree though it is broadly agreed that frailty arises from a deterioration in the function of several physical and/or mental functions with age. The development of frailty often leads to a spiral of decline of increasing frailty and higher risk of worsening disability,

falls, admission to hospital, admission to long term care and death. A Canadian study found that over 43% of those aged 85 and over could be considered frail. By this estimate for North Yorkshire 4,400 people over 85 years would be considered frail – this is the equivalent to the population of the village of Great Ayton.

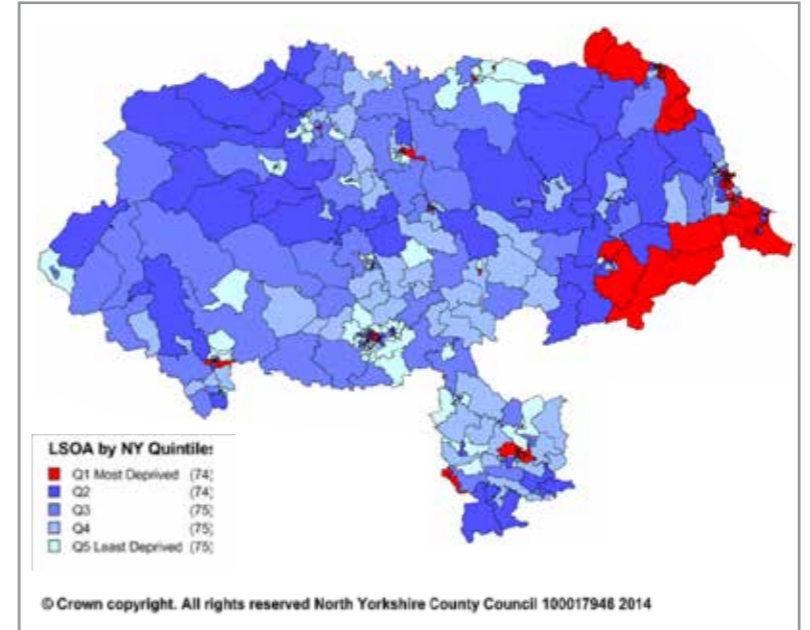
Our collective challenge is maintaining the health gains for our residents in the face of a changing population profile with greater numbers of frail elderly people needing to be supported while the working age population declines in many areas of the County.

Deprivation is measured as a composite score combining data from seven domains into an index of multiple deprivation (IMD). Levels of deprivation are closely related to increased levels of need for health and care services. However, often deprivation is associated with poorer access to services and poorer health outcomes. Deprivation is significantly lower in North Yorkshire compared to the England average. Only 4.5% of people live in areas considered to be in the 20% most deprived areas in England. This may mask the impact of pockets of deprivation and issues relating to rurality, affordable housing and fuel poverty that are present in all districts and for some population groups.

- The Index of Multiple Deprivation is a composite of indicators from seven domains of deprivation**
- Income Deprivation
 - Employment Deprivation
 - Health Deprivation and Disability
 - Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
 - Barriers to Housing and Services
 - Crime
 - Living Environment Deprivation

¹ Rockwood K et al. Changes in relative fitness and frailty across the adult lifespan: evidence from the Canadian National Population Health Survey. CMAJ. 2011 May 17;183(8):E487-94

Figure 3: North Yorkshire LSOA IMD 2010 local Deprivation quintiles - Source ONS 2012



The majority of the most deprived LSOA across North Yorkshire are in the Scarborough district. There are densely populated deprived LSOAs in each of the major settlements across North Yorkshire. Selby has a particular concentration of deprived LSOAs along with parts of Harrogate and the southerly part of Skipton. Richmondshire has deprived LSOA around Catterick Garrison where the military families are housed.

The overall health of the population is measured by the life expectancy at birth which is the average number of years a new-born child can expect to live given current patterns in death rates within that area.





Figure 4: Male Life expectancy (in years) at birth trend data for North Yorkshire and England - Source ONS 2014

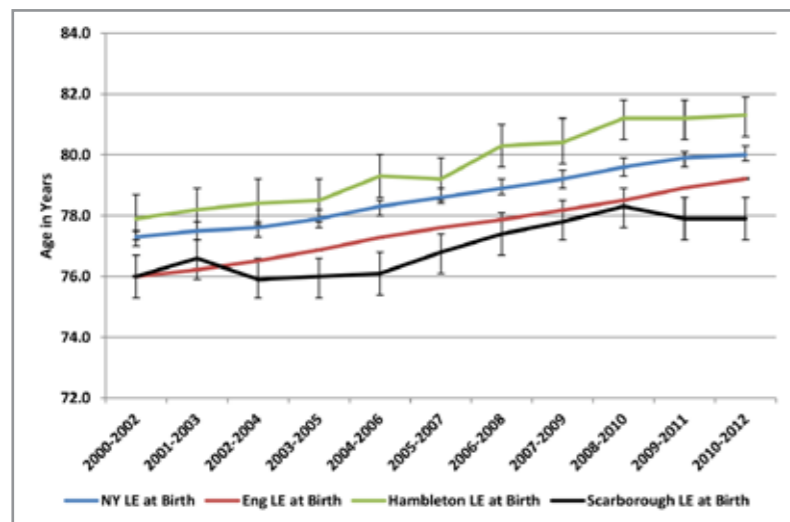
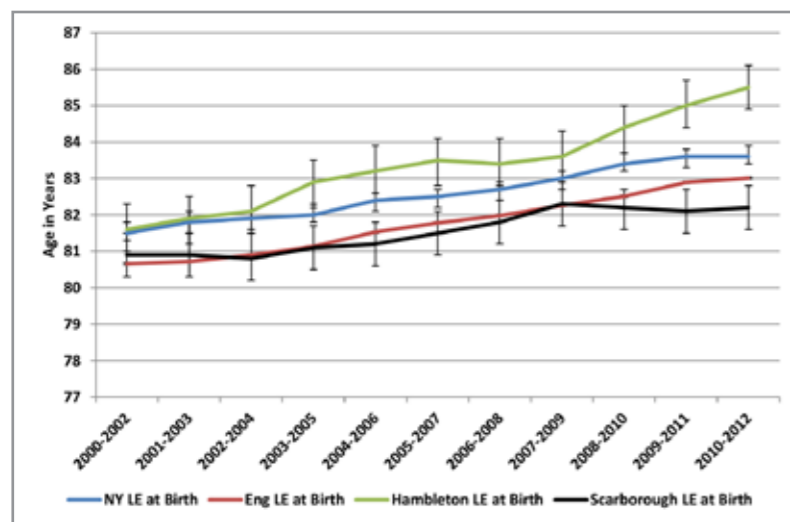


Figure 5: Female Life expectancy (in years) at birth trend data for North Yorkshire and England - Source ONS 2014



North Yorkshire has consistently had a significantly better male life expectancy when compared with the England life expectancy value. Over the last decade North Yorkshire male residents have been able to expect one year more life than the national average. This overall picture masks the difference between our districts. A boy born in Hambleton District can expect to live 2.1 years longer than the England average while one born in Scarborough Borough Council area would have 1.3 years less. The gap between these two districts has been widening over the last decade.

A similar pattern can also be seen in women. A girl born in Hambleton District is expected to live for 2.5 years longer compared to the England average. A girl born in Scarborough Borough Council area has a life expectancy that is 0.8 shorter by the same comparison, with the gap between Hambleton and Scarborough widening between 2000 and 2012.



Figure 6: Male Life expectancy (in years) at birth trend data for Yorkshire and Humber region - Source PHE 2014, ONS 2013

Area	ONS Cluster	LE at Birth 74	78	82
Hambleton	5.7	81.3		
Ryedale	6.1	80.7		
Craven	6.1	80.6		
Harrogate	5.7	80.6		
Richmondshire	5.7	80.2		
East Riding of Yorkshire	5.7	79.6		
York	5.7	79.6		
Selby	5.7	79.4		
Sheffield	1.1	78.7		
North Lincolnshire	7.12	78.3		
Kirklees	1.2	78.2		
Rotherham	7.12	78		
Leeds	1.1	78		
North East Lincolnshire	7.12	77.9		
Scarborough	6.1	77.9		
Barnsley	7.12	77.8		
Wakefield	7.12	77.8		
Doncaster	7.12	77.5		
Bradford	1.2	77.5		
Calderdale	1.2	77.5		
Kingston upon Hull	7.11	76.6		

◆ Local Authority with 95% CI
△ ONS Cluster

The variation in life expectancy at birth across North Yorkshire is noteworthy because the health of the population is also measured by the variation between communities for this indicator. Men in Hambleton District have the highest life expectancy in the Yorkshire and the Humber region. Life expectancy not only exceeds the England average but also that of comparator areas (Office of National Statistics (ONS) cluster of prospering towns).

By contrast Scarborough Borough Council ranks 15th of the 21 lower-tier or unitary local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber region having a life expectancy at birth for men that is similar to North East Lincolnshire (Grimsby) and Bradford and significantly lower than its ONS comparator cluster of coastal and countryside areas.

Figure 7: Female Life expectancy (in years) at birth trend data for Yorkshire and Humber region - Source PHE 2014, ONS 2013

Area	ONS Cluster	LE at Birth 78	82	86
Hambleton	5.7	85.5		
Craven	6.1	84.6		
Harrogate	5.7	83.8		
Selby	5.7	83.5		
York	5.7	83.2		
Richmondshire	5.7	83.1		
Ryedale	6.1	83		
East Riding of Yorkshire	5.7	82.9		
North Lincolnshire	7.12	82.8		
Sheffield	1.1	82.4		
Calderdale	1.2	82.2		
Scarborough	6.1	82.2		
Leeds	1.1	82.1		
Kirklees	1.2	82		
North East Lincolnshire	7.12	81.9		
Doncaster	7.12	81.7		
Rotherham	7.12	81.6		
Barnsley	7.12	81.5		
Bradford	1.2	81.5		
Wakefield	7.12	81.3		
Kingston upon Hull	7.11	80.5		

◆ Local Authority with 95% CI
△ ONS Cluster

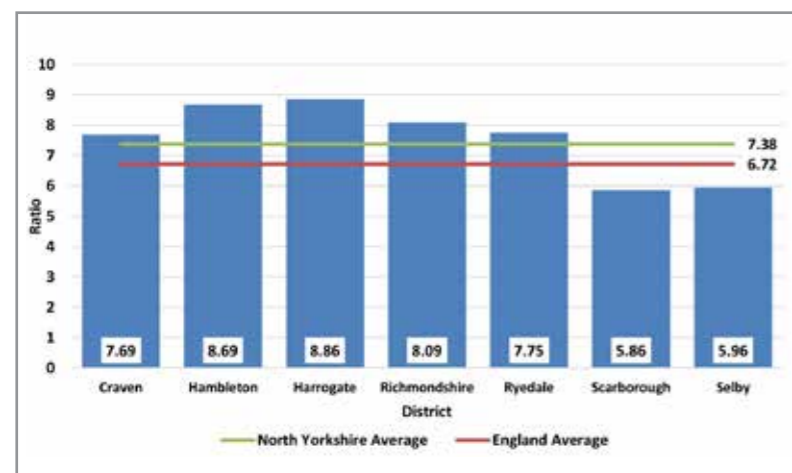
The variation is similar though less marked for women. Hambleton District again ranks first in the region and Scarborough Borough Council is 12 of the 21 local authorities.

ONS Clusters
Area classifications group together geographic areas according to key characteristics common to the population in that grouping. These groupings are called clusters, and are derived using census data.
ONS 2014



Improving the Health of our communities

Figure 8: Ratio of median house price to median earnings, 2013 - Source ONS 2013



Housing

Access to housing of good quality is a major determinant of health and wellbeing. Low average levels of deprivation and low levels of homelessness and the natural beauty in North Yorkshire reflect some of the reasons why the area is such a desirable place to live. A consequence of this is that the ratio of median income versus the median house price ratio has soared, making housing affordability challenging. In some rural areas, incomes are also very low or seasonal. The area is consistently higher than the national average for unaffordable homes. Five out of the seven districts are significantly higher than both the national and North Yorkshire averages.

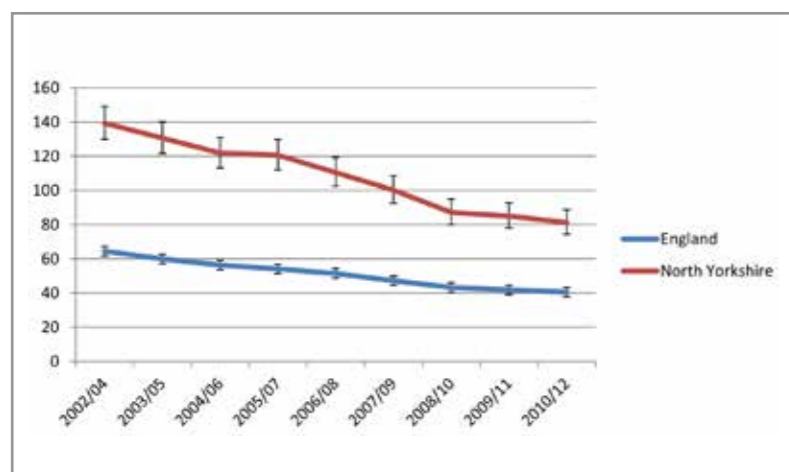
In addition to affordability, most districts have only a very small proportion of one bedroom self-contained accommodation suitable for couples and those under 35 who cannot afford to live in the private rented sector due to recent welfare reforms and particularly vulnerable adults to live independently in their communities.

The North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Partnership, led by the Local Government North Yorkshire and York Housing Board, identifies and responds to key housing issues across the County. The current North Yorkshire Housing Strategy is due to be renewed at the end of 2014/15. A new strategy is in development for the period 2015 - 21 and will see the Housing Board working closely with the York, North Yorkshire & East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP). (<http://www.northyorkshirestrategichousingpartnership.co.uk/>)

Road traffic injuries

North Yorkshire performs very poorly on this indicator in comparison to the national average, although the rate has consistently been falling over time. However, more still needs to be done to understand the detail of this indicator and make improvements. There are different measures to express the impact of injuries on the roads. This indicator expresses the number of people killed or seriously injured in relation to the resident population in North Yorkshire. This does not take account of the number of miles travelled by road users or people who are resident elsewhere but are injured on our roads.

Figure 9: Killed or seriously injured on the roads in North Yorkshire (DSR/100,000) - Source HSCIC 2014



Though the 3 year moving average for road fatalities continues to decline by 3% a year, in 2013 there were 51 people killed in road collisions. This is the highest fatality number since 2007.

In contrast to the number of motorcycles on the road in any given day (1 in every 20 at peak times), close to 1 in 3 fatalities were motorcycle related. In addition to the 16 motorcycle deaths in 2013 there were:

- 25 car occupant deaths
- 7 pedestrian deaths
- 3 pedal cyclist deaths

The largest majority of deaths from road collisions are male aged 40 to 49. Excluding motorcyclists, the profile is still male, though ages 20 to 29.

Over recent years there has been positive action by the 95 Alive Partnership to reduce this rate. The Partnership co-ordinates actions to improve road safety through road design and engineering measures like traffic calming where appropriate, and enforcing laws related to speed limits, seat-belts and child restraints and drink driving. This is combined with public information and education campaigns targeted at high risk groups in North Yorkshire such as young drivers, older drivers, and motorcyclists.

Visit 95 Alive, the York and North Yorkshire Road Safety Partnership at www.roadwise.co.uk

Additional funding from the Public Health grant has supported NYCC's Enhanced Pass Plus Scheme which offers newly qualified drivers the opportunity to reduce their insurance premiums whilst further developing their driving.

The scheme is based on the Driving Standards Agency (DSA) Pass Plus Scheme but is specifically targeted at the dangers new drivers face when on North Yorkshire's road network.

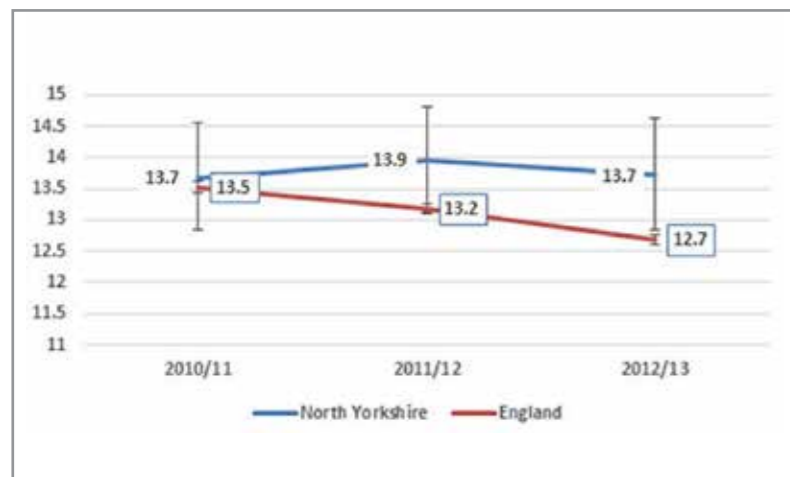
We have also supported the Partnership's programmes to help older drivers to maintain safe driving skills and to access screening to detect

any problems with their eyesight and hearing that could affect their driving. These programmes help older people to maintain their independence in a rural county where many depend on their ability to drive to access services.

Road safety is an important issue for communities. People are more likely to walk and cycle if they feel there are safe routes and the risk of injury from speeding vehicles is minimised. In a report written for the British Academy ("If you could do one thing..." Nine local actions to reduce health inequalities), Professor Danny Dorling suggested that local communities might consider the introduction of 20 mile per hour (mph) zones. He projected that the potential benefits of reducing vehicle speeds through residential areas includes not only reduction in traffic related injuries, but also improved air quality, increased physical activity and improved community cohesion. However, the evidence for success for these schemes is mainly drawn from disadvantaged urban and metropolitan areas. The North Yorkshire Police area is already rated 4th lowest in the UK for its ratio of pedestrians and cyclists Killed or Seriously Injured, which suggests that the ability to reduce road casualty numbers through implementation of this measure is negligible. The potential for increasing walking and cycling as a result of 20 mph limits has yet to be established. The Department for Transport is currently undertaking a major study to identify and quantify the benefits and costs of these schemes; it is due to report its findings in 2017. NYCC will consider its position in light of these findings.

While "sign only" 20 mph speed limits are relatively easy to implement, the full benefits of a 20 mph restriction will only be achieved if vehicle speeds are reduced. In a lot of cases this requires the use of traffic calming measures such as speed humps or chicanes to make schemes self-enforcing so they do not become a drain on police resources. Traffic calming schemes are often unpopular with residents due to concerns about noise and vibration. The majority of deaths and serious injuries in North Yorkshire occur on roads that have speed limits above 40 mph, so this approach is unlikely to have a large impact on this public health indicator. Local communities considering this measure would therefore need to partner with the Police and road safety experts through the 95 Alive Road Safety Partnership Speed Management Protocol in order to find out whether there is a speed related issue in their area and then see what measures may be available to them that will make a difference. Other community solutions are currently being developed in North Yorkshire, including a scheme to hire temporary Vehicle Activated Signs and a police supported Community Speed Watch volunteer scheme, which will be able to undertake local activities to address these concerns with community based solutions.

Figure 10: Mothers Smoking at the time of Delivery in North Yorkshire - Source NHS England 2014



Smoking in Pregnancy

Smoking at delivery is a key indicator of the health of the mother and baby. North Yorkshire is in the lowest quartile of ONS cluster local authorities comparators. North Yorkshire at the last published measure has become significantly worse when compared to England, for mothers who smoke at the time for delivery.

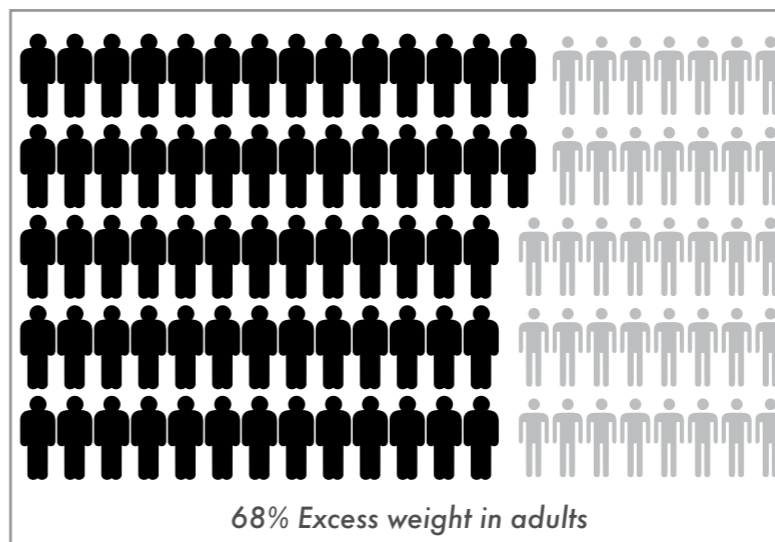
Smoking at delivery rates at Scarborough Hospital are higher than the national average. NYCC have committed additional funding from the Public Health Grant, along with funding from the local Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to support maternity and specialist services in Scarborough to decrease the smoking rate at delivery. NYCC have also commissioned additional social marketing in Scarborough to improve access to services and increase the proportion of women attempting to quit.

The Health Improvement Service has been commissioned to work across North Yorkshire to raise community awareness of the health and social impact of tobacco in all its forms. Through their day-to-day work professionals can link with the Smoking in Pregnancy Service and Stop Smoking Services to encourage people to take the first steps towards removing the harmful effects of tobacco from their lives to:

- Reduce the uptake of smoking.
- Encourage and support smokers to access Local Stop Smoking Services.
- Raise awareness and reduce the availability and acceptability of all forms of illicit tobacco.
- Motivate people to take necessary action to protect others from the harms of second hand tobacco smoke.



Figure 11: Ratio of adults who are categorised as overweight or obese



Excess weight in adults

Excess weight in adults is a concern for North Yorkshire with 67.9% of the adult population being categorised as either overweight or obese. This value is greater than the England average of 63.8% and similar to areas such as Barnsley, Doncaster and Wakefield. Of note Ryedale district ranked in the top 10 districts nationally for adult obesity and there will be further comment in that district profile.

The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) recommends that "Local authorities, working with other local service providers, clinical commissioning groups and health and wellbeing boards, should ensure there is an integrated approach to preventing and managing obesity and its associated conditions."

Prevention of obesity in adults needs to start in childhood. Effective multi-agency work has contributed to a decrease in the proportion of children with excess weight at reception over the last 5-6 years. We will ensure that our delivery of the Healthy Child Programme maintains a focus on preventing and managing childhood obesity. NYCC is working with the District Councils and local CCGs to develop an evidence-based integrated approach to weight management for adults. The first pilot was launched in Hambleton where clinicians can refer people into a structured 12-week programme to achieve weight loss and reduction of obesity associated illness.

District Councils have also taken a proactive approach to excess weight. Selby District Council has been working with their leisure provider Wigan Leisure and Culture Trust (WLCT).

Current status of Obesity Pathways in North Yorkshire

- Tier 1** General information and advice about healthy eating and access to exercise is currently delivered by District Councils.
- Tier 2** Structured multicomponent services are not currently available but being developed by NYCC.
- Tier 3** A multi-agency specialist weight management service is not currently available but CCGs are scoping the commissioning of this service.
- Tier 4** Bariatric services commissioned by CCG's (Individuals cannot access tier 4 without previously accessing tier 3 services).

Recommendation

NYCC, District Councils and CCGs should work closely to implement NICE guidance with regard to providing an integrated approach to preventing and managing obesity and its associated conditions ensuring that gaps in current services are addressed.

Move It and Lose It.

Move it and Lose it (MILI) is a two year pilot programme funded by Selby District Council. MILI is an adult weight management and physical activity programme promoting healthy eating and regular exercise and delivered in partnership with Slimming World.

During 2013/14 the programme has achieved significant outcomes in terms of participants' weight management. 42% of participants have lost at least 5% of their starting weight (a weight loss known to have significant clinical benefits) compared to a national average of around 37% in similar schemes.



Protecting the Health of our Communities

Health protection is concerned with protecting communities from health threats such as outbreaks of infectious disease or exposure to environmental hazards such as chemicals or radiation. These incidents are relatively uncommon but can be very disruptive to communities when they occur. In 2013 we had health protection incidents that affected not only whole communities but also impacting particular groups such as children, older people, military populations and work places.

Childhood immunisation programmes and Child Health Information Systems

The uptake of MMR vaccination at age five years remains a focus given previous low uptake of the vaccination. Uptake of the vaccine in North Yorkshire is currently similar to the England average but lower compared to ONS cluster group. The measles outbreak of 2012-13 uncovered gaps in the systems for data collection of childhood immunisation coverage across North Yorkshire.

The aim of Child Health Information Systems (CHIS) is to ensure that each child in England has an active care record, supporting delivery of, as a minimum, screening, immunisation and the Healthy Child Programme services. CHIS are usually provided by NHS trusts, often as part of Child Health Record Departments within those trusts that deliver some or all community child health services across the area covered by the CHIS.

It is intended that all CHIS should be able to fulfil the processing of data returns and statutory reporting requirements to support the NHS and PHE in the overall management of public health programmes, and to track progress via the indicators detailed within the Public Health Outcomes Framework and the NHS Outcomes Framework. However, due to historically different commissioning decisions and provider arrangements, nationally current CHIS vary significantly in their role and capabilities. The direction of travel is for all CHIS to be working towards meeting the requirements of the national service specification issued by NHS England and the Department of Health in April 2013, and its related information requirements.

Since April 2013, all CHIS have been commissioned by NHS England, and this will continue until at least 2020. Work is also on-going nationally to agree how CHIS will be commissioned in future, and taking into account any new learning from issues identified with the operation of CHIS across the country since April 2013.

Recommendation

NHS England should continue to work closely with the provider of the Child Health Information Systems (CHIS) covering the child population of North Yorkshire to ensure there is an improvement plan to achieve delivery of the national service specification in accordance with national timescales, liaising with NYCC in respect of any current or future inter-dependencies in relation to commissioning, service provision and data or information flows.

Flu vaccination

Flu vaccination is a simple and cost effective way to prevent illness in the over 65 population as well as for people with long term conditions, thus reducing the need for health care and social care services. In the autumn/winter of 2014/2015 the annual nasal spray flu vaccine will be available for all children aged two, three and four years old as part of the NHS childhood vaccination programme.

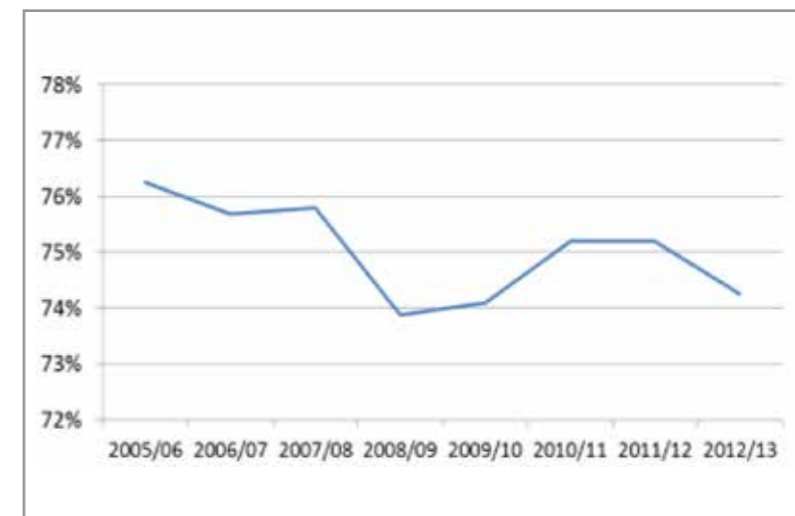
In North Yorkshire all secondary school-aged children in years seven and eight will also be offered the vaccine as part of a pilot programme.

Over time, as the programme rolls out, potentially all children between the ages of two and 16 will be offered vaccination against flu each year with the nasal spray.

Flu vaccination uptake has been declining in North Yorkshire over recent years.

There is scope for NYCC to work more closely with NHS colleagues to promote flu vaccine uptake in over 65s and at risk groups using customer service channels to raise the issue of having a flu jab. In addition, our campaigns will continue to stress the importance for frontline staff to get the vaccine in order to protect themselves and their vulnerable clients and patients from contracting flu. The flu vaccination campaign is a key measure in planning for winter health and forms an important part of a JSNA topic summary on winter health being developed with NHS and district council colleagues.

Figure 12: Population vaccination coverage in North Yorkshire – Influenza (aged 65 and over) - Source PHE 2014





Overview of outbreaks and lessons learned in 2013

Outbreaks occur because the conditions are right for an illness to spread through susceptible groups and communities. As seen with measles and flu, if vaccination rates fall consistently the risk of outbreaks from these vaccine-preventable diseases increase.

There were 125 outbreaks of infectious disease reported in North Yorkshire in 2013. The vast majority of these were outbreaks of viral gastroenteritis affecting care homes and health care settings. Viral gastroenteritis is often mild and settles by itself in a normal healthy adult but can be more distressing to an elderly population requiring care home provision. It is also disruptive to the health economy as a whole and adds more pressure to the NHS during the busy winter months in particular. Managing and reducing the numbers of infections and outbreaks is extremely difficult. The North Yorkshire and York Community Infection Control team work with care homes and other settings in North Yorkshire to educate staff, raise awareness and prevent and manage outbreaks. All health agencies work together to reduce or minimise the spread of infection, including other infections such as Clostridium difficile and MRSA.

Tyre Fire at Sherburn in Elmet

In general, people who are generally fit and well are unlikely to experience long-term health problems from temporary exposure to smoke from a fire but smoke is more likely to affect people who have existing breathing problems, lung or heart conditions (e.g.

asthma, bronchitis, chronic pulmonary disease or heart disease). Some types of fires can be very difficult to put out quickly and may burn for some considerable time.

A large fire occurred at a waste recycling facility in Selby in January 2014 involving at least 2,000 tonnes of tyres. Emergency services in conjunction with local authority and public health partners ensured that messages to the public to stay indoors and shelter were given and local GPs and hospitals were contacted to monitor any increases in reported respiratory illness.

Air Quality

Since 1997 all local authorities in the UK have been carrying out a review and assessment of air quality in their area.

The aim of the review is to assist authorities in carrying out their statutory duty to work towards meeting the National Air Quality Objectives. If a local authority finds any places where the objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an Air Quality Management Area there. There are currently four such areas across North Yorkshire, in Scarborough, Knaresborough, Ripon and Malton.

Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis is thought to infect approximately one third of the world population and despite the large reduction in cases throughout the post war period in the UK, the number of new cases increased between 1990 and 2005. London has the highest rate of infection within the UK and although TB does not spread rapidly in

the same way as measles or flu the infectious nature of TB should not be underestimated. North Yorkshire has relatively low numbers of new cases each year and all cases require early diagnosis and treatment to ensure that these numbers remain low and that the risk of spread is minimised. Consideration is always given to whether schools, workplaces, hospitals, care homes and other settings need to be involved and if larger numbers of people need testing and follow up. This can be particularly difficult in some workplaces like factory settings where transient workers may have been at risk but have moved away. Even in North Yorkshire incidents like this are not uncommon.

Measles in 2013

From late 2012 and through 2013 the number of cases of measles reported across England increased and resulted in a national catch up campaign for 10-16 year olds being announced in April 2013. The cases mainly occurred in children of secondary school age due to a fall in MMR vaccination uptake seen between 1999 and 2005. No outbreaks were reported in secondary schools in North Yorkshire but an outbreak did occur in a prison in North Yorkshire in January 2013 that required co-operation from health providers to manage and was controlled by vaccination of remaining offenders and staff.

Outbreak of PVL infection at a military training facility

An outbreak of a particular bacterial infection called PVL (Panton Valentin Leucocidin) Staphylococcal

aureus occurred in an army training facility during 2013. While this mainly causes skin infection this type of infection can be particularly severe and all cases require follow up. Outbreaks of PVL in military facilities when occurring at the same time as cases of respiratory infections such as flu can cause life threatening illness even in healthy adults. The army worked with PHE and the community infection control team to provide advice, follow up cases and prevent further infections.

Food poisoning and gastrointestinal infections

North Yorkshire has much higher rates compared to the region of some causes of gastrointestinal infections such as cryptosporidiosis and VTEC (E.coli O157) which can cause severe illness particularly in young children. This in part is most likely due to countryside, farming and animal sources of infection. Food poisoning notifications underestimate the true burden of disease and the actual number of people affected each year is likely to be much higher. Environmental Health Officers in conjunction with Public Health England follow up many cases of food poisoning each year to ensure that any common sources of infection are identified and risks minimised to reduce the risk of outbreaks occurring.

District Councils carry out proactive inspection programs to improve food safety across the County to reduce the burden of food poisoning outbreaks on health services and the economy and to maintain the reputation of tourism industry. Harrogate has the second highest number of food premises in the Country scoring 5+ on the national food hygiene rating system.

Figure 13: Confirmed and suspected outbreaks of Norovirus in North Yorkshire 2013

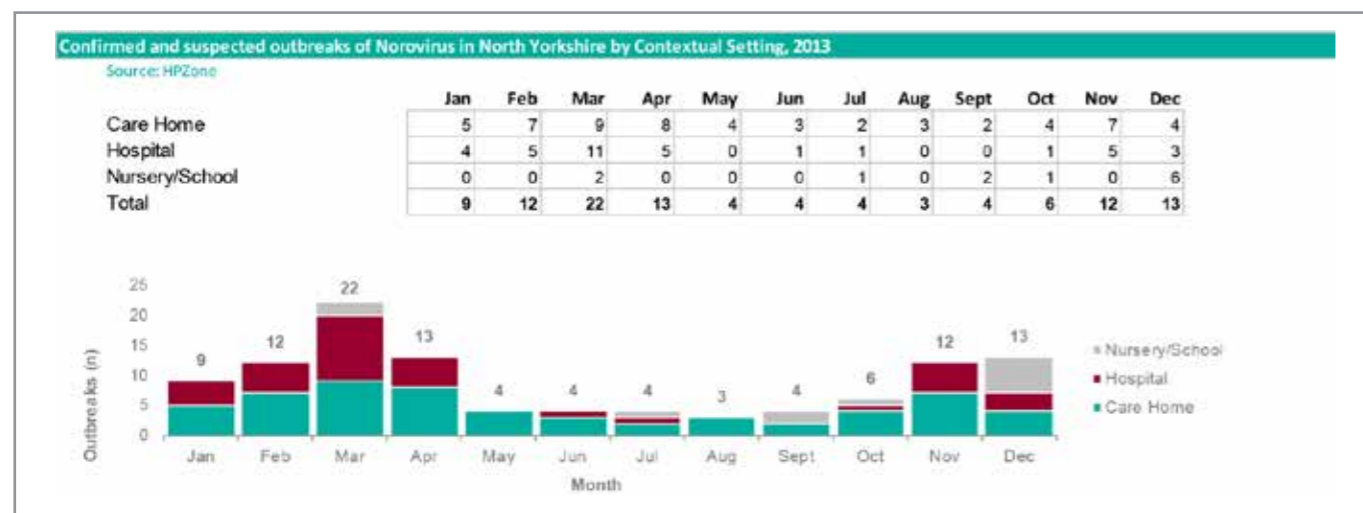
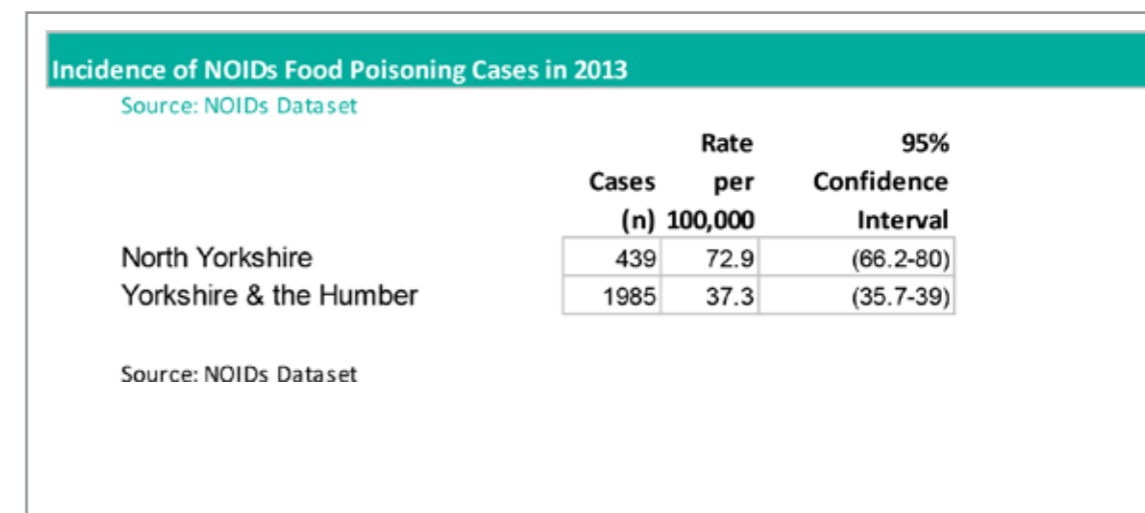


Figure 14: Incidence of Notification of Infectious Diseases – Food Poisoning Cases in 2013





Health and Social Care in our communities

Ill health reduces the life span and quality of life. People with long-term conditions are more likely to need support to live independently than those without these conditions. In this section, the focus is on some of the physical and mental health conditions that lead to premature death, poor health and increased use of health and social care services. There is also mention of the Better Care Fund which is a national initiative for local authorities and the local NHS to work together to deliver improved health and social care services in local communities.

The Care Act 2014 creates a duty for local authorities to promote wellbeing when carrying out any of their care and support functions in respect of a person. In addition, it articulates a vision that the care and support system should work to actively promote wellbeing and independence, and does not just wait to respond when people reach a crisis point.

The big killers

Compared to last year North Yorkshire maintains a similar ranking for the rate of premature deaths (<75 years) within a local authority (ranked 36 out of 150 this year versus 34 last year). The pooled number of premature deaths (total under 75 deaths) for the period 2010–2012 was 5,371. The leading cause of death for those dying prematurely in North Yorkshire remains cancer, accounting for 43% of all deaths, followed by cardiovascular disease at 27%.

North Yorkshire premature mortality rankings from <http://longerlives.phe.org.uk/>

- Overall premature deaths: 36 out of 150 authorities
- Heart disease and strokes: 44 out of 150 local authorities
- Lung disease: 30 out of 149 local authorities
- Liver disease: 24 out of 149 local authorities
- Cancer: 33 out of 150 authorities

It is worth noting that the health experience of some groups may be poorer compared to the majority of residents. People with severe and enduring mental health problems often have poor physical health as do people with substance misuse issues. Some ethnic minority groups such as gypsies and travellers have lower life expectancy when compared to the general population.

In the last census in 2011 there were 588 gypsy travellers within North Yorkshire. A national study of Travellers' health status in Ireland published in 1987 showed a higher mortality rate for all causes in the Gypsy Traveller population. Life expectancy of Gypsy Traveller women was 11.9 years less and of Gypsy Traveller men 9.9 years less, than women and men in the non-Traveller population.

Barry J, Herity B, and Solan J. The Travellers' Health status Study, Vital Statistics of Travelling People, 1987. 1987. Dublin, Health Research Board.

The health of people who are homeless is among the poorest in our communities. Being homeless means you are more likely to suffer from mental and physical ill health, and at the same time unable to access the health services you need.

The health needs of homeless people in North Yorkshire receiving a housing related support service showed that in 2010/11 that of 824 people, 33% had a support need relating to physical health, 32% mental health and 26% substance misuse.²

Among the most vulnerable homeless people are those with mental health and substance misuse problems who lead chaotic lives. This group represents a significant cost to all public services and therefore resourcing and commissioning specialist integrated services will be essential to reduce longer term demand and costs.

Rough sleeping is particularly an issue for Scarborough and Harrogate and both Borough Councils have done partnership work to improve access to services, including health, for rough sleepers.

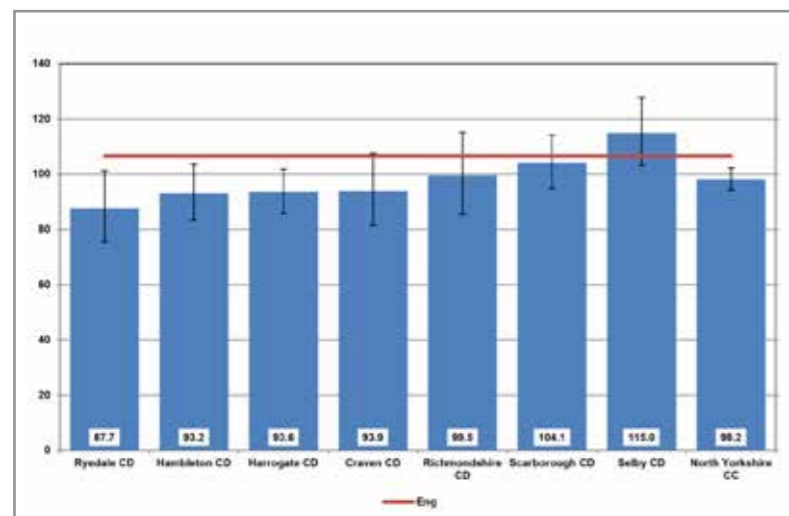
Compared to the general population the risk of dying from all causes is increased in people with:

Substance misuse (Opioid)	by a factor of 14.7
Substance misuse (Cocaine)	6.0
Substance misuse (Alcohol)	4.6
Eating disorder (Anorexia nervosa)	5.9
Learning disability (moderate to profound)	2.8
Mental illness (Schizophrenia)	2.5
Mental illness (Depression)	1.6
Heavy smoking	2.6

Chesney et al. Risks of all-cause and suicide mortality in mental disorders: a meta-review. *World Psychiatry* 2014;13:153-160

² Homeless Link, 2010. The Health and Wellbeing of people who are homeless: Evidence from a national audit. Available at <http://homeless.org.uk/health-needs-audit>. Homeless Link. Survey of Needs and Provision (SNAP). Available at www.homeless.org.uk. The Queen's Nursing Institute Homeless Health Initiative Service User Consultation Report, February 2008. Available at www.groundswell.org.uk/documents/HomelessHealthInitiative.pdf. The Department for Communities and Local Government. Vision to end rough sleeping: No Second Night Out. Available at www.communities.gov.uk

Figure 15: Premature Cancer mortality rate those aged under 75 for the pooled period 2010-12 - Source ONS HSCIC 2014





Mental Health

National estimates suggest that every year, one in four of us will experience a mental health problem. Public Health England estimate approximately 78,000 residents in North Yorkshire have depression. Approximately 36, 000 people in North Yorkshire accessed secondary mental health services in 2013. There are recognised gaps in provision of mental health services and all our CCGs have identified the need to increase investment to areas such as Improved Access to Psychological Therapies.

Across North Yorkshire it is estimated that at least 8,000 children aged between 5 and 16 have a mental health disorder³. Emotional health and wellbeing is an important issue for children and young people. Anxiety and stress relating to family environments or educational attainment and pressure to get high grades, poor body image and peer pressure in general are some of the main concerns that are not being adequately addressed. Access to specialist Child and Adolescent Mental Health (CAMH) services is not optimal and there is a lack of provision of prevention and early intervention services.

The Children and Young People’s Emotional and Mental Health Strategy 2014-17 ‘Growing Up Happy in North Yorkshire’ has now been produced. The strategy represents a commitment to ensuring that services meet needs while keeping children, young people and families at the centre of their care.

It reflects the view that the emotional and mental health of children and young people is everyone’s business. It sets out the intention that all children and young people will enjoy good emotional and mental health through the delivery of integrated support and targeted services, which are delivered at the earliest opportunity, in a way that is accessible and achieves positive and sustainable outcomes. The Implementation Plan for the strategy is currently being developed.

Although most people living in rural areas experience high quality of life, the risk of social isolation and loneliness is increased, especially among older people. Over a third (37 per cent) of people aged 65 and over in North Yorkshire are living alone, and nearly a half (43 per cent) have a limiting long-term illness or a hearing impairment which increases the likelihood of social isolation and loneliness. These percentages are based on projected population numbers for the County and districts, derived from Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI) data version 8.0, www.poppi.org.uk .

NYCC is working with partners to develop a countywide mental health strategy with a proposed vision to: ‘Ensure people of all ages and backgrounds receive support to attain good mental and physical health to build their resilience. And people with mental health problems are supported to achieve their goals through delivery of cost effective and integrated services’

Recommendation
Statutory and VCSE partners should continue to work together to develop a North Yorkshire Mental Health Strategy to ensure there is a co-ordinated approach to improving the mental health and wellbeing of the population of all ages, improving outcomes for people with mental health problems and combating the stigma and discrimination associated with mental illness.

³ Source –ChiMat CAMHS Needs Assessment Data, accessible via <http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/profile?profileid=34> (accessed October 2013)

Better Care Fund

The Better Care Fund has been created, to encourage the NHS and Local Government to work together to create plans that will improve care for the elderly and vulnerable. Overall, the Government has created a £3.8bn (£39.8m locally) pooled budget for 2015/16, intended to help move care out of hospital and into the community and improve working and integration between Health and Social Care.

Up to £1 billion (£10.5m locally) of the Better Care Fund will be allocated to local areas to spend on out-of-hospital services, aimed at reducing the number of emergency admissions to hospital.

Partners across Health and Social Care are working to redesign our current services to ensure that wherever possible, care is available at or close to home, to help people remain independent and to offer support when it is needed. This will require greater investment in community services, whether 1) Primary Care such as GPs and District Nurses, 2) community health care settings such as local clinics or community hospitals or indeed 3) through social care where more support will be available to help people regain skills and confidence to remain in their own home.

All our consultations with communities and patients point in the same direction. People understand the financial climate. They say they want to be supported to live at home and use services as near to home as is possible and safe. They want to be active participants in their communities and families and only tell their story once. The Better Care Fund Plan describes how our shared investment will:

- Improve self-help and independence for North Yorkshire people;
- Invest in Primary Care and Community Services;
- Create a sustainable system by protecting Adult Social Care and by working with Secondary Care to secure the hospital, mental health and community services needed in North Yorkshire.

In North Yorkshire, the VCSE will be key partners in helping to shape and deliver some of these services working with their health and social care colleagues.

Recommendation
NYCC, district councils and NHS partners should make the most of the opportunities presented by the Better Care Fund and the shift towards integrating services to respond to community needs and maximise the use of community assets working closely with the VCSE where possible.



District profiles

Scarborough

There are 53 communities in Scarborough Borough Council ranging from the largest town of Scarborough with a population of 52,800 to small rural villages in the North Yorkshire Moors National Park like Danby (1,380). The economy is based on tourism and the level of long term unemployment is highest in North Yorkshire. The Borough has the highest crime rates in the County but these are generally low and falling.

In terms of recorded violent crimes attributable to alcohol, Scarborough again has the highest incidence in the County at a rate of 5.1 per 1,000 population which is slightly above the national average (5.03 per 1,000). However, these figures are distorted by crimes committed by people who are among the large number of visitors to the coastal towns of Filey, Scarborough and Whitby who are not included in the resident population figures for Scarborough Borough. Scarborough is part of the Home Office/Public Health England Local Alcohol Action Area (LAAA) programme to tackle the harmful effects of irresponsible drinking, particularly alcohol-related crime and disorder, and health harms.

The deprivation across the district is concentrated mainly around the large towns of Scarborough and Whitby. Some of the most deprived communities also have a significantly higher level of transience and churn which makes any approach to community resilience more challenging and both plans and resources need to reflect the rapid changes in these communities. The ethnic profile is predominantly white. Voter turn-out, trust in the public sector and volunteering levels are low compared to the County but there is interest among residents in getting involved in their local communities.

Of the 32 indicators included in the Public Health England (PHE) Health Profile for Scarborough in 2014 there were 4 that were significantly better than the England average and 9 that were significantly worse.



Figure 16: 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation Ward Quintile Rank within Scarborough Borough

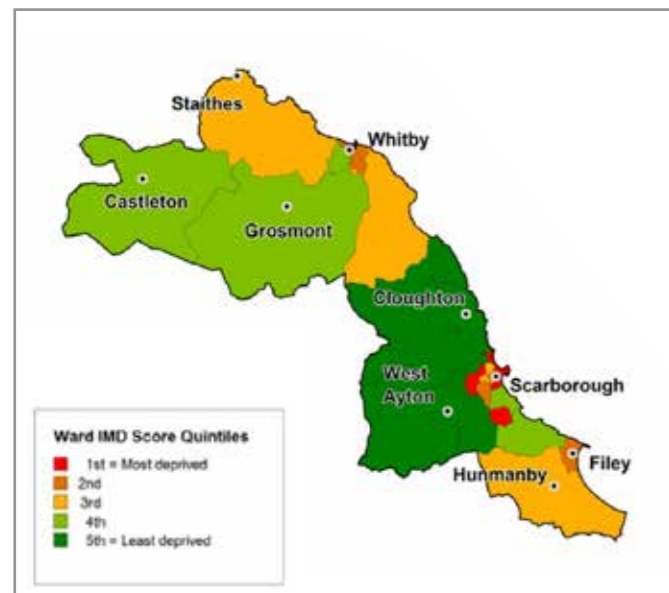
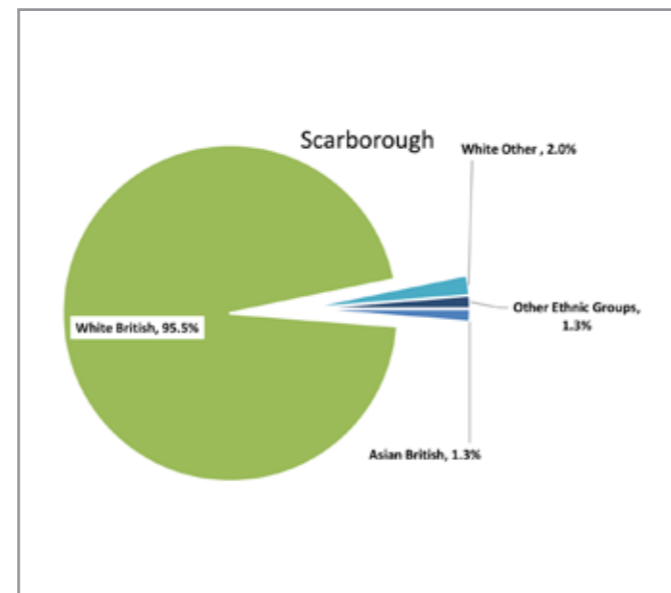


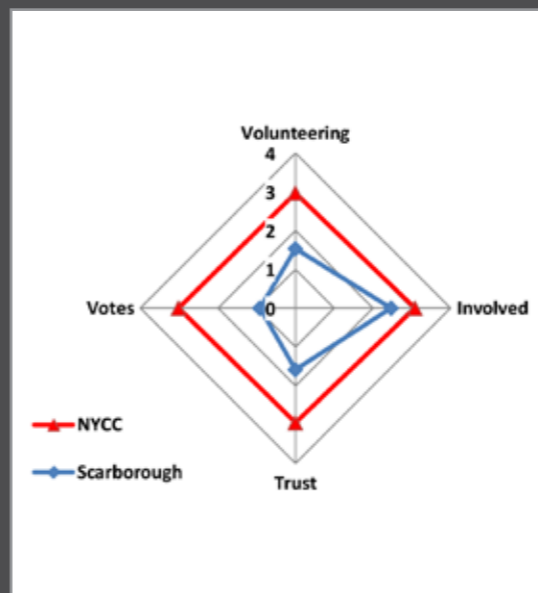
Figure 17: Ethnic groups as a % of total district population for Scarborough - Source ONS Census 2011



The chart shows z scores of the district responses to the respective domains of social capital. The higher the score the more likely the district area is to engage in that activity.

The volunteering element is the score based on the number of respondents in a NYCC survey who volunteer some of their time each week. Votes are the voter turnout at the last council election. Involved is the score based on the number of respondents who want to get involved in communities. Trust again is the score of respondents who feel public sector organisation are working for the communities best interests

Figure 18: Social Capital index for Scarborough - Source NYCC PHI Team



Premature death from heart disease and stroke is one of the indicators where the rate of mortality for those aged under 75 is significantly higher in Scarborough when compared to the national average and to North Yorkshire. Levels of physical inactivity and adult obesity are also significantly higher in the Borough compared to the national average. The estimated smoking rate in Scarborough is higher than the national average and one of the highest for North Yorkshire. These are all factors that increase the risk of heart disease. As noted violent crime related to alcohol is an issue and so is premature deaths from liver disease which is also associated with alcohol.

NYCC commissions the NHS Health Check as a mandated Public Health programme designed to reduce premature mortality by assessing people's risk of heart disease, stroke, kidney disease and diabetes and connect them to lifestyle and clinical services. The Health Check also provides the opportunity to identify issues with problem drinking. Those eligible for the programme (aged between 40 and 74 and not already on a disease register) are invited on a five year cycle. The programme is delivered by GP practices in North Yorkshire.

NYCC has been working to raise awareness of the programme especially in the Scarborough Borough area. The invitation rate for GP practices in Scarborough and Ryedale CCG was the highest in the County in 2013/14 at 18.2% compared to the North Yorkshire average of 15.3%. Of those invited, 47.8% took up the offer in Scarborough compared to 47% for North Yorkshire and 49% nationally.

Figure 19: Male premature liver mortality rate (those aged under 75) for the pooled period 2010-12 - Source ONS HSCIC 2014

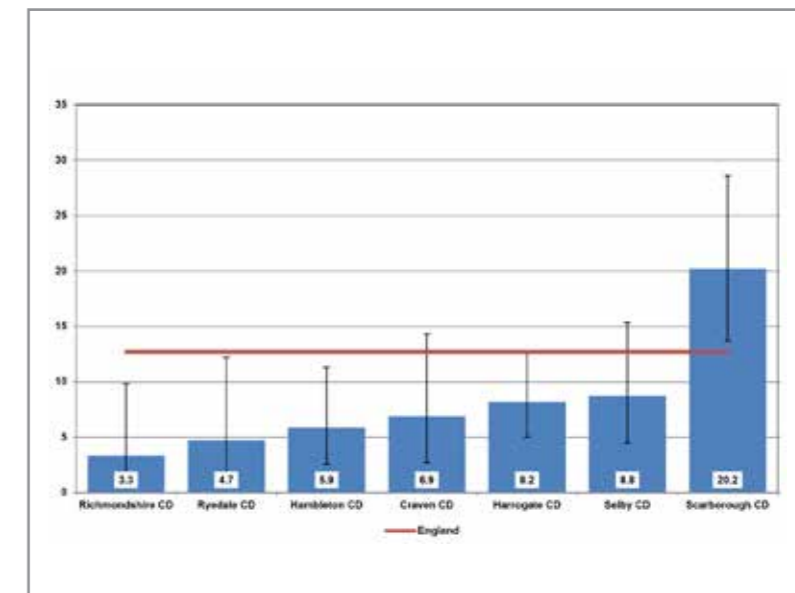


Figure 20: 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation Ward Quintile Rank within Ryedale District

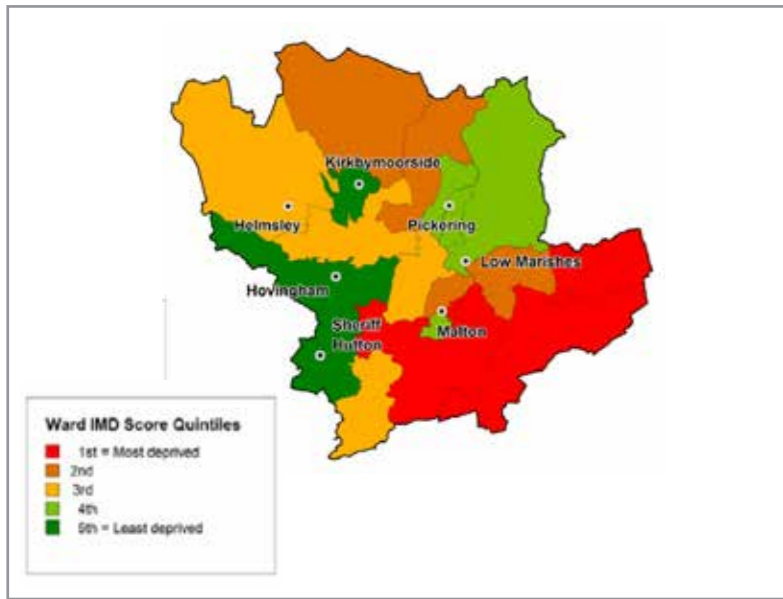


Figure 21: Ethnic groups as a % of total district population for Ryedale - Source ONS Census 2011

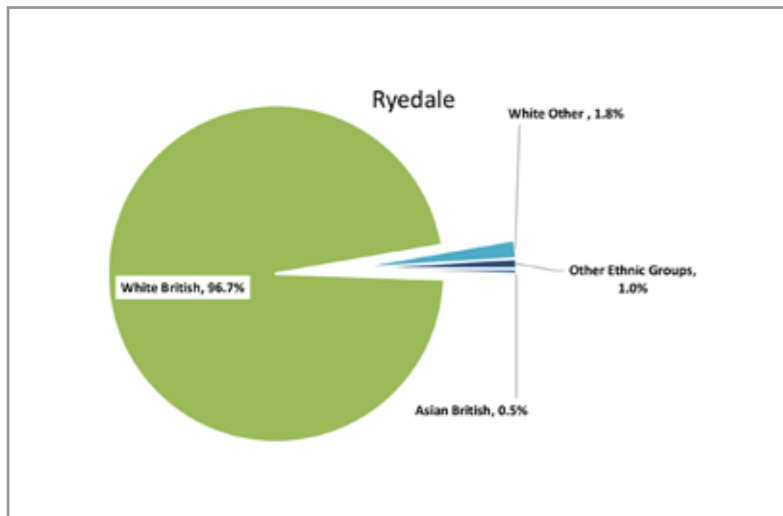
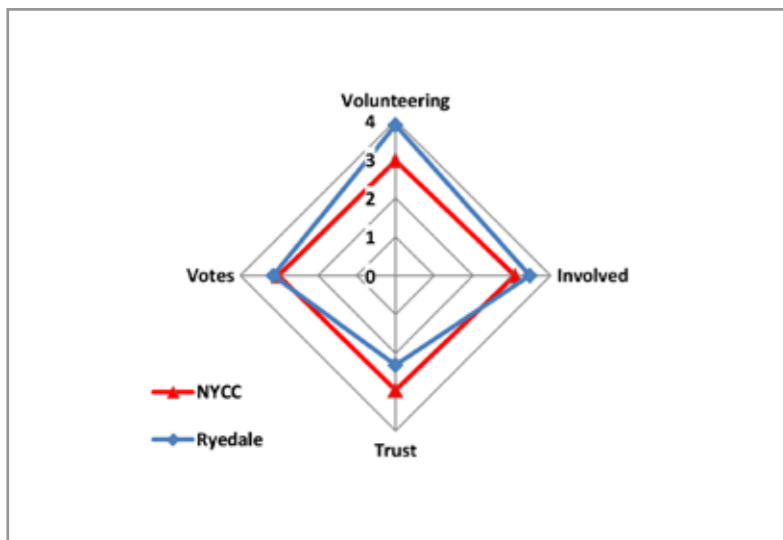


Figure 22: Social Capital index for Ryedale - Source NYCC PHI Team



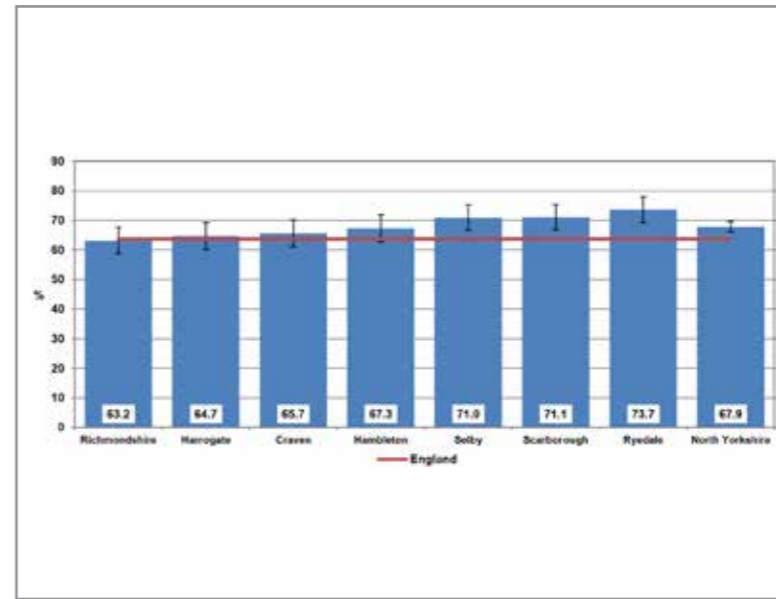
Ryedale

Ryedale is a rural district with a population density of 36 people per km², below the North Yorkshire average of 75 and well below the national average of 401. Ryedale has 114 communities. The largest is Norton with 7530 people. Other large settlements are Pickering, Malton and Kirkbymoorside. The area has higher than national average levels of obesity along with high level of smoking and binge drinking when compared to national rates.

Rural deprivation is the key issue for the district and the ethnic profile is predominantly white. There are high scores on all domains of the social capital index.

Of the 32 indicators included in the Public Health England (PHE) Health Profile for Ryedale in 2014 there were 17 that were significantly better than the England average and 2 that were significantly worse (road injuries and deaths and excess weight in adults).

Figure 23: Excess Weight in Adults



The indicator for excess weight in adults for Ryedale was the highest in the County. The estimate was based on a survey of self-reported weight measures and was available for the first time in the 2014 PHE Health Profile. It is worth noting that this indicator was not significantly worse compared to the North Yorkshire average and that the percentage of people reported to be physically active in the district was reported at 60.9% (significantly higher than the England average of 56%). The risk of adult obesity is greater for those who are obese as children.

As with other areas in the County a lifestyle service to deliver structured weight management interventions has been proposed in Ryedale. The district is also re-procuring its leisure services.

As part of the plan to reduce obesity in children our children's centres have built a healthy eating approach into all their activities, so for example, healthy snacks of fruit and vegetables are provided at all sessions for parents and children. Weaning sessions are run in conjunction with health visitors to support parents in making the transition to appropriate solid foods. Health visitors also attend "play, stay and weigh" sessions where children's height and weight can be monitored and advice given. Active Kid sessions are promoted and activities take place in outdoor areas, such as local parks, to normalise and encourage physical exercise. This has meant that in Ryedale there has been a drop in obesity in children from 10.8% to 8.8% from 2011-12 to 2012-13.



Figure 24: IMD 2010 Electoral Ward Quintile rank with Richmondshire District

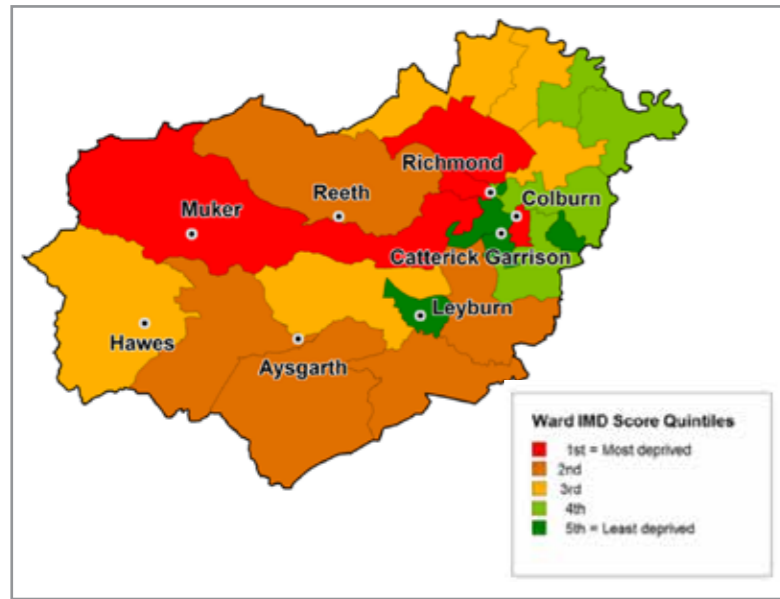


Figure 25: Ethnic groups as a % of total district population for Richmondshire - Source ONS Census 2011

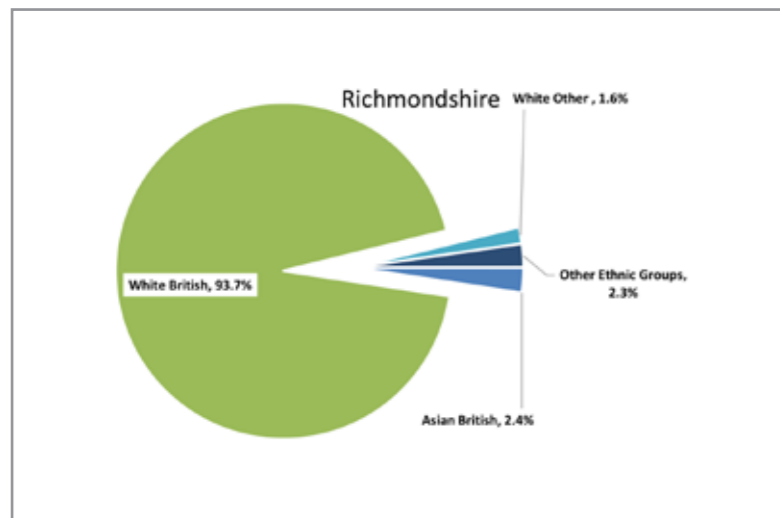
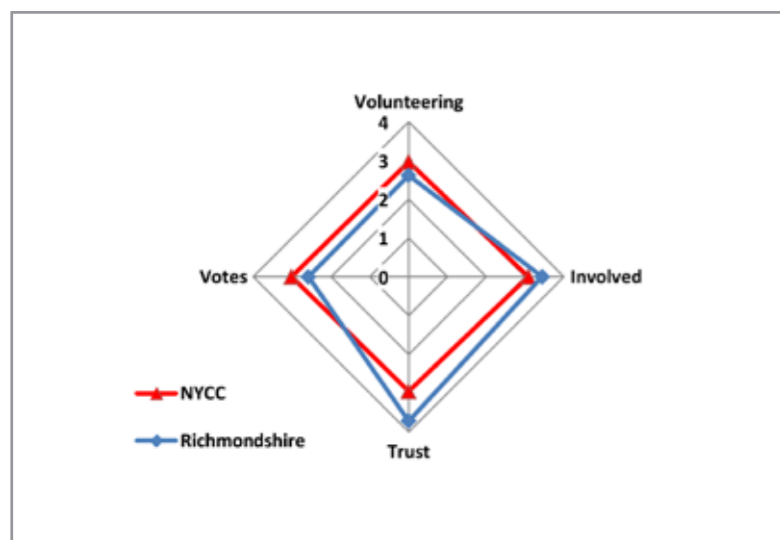


Figure 26: Social Capital index for Richmondshire - Source NYCC PHI Team



Richmondshire

Richmondshire is a rural district with a population density of 40 people per km², below North Yorkshire average of 75 and well below the national average of 401. Its only major town or settlement with a population over 15,000 is Catterick Garrison, home to 15,040 people. Its second largest town is Richmond, home to 8,540 people. The MOD employs 6,680 military personnel and many civilians in Richmondshire. Many private and public sector jobs exist to service the military personnel and their families and this military linked economy is important for Richmondshire. There is a thriving tourism industry within Richmondshire and this now forms the economic bedrock of the district.

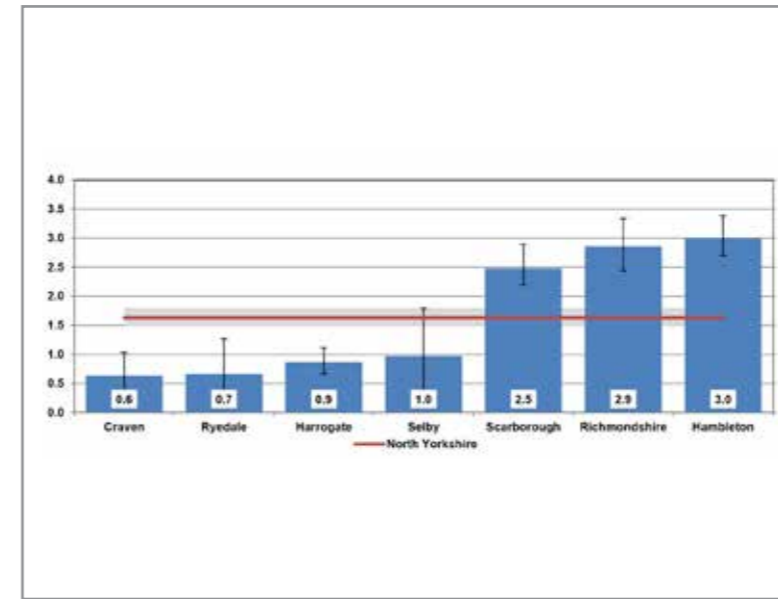
Richmondshire district has a differing age structure to most of the other districts in North Yorkshire, having a large male population between 15 and 29. This is explained by the presence of Catterick Garrison which is the largest Army training base in the Country as well as housing several regiments.

Rural deprivation is the key issue for the district. There are also pockets of poverty in Colburn, an old council estate with poor housing and ex- military families. The ethnic profile is predominantly white but the presence of a large military population mean that there is greater representation of multiple ethnicities compared to other areas. There were high scores on all domains of the social capital index.

Of the 32 indicators included in the Public Health England (PHE) Health Profile for Richmondshire in 2014 there were 15 that were significantly better than the England average and 1 that was significantly worse (road injuries and deaths).



Figure 27: Statutory homeless households, crude rate per 1,000 estimated total households, 2012/13 - Source LGA 2014



Military personnel and their families have particular challenges related to separation, loss and family breakdown. Homelessness and mental health issues are therefore areas of concern for this district. Richmondshire had the second highest rate of suicide in North Yorkshire for the pooled period 2011-2013; this was 15 people in the time period.

There are well established multi-agency initiatives to prevent homelessness and to support veterans and vulnerable military families. Local schools recognise the needs of military families and offer support to children whose parents are deployed.



Figure 28: IMD 2010 Electoral Ward Quintile rank with Selby District - Source NYCC Corporate Information Systems Team

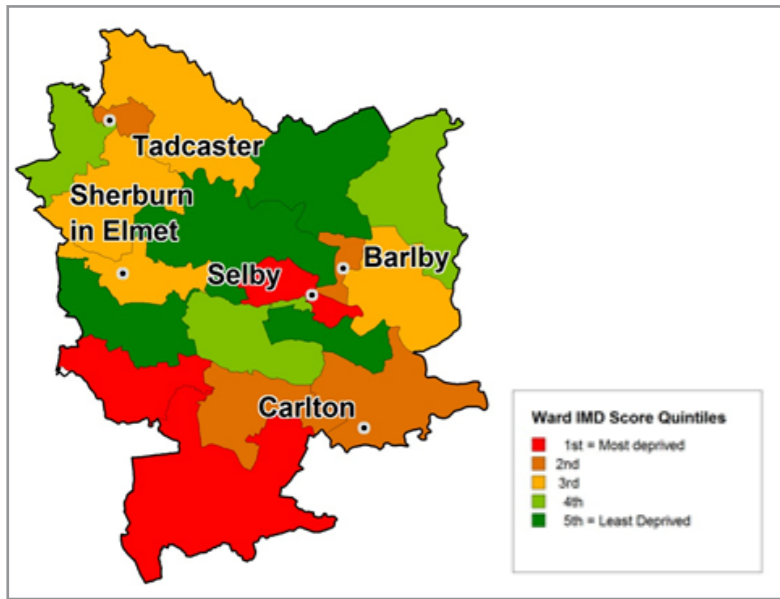


Figure 29: Ethnic groups as a % of total district population for Selby - Source ONS Census 2011

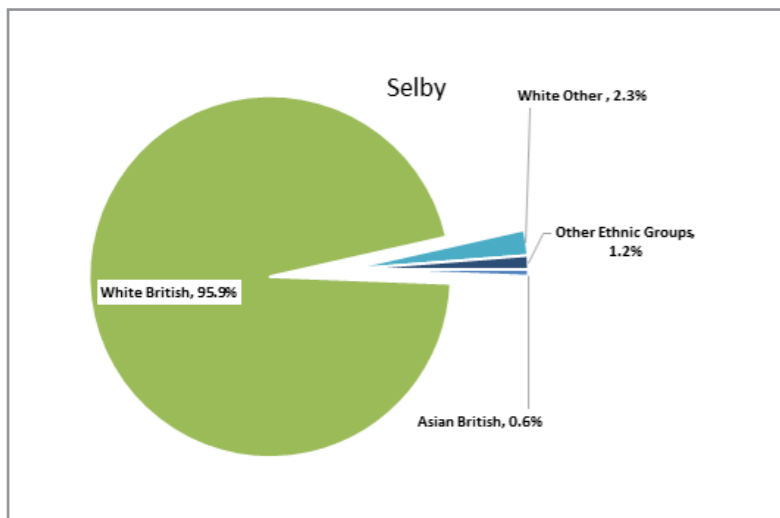
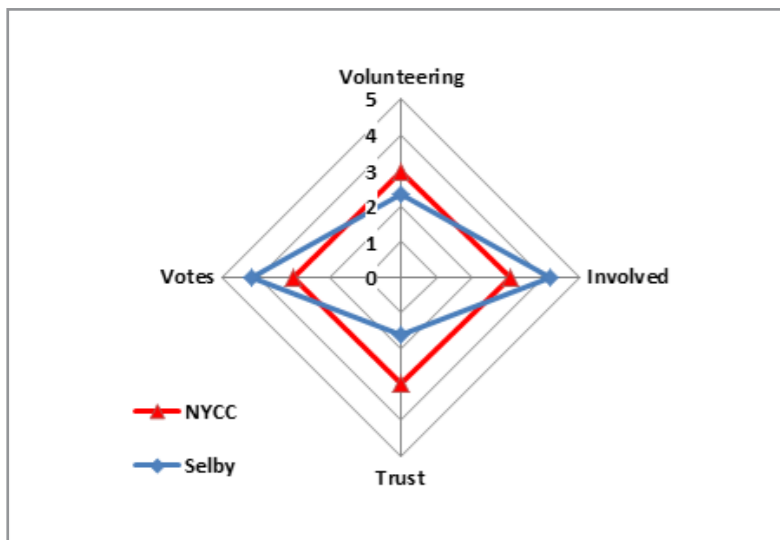


Figure 30: Social Capital index for Selby - Source NYCC PHI Team



Selby

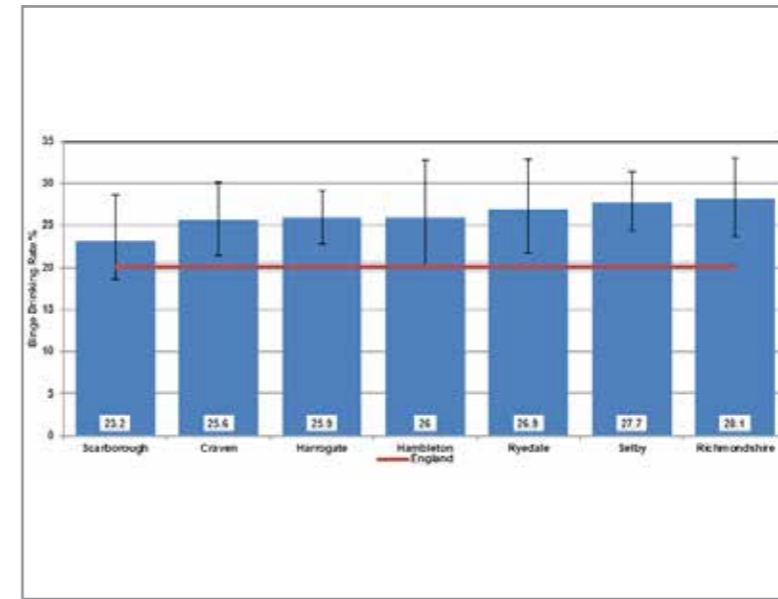
Selby has a population density of 138 people per km², above North Yorkshire average of 75 but well below the national average of 401. Selby town, with a population of 24,680 is its only major town or settlement with a population over 15,000. Sherburn in Elmet and Tadcaster are the other large towns or settlements in the district. The rest of Selby district settlements are small rural villages such as Thorganby which has a population of around 330.

Selby town is more industrial than other areas of North Yorkshire which contrasts with the rurality of the rest of the district. Areas of deprivation are mainly in Selby town and the area around Eggborough. There is a concentration of industries and power stations, as well as road networks near the south west area of the district. Voter turn-out and willingness to get involved with the local community are high but levels of trust in the public and volunteering are lower.

Of the 32 indicators included in the Public Health England (PHE) Health Profile for Selby in 2014 there were 10 that were significantly better than the England average and two that were significantly worse (road injuries and deaths and excess weight in adults).



Figure 31: Binge Drink adult estimates by district - Source LAPE Alcohol Profiles 2013



Binge drinking is an issue for Selby as well as for other districts in the County. The drinking risk categories also show that Selby district has the largest percentage of increasing risk drinkers at 21.3%. Selby also has a significantly higher rate of premature mortality for cancer when compared to the North Yorkshire value and ranks highest in the district.

Partners across the County including Selby District Council have agreed a countywide alcohol strategy and identified three outcome areas:

- Establish responsible and sensible drinking as the norm.
- Identify and support those who need help into treatment through recovery.
- Reduce alcohol-related crime and disorder.

A detailed action plan is being developed to ensure that there is a co-ordinated approach to reducing levels of binge drinking in Selby and across the County.



Figure 32: Index of Multiple Deprivation Ward Quintile Rank within Hambleton District

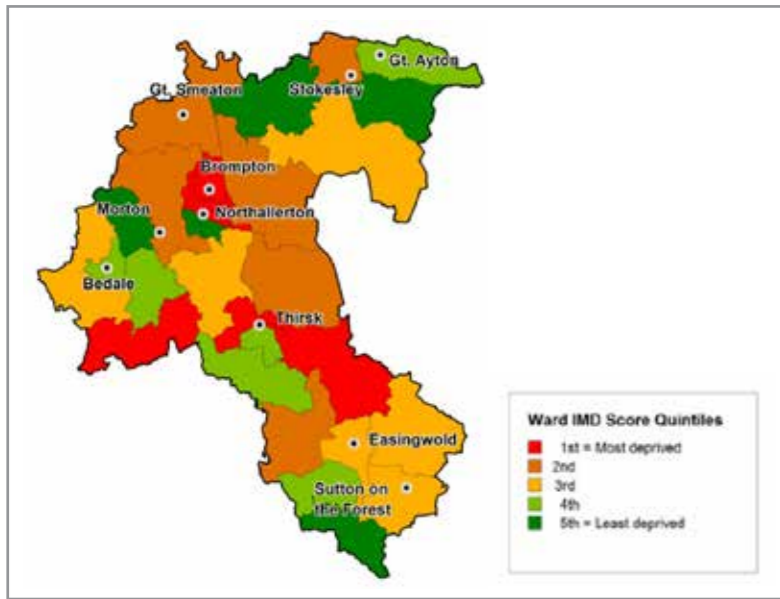


Figure 33: Ethnic groups as a % of total district population for Hambleton - Source ONS Census 2011

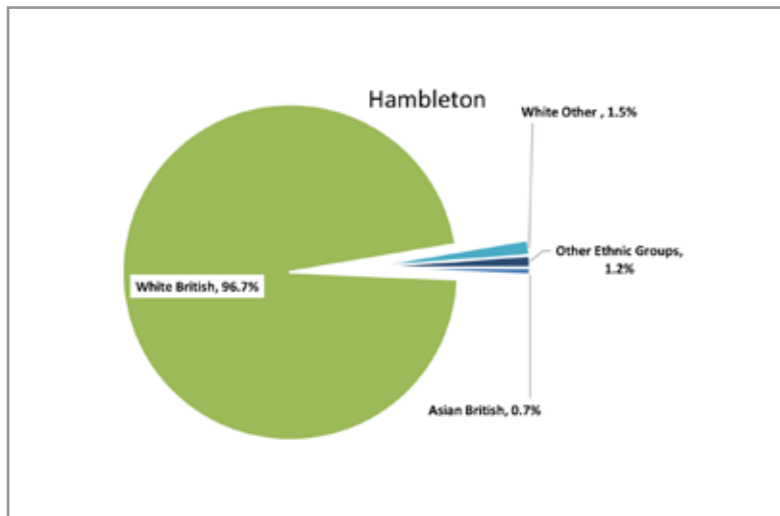
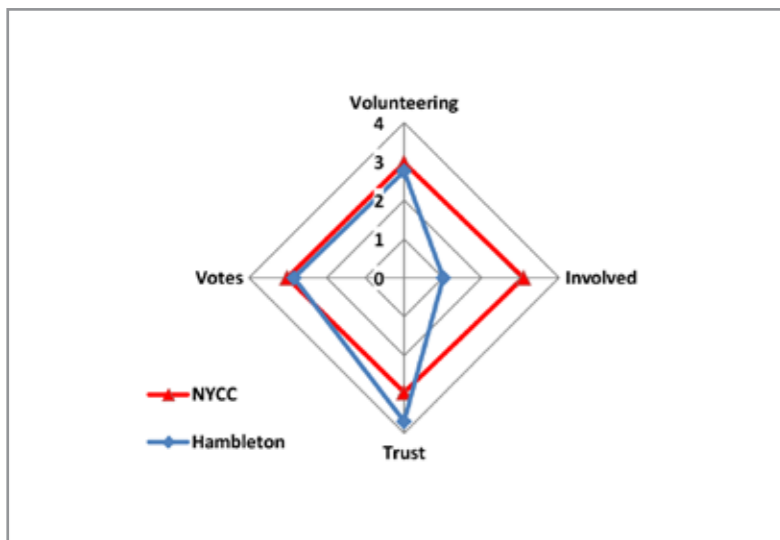


Figure 34: Social Capital index for Hambleton - Source NYCC PHI Team



Hambleton

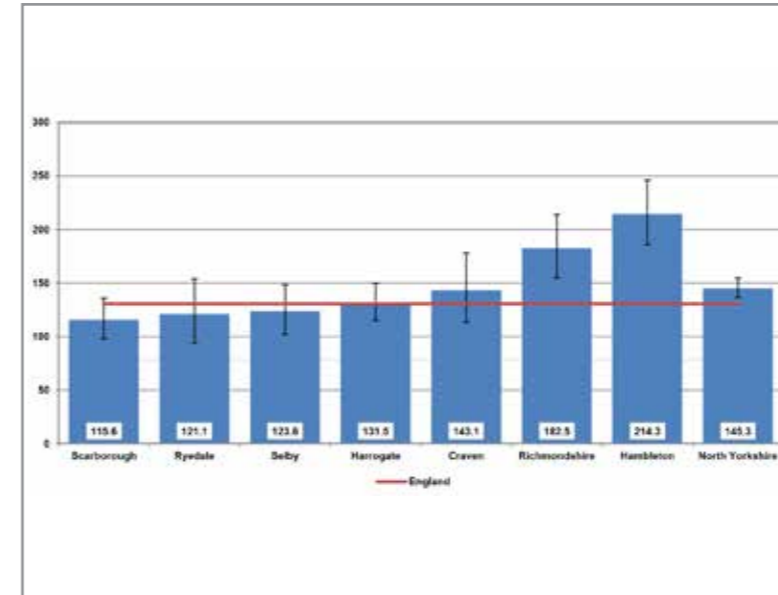
Hambleton is a rural district with five major centres, Northallerton being the largest of these. It is the only town with a population over 15,000 and is home to 18,730 people. The second largest town is Thirsk with a population of 9,940. Hambleton has the largest number of settlements of all the districts at 177. It is a rural district with a population density of 67 people per km², below the North Yorkshire average of 75 and well below the national average of 401.

The economy is based around agriculture, forestry and fisheries along with manufacturing. There are areas of deprivation in some of the towns as well as rural deprivation in parts of the district. The ethnic profile is predominantly white and there were high scores on all domains of the social capital index except involvement.

Of the 32 indicators included in the Public Health England (PHE) Health Profile for Hambleton in 2014 there were 19 that were significantly better than the England average and 1 that was significantly worse (road injuries and deaths).



Figure 35: Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people DSR per 100,000 (aged 15-24) 2012/13 - Source NSCIC 2013



Hospital admissions for those aged under 25 has recently become an issue in Hambleton with the number of young people being admitted for unintentional and deliberate injuries reaching 370 in 2012/13. The district is significantly higher when compared to the national rate and also when compared to the North Yorkshire rate. An analysis of the data suggests that the issue is with older teens and young adults (aged 15 – 24 years). Further work is needed to understand the underlying causes for this increase.



Figure 36: Index of Multiple Deprivation Ward Quintile Rank within Craven District

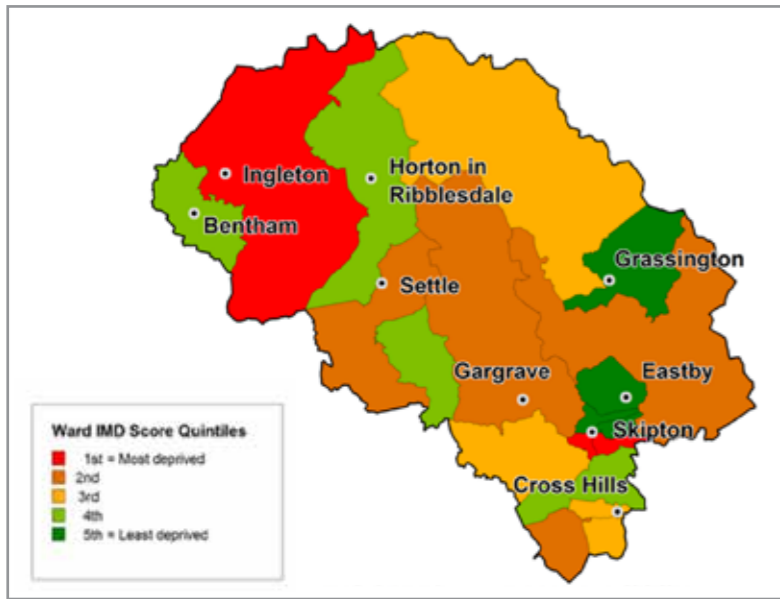


Figure 37: Ethnic groups (excluding white British) as a % of total district population for Craven - Source ONS Census 2011

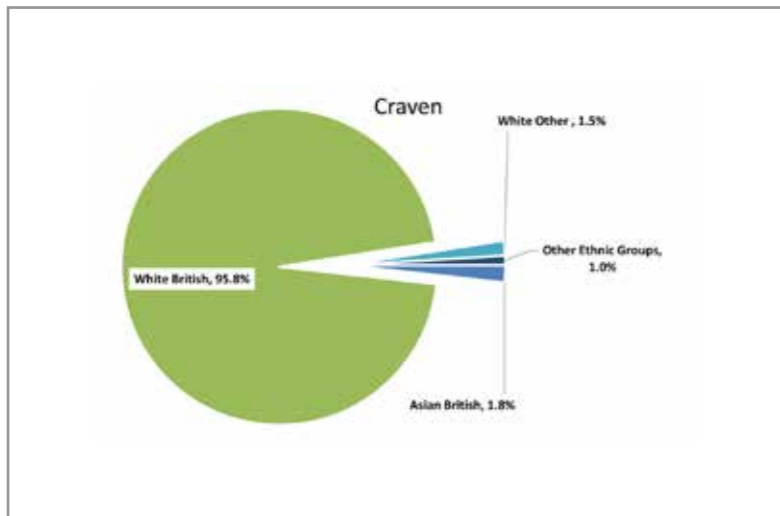
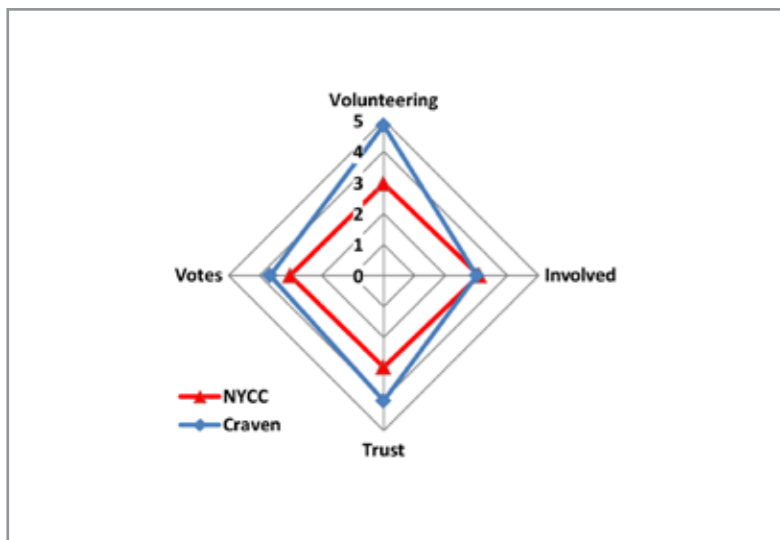


Figure 38: Social Capital index for Craven - Source NYCC PHI Team



Craven

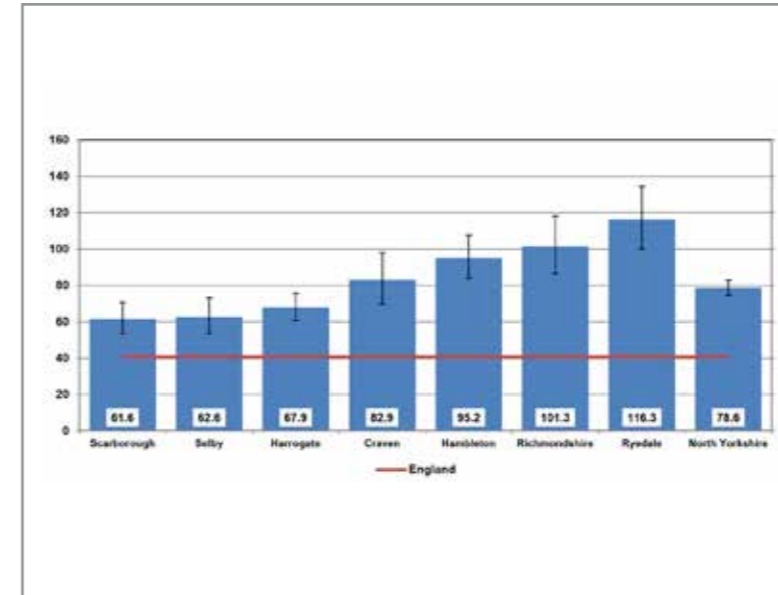
Craven is a rural district with a population density of only 47 people per km², the third lowest in North Yorkshire and the fifth lowest in England. It has no major towns or settlement with populations over 15,000. Its largest town is Skipton with a population of 14,530. The district has 77 communities which other than Skipton are rural villages such as Airton which has only 180 residents. The economy is dominated by the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector, which reflects the importance of tourism. Another key employer is the banking, finance and insurance sector, within which Skipton Building Society is a major employer.

Rural deprivation is an issue as well as pockets of deprivation in south Skipton. The ethnic profile is predominantly white and there were high scores on all domains of the social capital index.

Of the 32 indicators included in the Public Health England (PHE) Health Profile for Craven in 2014 there were 17 that were significantly better than the England average and 1 that was significantly worse (road injuries and deaths).



Figure 39: Occurring KSI (killed or seriously injured) casualties per resident population, rate per 100,000, 2010-12 - Source: HSCIC 2014



Fuel poverty is an issue for Craven as well as for other very rural districts in the County. The rurality coupled with the housing type makes affordable heating a challenge. Many properties are far from the gas network, meaning they have to depend on more expensive fuel to heat the home and are more susceptible to fluctuating fuel prices. There is also a high prevalence of stone built housing that is difficult to insulate. The situation is exacerbated because many solid wall dwellings are in conservation areas and in the National Park which adds to the constraints of external works that can be undertaken.

NYCC is leading a joint strategic needs assessment of affordable warmth across the county to inform the approach to ameliorating the impacts on the most vulnerable households. Joint work is on-going in the district to improve housing hazards that could lead to ill health from excess cold, trips and falls and increased burden on the NHS and social care services. This work is jointly funded by Craven District Council, Airedale, Wharfedale and Craven CCG and NYCC.

As with all districts Craven has a significantly higher value for those killed or seriously injured on the roads when compared with the national value and ranks in the middle of the seven districts with respect to this indicator.



Figure 40: 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation Ward Quintile Rank within Harrogate Borough -

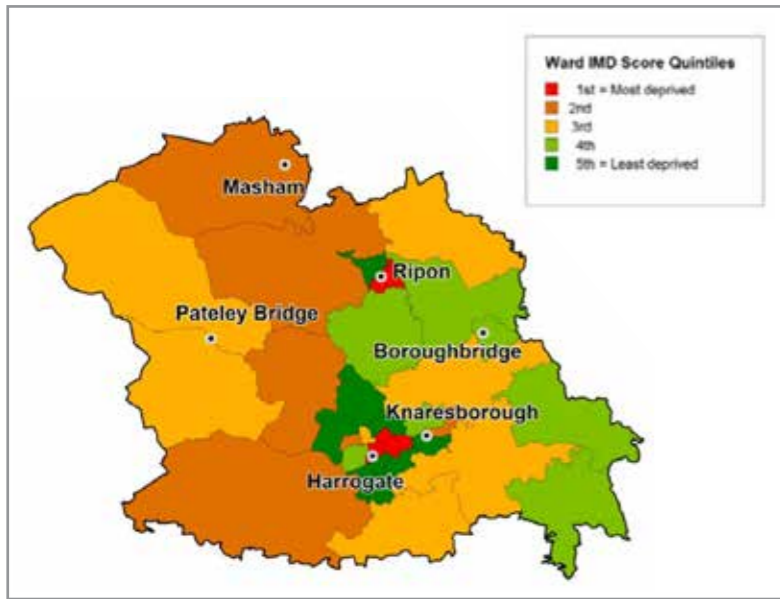


Figure 41: Ethnic groups (excluding white British) as a % of total district population for Harrogate - Source ONS Census 2011

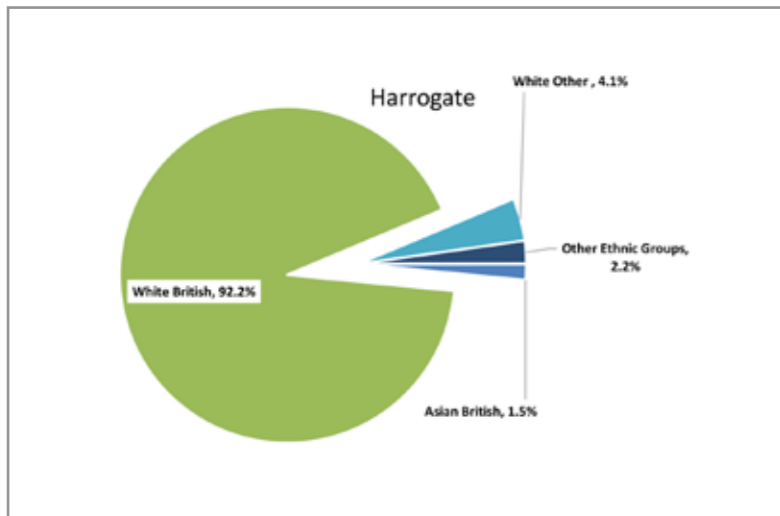
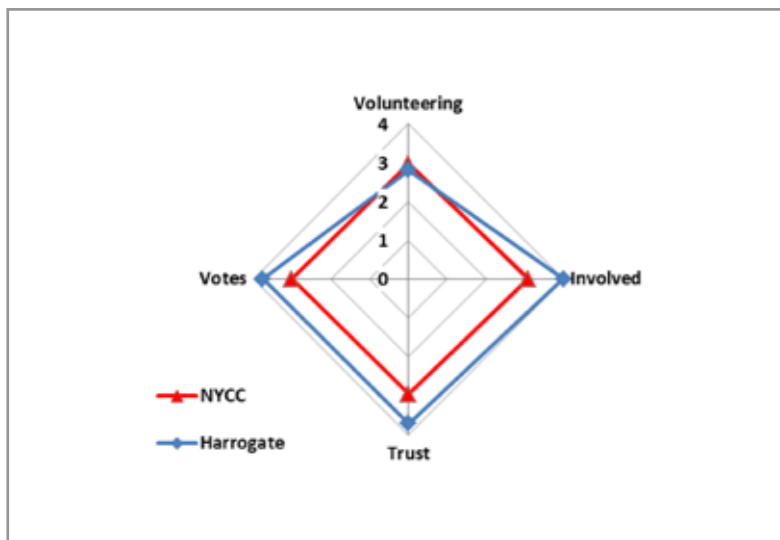


Figure 42: Social Capital index for Harrogate - Source NYCC PHI Team



Harrogate

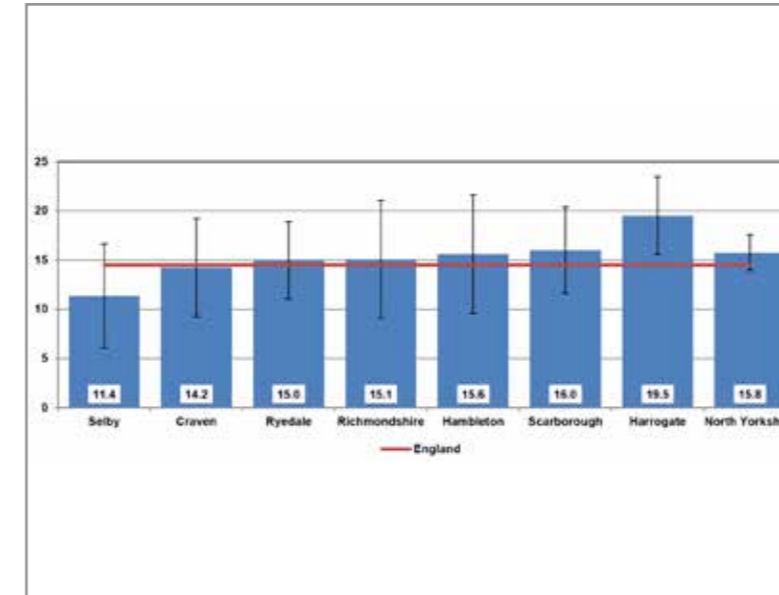
Harrogate district has three major towns or communities with a population over 15,000; Harrogate town, home to 74,720 people, Ripon (17,180 people) and Knaresborough (15,410 people). There are 139 communities in Harrogate district ranging in size from Harrogate town to small rural villages such as Warsil with only 30 residents. Tourism contributes 25% to the district's economy making it the key area of business for Harrogate. Harrogate International Centre hosts around 150 events per year and attracts in excess of 290,000 visitors each year, and is consistently acknowledged to be one of the UK's top event venues.

The district has a population density of 121 people per km², above the North Yorkshire average of 75 but well below the national average of 401. Rural deprivation is an issue as well as pockets of deprivation in the towns. The ethnic profile is predominantly white and there were high scores on all domains of the social capital index.

Of the 32 indicators included in the Public Health England (PHE) Health Profile for Harrogate in 2014 there were 18 that were significantly better than the England average and 2 that were significantly worse (road injuries and deaths and incidence of malignant melanoma).



Figure 43: Incidence of malignant melanoma for all persons aged under 75, DSR (Rate per 100,000), 2008-10 - Source HSCIC 2014



Harrogate over the last five years has continued to have a high incidence of malignant melanoma and in the most recent analysis continues this trend. The incidence of malignant melanoma when compared to England is significantly higher in Harrogate. One third of cases of malignant melanoma in the County occur in Harrogate. Several factors may contribute to the trend. Sun exposure (frequent holidays abroad to sunnier climates) and sun bed use are known risk factors. Specialists have also reported a high proportion of a sub-type of malignant melanoma that occurs in older people which is in keeping with the population profile of the district. A combination of increased awareness in the population as well as an expanding catchment for dermatology services for the local hospital may also contribute to more cases being diagnosed and attributed to the district.

Difficulty of housing affordability is a particular issue for Harrogate. This has an impact on the level of homelessness and number of households living in unsuitable accommodation, in terms of size, level of amenity and condition, all of which have a potential adverse health impact. The district also has a substantial number of disabled people living in unsuitable accommodation requiring aids or adaptations to support them in their homes.



Section 2: Taking an asset based approach to improving the health of communities

In the previous section we looked at the public health profile of North Yorkshire and its seven districts. We used the Public Health Outcomes Framework and other information to highlight the health gains as well as the challenges for our communities. We sometimes focus on the health problems or deficits that need to be remedied when we are developing services or initiatives to improve the health of individuals and communities. A deficit approach can be taken by public sector providers when an unmet need is identified and a new service is commissioned to meet the need. Another approach is to ask what skills, capacity, knowledge or resources individuals or communities have that can be used to improve their health and the health of the community. This is an asset based approach.

In this section we explore the potential of using an asset based approach to improving the health of communities in North Yorkshire. We will look at some of the key assets that communities have in terms of skilled people, infrastructure, economy and organisations and groups that can be better mobilised to increase health gains. We will outline ways that communities can identify and use some of these assets to address our public health challenges.

A health asset is any factor or resource which enhances the ability of individuals, communities and populations to maintain and sustain health and well-being. These assets can operate at the level of the individual, family or community as protective and promoting factors to buffer against life's stresses.

A glass half-full, I&DEA 2010

Why take an asset based approach?

A growing body of evidence shows that when services begin with a focus on communities assets as opposed to what they need, a community's ability to meet its own needs increases (A glass half-full, I&DEA 2010⁴). Asset based approaches support the building of local networks that encourage mutual help, supportive friendships and the capacity for communities to act together in their shared interests.

"Individuals who are socially isolated are between two and five times more likely than those who have strong social ties to die prematurely. Social networks have a larger impact on the risk of mortality than on the risk of developing disease, that is, it is not so much that social networks stop you from getting ill, but that they help you to recover when you do get ill."

Marmot (2010) Fair Society Healthy Lives Final Report⁵

Local networks can strengthen the ability of individuals and communities to act as co-producers of health rather than just consumers, thus helping to reduce demand on limited resources. However, the asset approach does not replace all investment in improving services or tackle the structural causes of variation in health outcomes. While it may help reduce demands on services in the long term and bring about more effective services, it should not purely be seen as a no-cost or a money-saving option. The aim is to achieve a better balance between traditional service delivery and community self-sufficiency by helping to build more cohesive, resilient communities. An asset based approach works best when it is driven by the community, from inception using the local skills knowledge and resources to map their community. An asset map is only useful to a community if it is made by a community and used by the community.



"Co-production means delivering public services in an equal and reciprocal relationship between professionals, people using services, their families and their neighbours. Where activities are co-produced in this way, both services and neighbourhoods become far more effective agents of change."

Boyne and Harris, 2009, *The challenge of coproduction. How equal partnerships between professionals and the public are crucial to improving public services.* (P11)

What are community assets?

What can be included as an asset of a community is very wide ranging. They can be split into four main categories⁶:

Assets of organisations and groups

The organisations that exist within a community and the potential assets that exist within the organisations, e.g. a church may, beyond being a place of worship for its members, also have a meeting space, a copier, chairs, tables, storage and a kitchen.

The type of organisations that should be considered include local authority, NHS, schools, colleges, police, fire service, libraries, churches, parish councils, local businesses, voluntary organisation, community groups and social enterprises

Physical Assets

The natural and built environment of the area such as parks, recreation areas, vacant land, cycle ways, buildings, bridges, street lights, roads, gardens, playgrounds, historical landmarks, public transport, etc. Key considerations could be:

- What natural elements exist within the community?
- What open spaces exist?
- How is land used? How would people like to see the land being used?
- What buildings or structures exist within the community?
- How are the buildings or structures used?

Economic Assets

How money is earned, spent, and invested within the community. Things that can be considered include occupations, major industries and services, community wealth, untapped economic resources, access to goods and services, and circulation of money. Key considerations could be:

- How does the community spend money on a regular basis?
- How does money stay in or leave the community?
- Does the community make their money outside or within the community?
- What forces outside the community influence its economic health?

Assets of individuals

The people who actually live and work within a community is potentially a key community asset. Among the assets that individuals may be able to bring to their community include:

- Skills they have learned at home, school, in the community, or at work.
- Hobbies or interests. What are they really good at? What could they teach others?
- Ways they have been involved in the community. How do they want to be involved in the community?
- Skills, talents, resources, materials, or supplies they have that they would be willing to share with neighbours or put towards a community effort.
- Existing (or prior) membership of groups or networks. What, if any, groups or networks would they like to be a part of or help to form?

⁴ A glass half-full. How an asset based approach can improve community health and well-being. Improvement and Development Agency, 2010. http://www.local.gov.uk/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=b1034d2e-7d61-4fac-b37e-f39dc3e2f1f2&groupId=10180

⁵ Fair Society, Healthy Lives. The Marmot Review, 2010. <http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/projects/fair-society-healthy-lives-the-marmot-review>

⁶ Development of a Method for Asset Based Working, Commissioned by NHS North West, www.nwph.net/hawa/writedir/daOdNW%20JSA.pdf

Local example of Asset Mapping

Asset Mapping- The South Skipton Community Project in Greatwood and Horseclose

Aim: To make Greatwood and Horseclose a great place where people are proud to live and enjoy, and where everyone has the opportunity to achieve his or her fullest potential.

Traditional consultation techniques have been extensively used and have largely only ever resulted in a small percentage of the estates contributing their views. There was a clear need to try something new.

New ways of gathering information

Film based consultation

The project has commissioned a series of films provoking conversation, interest and debate about the Greatwood and Horseclose Estate. The clips aim to raise expectation and interests in future projects, encourage a greater on-line presence in the community, and encourage greater ownership and a positive start to the South Skipton programme from the community itself.

Photo walks

The community held a photo walk where conversations were generated about living in the community and photos taken highlighting the assets and positive images of the community.

We are proud of the community itself, the resilience and personal stories of individuals on the estates and the commitment of key community activists. Film clips are a great representation of the potential that exists on the estates. Despite facing considerable personal adversity, people show remarkable capacity to respond, change and adapt. They also show a willingness to help each other which is admirable.



Harnessing the assets of individuals

“Social capital can be described as the degree of social cohesion in communities. It refers to the interactions between people that lead to social network, trust, coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit”

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, Community Engagement PH9, 2008)

There are three kinds of social capital described: Bonding – close ties between similar groups such as family and close friends; Bridging – looser ties with wider groups such as through social networks of colleagues and; Linking – alliances between people of different power and status

The impact of social capital on health

The more interaction between people, the greater sense of community spirit. So having strong social networks increases your social capital.

Well known lifestyle factors such as smoking, excessive alcohol consumption and high cholesterol are powerful predictors of mortality, but social networks are an equally powerful predictor of mortality⁷. Having strong social capital reduces the likelihood that people will take lifestyle risks such as smoking⁸. This can be down to people having supportive relationships that encourage them not to smoke. Also people follow social norms so if the social networks around you are non-smokers then you are less likely to smoke. Unfortunately the most deprived communities report a lack of support with almost 50% reporting a severe lack of support⁹. This increases their risk to unhealthy risk factors and less resilience to the health effects of economic and social disadvantage.

There is strong and growing evidence that social capital and social networks can increase resilience to and recovery from illness and lifestyle risk factors. Social factors are key determinants of health and therefore can be tackled by social action. Building strong communities is core to asset based working as it increases the ability of individuals and communities to co-produce rather than solely be consumers of health and care services.

Local authorities have a role in cultivating social capital particularly now that local authorities have responsibility for public health. Beyond that, partner organisations (public, private and voluntary as well as local communities) play a vital role in creating conditions that are conducive to improving and sustaining good health and wellbeing.

Working with communities as equal partners with strengths and assets that they bring to the table, helps activate all resources in the area to improve health and wellbeing. Asset mapping, volunteering and time-banking are examples of approaches that build upon the skills of people in community.

Voluntary action has always been strong in North Yorkshire. The role of voluntary organisations is key in communities and offers something invaluable. Volunteering can improve the health and wellbeing of those who receive support from volunteers as well as the volunteers themselves. It is a key enabler of community resilience.

The term “community resilience” captures the notion of a community being able to respond to and recover from adversity, the ability to bounce back. The Carnegie UK Trust and Fiery Spirits report on “Exploring community resilience in times of rapid change” proposes four key characteristics (or dimensions) of communities that are becoming more resilient:

- Healthy and engaged people
- An inclusive culture creating a positive sense of place
- A localising economy – towards sustainable food, energy, housing etc.
- Strong links to other places and communities

⁷ Pantell M, Rehkopf D, Jutt D, Syme SL, Balmes J, Adler N (2013). ‘Social isolation: a predictor of mortality comparable to traditional clinical risk factors’. American Journal of Public Health, vol 103, no 11, pp 2056–62.

^{8&9} Buck, D and Gregory, S. (2013) Improving the public’s health. A resource for local authorities. The Kings Fund

Defining Volunteering

Volunteering England define volunteering as

“any activity that involves spending time, unpaid, doing something that aims to benefit the environment or someone (individuals or groups) other than, or in addition to, close relatives. Central to this definition is the fact that volunteering must be a choice freely made by each individual. This can include formal activity undertaken through public, private and voluntary organisations as well as informal community participation”

www.volunteering.org.uk/iwanttovolunteer/what-is-volunteering

We recognise the enormous value of both informal and formal volunteering. When we talk about volunteering in this report we are specifically referring to unpaid work that benefits others to whom one owes no obligation, via an organisation that supports volunteering in health and social care¹⁰. Although the work is unpaid it is not to say that the organisation that coordinates the work is not funded. Voluntary organisations need financial support to ensure that they can support their volunteers - if programmes are not well organised and coordinated then volunteers can become disengaged.

How many people volunteer?

Across Yorkshire and the Humber there are approximately 300,000 to 350,000 volunteers giving over 25 million hours per year (Involve Yorkshire, 2011). This equates to contributing £3.5 billion to the regional economy. There are 5,324 voluntary and community sector organisations (VCS) in North Yorkshire and York (Harrogate and Ripon CVS, 2014).

Impacts of volunteering on the recipient's health and wellbeing

Receiving support and help from a volunteer can be very beneficial and wide ranging. General benefits include:

- Increased self-esteem
- Improved disease management and acceptance
- Improved mental health.

As well as general health and wellbeing improvements, volunteers can have a direct impact on key public health agendas. Volunteers have demonstrated that they can improve breastfeeding rates. A study has shown that 15% more mothers breastfeed when they had volunteer support compared to those women who did not have any support from a volunteer¹¹. Volunteering programmes can also improve the parenting skills of those they work with as well as supporting people to adopt healthy behaviours¹².

Volunteering programmes such as befriending can help reduce social isolation, exclusion and loneliness. All of these issues affect a number of people across the County, particularly those who live in rural towns and villages or along the coast where we see higher rates of deprivation.

Volunteers can support people to navigate the often complex health and social care system. Having support to do this improves access to the services that people need.

Impact of volunteering on the volunteer's health and wellbeing

Being a volunteer can have a really positive impact on health and wellbeing. Evidence suggests that being a volunteer can improve:

- Social engagement/social support
- Ability to cope with one's own illness
- Quality of life
- Sense of purpose.
- Better mental wellbeing (for older people)
- Better cognitive functions (for older people).

Younger people volunteering can often be a way in to paid employment or gaining qualifications, both of which benefit health and wellbeing.

¹⁰ Egerton M, Mullan K (2008) "being a pretty good citizen: analysis and monetary valuation of formal and informal voluntary work by gender and educational attainment". *British Journal of Sociology*, vol 59, no 1, pp145-4

¹¹ Dennis, C. L., E. Hodnett, et al. (2002). "The effect of peer support on breast-feeding duration among primiparous women: a randomized controlled trial." *CMAJ* :Canadian Medical Association journal 166(1): 21-8.

¹² Mundle, C., Naylor, C., and Buck, D. (2012) *Volunteering in health and care in England 2012*. The Kings Fund



Touchstones Bereavement Project, Harrogate District.

Purpose: When an older person loses their partner, not only do they lose their lifetime companion, they also lose the person that supported them in their day to day life.

The project supported older bereaved people to learn new skills and to share their own know how with others.

How it works: Sessions were planned around the needs and suggestions of the clients who attended the project and the clients' own skills and interests.

The impact on people lives: Clients come to the group and grow in self-confidence and self-esteem. They have joined at probably one of the lowest points in their life, yet they have come to the sessions and actively participated and contributed. Likewise I have seen volunteers grow in confidence. Friendships have developed within the group and I am delighted that these now extend outside of the project as clients and volunteers support each other further.

Although the aim of the project was for clients to learn new skills and share their own knowledge, the health and wellbeing of all clients and volunteers was paramount and underpinned the project.

The opportunity to socialise each week and make new friends has greatly contributed to reducing feelings of loneliness and isolation often encountered by older bereaved people. In addition the project has boosted the wellbeing and confidence of volunteers, particularly two volunteers who came to the project having been made redundant.

For more information please contact: **Wendy Holt, Daybreak Project Co-ordinator, Age UK North Yorkshire. Tel: 01423 530628 Mobile: 0759045885**



Benefits to the wider health and social care system

Volunteering plays an important role from a broader health and social care perspective. The voluntary and community sector can respond quickly on the ground to the changing needs in the community. The VCSE also play a vital role in potentially being able to communicate with groups or communities that are seldom heard, such as people with mental health issues and learning disabilities. Volunteers give their valuable time to groups such as Advocacy Alliance in Scarborough, Whitby and Ryedale. They provide advocacy for a variety of people

who need their support, enabling members of the community to understand their rights and make their voices heard on the issues that are affecting them.

Voluntary and community organisations can feed-back community issues and knowledge to inform strategic planning and service delivery. This creates greater patient and community engagement¹³ and empowers communities to be involved in issues that affect them, whilst shaping services to fit the needs of the community.

Advocacy Alliance – Scarborough, Whitby, Ryedale

Aim: To provide advocacy for any person aged 18 or over with a learning disability, physical disability, sensory impairment, mental health issue, dementia, substance abuse or frailty/temporary illness.

The need for advocacy in the local community was identified in 1991 when our charity was registered. Our advocates (approximately 40) are trained volunteers or members of our trustee board. We work closely with other providers in the community and statutory services and our service is communicated by word of mouth, adverts in local press and radio, leaflets, posters in communal areas, networking at meetings.

Our feedback suggests most clients have benefited from our service. Having support to understand their rights and make their voices heard enables them to participate in the issues they bring to us, e.g. support at reviews, letter writing, visits to GPs, safeguarding meetings, child protection meetings, conflicts with carers/service providers, complaints, procedures or any meeting or issue where they don't understand or don't feel listened to.

Service providers have stated they also feel that advocacy involvement can be beneficial in enabling good communication. Independent evaluation of the parents' advocacy found advocacy 'invaluable'.

We are most proud of the volunteers and the loyalty and time they give to their local community providing advocacy support. We offer regular training sessions and updates and value them very much.

For more information telephone **01723 363910**, www.scarboroughadvocacy.co.uk

¹³ Paynor J (2011) Volunteering and Health: Evidence for the Impact and implications for policy and practice. London: Institute of Volunteering Research.

Help at Home Service from Harrogate Easier Living Project

Harrogate Easier Living Project helps older, disabled or vulnerable people to stay independent at home for longer by providing the following services:

- Practical support: DIY, decorating, gardening for people who are no longer able to do these tasks.
- Regular respite for carers; through short breaks and occasional holiday support.
- Transport and support: enabling people to go where they need or wish to, accompanied by a volunteer, e.g. medical appointments, social/leisure activities.

Some volunteers have gone on to use our services and some service users have become volunteers, which gives a unique insight of great value to the project.

Over the past three years, 391 people have said that our services have improved their health and wellbeing, enabling increased access to activities of their own choosing, reduced isolation and anxiety.

For more information please contact
www.harcvcs.org.uk/HELP 01423 813090
Frances Elliot, Project Manager

Is volunteering a good investment?

For every £1 spent on health volunteering programmes the return is between £4 to £10¹⁴. The return in this investment is shared between the organisation, service users, volunteers and the wider community. The key is that this investment helps to harness the talent and assets that communities and volunteers have and can result in better experiences for people accessing services, improved engagement and improved health and wellbeing for all those involved. It is not about simply saving money.

How can you volunteer?

There are enormous opportunities to volunteer across North Yorkshire. If you would like to become a volunteer or would like to know more about the services the VCS offers, there are volunteer centres across the County. Their contact details, and those of thousands of voluntary and community organisations, can be found via the sector-wide website V-hive (www.v-hive.org.uk), and there is more information on North Yorkshire County Council's website.

Opportunity to Volunteer

Please search here for local volunteering opportunities.

www.v-hive.org.uk/support/Volunteering

www.do-it.org.uk

North Yorkshire County Council – Volunteering opportunities across the County in areas ranging from countryside volunteering to Youth Justice. www.northyorks.gov.uk/article/23598/Volunteering

¹⁴ Buck, D and Gregory, S. (2013) Improving the public's health. A resource for local authorities. The Kings Fund

Time banking

Throughout this section you will have seen the impact communities have on improving health and wellbeing. Connecting to one another increasing social capital improves health. Focusing on strengthening communities, building on assets is very much the philosophy of the distinctive North Yorkshire public health vision. Supporting the voluntary sector and developing programmes such as time banking fit with this vision. Time banking is another asset-based approach in which community members or service users support each other directly.

Time banking

Time banking is a social currency system that rewards community volunteers for their time. A participant receives one-time credit for one hour of volunteering. Credits can then be used in exchange for other services. These services could include swimming at the leisure centre or a three week language course at your local library. You might also exchange credits for other people's time – gritting the pavement, or an hour babysitting for example. Time banking is a great way to learn more about the assets in your community, whether a local volunteer group, business, or next door neighbour. It encourages people to become locally active by rewarding current volunteers and incentivising new ones.

In June 2014, the community group YorCredits began a pilot time banking scheme between the Northallerton Library and Hambleton Leisure Centre. Volunteers at the library receive stamps on a voucher card that can be spent on library and leisure centre activities.

Visit YorCredits.org.uk to see time banking in action.

People willing to share their time and skills with member of their community as well as being willing to receive from others creates a sense of community, trust and reciprocity. Co-production and reciprocity are what makes time banking a different proposition to volunteering in the traditional sense. Time banking also attracts different groups of people compared to volunteering. Time banks are successful in attracting people from low socio economic groups and marginalised groups¹⁵. Developing volunteering and time banks gives more people the opportunity to engage in their community. For more information on time banking please visit www.timebanking.org.

Employer supported volunteering

Business in the community (BITC) has developed a framework for employee wellbeing. This holistic, strategic approach is committed to building resilience in the community and in business for a sustainable future. A key component of the model is facilitating employees to volunteer in their local communities.

This approach to workplace health can have a very positive impact. For more information on this approach please visit www.bitc.org.uk/programmes/workwell

Recommendation

Statutory bodies should work closely with the VCSE sector to plan the development, delivery and support for health and care services which draw on volunteers

Harnessing physical and organisational assets

Vibrant communities will typically have a number of places where people meet. These meeting places can often be buildings but could also be open spaces. A community hub is a meeting place that allows different people to come together and is therefore accessible to all groups in the area. Community hubs create the environment for building bridging and linking social capital in a community by providing space for collective community activities to be developed and sustained.

¹⁵ The NSW Office of Communities December 2013. Evaluation of the NSW Volunteering Strategy 2012-13 Final Report: Timebanking Trial

Selby Employer Sponsored Volunteering (ESV)

Selby District Volunteer Centre was involved with piloting an Employer Sponsored Volunteering Scheme during the financial year ending 31 March 2013. Our ESV pilot brought together two employers, Selby District Council and DRAX power station, 17 of their employees and several local voluntary sector groups. These groups included Alzheimer's Society, Selby Carers, Selby and District DIAL and the Wildlife HABITAT Trust based at Church Fenton.

The Volunteer Centre acted as a broker between the employees and the community groups and we brokered volunteering including supporting at Singing for the Brain sessions, admin and reception support, IT support and environmental activities. Some ESV volunteers went on to further volunteering as a result and the DVD was produced and shown at our Valuing of Volunteers EVENT November 2012.

The benefits of ESV are:

- Volunteers gain and share skills and knowledge they bring back into their workplace. They also gain an understanding of volunteering and the value of the voluntary and community groups in the Selby area.
- Employers benefit from an innovative approach to staff development that engages and inspires staff. It also increases the organisation's local credibility.
- The organisations offering the volunteering opportunities gain support that is matched to their need, this ensures they get the right volunteer to help achieve the organisations aims and promote their work. It also helps build their capacity so they can do more.

A film was produced following the pilot and can be viewed by clicking here - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gCwWMs1i5Qw>

Following the success of the pilot, the ESV scheme is now fully live and works with public and private sector employers and a number of charities including the NSPCC, Alzheimer's Society, Selby Carers, Selby and District DIAL, Groundwork North Yorkshire and Horton Housing.



Community Hubs in North Yorkshire supported by Rural Action Yorkshire

Over the last two years Rural Action Yorkshire have been trialling support to seven village halls to help them become community hubs providing early social care interventions. This has focussed on activities for older people to help them stay engaged and connected to their community through their village hall. The activities have been designed to help combat loneliness and isolation and help older residents stay fit and healthy. It has included new exercise classes, ping pong club, digital inclusion training, luncheon clubs, book swaps etc.

The approach is based on understanding the needs of the residents and the assets within the community and then linking the two together. During the project 82 volunteers organised activities benefitting 285 older people.

In Cold Kirby the Hub's organisers are working with the local vicar who is helping them to identify the most vulnerable residents, or anyone who is housebound and volunteers are then delivering books to their homes. In Brompton by Sawdon they have offered community meals and their newest innovation has been to send some meals out to residents who were too ill to come to the hall. They are going to investigate some 'hot boxes' or something similar to facilitate this efficiently using the small profit from the meals.

This work is now being extended to more potential hubs through funding by Hambleton, Richmondshire and Whitby CCG.

The Digital Age has also introduced new possibilities for thinking about communities that is less about place and more about shared interest. We can "meet" people on-line and build social networks without needing to be in the same physical space. Communities of interest can organise quickly and effectively through various social media. As with any innovation, the results can be positive or negative.

In a rural county such as North Yorkshire, social media can provide another option for combatting the effects of social isolation and loneliness if the potential can be positively tapped.

Virtual hubs through new technologies offer a way for people to connect with each other. These virtual communities often facilitated through social media allow people to talk and offer support regardless of where they are physically located in the County. These networks have the potential to offer huge potential for support. The working age generation and the younger generation are so accustomed to connecting with people virtually via their mobile device or computer. That is not to say that virtual hubs and community don't extend across generations. More and more older people are using social media to connect with people, such as family members who have moved away from where they grew up. Of course a virtual hub is no replacement for face to face contact, but it does allow for people to keep in touch and offer support in a way that might not have happened before or in instances where contact may have been lost.

Social media adds another dimension to the traditional understanding of community. The growth of social networks that are aided by social media are the preferred way to keep in touch for many of our residents. Understanding and utilising this is essential if we want to connect with communities today and in the future. Below is an example of the value a Facebook network has had on an individual.

A virtual community hub - a service user story

I joined Facebook to keep in contact with younger members of my family. I then discovered that many of my friends who I didn't see much were also Facebook users. I have an enduring mental illness but function well enough not to be able to access specialist services. My family/carers are in Sussex. I belong to the Acorn Centre, Mind in Harrogate District. They support a large number of us "functionally" well Service Users. However, there have been a number of changes in how we can access services provided at the Centre. For me it means I don't see so many people. Joining Facebook meant that I was able to reconnect to these people. The network of service users is nebulous and ill-defined but it allows us to virtually keep an eye on each other. There are no joining requirements - just befriended by a Centre member. When I had a rough time earlier this year friends got in touch to check on me. I am no longer alone.

How to do Asset mapping

Asset mapping is often a necessary first step for a community to tackle the issues that are important to residents. It is a process that communities must own and is only useful if it serves a purpose that is meaningful to the community. It can be formal or informal and the level of detail will be determined by the specific context. It is not done to a community. It is done by and with the community to serve the needs of the community.

For a community to make full use of its assets it needs to identify and understand what they are. Performing an asset mapping is a way of meeting this requirement.

Although there is no standard way of carrying out an asset mapping project there are some key stages that should followed:



Stage 1: Project definition, objectives and identification areas too be mapped

However, the first stage must be to agree the basic objectives of the mapping exercise by discussing and agreeing a common understanding of what is meant and expected from asset mapping. The following key questions should be answered:

- **What definition of community assets will be used?** A clear understanding of what assets will be included in each of the four main asset categories.
- **What is the intended purpose of having a community asset map?** What will it be used for? Who will use it? How will they use it?

Two options could be considered:

Option 1: A static description of a community; an in-depth community profile or "Story of Place". It would be published (printed and/or as a PDF) as a text based description of the community including brief descriptions of organisations and other assets. It would not contain detailed information about assets of individuals other than as a summary of some of the underlying features of the community.

It could be used by organisations and individuals when developing ways to improve a community's health and wellbeing or by an individual to help support them in improving their own health and wellbeing. It could also be used as the starting point for producing a community development plan.

Option 2: A more dynamic/interactive, data based approach that can be used by people and organisations when needing help, support or during the development of solutions to meet community requirements. The asset map would be updated regularly.

Details of the assets of individuals could also be made available, although most probably using a trusted local group to act as an intermediary between enquirer and "asset".

These options represent two extremes. In practice an asset mapping exercise is likely to be aimed at meeting objectives positioned somewhere between the two extremes.

- **What resources will be available to perform the mapping?** To produce a fully detailed community asset map requires a significant amount of community engagement. Even carrying out less detailed mapping exercises would need a significant understanding of the local area. How easy this will be depends largely on what community networks exist that can be used as both a source of local information and to actively contribute to the mapping process. It is likely this will vary from place to place. The availability of required resources can therefore influence choice of area to be mapped and the level of detail to be mapped.

- **What area is to be mapped?** A key decision that must be made is to decide what is meant by the local community. It is important that when a community area is defined it is based on its population's identification of what they considered to be their community. (People might feel that they belong to several communities designated by size and expectations of services and facilities, e.g. ward/village, local town, district, county). A small urban or rural community could be mapped down to assets of individuals with a degree of detail that would be difficult or impossible, and most probably inappropriate, for larger areas. The size of communities to be mapped can therefore be used to determine the detail of asset mapping to be carried out or, conversely, the detail of asset mapping wanted can be used to determine the size of areas to be mapped.

Stage 2: Identifying and securing the resources

An asset mapping exercise will only be practical by utilisation of existing community networks/groups, both for their local knowledge and to provide the "feet on the ground" needed to carry out effective engagement with the community being mapped.

Stage 3: Research and engagement

The actual identification of assets, importantly including what the community itself sees as its assets.

Stage 4: Mapping and understanding the community assets

Bringing everything together either as a snapshot of the community as a onetime event or as the starting point of a continual engagement and updating exercise, including publication of the asset map in whatever previously agreed format.

Stage 5: Changing/developing commissioning plans and priorities

Linkage of the asset mapping exercise into the JSNA, JHWS and other organisations strategic plans and/or meet any other agreed asset mapping objectives.

2020 North Yorkshire - Stronger communities

The purpose of the stronger communities programme is to empower communities across North Yorkshire to use their skills and assets to work with the Council and others to coproduce a range of local support and services that maximise the wellbeing of local people of all ages. The Council's core focus, at least initially, for developing local support and services will be:

- libraries
- transport
- youth provision
- adult social care/prevention.

Recommendations

Organisations working with local communities should promote an asset based approach to understanding and responding to the issues that are important to those communities.

Any assessment of need such as Joint Strategic Needs Assessments should include an assessment of the available assets that are already available to address the needs identified.



Section 3: Looking Back 2013

3.1 Progress on 2012 Report Recommendations.

Below are examples of progress made in the last year on the key recommendations published in 2013.

Reduce the inequalities in health that are apparent across the County between the most affluent communities and those that suffer from high levels of social and economic deprivation.

- The NYCC wider partnership conference was held in November 2013 under the theme 'Public health in North Yorkshire - Creating a whole-county approach to reducing health inequalities' (<http://www.nypartnerships.org.uk/index.aspx?articleid=16837>)
- The North Yorkshire Community Plan (2014-17) now has reducing health inequalities across North Yorkshire as one of the three priorities. This is an excellent development in support of continued and concerted co-ordination of efforts to reduce unwarranted variations in outcomes. (<http://www.nypartnerships.org.uk/index.aspx?articleid=16841>)

Focus on happy and healthy ageing, helping people to maintain their health and independence as they grow older and move into retirement.

- The Health and Wellbeing Board partners continue to make good progress on facing the challenge of an ageing population, with all Clinical Commissioning Group plans and the plans of NYCC Health and Adult Services reflecting the needs of the population and the importance of prevention over cure. This preventative approach is also clearly reflected in North Yorkshire's submission to the Better Care Fund which includes support on healthy lifestyles and physical activity to prevent falls.
- The third round of NYCC Innovation Fund was launched in June 2014. Through this fund the VCSE sector has an opportunity to develop services that enable individuals to become less reliant on Council services, by providing early intervention and prevention and reducing the need for referral to statutory agencies. (<http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/article/26256/Voluntary-sector--innovation-fund>)

Continue to support Sir Michael Marmot's principle of giving every child the best start in life, and also consider how we can ensure that our young people can move from education into employment in the County.

'The best possible health underpins a child's or young person's ability to flourish, stay safe and achieve as they grow up.' (Healthy Child Programme [HCP] from 5-19 years old. DH October 2009)

- Young and Yorkshire: The Plan for all Children, Young People and their Families Living in North Yorkshire 2014 was approved by NYCC in July 2014. The plan has three overarching priorities: ensuring that education is our greatest liberator, with a higher proportion of pupils attending a good or outstanding school; helping all children to enjoy a happy family life, with a safe reduction in the care population; and ensuring a healthy start to life, with more children and young people leading healthy lifestyles.
- NYCC Public Health Team and Children and Young People's Services (CYPS) are currently leading the commissioning of the 5-19 years aspects of the Healthy Child Programme, with the service due to commence on 1 April 2015. The comprehensive engagement exercise has been a significant success and the findings have shaped the service and the outcomes it is working to achieve.
- NYCC is also working with colleagues from NHSE area team to seek an integrated commissioning arrangement for the delivery of immunisation and vaccinations and in making transition arrangements for the transfer of the 0-5 Healthy Child Programme (which includes the contract for Health Visitors) to the Local Authority in October 2015.

Have the public's health and wellbeing as a central consideration in the decision making of all of the organisations and agencies within North Yorkshire; particularly North Yorkshire County Council, the clinical commissioning groups and the district councils, recognising that public health is about the big picture in our society not just individual choice and behaviour.

- The major statutory public sector bodies in North Yorkshire continue to show considerable leadership and support on improving the health and wellbeing of the population. The district and borough councils, Clinical Commissioning Groups, and NYCC recognise the importance of and their role in, improving health for everyone in plans and strategies.
- The North Yorkshire Community Plan (2014-17) takes this a step further and has an action to "support organisations in North Yorkshire to promote a whole-organisation approach to health and wellbeing, including healthy work places and training for workers." This action provides support and acknowledgement to the existing good work of employers in North Yorkshire, but also recognises that we can take that work further, sharing good practice and expertise.
- Public Health Intelligence has access to hospital activity data for the County. This will aid delivery of the Better Care Fund, support the CCGs through the core offer and help the Health and Wellbeing Board monitor progress against its strategy.

Harness the enthusiasm and sense of wellbeing that has been created by hosting the Grand Départ of the 2014 Le Tour de France, with the aim of creating a social and physical activity legacy in the County.

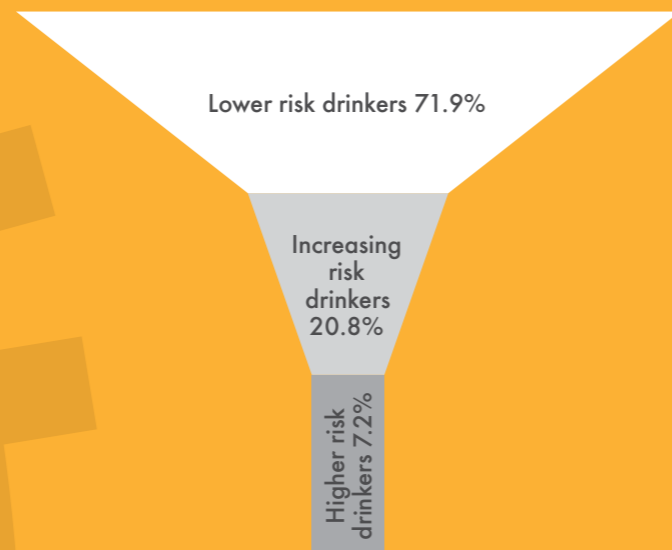
- NYCC is supporting the Sustrans 'Slow Tour of Yorkshire', a project inspired by the Grand Départ that aims to highlight family friendly cycle routes in the area. The slow tour of Yorkshire project has produced a package of maps, useful information, and competitions to enable people to enjoy some of the best of Yorkshire's cycling at their own pace www.sustrans.org.uk/ncn/map/themed-routes/slow-tour-yorkshire).
- North Yorkshire Sport took the lead on coordinating Tour de France legacy initiatives regionally. The first annual School Games with coaches from British Cycling saw winners from each district compete on a closed circuit at the University of York.
- A workplace challenge scheme was established to encourage friendly competition between employees and departments around the area.
- You can even download a "Ride the Yorkshire Routes" smartphone app created by the City of York with contributions from North Yorkshire County Council that provides information on how to ride the Tour routes safely.

- As part of the Harrogate and Knaresborough Local Sustainable Transport Fund project being delivered by Highways and Transportation Services, a new smart phone app has been created which enables users to find their way around Harrogate by bicycle or on foot www.openharrogate.co.uk.
- Both our National Parks (North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales) are active partners in promoting the legacy through initiatives to increase access to the parks for people of all ages and abilities and through the provision of a range of volunteering opportunities

Prevent the health and social harms caused by high levels of alcohol consumption and lack of awareness of the dangers of increased drinking, not just in our town centres but in our homes.

- Partners across North Yorkshire have now agreed an Alcohol Strategy 2014-19 with the vision: 'Working together to reduce the harm caused by alcohol to individuals, families, communities and businesses in North Yorkshire while ensuring that people are able to enjoy alcohol responsibly'. The implementation plan is being developed and agreed between NYCC, District Councils, Police, Probation Services and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.
- NYCC has now awarded contracts for an adult, recovery focussed substance misuse service across North Yorkshire. The new service will open on 1st October 2014 and will be available to support anyone over 18 who misuses drugs and/ or who is a harmful or dependent drinker. It will ensure that we are better placed to address the unmet needs for treatment and support for those problem drinking.

Figure 44: Proportion of drinking risk status for North Yorkshire



3.2 Transition of the Public Health Team into NYCC

The Public Health Team (along with around 70 service contracts) transferred from NHS North Yorkshire and York to North Yorkshire County Council on 1 April 2013. The process of preparing for the transfer and the subsequent management of the transfer has been complicated, but successful. The team now sits as part of the Health and Adult Services Directorate but with key links across the other NYCC directorates, the district councils and the clinical commissioning groups.

In the last year there has been a process of building the team from seven individuals (four whole time and three part time) who had been members of the old NHS NYY Public Health Directorate in 2012 to 14 staff (not all full time) in the Public Health Team with four additional staff in support functions or secondments working with the team.

The main service priorities of the Public Health Team are to:

- Provide leadership and support to achieve public health outcomes across health improvement, health protection, and health and social care.
- To ensure effective commissioning of public health services.

In 2013-14 the team along with colleagues in NYCC:

- Started on an ambitious programme of commissioning of public health services including sexual health, substance misuse, tobacco control and the 5-19 Healthy Child Programme. Existing services have been reviewed to ensure they are tailored to the distinctive context of North Yorkshire and offer best outcomes and value for money.
- Developed a Public Health Communications Strategy leading to 15 campaigns supported, including sun safety, lung cancer, winter health and alcohol awareness. This includes continuation of the Public Health Fact sheet series which are published on the NYCC website www.northyorks.gov.uk/stayinghealthy - 6 factsheets were produced and marketed in 2013/14. The fact sheets are in demand and have led to interest in the press.

- Worked with colleagues in Craven and Selby District Councils to support community development projects in deprived wards through community needs assessment and asset mapping approaches to ensure projects have public health information and intelligence to target their actions on priority areas for their population.
- Secured increased capacity for smoking in pregnancy services in Scarborough working with the Acute Trust, SRCCG and East Riding Council.
- Reviewed the 2012 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). A structure is now in place for future versions of the JSNA. A JSNA Editorial Group has been established to oversee the production of the JSNA. The membership of the group includes district councils, clinical commissioning groups, the voluntary sector, CYPS, Central Services, the police, and NHS providers. This group will help to ensure that issues raised in the DPH report and other key documents are factored in to the JSNA process.
- In 2013/14 the NHS Health Checks programme invited 30,613 people aged 40-74 years, and delivered 14,319 health checks leading to 1,031 people being identified as being at high of cardiovascular disease (CVD) or being diagnosed with high blood pressure, diabetes or chronic kidney disease (CKD).

Areas for public health activity in 2014-15 include:

- Increasing breast feeding initiation and maintenance as part of giving every child the best start in life,
- Implementation of the county-wide alcohol strategy,
- Develop and finalise a county-wide mental health strategy,
- Develop falls prevention work in the community as part of integrated approach between health, social care, leisure and housing to reduce unnecessary hospital and care admissions.

Work is continuing on developing a "distinctive public health" agenda for North Yorkshire that represents the key assets and needs of the County. "

Section 4: Recommendations

- 1** NYCC, district councils and CCGs should work closely to implement NICE guidance with regard to providing an integrated approach to preventing and managing obesity and its associated conditions ensuring that gaps in current services are addressed.
- 2** NHS England should continue to work closely with the provider of the Child Health Information Systems (CHIS) covering the child population of North Yorkshire to ensure there is an improvement plan to achieve delivery of the national service specification in accordance with national timescales, liaising with NYCC in respect of any current or future inter-dependencies in relation to commissioning, service provision and data or information flows.
- 3** Statutory and VCSE partners should continue to work together to develop a North Yorkshire Mental Health Strategy to ensure there is a co-ordinated approach to improving the mental health and wellbeing of the population of all ages, improving outcomes for people with mental health problems and combating the stigma and discrimination associated with mental illness.
- 4** NYCC, district councils and NHS partners should make the most of the opportunities presented by the Better Care Fund and the shift towards integrating services to respond to community needs and maximise the use of community assets working closely with the VCSE where possible.
- 5** Statutory bodies should work closely with the VCSE sector to plan the development, delivery and support for health and care services which draw on volunteers
- 6** Organisations working with local communities should promote an asset based approach to understanding and responding to the issues that are important to those communities.
- 7** Any assessment of need such as Joint Strategic Needs Assessments should include an assessment of the available assets that are already available to address the needs identified.

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#PublicHealthNY

If you would like this information in another language or format such as Braille, large print or audio, please ask us.

Tel: **01609 780 780** Email: communications@northyorks.gov.uk



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

**LGNYY 'A Crisis in Rural Areas?' Report
- APPENDIX A**



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

Contact Officer:	Mark Robson
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Spokesperson:	Councillor John Blackie

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.

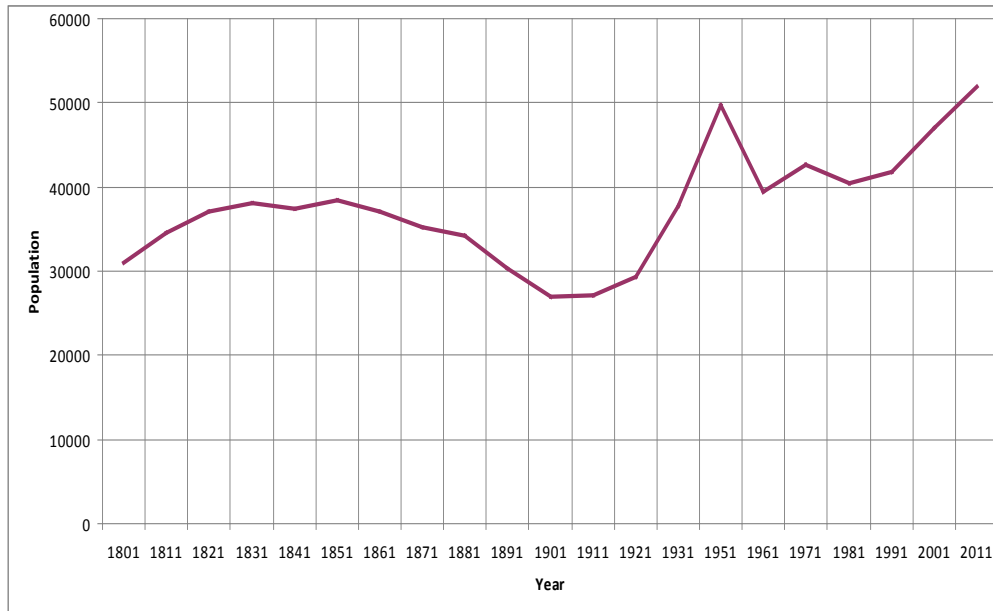
The issues discussed are:

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

2.0 The Historic Context of Richmondshire

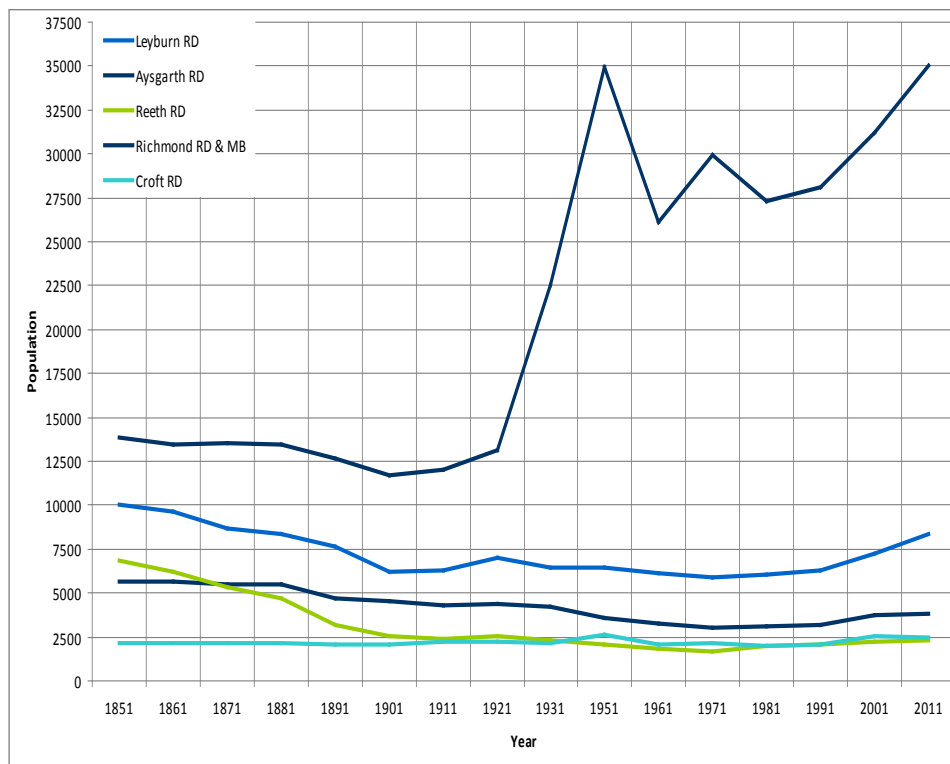
- 2.1 Richmondshire is rural. DEFRA defines rural as parishes with a population of less than 10,000. Therefore the entire District is classified as rural but more importantly those parishes of less than 3000 population are determined as DEFRA 80 i.e. the most rural. For Richmondshire this translates 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 Sustainability

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 its 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.
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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
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- 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	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
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".

LGNY 'A Crisis in Rural Areas?' Report - APPENDIX B



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			Total
	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11*	Total	2011/12	2012/13**	2013/14	
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

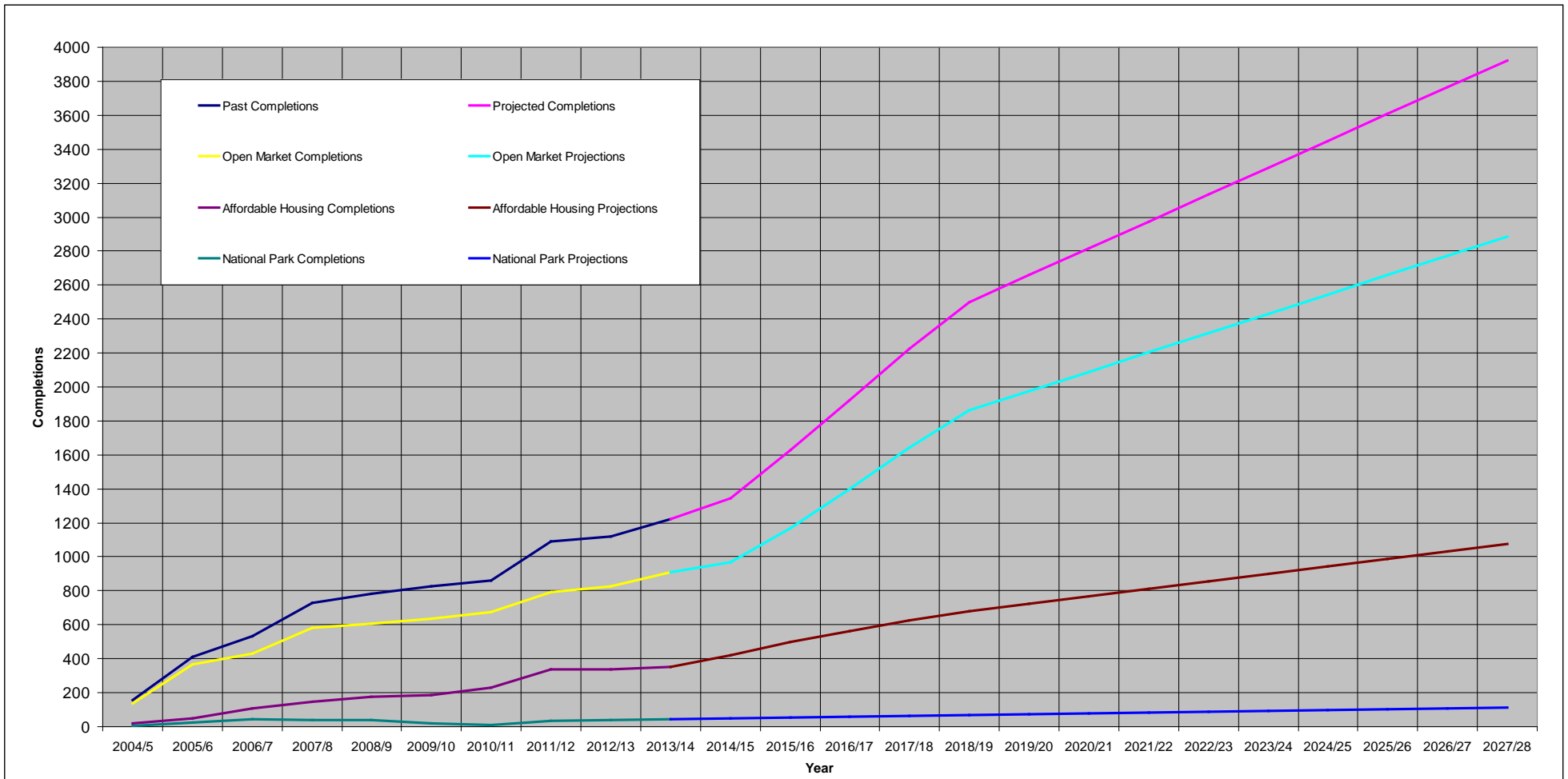
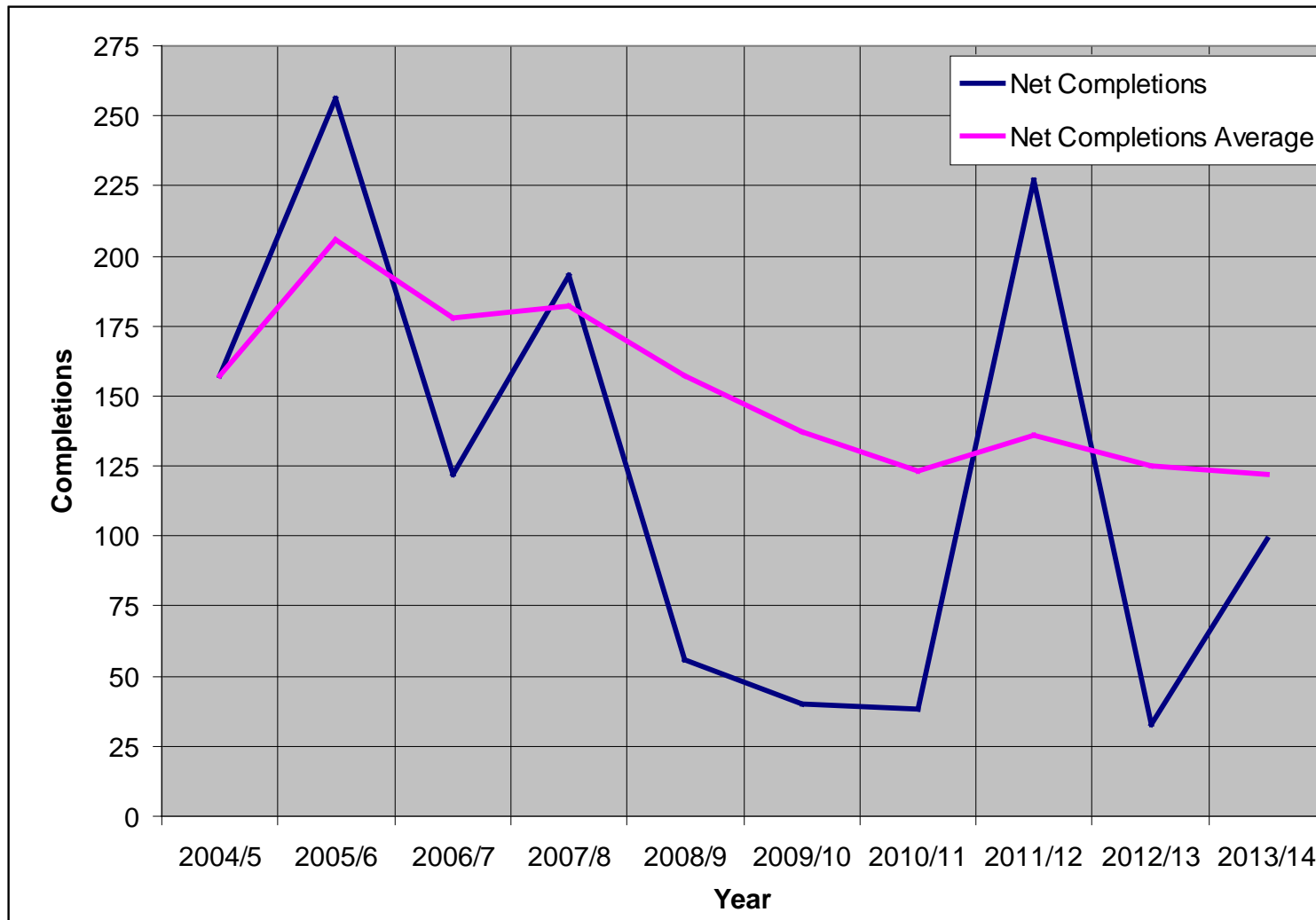


Figure 4: Chart illustrating annual net completions and average net completions for the plan area





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. "

LGNY 'A Crisis in Rural Areas?' Report - APPENDIX D	District Council Area	Jan-99	Jan-04	Jan-09	Jan-14
		Total Full time Pupils	Total Full time Pupils	Total full time pupils	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

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

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

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

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 Of E Primary School	Hambleton	36	38	33	24
Huby C E Primary School	Hambleton	90	103	98	95
Hustwaite 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

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

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

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

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

Local Government North Yorkshire and York

3 October 2014

City of York Local Plan Publication Draft

1 Purpose

- 1.1 To provide an update on the preparation of the City of York Local Plan.
- 1.2 To seek broad support for City of York Local Plan Publication Draft
- 1.3 To seek comments on the City of York Local Plan Publication Draft as part of the consultation process
- 1.4 To seek confirmation that the City of York Local Plan Publication Draft has been positively prepared, has given due regard to strategic cross boundary issues and has addressed the cross boundary issues effectively.
- 1.5 To request that the Spatial Planning and Transport Board's acceptance of the Planning Advisory Service's invitation to attend a Members Duty To Cooperate Workshop is noted.

2 Background

- 2.1 Under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published in March 2012, there is considerable pressure for local authorities to have adopted plan in place as soon as possible. Failure to do so will, in the case of York, leave the city vulnerable to having applications decided in line with the NPPF rather than local determined policies.
- 2.2 The City of York Local Plan has been prepared over the last two years and has involved discussions with adjoining authorities on strategic issues. Local Government York and North Yorkshire has played a key role in this process and the publication draft of the Local Plan reflects those discussions. Further details of this can be found in section 4
- 2.3 The Economic and future success of York is intrinsically linked to maintaining the city's internationally recognised unique built and natural environment and meeting the housing and social needs of its residents. This interrelationship is reflected in the high level

strategies produced for the city, providing the context for the Local Plan.

- 2.4 The Local Plan is a written statement of the planning strategy and vision for the City of York, together with future development sites, strategic policies and development management policies. It responds to the Strategy for York 2011-2025 (2011) which sets out the following long term vision for the city:

York: A City Making History

Making our mark by:

- building confident, healthy and inclusive communities;
- being a leading environmentally-friendly city;
- being at the forefront of innovation with a diverse and thriving economy;
- being a world class centre for culture, education and learning for all, and
- celebrating our historic past and creating a successful and ambitious future.

- 2.5 The Local Plan also reflects the current Council Plan 2011-2015 (2011) which sets out the Council's priorities and a number of targets that the Council is committed to meeting in relation to each of the five priority areas. The priorities are to:

- create jobs and grow the economy;
- get York moving;
- build strong communities;
- protect vulnerable people, and
- protect the environment.

- 2.6 It is recognised that growth and change must be achieved in a sustainable way. The Council's Climate Change Framework and Climate Change Action Plan (2010) sets out the overarching ambition of York to accelerate actions to reduce carbon emissions across the city.

- 2.7 It is particularly important to clearly define a permanent Green Belt for York. Whilst York has had a draft Green Belt since the 1950s this has remained in draft form. Currently the principle of York's

Green Belt is set through the saved aspects of the Yorkshire and the Humber Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) but this effectively represents an interim position. Failure to address this issue will leave the locally authority vulnerable through planning applications to an unplanned approach and inappropriate development.

3 City of York Local Plan Publication Draft

Overview

- 3.1 Reflecting the Government's views of plan making and the movement away from a folder of development plan documents to a single plan, in October 2012 The Council's Cabinet instructed Officers to begin work on an NPPF compliant Local Plan for York. This allowed for the creation of a planning strategy that responded to relevant contemporary issues facing York, such as the city's ambitious growth agenda and defining a permanent Green Belt, alongside responding to those issues arising from the current position of the national economy.
- 3.2 The Publication Draft Plan draws on an extensive evidence base and:
- the previous City of York Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy (which was submitted to the Secretary of State on 14th February 2012, just before the new NPPF, and was subsequently withdrawn in August 2012);
 - 'Call for sites' consultation (Autumn 2012) asking developers, landowners, agents and the public to submit land which they thought had potential for development over the next 15-20 years;
 - Visioning workshops attended by stakeholders, focussing on (and around) the City of York Council 'priority areas' for 2011 - 2015
 - previous stages of Local Plan consultation:
 - 'Preferred Options' (June – July 2013), and
 - 'Further Sites' (June – July 2014).
- 3.2 Both of the latter Local Plan consultation stages involved a significant response from the public mainly objecting to the proposed levels of growth, specific sites, Gypsy, Roma, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople provision and 'wind turbines'.

Vision

3.3 The Local Plan's Vision and outcomes respond to the planning issues, challenges and opportunities facing York, and public consultation. The Vision and outcomes are described in terms of the following interconnected priorities:

- Create Jobs and Grow the Economy;
- Get York Moving;
- Build Strong Communities, and
- Protect the Environment.

3.4 The Local Plan aims to deliver sustainable development in planning terms for York whilst addressing climate change and supporting social inclusivity. These aims cut across all four of the abovementioned priorities. The sections of the Local Plan support the delivery of these high level aims whilst the spatial strategy responds to all of the main priorities.

Spatial Strategy

3.5 The Spatial Strategy is driven by the need to achieve economic and housing growth whilst identifying the key principles that will shape the future development of the city. This section describes and addresses the broad implications of the strategic cross boundary issues that have been identified by the Council and in discussions with neighbours and prescribed bodies. In summary these include the following.

- Conserving and enhancing York's historic and natural environment (including the city's character and setting and internationally, nationally and locally significant nature conservation sites, green corridors and areas with an important recreation function);
- ensuring accessibility to sustainable modes of transport and a range of services;
- preventing unacceptable levels of congestion, pollution and/or poor air quality;
- ensuring flood risk is appropriately managed, and
- where available and viable, the re-use of previously developed land will be encouraged.

- 3.6 In addition deliverability is a key consideration and an appraisal of potential development sites has been undertaken to establish realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability and economic viability of land to accommodate future development.
- 3.7 The Spatial Strategy includes policies on: the role of the Green Belt; Safeguarded Land; York City Centre; Areas of Opportunity – York Central and Castle Piccadilly; and bespoke policies for the four largest Strategic Sites – Whinthorpe; East of Metcalfe Lane; Clifton Gate; and Land North of Monks Cross.
- 3.8 The Spatial Strategy also introduces the overall levels of employment and housing growth. Development during the plan period will be consistent with the priorities below:
- The provision of sufficient land to accommodate over 13,500 new jobs that will support sustainable economic growth, improve prosperity and ensure that York fulfils its role as a key economic driver within both the Leeds City Region and the North Yorkshire and York Sub Region.
 - A minimum annual provision of 996 new dwellings over the plan period. During the first six years of the plan (five post adoption) a 20% buffer will be applied to this figure equating to a delivery rate of 1170 dwellings per annum. This will enable the building of strong, sustainable communities through addressing the housing and community needs of York's current and future population, including that arising from economic and institutional growth. Additional delivery to help address the City's affordable housing need will be encouraged.
- 3.9 Section 4 'Economy and Retail' of the plan identifies sufficient Employment Sites to meet this requirement and Section 5 'Housing' sufficient housing sites. These are also shown on the Proposals Maps. All sites have been assessed using a methodology based on the Local Plan Spatial Strategy and subject to work relating to viability and deliverability.
- 3.10 The Spatial Strategy also details the plans approach to Safeguarded Land. The Local Plan will define the extent of and

boundaries for the York Green Belt. To give the Green Belt the permanence it requires that these boundaries will need to endure beyond the end date of the Plan. We have taken this to mean at least 10 years beyond the life of the plan i.e. to around 2040. Because of the development pressures that York needs to manage the Local Plan identifies land which will be excluded from the Green Belt and held in reserve to be considered for development at a future review of the Plan. Such land is referred to as safeguarded land.

The Built and Natural Environment

- 3.11 The Plan includes policies to protect and enhance York's heritage by ensuring new development is of the highest quality standards in urban design and public realm. The Green Infrastructure chapter recognises the need to protect and enhance York's biodiversity, open space and green corridors whilst promoting accessibility to encourage opportunities for sport and recreation, and restore and recreate sites of priority species and habitats. The Plan will protect and preserve York's setting and special character by ensuring that inappropriate development is not permitted in the Green Belt and allow for the development of further SPDs on heritage, Green Infrastructure and air quality.
- 3.12 The Plan will safeguard the city's natural resources and ensure environmental protection. Flood risk will be reduced by ensuring that new development is not subject to flooding and where possible contributes to its reduction through sustainable urban drainage schemes. The climate change chapter will ensure that sustainable design techniques are incorporated into new developments and maximize the generation and use of low carbon/renewable energy resources to reduce York's carbon footprint, with increased emphasis on solar, and help adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Air quality will be improved and other environmental nuisances limited.
- 3.13 The importance of reducing waste levels through the reducing, reusing and recycling hierarchy, and identifying the general provision of appropriate sites for waste provision is addressed in the Local Plan. The need to safeguard natural mineral resources

and maximise the production and use of secondary aggregates is also addressed.

Transport

3.14 The Plan promotes sustainable transport as a means of achieving sustainable development and includes public transport, walking and cycling improvements. Nevertheless it also recognises from evidence gathered there is a need for significant investment in transport infrastructure to deliver the growth ambition for the City. Principally this includes:

- The full dualling of the A1237 with at grade junction improvements;
- improvements to the A64 Grimston Bar junction;
- a new rail station at Haxby;
- new, expanded or relocated Park and Ride sites;
- making York station 'HS2 ready';
- enhancement of junctions and other highway enhancements to improve public transport reliability and journey time, and
- encouragement of proposals in the city centre that promote accessibility and movement, particularly those that prioritise pedestrian and cycle movements and improve linkages between key places such as the railway station, York Central, the Minster, Castle Piccadilly, Hungate and Universities.

3.15 The Local Plan 'Transport Infrastructure Investment Requirements Study', undertaken by consultants Parsons Brinckerhoff, describes the impacts on the highway network by 2030/31, as a result of development traffic arising from the Local Plan's growth intentions for housing and employment together with background traffic growth. It then identifies, taking on-board outcomes and recommendations from several inter-related transport studies, potential mitigation measures, ranging from actions to minimise trips generated by development through to substantial improvements to York's transport network, to alleviate congestion issues in areas of network stress on the local highway network (e.g. the A1237) and the Strategic Road Network (i.e. the A64) within the City of York authority area. This analysis of the impact of development on the strategic network has been carried out in

conjunction with adjoining highway authorities and the Highways Agency.

- 3.16 The Transport Infrastructure Investment Requirements Study together with the Local Plan Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) presents around a £300m investment package for transport (see also list in paragraph 3.14). The aim of this package is to minimise delays across the network as development in the city proceeds. By 2030 delay is projected to be approaching double the current level in the pm peak and approximately 77% higher in the am peak with this package in place.
- 3.17 The Transport Infrastructure Investment Requirements Study and the IDP also set out the funding mechanisms in place or to be pursued to secure the investment necessary to deliver the transport package.

4 Duty to Co-operate

- 4.01 The Localism Act (2011) requires that local planning authorities demonstrate co-operation in plan making with adjoining or nearby authorities and other organisations in relation to cross boundary issues. Section 110 of the Localism Act transposes the Duty to Co-operate into the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and introduces Section 33A, which sets out a Duty to Co-operate in relation to the planning of sustainable development ('the Duty'). The Duty applies to all local planning authorities, county councils and 'prescribed bodies' and requires that they must co-operate with each other in maximising the effectiveness with which development plan documents are prepared. Further detail on how the provisions of the Act should be implemented is provided within the NPPF. The NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities are expected to demonstrate evidence of having effectively cooperated to plan for issues with cross boundary impacts when Local Plans are submitted for examination. In essence Plans must demonstrate that they are:

- **Positively Prepared:** based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, and

- **Effective:** deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities.
- 4.02 The formal groupings within Local Government North Yorkshire and York area at which issues relating to the Duty are raised are, primarily:
- North Yorkshire and York Spatial Planning and Transport Board, and
 - North Yorkshire and York Spatial Planning and Transport Technical Officer Group (TOG).
- 4.03 City of York is represented on the Local Government North Yorkshire and York (LGNYY) Leaders' Board, currently chairs (Cabinet Member Planning and Environment) the LGNYY Spatial Planning and Transport Board and is the Secretariat for both the Board and the TOG.
- 4.04 Local authorities and other organisations within LGNYY have previously raised issues in relation to the LDF Core Strategy (as the antecedent to the Local Plan). These are shown in Appendix 1
- 4.05 Local authorities and other organisations within LGNYY have also raised issues during the transition from a LDF Core Strategy to a Local Plan. The main vehicle this, particularly for identifying and debating cross boundary issues under the Duty, and establishing how they may be resolved, is the respective authorities' Duty to Cooperate matrices. These are generally circulated to the officer level groups for subsequent discussion and comment. A summary of the matters identified in the various Duty to Cooperate Matrices requiring cooperation is contained at Appendix 2 and the full version of City of York's Local Plan Duty to Cooperate Matrix is contained at Appendix 3.
- 4.06 In addition to considering cross-boundary issues through the formal groups listed in paragraph 4.02 above City of York Council has:
- met with other local authority members and officers on a one-to-one basis to discuss areas of concern;

- been the lead authority for convening a series of 'Duty to Cooperate' workshops commissioned by the Planning Advisory Service (PAS);
- participated in Harrogate Borough Council's Core Strategy Review Transport workshop, and
- given officers from other authorities and representatives from other organisations notice of when drafts of local plan consultation documents are available on the Council's website, in advance of them being debated at various Council meetings (e.g. Local Plan Working Group and Cabinet).

4.07 With regard to the Strategic issues identified in Table 4.2 above the resulting positive outcomes can be demonstrated:

- **Housing** - the general direction and purpose of the work undertaken by City of York to analyse the extent of the York housing market area (HMA) and information on housing land supply across the market area are all supported by prescribed bodies and adjacent authorities;
- **Gypsy and Travellers** - There are no pressing cross border issues reported with other Yorkshire authorities, but neighbouring areas and the City of York have started working together to share the methodologies and findings from their Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessments;
- **Transport** - is one of the major cross-boundary issues identified and the positive actions taken to tackle this issue include:
 - Memorandum of Understanding for A64 Trunk Road, York - Scarborough Improvement Strategy;
 - A64 Group Funded feasibility Studies alongside the Highways Agency Route Strategy for the A64);
 - Harmonisation of Strategic Models for determining the effects of development on the A64;
 - Modelling to determine the impacts on and mitigation for the A64/A1079/A166 Grimston Bar junction;
 - the Leeds-Harrogate-York line Improvements, Outline Transport Business Case;
- **Climate Change:**
 - A criteria based policy for solar energy in the Local Plan
 - additional constraints on potential areas of search for renewable energy (River Derwent Corridor now excluded from the revised area of search for wind energy), and

- **Flood Risk** - input into strategic planning and strategic development sites to identify sustainable flood risk and drainage solutions.

4.08 The nature of many of the positive outcomes identified above demonstrates that City of York Council will continue to comply with the Duty in the future. In order to ensure this compliance, the Council will continue to meet with other authorities in the LGNYY area and the wider region.

4.09 The North Yorkshire and York Spatial Planning and Transport Board agreed to take-up the offer by the Planning Advisory Service to commission a DtC Workshop for Board Members (extended to Members of other authorities as appropriate). City of York Council is arranging a date for this workshop in October dependent on Member's availability. It is envisaged that this workshop will focus the priorities for and the functioning of the various Member and officer groups in the future.

5 Recommendations

5.1 Local Government North Yorkshire and York is asked to:

- i. Note the update on the preparation of the City of York Local Plan;
- ii. provide broad support for City of York Local Plan Publication Draft;
- iii. provide comments, as appropriate, on the City of York Local Plan Publication Draft as part of the consultation process;
- iv. confirm that the City of York Local Plan Publication Draft has been positively prepared, has given due regard to strategic cross boundary issues and has addressed the cross boundary issues effectively, and
- v. note that the Spatial Planning and Transport Board has accepted the Planning Advisory Service's invitation to attend a Members Duty to Cooperate Workshop

Mike Slater
 Assistant Director (Development Services, Planning & Regeneration)
 City of York Council
 22 September 2014

Appendix 1

**Summary of issues raised in relation to the LDF Core Strategy
(as the antecedent to the Local Plan)**

Summary of issues raised in relation to the LDF Core Strategy (as the antecedent to the Local Plan)

Issue	Issue raised by	Stage at which the issue was raised
<p>Spatial Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expand context consider relationship between York and settlements within East Riding of Yorkshire • Concerned about flexibility of planning for York to ensure that long term development needs can be met, without adversely impacting on neighbouring parts of Hambleton District lying outside Green Belt. The identified Areas of Search only appear to provide for approximately a 2.5 year over supply of housing 	<p>East Riding of Yorkshire Council</p> <p>Hambleton District Council</p>	<p>Preferred options</p> <p>Submission (publication)</p>
<p>Housing Growth, Distribution, Density Mix</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed housing growth of 800 dwellings per annum (not meeting RSS and using 2003 projections) against up to 1,000 jobs is a concern as this could put pressure on East Riding. Important to clarify that housing and employment growth in city are balanced and seek to reduce (or at least not exacerbate) level of commuting from neighbouring authorities. • RSS is being reviewed - likely that housing growth figures for the region will need to rise. • Concerned with the scale of growth proposed and 'unmet demand' because housing requirement is below RSS requirement, it was argued that this will cause displacement and neighbouring authorities will have to meet this unmet demand. • York being over cautious leading to under provision in plan period this will lead to pressure on Selby. 	<p>East Riding of Yorkshire Council</p> <p>North Yorkshire County Council</p> <p>North Yorkshire County Council</p> <p>Selby District Council</p>	<p>Submission (Publication)</p> <p>Preferred Options</p> <p>Submission (Publication)</p> <p>Submission (Publication)</p>

Appendix 2

Strategic matters requiring cooperation from City of York's and other authorities' Duty to Cooperate Matrices)

Strategic matters requiring cooperation from City of York’s and other authorities’ Duty to Cooperate Matrices

Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas Affected
Scale of housing growth (21,936 dwellings over the plan period)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher levels of housing in York are coordinated with those of other authorities to meet overall requirements of the Objectively Assessed need within the SHMA and York Sub-area. Puts pressure on surrounding District’s to provide more housing and puts pressure on house prices on their house prices therein if needs are not fully met in York 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHMA geography York Sub-area comprising the City of York and parts of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harrogate Borough Ryedale District East Riding of Yorkshire Selby District Hambleton District NYMNP
Scale of employment growth (4,516m ² B1 – B8 and 164,394m ² other)	Potential to increase inward commuting from adjacent authorities.	<p>Leeds City Region (part)</p> <p>North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region (part)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> York Sub-area comprising the City of York and parts of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harrogate Borough Ryedale District East Riding of Yorkshire Selby District Hambleton District
Retail growth	<p>Draw of York’s city centre and its other retail areas extending the retail catchment beyond its local authority boundaries</p> <p>Potential to increase inward retail trips from adjacent authorities</p> <p>Potential negative impact upon vitality and health of the centres of surrounding settlements.</p>	<p>North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> York Sub-area comprising the City of York and parts of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harrogate Borough Ryedale District East Riding of Yorkshire Selby District Hambleton District Scarborough Borough
Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International, National and Regional draw of York as a leisure (tourism) destination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leeds City Region North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region

Strategic matters requiring cooperation from City of York's and other authorities' Duty to Cooperate Matrices

Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas Affected
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • York as the 'Gateway to Yorkshire' • Potential to increase inward leisure trips • Wider benefits to surrounding areas with linked leisure trips, tourist accommodation offer in neighbouring areas and need for wider tourism promotion / coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • York Sub-area
Physical infrastructure - Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased traffic on the Strategic Road Network (principally the A64) <p><i>Radial routes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A19 N&S; • A59 • B1224 etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A64 between its junction with the A1(M) and Scarborough • Leeds City Region • North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region • York Sub-area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Harrogate ○ Selby ○ East Riding ○ Scarborough ○ Ryedale ○ Hambleton
	Increased congestion in and around York	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased traffic on the locally strategic road network (principally the A1237 York Outer Ring Road (northern section)) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity between York, Harrogate and Leeds • Connectivity across wider NY Sub-Region including Selby, Ryedale, Hambleton, Harrogate, Scarborough etc.... 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic rail including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Haxby station - York Station (+HS2) - York-Harrogate-Leeds line - Access to Leeds Bradford Airport - Rail devolution and re-franchising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National (to be discussed with the Office of Rail Regulation)

Strategic matters requiring cooperation from City of York’s and other authorities’ Duty to Cooperate Matrices

Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas Affected
Physical infrastructure – Waste and Minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Waste Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ York ○ North Yorkshire ○ North York Moors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral Extraction 	
Physical Infrastructure - Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proliferation or uncoordinated provision of renewable energy facilities • Cumulative impact of renewable energy facilities within and across City’s administrative area. • Amenity impacts upon neighbouring communities beyond the City boundaries (proposed policy response is). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region • York Sub-area, particularly at local authority borders
Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncoordinated provision of suitable sites leading to over-provision or under provision at the Sub-regional / Sub-area level • Impact would extend to surrounding Districts if York don’t meet its own needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region • York Sub-area, particularly at local authority borders
Physical infrastructure - Education Establishments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel to education establishments outside York and travel into York’s education establishments from outside York 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • York Sub-area, particularly the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Harrogate Borough ○ Ryedale District ○ East Riding of Yorkshire ○ Selby District ○ Hambleton District
Natural and Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood Risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of York • North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region • York sub-area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Infrastructure Corridors 	City of York North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region York sub-area Local Nature Partnership area

Strategic matters requiring cooperation from City of York’s and other authorities’ Duty to Cooperate Matrices

Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas Affected
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Environment • Biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humber River Basin Districts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Swale, Ure, Nidd and upper Ouse ○ Wharfe and Lower Ouse ○ Derwent (Humber) ○ Derwent SAC ○ Sherwood Acquifer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual impact on Landscape 	City of York <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • York sub-area, particularly the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Harrogate Borough ○ Ryedale District ○ East Riding of Yorkshire ○ Selby District ○ Hambleton District • Local Nature Partnership area
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any wind turbine applications near the York boundaries could have a visual impact on neighbouring authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harrogate Borough • Ryedale District • East Riding of Yorkshire • Selby District • Hambleton District

Note More detail in relation to evidence, actions and resulting positive outcomes are contained in the Duty to Cooperate Matrix at Appendix 1.

Appendix 3

City of York local Plan Duty to Cooperate Matrix

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Where issue discussed	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	Resulting Positive outcome
Ref	Summary of the issue (the topics below all should be considered along with any other locally identified strategic priority)	Description of why it is an issue for neighbouring authorities	Details of the authorities affected by the issue	Evidence to show there is an issue (including links to source documents)	Details of where or how the issue was discussed	Details of how the issue can be overcome or managed	How the issue will be monitored including key indicators and trigger points	Agreed actions (including who lead & timescale)	Expected positive outcome from agreed actions
NPPF Para 156 link -Homes and jobs needed in the area									
1	Scale of housing growth (21,936 dwellings over the plan period)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher levels of housing in York are coordinated with those of other authorities to meet overall requirements of the Objectively Assessed need within the SHMA and York Sub-area. There is a potential pressure on surrounding District's to provide more housing and puts pressure on house prices on their house prices therein if needs are not fully met in York 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHMA geography York Sub-area (Part) comprising the City of York and parts of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harrogate Borough Ryedale District East Riding of Yorkshire Selby District Hambleton District NYMNP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North Yorkshire and York Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2011) shows the York housing market extends beyond the City of York local authority boundary and that people who work in York have in many cases sought housing in the adjoining districts York Sub-area study 2011 Census travel to work data (when available) ONS sub-national population projections and mid-year population estimates. Scale of housing growth in York enables York to meet its own needs without adding any undue pressure on the ability of neighbouring authorities to meet their own assessed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with East Riding of Yorkshire Council 02/07/13 Meeting on 17/03/14 with adjoining authorities to discuss Housing policy in the York Local Plan York Local Plan Housing Provision and Land Supply in the Plan area and the Housing Market area Technical Meeting with adjoining authorities 29/07/14 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence and constraint mapping to determine coordinated housing levels that enable each authority to develop sustainably and address concerns relating to the potential for increased inward commuting. Supporting a more balanced provision of jobs and homes. . (need to identify mechanism to monitor ensure this within Plan) Identifying impacts of specific allocations on adjacent authorities within the SHNA geography and York Sub-area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual housing completions 5-year completions to trigger review of development targets Commuting patterns and traffic flows Public transport patronage data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of York Council is progressing with the production of Local Plan in order to ensure sufficient suitable sites available within its local authority area boundary to meet the needs of an increasing population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The analysis, the general direction and purpose of the work undertaken by City of York to analyse the extent of the York housing market area (HMA) and information on housing land supply across the market area are all supported.

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Where issue discussed	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	Resulting Positive outcome
				needs.					

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Where issue discussed	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	Resulting Positive outcome
2	Scale of employment growth (134,516m ² B1–B8 and 164,394m ² other)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential to increase inward commuting from adjacent authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leeds City Region (part) North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region (part) York Sub-area (part) comprising the City of York and parts of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harrogate Borough Ryedale District East Riding of Yorkshire Selby District Hambleton District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> York/ North Yorkshire/ East Riding LEP: Strategic Economic Plan Consultation Draft (Dec. 2013) Full (Mar. 2014) City of York Council Economic and Retailing Growth Analysis and Visioning Work (2013) indicates that for a scenario based on higher growth in the key growth sectors for York, its economy could support up to 16,169 additional jobs by 2030 (on average approximately 1000 jobs per year) Work with other (adjoining) authorities to gather evidence on the diversion of trade from other centres 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of York Local Plan will focus economic development in the city centre and other sustainable locations and support a more balanced provision of jobs and homes. The emerging East Riding strategy includes supporting economic growth in the area immediately to the east of York so as to reduce out commuting and improve the overall sustainability of the area. Flexibility in site release to meet 5yr supply requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual monitoring of employment permissions / completions Annual job growth figures Annual traffic counts Commuting patterns and traffic flows Public transport patronage data Links between employment growth and housing growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City of York Local Plan seeks to ensure sufficient employment land is available to foster and enhance the economic base that already exists and enable York to continue as a 'Sub-Regional City' and a driver for the sub-Area's economy. 	

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Where issue discussed	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	Resulting Positive outcome
NPPF Para 156 link - Provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development									
3	Retail growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw of York's city centre and its other retail areas extending the retail catchment beyond its local authority boundaries • Potential to increase inward retail trips from adjacent authorities • Potential negative impact upon vitality and health of the centres of surrounding settlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region (part) • York Sub-area (part) comprising the City of York and parts of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ryedale District ○ East Riding of Yorkshire ○ Selby District ○ Hambleton District ○ Scarborough Borough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of York Council Economic and Retailing Growth Analysis and Visioning Work (2013) indicates that positive growth in retail shown in the economic forecasts demonstrate there is an opportunity to expand the retail sector in York. Based on long-term trend (2012-20) analysis, total floorspace in the city centre could increase by 34,000m² (more if based on short term trend) • The Retail Study Update 2014 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Centre, district and local centres to form the focal point for uses, services and facilities. • To maintain the vitality and viability of the City Centre through its function as a Primary Shopping Area (PSA) and strategic retail allocation at Castle Piccadilly • Reduce travel by private car and increase use of more sustainable forms of travel (walk, cycle and public transport) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual monitoring of new net retail floorspace in York. • Annual retail sector job growth figures • Annual traffic counts • Public transport patronage data • Monitoring of retail trends in surrounding districts and settlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City of York Local Plan establishes a retail hierarchy policy and more specific policies relating to City Centre retail, Out of Centre retail and district centres, local centres and neighbourhood parades. • The Local Plan also contains policies to reduce travel by private car and increase use of more sustainable forms of travel (walk, cycle and public transport) 	
4	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International, National and Regional draw of York as a leisure (tourism) destination • York as the 'Gateway to Yorkshire' • Potential to increase inward leisure trips • Wider benefits to surrounding areas with linked leisure trips, tourist accommodation offer in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leeds City Region (part) • North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region (part) • York Sub-area (part) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • York is one of the UK's most attractive places to live in and visit. • 'Economic Impact of Tourism, Yorkshire 2008' stated York attracted 7 million visitors per year (5.9 million tourist and 1.1 million business) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reduction of through traffic, and improving the public transport offer, coordinated with public transport provision nationally, regionally, sub-regionally and in the York Sub-area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor surveys (for York and Yorkshire) • Annual traffic counts • Public transport patronage data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City of York Local Plan contains a policy relating to Leisure employment use (D2) at Naburn Designer Outlet (12,000m²) • The Local Plan also supports the reduction of through traffic, improving the public transport offer (through the delivery of strategic public transport improvements) and the delivery of a bus interchange at York Railway Station 	

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Where issue discussed	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	Resulting Positive outcome
		neighbouring areas and need for wider tourism promotion / coordination							
5	Other commercial development	• None identified	• N/A	• N/A	•	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	•

NPPF Para 156 link - the provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat)

6a	Physical infrastructure Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased traffic on the Strategic Road Network (principally the A64) Radial routes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A19N&S; A59 B1224 etc York ORR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A64 between its junction with the A1(M) and Scarborough Leeds City Region (part) North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region (part) York Sub-area (part) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harrogate Selby East Riding Scarborough Ryedale Hambleton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of York Strategic Transport Model outputs. Highways Agency MAT tool and Dynameq modelling outputs Specific junction modelling outputs (e.g. A64 Grimston Bar) A64 Corridor Connectivity Study Final Report (2011) states that significant increases in traffic flows are forecast on the western section of the A64 towards York. Forecast flows to the east of Malton are comparatively low. Traffic counts on A64 commissioned by the Highways Agency Traffic Counts at the A64/A1079 Grimston Bar interchange (including A166 and Elvington Lane) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Government North Yorkshire and York Spatial Planning and Transport Board meetings Local Government North Yorkshire and York Spatial Planning and Transport Technical Officer Group meetings Leeds City Region Strategic Planning (Duty to Cooperate) Group Meetings A64 Officers Group Meetings between City of York Council and the HA (plus East Riding Council and NYCC as appropriate) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27/11/12 21/05/13 23/09/13 18/11/13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport Assessments, Travel Planning and promotion of more sustainable forms of transport to reduce future traffic growth. Strategic public transport improvements (e.g. Haxby Rail Station) Strategic highway network improvements (e.g. A64/A1079/A166/Elvington Lane junction improvements at Grimston Bar 'softer measures' to encourage modal shift to forms of transport more sustainable than private motorised transport (car) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual traffic counts Commuting patterns and traffic flows Public transport patronage data Number and performance of Travel Plans implemented Completions of required infrastructure 	<p>The City of York Local Plan contains a policies relating to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitting development in accessible locations Implementing strategic public transport improvements (including Haxby Rail Station) Minimising and accommodating trips Demand Management City of York Council is working in partnership with East Riding of Yorkshire Council and the Highways Agency to determine improvements needed at A64/A1079/A166/Elvington Lane junction. Work with HA: NYCC:SBC:RDC&ERYC on A64 through the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is envisaged Local Plan policies and investment in public transport will enable 15% of trips to be undertaken using public transport Memorandum of Understanding for A64 Trunk Road York - Scarborough Improvement Strategy HA undertaking route strategy feasibility studies for A64 A64 Officers Group constituent local authorities are contributing to a complementar
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Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Where issue discussed	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	Resulting Positive outcome
				<p>commissioned by East Riding Of Yorkshire Council (2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outputs of traffic modelling undertaken for the 'Transport Implications of the Local Plan Preferred Options (June 2013)' indicates there could be significant increases in demand on the A64 • City of York Local Plan Transport Infrastructure Investment Requirements Study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 16/12/13 ○ 30/01/14 ○ 15/08/14 ○ 19/08/14 			<p><i>A64 Officers Group</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Work with SDC HDC & HBC on A19 & A59.</i> • What if infrastructure cannot be delivered and congestion worsens – what would be the policy response / mitigation be? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • y feasibility study for improving a section of the A64. • Indicative assessment of the scale of improvements required (and costs) to the A64/A1079/A166/ Elvington Lane junction improvements at Grimston Bar • Sufficient investment in local transport infrastructure to achieve a lower level of delay on the A64 than may have been realised, otherwise.

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Where issue discussed	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	Resulting Positive outcome
6b	Physical infrastructure Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased congestion in and around York 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic Modelling undertaken for the 'Transport Implications of the City of York Local Plan Preferred Options (June 2013)' indicates traffic delay could increase by 2.75 times its current value by 2030 City of York Local Plan Transport Infrastructure Investment Requirements Study 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport Assessments, Travel Planning and promotion of more sustainable forms of transport to reduce future traffic growth. Strategic Public transport improvements (e.g. enhanced Park & Ride and improved bus turn-around and interchange at York Station) Strategic highway network improvements (e.g. James Street Link Road Phase II) Strategic cycling/pedestrian network links and improvements 'softer measures' to encourage modal shift to forms of transport more sustainable than private motorised transport (car) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City of York Local Plan contains a policies relating to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitting development in accessible locations Implementing strategic public transport improvements (including Access York Phase I and improved bus turn-around and interchange at York Station) Implementing strategic highway network capacity improvements (e.g. James Street Link Road Phase II and improvements to A1237 junctions) Minimising and accommodating trips Demand Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient investment in local transport infrastructure to achieve a lower level of delay on the network than may have been realised, otherwise

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Where issue discussed	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	Resulting Positive outcome
6c	Physical infrastructure Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased traffic on the locally strategic road network (principally the A1237 York Outer Ring Road (northern section)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leeds City Region (part) North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region (part) York Sub-area (part) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outputs of traffic modelling undertaken for the 'Transport Implications of the Local Plan Preferred Options (June 2013)' indicates there could be significant increases in demand on the A1237 City of York's Local Transport Plan 2011-2031 (LTP3) states that <i>'Most out-of-town development is located on the northern ring road (A1237), which also serves as a connecting road for other traffic. This road is single carriageway with twelve roundabouts over 10 miles, which restricts its capacity and increases conflict'...</i> such that <i>'Journey times on sections of the A1237 Outer Ring Road are long and unreliable at busy times of day.'</i> City of York Local Plan Transport Infrastructure Investment Requirements Study 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport Assessments, Travel Planning and promotion of more sustainable forms of transport to reduce future traffic growth. Strategic Public transport improvements (e.g. enhanced Park & Ride) Strategic highway network improvements (e.g. Carriageway and junction capacity enhancements on the A1237) Strategic cycling/pedestrian network links and improvements 'softer measures' to encourage modal shift to forms of transport more sustainable than private motorised transport (car) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City of York Local Plan contains a policies relating to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitting development in accessible locations Implementing strategic public transport improvements Implementing strategic highway network capacity improvements (e.g. Carriageway and junction capacity enhancements on the A1237) Minimising and accommodating trips Demand Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient investment in local transport infrastructure to achieve a lower level of delay on the network than may have been realised, otherwise

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Where issue discussed	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	Resulting Positive outcome
				<p>NYCC agrees that York ORR dualling route is protected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need strategic vision do not want piecemeal development • Consider “ringmaster approach • Cumulative Impacts <p>Consider adjacent Plans</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NYCC suggest that York ORR sites are not accessible due to congestion. Consider circular P&R 	
6d	Physical infrastructure Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity between York, Harrogate and Leeds • Connectivity across wider NY Sub-Region including Selby, Ryedale, Hambleton, Harrogate, Scarborough etc.... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of York • Harrogate Borough • Leeds City • NY sub-region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leeds – Harrogate – York Rail Line Improvements, Outline Transport Business Case states ‘Increasing the capacity of the line will offer opportunity for rail services to accommodate an increased number of passengers with associated revenue, with the service capacity increase able to support economic development along [the] rail line corridor.’ 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Rail services between York, Harrogate and Leeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of measures recommended in Leeds – Harrogate – York Rail Line Improvements, Outline Transport Business Case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adopted Harrogate Core Strategy includes significant improvement to rail services between Harrogate, Knaresborough and York In its vision • City of York Local Plan contains a policy relating to the pursuit, in the long-term, of the introduction of tram/train technology or other technology applications on appropriate rail routes and new rail stations/halts for heavy or light rail services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement between City of York Council, Harrogate Borough Council and NYCC for improved Rail services between York, Harrogate and Leeds. • NYCC intention to fund sections of double-tracking York-Harrogate-Leeds line
		Need to link to parking etc at stations on the route to ease A59 congestion							
7a	Physical infrastructure Waste and Minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Waste Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ York ○ North Yorkshire ○ North York Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let’s talk Rubbish, Headline Strategy, A municipal Waste Management Strategy for the City of York and North Yorkshire 2006 - 2026 and the City of York’s Waste 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At a sub-regional level: • Develop facilities to manage residual municipal waste • Safeguard existing facilities • Identify suitable alternative facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste recycling disposal tonnage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint City of York, North Yorkshire and North York Moors Waste and Minerals Local Plan • Joint working with North Yorkshire County Council on the Energy from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Joint Plan is approaching the preferred options stage and it is anticipated to reach adoption by the end of

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Where issue discussed	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	Resulting Positive outcome
				Management Strategy 2002 – 2020 highlight the importance of developing waste management schemes and services which will enable York to meet local, sub-regional and national recovery and recycling targets.		for municipal waste and other waste streams		Waste project at Allerton Park (or other alternate provision)	2016.
7b	Physical infrastructure Waste and Minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral Extraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o York o North Yorkshire o North York Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Aggregate Assessment for the North Yorkshire Sub-Region (2013) indicates there are no existing working sand and gravel sites or reserves (with planning permission) in York 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid sterilisation of potential future sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Permissions granted for purposes other than minerals extraction that could sterilise potential future sources of sand and gravel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint City of York, North Yorkshire and North York Moors Waste and Minerals Local Plan will set out mineral safeguarding areas and policies to avoid sterilisation of such resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Joint Plan is approaching the preferred options stage and it is anticipated to reach adoption by the end of 2016.
8	Physical Infrastructure Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proliferation or uncoordinated provision of renewable energy facilities Cumulative impact of renewable energy facilities within and across City's administrative area. Amenity impacts upon neighbouring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region York Sub-area, particularly at local authority borders River Derwent Corridor on York-East Riding border 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicative targets for installed grid connected renewable energy within the RSS and specific targets are given (therein) for York. However, these have been largely superseded by the outcomes of more locally specific studies A Renewable Energy Strategic Viability Study for York (2010) City of York Council Renewable Energy Study (2014) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings with East Riding Council (2-7-13) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint working and coordination required Further work on a revised renewable energy study places additional constraints on areas of search for renewable energy including the removal of areas of importance for nature conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocations and applications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective cooperation and joint working to avoid proliferation or uncoordinated provision of renewable energy facilities River Derwent SSSI has been removed from the areas of search or renewable energy along with other areas of constraint. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan contains a criteria based policy and will allocate 3 sites for solar energy. The policy states that "Significant weight will be given to the wider environmental, economic and social benefits arising from renewable

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Where issue discussed	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	Resulting Positive outcome
		<p>communities beyond the City boundaries (proposed policy response is..).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of Potential Areas of Search for Renewable Energy on the River Derwent SSSI 							<p>energy schemes as well as the anticipated individual and <u>cumulative effects</u> that schemes may have on:”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting text refers to cross boundary impacts and the need for discussion with relevant neighbouring authorities. • The revised Renewable Energy Study (2014) identifies revised areas of search for wind energy which excludes the River Derwent Corridor.

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Where issue discussed	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	Resulting Positive outcome
NPPF Para 156 link - Homes and jobs needed in the area									
9	Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncoordinated provision of suitable sites leading to over-provision or under provision at the Sub-regional / Sub-area level Impact would extend to surrounding Districts if York don't meet its own needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region York Sub-area, particularly at local authority borders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new joint Harrogate Borough Council / Selby District Council study indicates there is relatively small need in the respective authority areas. City of York Gypsy, Travellers and Showpeople Accommodation Needs Supporting Paper indicates 63 Gypsy and Traveller Pitches plus 21 Showpeople plots required to 2023/24 North Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leeds City Region Strategic Planning (Duty to Cooperate) Group meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint working and coordination required From the interviews as part of the GTAA, a number of positive relationships have been formed by City of York Council Officers, representative groups and neighbouring authorities: An Officer highlighted the relationship with Ryedale and Hambleton regarding the large unauthorised encampment and works with environment and health departments in various districts. As discussed, the City of York has taken a lead on trying to find 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocations and applications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> York Gypsy and Traveller Strategy City of York Gypsy, Roma, Traveller and Showpeople Accommodation Assessment 2014 City of York Gypsy, Roma, Traveller and Showpeople Site Assessment 2014 City of York Local plan includes a policy for the supply of Gypsy and Traveller pitches and Showpeople plots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no pressing cross border issues reported with other Yorkshire authorities, but neighbouring areas and the City of York have started working together to share the methodologies and findings from their GTAAs, establish a greater understanding of travelling patterns, regularly exchange information, share best practice on

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Where issue discussed	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	Resulting Positive outcome
						<p>a suitable piece of land for the group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Officer explained working with Hull City Council to rehouse Traveller families. • Travellers Trust work with neighbouring areas and other Traveller support/representative groups including Leeds GATE. • The Traveller and Ethnic Minority Support Service have liaised with people in Lincoln, Doncaster and Leeds. 			<p>site management, and develop a common protocol for managing unauthorised encampments. This work is already underway with Wakefield and York leading on a project to develop a common methodology to identify sites for the Leeds City region strategic planning (duty to cooperate) group.</p>
NPPF Para 156 link - The provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities									
10	Social infrastructure Education Establishments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Travel to education establishments outside York and travel into York's education establishments from outside York</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • York Sub-area (part) particularly the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Harrogate Borough ○ Ryedale District ○ East Riding of Yorkshire ○ Selby District ○ Hambleton District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided by respective authority's 'education teams' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting between CoYC and NYCC on 10/06/14 • Meeting between CoYC Forward Planning and Education teams on 12/06/14 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint working and coordination required N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of new / enlarged education establishments either allocated or constructed in relation to residential allocations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate School Catchment Plans etc. to assess likely impacts (NYCC to lead) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better planned school placements and home to school transport services

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Where issue discussed	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	Resulting Positive outcome
NPPF Para 156 link - Climate Change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment									
11	Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of York North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region York sub-area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of York's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Draft City of York Flood Risk Management Strategy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoidance of creating flood management issues in neighbouring local authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood events Implementation of Catchment Flood Management Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> York's Local Plan contains policies which seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage Flood risk Reduce surface water run-off Development of Catchment Flood Management Plans for the Yorkshire and North East Region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CYC has taken on role as Lead Local Flood Authority and has prepared a (Draft) Flood Risk Management Strategy. It also contains a Strategic Action Plan for all Risk Management Authorities. The Council will work in partnership with the Environment Agency and other Risk Management Authorities.
12a	Natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Infrastructure Corridors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of York North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region York sub-area Local Nature Partnership areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Biodiversity Strategy River Basin Management plans 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retention and enhancement of Green Infrastructure Corridors Joint planning to seek to align GI corridors across boundaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of green corridors retained or enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a York Green Infrastructure Strategy as stated in policy GI1 will involve cross-boundary working and delivery mechanisms.
12b	Natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Ouse River Derwent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swale, Ure, Nidd & Upper Ouse Catchment Yorkshire Derwent Catchment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Framework Directive Emerging Joint Management Strategy for the River Derwent Humber River Basin District: Challenges Summary of significant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting With Environment Agency 30/09/13 Meeting with East Riding Council 2/7/13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close Liaison with the Environment Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and construction of flood defences and sustainable drainage schemes (SuDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider impacts of man-made changes to the river shape and flow, particularly on movement of fish, in the design of flood defences and sustainable drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alleviation of barriers to fish, mainly associated with land drainage and flood defences City of York

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Where issue discussed	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	Resulting Positive outcome
				water management issues, A consultation and choices consultation,				schemes (SuDS)	Council is working with partners to potentially restore some of York's urban becks to reduce the impact of urbanisation on river channels.
12c	Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Framework Directive 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a York Green Infrastructure Strategy as stated in policy G11 will involve cross-boundary working and delivery mechanisms.

LGNYY MEETING: 3 October 2014

REPORT PRESENTED BY: James Farrar

TITLE OF PAPER: **DRIVING GROWTH ACROSS YORK, NORTH YORKSHIRE & EAST RIDING**

Summary:

Following the Local Growth Deal announced in July, the agenda for local growth and future devolution has accelerated. This paper provides an update on implementation of the Growth Deal and developments to position the region for future devolution.

This paper covers

1. Implementation update - Local Growth Deal round 1
2. Local Growth Deal proposed round 1b
3. Local Governance discussions and proposals for a Directors of Development group.
4. Welcome to Yorkshire & the future of the Visitor Economy.

1. Local Growth Deal round 1 – Implementation Update

Just to reiterate the LEP has secured a growth deal from Government with £110.1m funding for the period 2015-2021. Within this is £34.1m for 2015-16 and in addition we have secured £0.3m for a Growth Hub. Since the announcement a significant level of activity has been taking place both on getting the Deal formally agreed and also on getting the projects delivery ready. The next critical milestones are:-

- October for the formal agreement of the Deal with Government
- End of October for receipt by the LEP of all the individual project full business cases;
- February 2015 for funding agreements between the LEP and the individual projects to be issued.

Key activities

Various discussions have taken place with Government officials on how the deal will work in practice, the monitoring and evaluation requirements. The LEP is part of a national working group developing management and monitoring metrics.

The LEP secretariat has expanded, following the secondments from LA's into the LEP. Subsequently, a lead for each project has been identified with regular meetings with the project applicants to progress the completion of a full business case and also identifying any potential delivery risks;

Potential risks

In general terms progress towards the Deal being formally agreed by Government is on track and all the project full business cases are being prepared and all progressing well towards the end of October deadline. However a programme of this size and nature is not without its issues. There are some minor issues that are arising from the individual projects but in the main the three critical issues are as follows:

Risk	Potential impact	Mitigation
<p>Growth Deal agreement signed by October. A draft offer from Government was due by the end of August, this has not yet been received (the situation nationally), this could cause some delay in getting the final version agreed.</p>	<p>A potential delay in issuing offer letters to the individual projects and subsequently a delay in start dates for projects.</p>	<p>All documentation relating to the Growth Deal has been prepared.</p> <p>The process for dealing with individual projects from the LEPs perspective remains the same and so hopefully can pick up any potential time delays.</p>
<p>Changes to Projects. As we are now getting more details from the individual projects, some aspects to the original submission have altered. This is the case with:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harrogate College –looking to reduce the scale of the project; • Northallerton Housing – looking at a change to the scheduling of the project (although with potentially more beneficial outcomes); • Middle Deepdale –in addition to the LGF have been successful (in principle) with an application for HCA funding (again with a potential benefit to outcomes) • Catterick – Cost of junction improvements may be lower than initial draft estimates suggested. 	<p>The changes that have been identified so far are in the main minor and do not have a significant impact on the overall programme.</p> <p>However, although in some cases could have benefits to the project outcomes could also result in Funds needing to be reallocated.</p>	<p>A detailed schedule is currently being prepared that sets out these changes and their impact to the programme as a whole.</p> <p>This will be brought back to the relevant Boards and to the main LEP Board for further discussions and will also be discussed further with Government.</p>
<p>Capacity to delivery. In discussions with both the individual project sponsors and key organisations involved in the programme (e.g. planning authorities, highways authority), capacity and resources to deliver within the timescale have been raised.</p>	<p>This could result in the failure to deliver the Growth Deal on time.</p>	<p>A detailed exercise is underway at present to identify all the potential capacity issues and how it can be resolved.</p> <p>Work to increase the capacity within some of the organisations is already underway and will continue.</p>

2. Local Growth Deal – Proposed round 1b

A call for a second round of Local Growth Deals is expected before Christmas, although it is expected to be much smaller in scale than round 1. A letter has gone to all LA Chief Execs advising of this and enclosing the project business case proforma for potential projects.

Discussions are commencing with BIS at the end of September, however the bidding round is not expected to open until the Autumn Statement.

It is expected that the focus of the bid will be the projects which passed the quality threshold, but did not receive funding in the previous Growth Round, however where there has been a change in circumstances, new development new projects can be brought forward.

LGNYY are asked to note

Any projects being submitted will require a full business plan and business case and Local Authorities are encouraged to have a clear understanding of their priorities.

3. Local Governance & Directors of Development

As Government devolves greater responsibilities and finances to local areas which can demonstrate strong local governance, there are a variety of models emerging for leadership and governance of local economic development. Joint Committee's (JC) and Combined Authorities (CA) are the most notable models to date.

A LA Chief Execs Task and Finish group has been set up to consider the alternatives and provide an options paper and recommendations. The purpose of the first meeting was to explore the alternatives and agree and commit to a forward plan of action. The overall objective is to ensure local governance is fit for purpose to maximise the opportunities of devolution and attract investment into the York, North Yorkshire & East Riding area.

Given the overlapping LEP Boundaries, and governance implications for Local Authorities in those overlapping areas (in particular, East Riding membership of Humber Joint Committee and City of York non-constituent member of West Yorkshire Combined Authority), it was agreed to focus on progressing towards a Joint Committee across the whole of the LEP area.

LGNYY are asked to note the actions below.

Action 1: For 3 November Chief Executives Paper

Paper presented providing

- High level spatial plan brought together, through engagement with Local Authorities from Local Plans and LEP Strategic Economic Plan
- Overview of governance and key legal issues. – Annex A provides more details.

Action 2: December 2014

Proposal presented to Local Government North Yorkshire & York and LEP Board

Directors of Development

Given the potential opportunities from the evolving devolution agenda and speed of change, the quarterly Chief Executives and LGNYY meetings do not meet often enough to support the opportunities.

In addition, the development of robust Local Plans in a complex environment requiring the demonstration that the Duty to Co-operate has been fulfilled, places an emphasis on the importance of engagement between all authorities. It is clearly vital that all authorities understand the implications of each other's proposals at the earliest stage of development.

It is therefore proposed to create a **Directors of Development** group to meet monthly and provide the commitment and ownership of the actions that emerge from the evolving

discussions. Thus providing a strong foundation to facilitate harmonious growth across the economic area and avoid conflicting Local Plans that could undermine development between adjacent authorities.

The Directors of Development will address the whole Economic Growth Agenda, providing input and influence to the LEP, where appropriate, but also picking up areas which are best led by Local Authorities and developing propositions for government to secure greater freedoms, flexibilities and funding on key agendas.

This will provide a more balanced relationship in the LEP Public/Private Partnership and allow greater public sector leadership across some key agenda's.

In developing the Directors of Development, consideration and commitment must be given to servicing the group to ensure it delivers to its potential. It must be an action focused group, targeted with clear outcomes and outputs, and not just an information sharing opportunity.

Recommendation

LGNYY support the creation of a Directors of Development grouping and identify a lead Local Authority to provide the capacity and resource to service the group.

European Strategic Investment Fund (ESIF)

The LEP wide ESIF allocation is in excess on £90m. An implementation plan is currently being developed in accordance with government guidelines.

As part of the governance arrangements, there is a requirement to create an ESIF Programme Management Committee to oversee project approval and programme management. This Board reports directly to the National Programme Management Board.

Membership of this committee is a broad representation of the local community including public sector, Economic & business partners and Civil Society. The LEP Board has approved the make up of the committee which includes three Local Authority Representatives. One Local Authority representative will be from East Riding, to reflect their status as an assisted area for which ESIF funding is ringfenced.

Recommendation

LGNYY propose two Local Authority Representatives to the ESIF Programme Management Committee.

4. Welcome to Yorkshire & future of the Visitor Economy

Following the success of the Tour De France, there has been much discussion around the future of Welcome to Yorkshire and how to create a more sustainable model. The following activities are currently taking place;

1. Harrogate BC, on behalf of Local Government Yorkshire & Humber are developing a Visitor Economy Strategy
2. Leeds, Sheffield & North Yorkshire LA's are leading discussions with W2Y around future funding and proposed activity. A proposal has been received outlining a range of activity and funding

requirements. This targets both LA contributions and LEP contributions. Targeting a LEP contribution of £2m per annum, the proposal includes;

- a. PR & Brand Awareness
- b. Domestic & International Tourism Marketing & PR
- c. Making Yorkshire Europe's premier cycling destination
- d. Inward Investment
- e. Supporting Yorkshire's export market
- f. Developing Yorkshire.com
- g. Yorkshire tourism engagement & skills programme
- h. Proud communities

Local Authority partners need to ensure they have a clear position around Welcome to Yorkshire and the activity they would wish to see W2Y deliver across the region.

3. Recommendations

- a. Note the progress in implementing the Local Growth Deal**
- b. Ensure local priorities for the Local Growth Deal round 2 and are communicated to the LEP as a matter of urgency.**
- c. Note progress towards a December paper outlining the options for a York, North Yorkshire & East Riding Joint Committee**
- d. Commit to a Directors of Development Group and identify a lead Local Authority.**
- e. Allocate two Local Authority representatives to the ESIF Programme Management Committee**
- f. Note developments around Welcome to Yorkshire and the Visitor Economy**

**PROPOSAL FOR YORKSHIRE
TO HOST
THE 'YORKSHIRE RALLY'
AS A ROUND OF THE
EUROPEAN RALLY CHAMPIONSHIP
2015**

THE EUROPEAN RALLY CHAMPIONSHIP

Note : FIA = Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile, the World governing body of motor sport
MSA = Motor Sports Association, a member of the FIA and the governing body of motor sport within England and Wales.
WRC = World Rally Championship, organised by the FIA
BRC = British Rally Championship

1 THE HISTORY

The sport of motor rallying is, unsurprisingly, a European invention. And it is much older than motor racing. The first events identifiable as a motor rally were run in the late 1890's. In 1911, the Monte Carlo Rally was born and was followed as the years passed by the Alpine Trials, the Tour de France and our own RAC Rally. After the Second World War, rallying became much more popular with new events such as the Acropolis in Greece, the Midnight Sun in Sweden, the German Rally and the 1000 Lakes in Finland. In 1953 the governing body of world motor sport (the FIA) recognised the importance of rallying by creating the European Rally Championship, three years after the introduction of their Formula One World Championship.

The European Rally Championship has run continually since 1953 and it lost only a little of its status and popularity when the FIA inaugurated the World Rally Championship in 1973. Indeed in the last decade, it has overtaken the WRC in terms of promotion and television coverage largely thanks to the efforts of the FIA and its partner, Eurosport. WRC events tend to have fewer entries, less manufacturer interest, less TV coverage and consequently, fewer followers and are mind-blowingly expensive for participants, organisers and spectators.

There is a WRC event run in Great Britain. It is called the "Wales Rally GB". Its original title was the RAC Rally – first held in 1932 – and it took in most of mainland UK including Yorkshire, Scotland, the Lake District and Wales. Since 2000, this British round has been run entirely in Wales. In 2003, the Welsh Assembly took up its sponsorship and it changed its name to its current title. When in 2009, the WA decided to terminate its sponsorship, there was an active effort made to try and move the WRC event to the northeast of England and base it in Yorkshire. Eventually, the WA settled its differences and the Wales Rally GB continues to be held exclusively in Wales.

However the people that had worked to try and attract it to Yorkshire suddenly realised that all the good reasons for attracting a major rally to Yorkshire would apply equally to a round of the European Rally Championship. Indeed, with the resurgence of the European Rally Championship and its far higher level of promotion and TV coverage, it might even be preferable to having a WRC event. An approach to the European Rally Championship promoter Eurosport was warmly welcomed and that is where the matter currently stands in September 2014.

2 WHY BRING THE EUROPEAN RALLY CHAMPIONSHIPS TO YORKSHIRE?

The European Rally Championship is the most vigorous rally championship currently existing. Its promoter is the most active and the most successful. Its TV coverage is unequalled in both quality and quantity. It currently comprises eleven events held in Austria, Latvia, Greece, Northern Ireland, Portugal, Belgium, Estonia, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Switzerland and France. Its entrants come from Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, UK, and Ukraine. All have their own national media following in addition to the international media that cover the European Rally Championship.

In the past, RAC Rallies have started and finished in Yorkshire – from both Harrogate and York – while the events themselves have often been won or lost on Yorkshire's forest roads. There is a large and enthusiastic following for rallies in the northeast and over 10 million people live within one hour's drive of the proposed base in Harrogate. Working on known attendance ratios, that is likely to mean well over 50,000 spectators coming to the rally.

Yorkshire possesses some of the best and most challenging forestry stage roads in Britain. Between 1961 and 1996, these were a staple component of the RAC Rally while many other national rallies were – and continue to be – run using these facilities. It also has a large number of stately homes and other venues ideally suited to provide shorter stages for spectators who enjoy easier viewing.

There already exist in Yorkshire active motor clubs with hundreds of members experienced in organising major rallies. Indeed, the proposal is to incorporate one of these events, the Roger Albert Clark Rally (named after the Englishman who won the RAC Rally twice in the 1970s) that caters for historic rally cars into the new event.

Following the Tour de France in July 2014, Yorkshire's star is very much in the ascendant with its global reputation stronger than ever. There is seen to be a need to capitalise on this investment by arranging for Yorkshire to host other major international events on an annual basis. Introducing a round of the European Rally Championship would fit that scenario perfectly especially bearing in mind that the TV coverage of the Tour de France was delivered by Eurosport, the promoters of the European Rally Championship. Eurosport want this Yorkshire round to be an annual event and a core addition to their championship.

The future potential of a Yorkshire-based event becomes all the greater in the light of present government proposals which, when approved, will give local authorities the power to close public roads for motor sport events. The potential spectator interest that running special stages on the public highway will generate cannot be over exaggerated.

There has been widespread support from MPs, Local Authority leaders, LEP chairs, YKTI and BIS but, until the first weekend in July ensuring a successful Tour de France Grande Depart had been uppermost in everybody's mind. However in order to meet the 2015 ERC events timetable a deal needs to be in place by October 2014. Financial support is required from local authorities and private sector sponsors to kick start the process.

While the initial plan was to seek a major commercial sponsor it became clear that getting the local authorities to share the cost would raise serious issues in terms of public money being spent on an event which would be perceived to benefit one commercial company. It became clear that, for this and a number of other reasons, a group of perhaps seven private sector sponsors none of whom would directly benefit but importantly be seen to support Yorkshire and its diverse communities, would offer a balance of county-wide organisations seen to be supporting the county following the hugely successful Tour de France Grande depart.

The Yorkshire Rally will be a motorsport spectacular never before seen in Yorkshire that will revive memories of the legendary RAC rally of the 70's & 80's for which Yorkshire provided host cities in Leeds, Harrogate & York and provided competitive stages in both the Yorkshire forests and country house estates around the county.

Rally Cars, Service Barges, Officials, marshals and spectators will bring a party atmosphere around Yorkshire over the week of the event. The proposal is that a round of the European Rally Championship should be held over the weekend of the 31st October/1st November 2015 (date subject to FIA confirmation) and that it be based in Harrogate using the show ground as the main service point. There will be a static display of legendary rally cars spanning several decades of international rallying and both Prodrive & M-Sport have confirmed that cars such as Colin McRae's RAC winning Subaru and equally significant Ford rally cars will be on display.

3 EUROSPOORT AND THE YORKSHIRE RALLY

The co-operation between Eurosport and the event is multi-faceted. It is also flexible regarding its delivery of TV and media advertising. This enables a much greater benefit to the event and its partners than is evident at first sight.

TV

The first and most obvious thing is that the event will be televised and shown on Eurosport's two channels, Eurosport and Eurosport 2 plus news coverage in Eurosport News. These channels have global coverage through nineteen European networks, twelve Asia-Pacific networks, three in North America and various other distributors in Central and South America and Africa. In Europe alone, the programmes generated by this event are currently received in 136 million homes in 54 countries (Eurosport) and 73 million homes in 51 countries (Eurosport 2).

Typically, direct TV coverage of the event on Eurosport (and repeated on Eurosport2) would span four days with presentation and promotion of the event on Day One, news during Day Two with a half-hour programme in the evening with the same format again on Day Three. In addition, on Day Three there would be a one-hour programme compiled for distribution outside Europe. Finally two days after the event, there would be a further half-hour magazine programme on the rally.

During all that TV coverage, there would be a total of forty-two thirty-second advertising spots allocated on Eurosport and a similar number on ERC2. Because of the flexible approach, this advertising time can be utilised in many ways. The advertising spots supplied by the sponsors of the event may be from fifteen-

second up to one hundred and twenty seconds instead of the thirty quoted in the Eurosport Media Proposal in which case the number of spots available would vary to keep the total advertising time the same. Furthermore, spots may be supplied from more than one event sponsor.

The flexibility of the advertising arrangements can extend even further. For example, if an event sponsor is not interested in exposure outside the UK, then Eurosport can allocate the value on TV to digital advertising on the Eurosport UK website.

In the main, the advertisements placed in the main TV sports need to be at least bi-lingual focussing on English and French (subtitles are allowed) but German and Spanish can also be used.

As well as the arranged advertisements, the event organiser is free to place whatever banners he likes throughout the event, that is start and finish, time controls, scrutineering and on the special stages themselves. Prior to the rally, Eurosport will carry out a survey of the stages to select cameras positions and this information will be shared with the organisers to enable sponsorship banners to be usefully and strategically placed for the event.

DIGITAL

If the TV coverage might be described as the 'tip of the iceberg', then the mass below the waterline comprises the digital backup that springs from the other functions of Eurosport. These fall into three broad categories: websites (15 local websites), applications for mobile phones and tablets (11 local links), and social media (Facebook and Twitter).

Eurosport has its own website in fifteen languages that features all sports but on which can be found information about European Rally Championship events, results and personalities. There is also an European Rally Championship website featuring lots more information about the events, their routes, the competitors, results, spectator information etc. and this is available in five languages. On both websites there are videos from the championship rallies and relevant advertising. In a single month, this one website expects to have over three hundred and forty thousand pages and over forty thousand videos viewed. A permanent masthead on the website can be negotiated as part of the advertising package. Incidentally, the same team that produce the written material for the website is also responsible for creating and sending out pre-event, on-event and post-event releases to newspapers, magazines, and news programmes throughout the world.

All these digital outlets will carry identity and news from this event. And they can also carry advertisements from event sponsors as a trade off with the number of TV advertisement spots.

While the dedicated European Rally Championship website is firmly linked in to social media outlets – Eurosport's Facebook account is currently followed by 4.3 million fans while the European Rally Championship Facebook account has 176,000 followers – there is also an ERC mobile application that can be uploaded to mobile phones and tablets. In just the first six months of 2014, this application has been uploaded twelve thousand times. Eurosport suggest a shared strategy with event sponsors who have their own social media accounts (e.g. Welcome to Yorkshire) to ensure that these are maximised both before and

during the event. Should an event sponsor wish to create his own mobile application, then Eurosport would be happy to supply the expertise at his cost.

SUMMARY

The package of support provided by Eurosport Events goes far beyond just televising the event. For any sponsor of the event, there are many ways in which that support can be targeted to suit their individual needs.

Sponsors need to produce their own advertising spots and supply them to Eurosport in an acceptable form, but Eurosport will do any necessary editing or trimming. They will also produce for the event, a four-minute special programme about Yorkshire as sports destination and this will be shown three times on both Eurosport and ESP2 and hosted on the video section of the Eurosport website. This video will be rights free for the event sponsors to use as they see fit.

Eurosport estimate that the value of their involvement to the event and its sponsors in terms of advertising and publicity is the equivalent of spending some £509,000 (discounted to £288,000 cost charged to the event organiser) on advertising. In this respect, it should be noted that the TV advertisement value associated with just over three hours of Eurosport event coverage equates to approximately £1.5 million. Thus taking into account the value of the advertisements that go alongside that TV coverage – £0.5 million – the event and its sponsors are getting an exposure value of £2.0 million for a cost of only £288,000.

4 BENEFITS

The Yorkshire Rally will bring economic benefits to the region from the following influx of people and their vehicles :

- a. Over 100 rally cars, crews & service teams totalling over 1,000 people
- b. Officials, Eurosport personnel and media coming to the event from Europe - 500 people
- c. Bed nights around the route in the region will total some 3,500.
- d. Spectator numbers could easily double the number of bed nights to 6,000 to 7,000 nights over the week of the event.

Economic Impact Assessments undertaken on British Rally Championship events that currently attract a fraction of the entry or media razzmatazz that an European Rally Championship round would generate show that an BRC event brings into the region some £2 million pounds. It is to be expected that this figure would be increased by at least be 4 or 5 times for the Yorkshire Rally event.

Looking to the future, after the Rally has taken place it is the intention to use the resources of the Sporting Industry Research Unit at Sheffield, Hallamshire University, to evaluate the actual impact of the rally on the communities of Yorkshire with a view to hosting a further round of the ERC in 2016.

5 EVENT LOCATIONS

The event will be centred on the Yorkshire Event Centre at Harrogate Showground. This has the required amount of hard standing for the event 'service area' as well as a covered building area in which vehicle scrutineering and administrative documentation can take place. It is also able to provide suitable accommodation for a static display of historic rally cars and these will be loaned by both M-Sport (Ford) & Prodrive (Subaru) amongst others.

The venue may also be utilized for the ceremonial start and finish, although it may be decided that it is preferable for this to use a Harrogate City Centre location.

The Rally will use a number of spectator-friendly locations with the object of bringing motor sport to the general public who might not normally be enthusiasts. In this regard, the following venues are under consideration for use as Special Stages. :

- a. Temple Newsam Park, Leeds
- b. Harewood House
- c. Bramham Park, Leeds
- d. Duncombe Park, Helmsley
- e. Oliver's Mount, Scarborough

The majority of the competitive element of the event will be run on Special Stages based within the Forestry Commission land on loose surface forestry roads within the Dalby/Pickering complex. In making decisions, on which competitive stages will be used spectator safety considerations will be paramount. However, bearing in mind that these venues have been used on many previous rallies, including the RAC rallies of yesteryear, we are confident that all safety issues can be properly managed.

Motor Sport is recognised as having inherent dangers both for its participants and for the officials & spectators. Consequently both the FIA and the MSA have built up a formidable set of regulations covering all aspects and the ERC Yorkshire Rally will be required to adhere strictly to the 'Blue Book' MSA regulations supplemented by other regulations required by the FIA under which the ERC is run. The organising team will, in fact, exceed safety requirements in the light of its long experience in using these special stages.

Finally there will be three official stewards: two appointed by the FIA who must not be from the UK and a third appointed by the FIA who will be from the UK

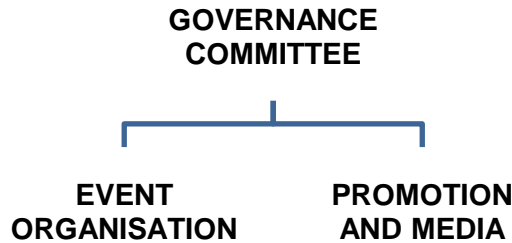
6 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Since funding will be coming from both the private and public sectors, it is essential to ensure that such monies are properly managed and accounted for, it is proposed that a Project Manager from the public sector leads on this project. Logically it should be a senior officer from the host town, i.e. Harrogate.

Colin Heppenstall will be appointed as Clerk of Course. Colin is 47 and has been organising motor car rallies since he was 23. He has been Rally Manager for the Roger Albert Clark Rally for the last 10 years and his full time employment is as Head of Corporate Procurement for Police Scotland.

Colin has a team that is very experienced in organising and promoting motor sport and his wife Nicola (who is a licensed Clerk of Course in her own right) will lead most of the event preparation work and be part of the Operational Group.

It is proposed that there will be two committees, Governance and Operational with Operational split into two groups, event organisation / promotion and media.



It is proposed the Governance Committee consist of;

- Project Manager
- Rob Norreys, Leeds City Council
- Colin Heppenstall, Clerk of the Course
- Chris Knowles-Fitton, Event Director
- Local Authority Elected Member

The Event Organisation Committee consist of

- Colin Heppenstall, Clerk of the Course
- Rod Parkin MSA; Forestry Liaison Officer
- David Bowe, NYCC Highways
- Chris Knowles-Fitton, Event Director
- A sponsor from the private sector?

The Promotion and Media Committee consist of;

- Welcome to Yorkshire
- Gideon Reeves, Eurosport
- Colin Heppenstall, Clerk of Course
- John Davenport, journalist, ex-competitor and rally team manager

7 BUDGET & CASH FLOW TIMELINE

The event will be organised and promoted by the De Lacy Motor Club operating in concert with the Roger Albert Clark Rally Motor Club Ltd. Both these clubs are set up as non-profit making organisations and thus the money received from entry fees is not liable for VAT. However, both Clubs are limited companies and are registered for VAT for all income & expenditure.

The expenditures in the initial period to 31 March 2014 will be limited to deposits to reserve bookings on venues and accommodation.

The expenditures from April up to and including the event at the beginning of November will gradually increase with the majority of payments being made within a 14 day period both prior to and after the event.

YORKSHIRE RALLY – EXPENDITURE	
Budget Line	Expenditure £
Sanction Fee	285,000
FIA/MSA Permit	24,581
Land Use fees	115,560
Forestry / Footpath closures	10,957
Safety & Rescue	15,000
Communication	12,250
Equipment	11,750
Boards	26,510
Stage – Spectator Safety	17,000
Other - Printing	16,500
Printing	27,637
Accommodation	20,800
Awards	8,500
Mapping	8,000
Results	5,000
Service Area – Hire & Equipment	22,000
Petrol	13,500
Postage	2,800
Telephone	800
Subsistence	7,500
Clothing	23,750
Officials	69,800
Other Hire	31,800
Miscellaneous Fees	30,000
Event Promotion	60,000
Other Promotion activities	18,000
Total Cost	885,000

Table 1

The forestry fees that total some £90,000 are paid in two instalments, the first 60% of the costs 3 weeks prior to the event and the balance within seven days. It is normal practice for non forestry venues to be paid upfront seven days prior to the event being held.

Income for the event will be generated from four areas: Commercial Sponsorship, Event Entry Fee's, Spectator tickets, Public and Private Sector Funding.

YORKSHIRE RALLY – INCOME	
Private Sector Sponsorship	250,000
Event Entry Fee's	250,000
Spectator Fee's minimum	100,000
Public Sector Funding	285,000
TOTAL INCOME	885,000

Table 2

Note: One private sector sponsor has already committed to a £ 50,000 contribution and three other motoring-related organizations have promised to provide help in kind (loan of vehicles etc.) that would be equivalent to a minimum of £ 10,000.

It is also assumed that the host city of Harrogate will contribute £ 50,000.

The immediate and overriding issue is the € 350,000 sanction fee required by the promoter Eurosport. This is approximately the sterling equivalent of £ 285,000 and will need to be agreed by the end of September. Once that commitment has been made, further approaches to the private sector can be made confident in the knowledge the Rally will definitely be taking place.

The nature of the financial arrangements makes identifying individual authority financial contributions impossible at this stage because of the number of variables. Nevertheless, as it stands now the overall risk lies between £ 400 K & £ 450K based on the assumptions in the paragraphs above.

Bearing in mind that the estimate for spectator revenue assumes no more than 10,000 spectators at £ 10.00 per head it can be readily appreciated that a possible figure of 50,000 spectators would add a further £ 350 K (allowance here has been made for discounted tickets bought in advance etc.) An increase in entrants from 105 to 130 would add a further £ 40 K. Additional revenue arising from these increases would then be paid back to contributing authorities on an agreed pro-rata basis.

The principal members of the organising team base the above figures for expenditure and income on their knowledge and experience in the organisation of motorsport.

8 RISKS

RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN	
Risk	Contingency
Permit fee not funded by end of Sept / early Oct 2014	Rally not run public and private sector sponsors
After permit fee paid for event rally does then not take place	Insurance
Lack of coordination & poor communication .	Governance structure established and key appointments made.
Costs higher than anticipated.	Establish contingency fund
Serious injury to competitors and/or spectators	Strict application of the Blue Book MSA regulations supplemented by all regulations required by the FIA under which the ERC is run Three official stewards will be appointed by the FIA

Table 3

9 EVENT TIMELINE

KEY MILESTONES	
Payment of Sanction Fee	End Sept / Early Oct 2014
Award of European Rally Championship Status	Early October 2014
Establish Governance and Project Set Up	End October 2014
Project Plan Approval	End November 2014
Date of Rally	October / November 2015

Table 4

Local Government North Yorkshire and York

3 October 2014

Impact of Welfare Benefit Reforms on North Yorkshire Residents

1 Purpose

- 1.1 To provide an update on the impacts of benefit changes brought about by the Welfare Reform Act 2012 and associated regulations.

2 Background

- 2.1 Local Government North Yorkshire and York (LGNYY) has received several reports to date detailing the impacts in North Yorkshire and York of the benefit changes being introduced by The Welfare Act 2012. LGNYY requested an update report to be provided for its meeting on 3 October 2014.
- 2.2 The following welfare benefit changes have or are in the course of being implemented:
- Council Tax Support (CTS)
 - Housing Benefit Size Criteria in the social rented sector
 - Local Welfare Assistance, replacing Community Care Grants and Crisis Loans
 - Local Housing Allowance (LHA), paid to people living in the privately rented sector, uprated in line with the Consumer Price Index (previously capped to the 30th percentile of rents in the locality)
 - Personal Independence Payments (PIP), the replacement for Disability Living Allowance – affecting at present new claimants only
 - the benefit cap for working age people (introduced from 15 July to 30 September 2013)
 - the cap on the annual increases in most working-age benefits
 - the roll-out of Universal Credit (beginning with claims from the newly unemployed - current benefit claimants will be moved onto Universal Credit in a phased approach)
- 2.3 A number of other significant changes are planned to take effect between now and 2020:
- the migration of existing Incapacity Benefit claimants onto Employment and Support Allowance
 - the migration of existing DLA claimants to PIP
 - the rise in the State Pension age to 66 years for both men and women

3 National developments

3.1 Cap on overall welfare spending

- 3.1.1 The government announced last year that it intended to introduce a cap on a significant amount of Annually Managed Expenditure. The cap will apply to total welfare spending excluding the basic state pension and benefits directly affected by cyclical increases in unemployment such as Jobseekers Allowance (JSA).
- 3.1.2 The Chancellor announced in his 2014 Budget that the 2015/16 welfare cap would be £119.5bn, excluding the state pension and some unemployment benefits. The level of the cap will be reviewed at the beginning of each Parliament. The Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) will assess the government's performance against the cap once a year alongside the Chancellor's Autumn Statement.
- 3.1.3 The government is at risk of breaching this self-imposed cap on welfare spending as a result of the rising cost of the main sickness benefit: Employment and Support Allowance¹.

3.2 Private Members Bill

- 3.2.1 A private members bill calling for reform of the Housing Benefit Size Criteria in the social rented sector has received a majority of support from MPs. Consequently the bill will now progress to committee stage. The bill proposed that those who are willing to move, but cannot be found a smaller home would be exempt, as would disabled people who live in adapted properties or who need a spare bedroom.

3.3 Local Welfare provision

- 3.3.1 As reported in the March update, from 2015/16 the unitary and upper tier local authorities had been expected to fund the cost of their local welfare assistance funds (e.g. North Yorkshire Local Assistance Fund) from their base budgets, with no additional funding provided from central government. This could have led some local authorities to abandoning their schemes.
- 3.3.2 The government, however, has now signed a 'consent order' agreeing to reconsider the funding of local welfare provision, rather than continuing to defend its position at a judicial review hearing. The judicial review was sought by a disabled man and supported by Islington Council, against the government's decision to withdraw funding allocated for local assistance funds run by local authorities.
- 3.3.3 The government will revisit its decision to cut the fund in the light of an on-going review of local welfare provision and now carry out a proper consultation with stakeholders and give due consideration of equalities

¹ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-27927843>

implications. The government expects to announce its new decision in time for the provisional local government finance settlement, scheduled in December.

3.4 Macro and micro economic prospects

3.4.1 New estimates published in July suggest that GDP grew by 0.8% in Q2 2014 and that GDP has surpassed its pre-recession peak.²

3.4.2 The unemployment rate nationally fell to 6.2% in the three months to the end of July. The number of people out of work dropped 146,000 to 2.02m – the lowest since late 2008. The employment rate rose to 73.0%. However, wages continue to lag behind the current 1.5% rate of inflation, with pay including bonuses up 0.6% on an annual basis.³

3.4.3 The rise in total employment since 2008 has been mainly due to the growth of self-employment. Indeed self-employment is higher than at any point over the past 40 years, accounting for 15% of those in work. However in North Yorkshire self-employment has fallen from a high of 13.9% in September 2013 to 13.1% in July 2014⁴ (these figures do not include City of York). Nationally, average income from self-employment has fallen by 22% since 2008/09.⁵

3.4.4 Conditions in the North Yorkshire labour market are on the whole continuing to improve. There was another fall in July in the total number of JobSeekers Allowance (JSA) benefit claimants. Hambleton, Harrogate and Richmondshire districts recorded falls in claimant numbers of more than 7%. There were also falls in the number of people claiming for six months or more. The rate remains relatively high in Scarborough district though where 54.6% of all unemployment claimants have been claiming for more than six months. The proportion of claimants claiming for more than a year has fallen in Hambleton, Ryedale and Selby and risen in the other four districts over the past 12 months. The employment rate amongst those aged 16 to 64 has fallen back from a high of 78.5% in June 2013. Data from the Department for Work and Pensions showed that there was a small rise in the number of people claiming work related benefits. Overall 9.2% of the working age population are claiming at least one DWP benefit, higher than the level seen before the most recent recession.

3.4.5 The number of people in work claiming housing benefit has doubled in five years. According to the House of Commons statistics, 478,000 people with jobs claimed housing benefit in 2009/10, rising to an expected 962,000 this year. On current trends, the number of claimants will increase by a further

² *Economic Indicators August 2014 research paper 14/41*, 05 August 2014, House of Commons Library,

³ ONS Labour Market Statistics, September 2014 Release

⁴ *North Yorkshire Economic Monitor*, August 2014. This does not include figures for City of York

⁵ *Self-employed workers in the UK – 2014*, 20 August 2014, ONS

276,000 to 1,238,000 in 2018-19. The cost to the taxpayer has climbed from £2.2bn in 2009/10 to £4.6bn this year and to a projected £6bn in 2018-19.⁶

3.4.6 As reported to LGNYY in March, the level of personal debt in the UK remains close to its all-time high. In our area, Scarborough district has the highest proportion of residents who are over 'indebted'⁷. The Citizens Advice Bureaux in North Yorkshire and York report that the top debt issues that clients face are Debt Relief Orders and Credit/Store Charge Card Debts⁸. Part of the problem remains people borrowing from payday lenders charging extremely high interest rates.

- In an attempt to crack down on some of the practices of payday lenders, the government transferred regulatory responsibility for the payday lending sector to the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) in April. Under the new regulations the FCA has more power to make rules and to bar harmful products than the Office of Fair Trading had. Payday lenders will have to make sure their customers can afford their loans and face having misleading adverts banned under new rules to crack down on the industry. The FCA has been given the specific power to cap the overall costs of loans, restrict how they can last for and the number of times they can be rolled over.
- People have the option of joining a credit union to borrow at more affordable rates. And due to legislative changes credit unions are now able to open up to new groups as well as serving people who live or work in the same area. In North Yorkshire and York, South Yorkshire Credit Union is focussing its business in York and Scarborough borough. Yorkshire Coast Homes has linked up with Hartlepool Credit Union to bring affordable home items - white goods and electricals - to the high street. Harrogate Borough Council is working to establish a credit union presence in the district to provide long term support and alternative to high interest credit providers. This is not just for the benefit of those on welfare benefits but to reduce the burden that is caused by the growing gap between the cost of living and incomes for all. Harrogate Borough Council has also carried out work with the local banking sector to identify contacts and services available in the mainstream banking sector to enable signposting to sources of help and support.

3.4.7 As reported to LGNYY in March, the number of people receiving benefit sanctions has continued to grow, following the introduction of the new JSA

⁶ Independent, 5 August 2014, <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/number-of-people-in-work-claiming-housing-benefit-soars-9647752.html>

⁷ According to the Children's Society, in the Scarborough and Whitby Parliamentary Constituency 43% of families are in problem debt – the highest percentage in the Yorkshire and Humber region. (Source: Children's Society press release, 12 August 2014, *Hundreds of thousands of Yorks and Humber children hit by family debt crisis*). This figure is higher than that estimated in a previous study, which showed that the percentage of population identified as indebted level in Scarborough district was 22.8% (Source: *Indebted lives: the complexities of life in debt*, November 2013, MAS). However what both studies show is that Scarborough district has the highest level of indebtedness in North Yorkshire and York and one of the highest levels in the Yorkshire and Humber region as a whole.

⁸ *Impact Report to North Yorkshire County Council 2014: Meeting the needs of our communities and the priorities of North Yorkshire County Council*, August 2014, North Yorkshire and York Citizens Advice Bureaux

sanctions regime in October 2012. A report commissioned by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) has found that the way in which the DWP has been communicating with claimants has been legalistic, unclear and confusing. This has meant that the most vulnerable claimants in particular have often not known why their benefits have been stopped, and frequently they have not been informed by the DWP about hardship payments to which they are entitled.⁹ The DWP has responded to the report by saying it would be updating the way it talked to benefit claimants, setting up a specialist team to look at all communications, including claimant letters, and working more closely with local authorities and advice centres to simplify the system.¹⁰

3.4.8 A report published by the DWP on council tax collection rates and receipts of council tax and non-domestic rates in England 2013/14¹¹ found that:

- Local authorities in England achieved a national average in-year collection rate for council tax of 97.0% in 2013/14, which is a decrease of 0.4 percentage points over 2012/13.
- The collection rate in all types of authority fell. The biggest falls were in metropolitan areas, which fell by 0.8 percentage points, and unitary authority areas which fell by 0.6 percentage points. By contrast, collection in shire districts fell by just 0.2 percentage points, from 98.1% to 97.9%.
- At 31 March 2014, the total amount of council tax still outstanding amounted to £2,528 million. This is an increase of £152 million or 6% on the figure at the end of March 2013.

4 Impact of the changes introduced to date in North Yorkshire and York

4.1 Housing Benefit Size Criteria in the social rented sector (aka 'Spare Room subsidy')

4.1.1 In Harrogate district the total number of cases affected has remained stable although there has been a shift with the number of council tenants affected by an excess of one bedroom reducing from 217 at the end of 2013/14 to the current level of 184. The reverse is true for housing association tenants as there has been an increase from 186 to 211. Harrogate Borough Council has been proactive, with a support office providing practical assistance for downsizing-making arrangements i.e. booking removals, providing funding to support the move within housing budgets. The DHP scheme has been modified to provide £500 one-off payments to incentivise downsizing moves.

4.1.2 In Selby district the average weekly loss for council tenants with an excess of one bedroom is £12.09; and £23.37 for those with an excess of two bedrooms

⁹ *Independent review of the operation of Jobseeker's Allowance sanctions validated by the Jobseekers Act 2013*, July 2014, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/335144/jsa-sanctions-independent-review.pdf

¹⁰ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-28424391>

¹¹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/327179/Council_tax_collection_rate_Statistics_Release_July_2014.pdf

or more. The average weekly loss for housing association tenants with an excess of one bedroom is £13.52; and £24.52 for those with an excess of two bedrooms or more.

4.1.3 Craven District Council reports that generally the impact of the welfare reforms has not become greater since the previous update provided in March. In common with other local authorities, Craven District Council is working closely with a range of local partner agencies such as Housing Options, CAB and Housing Providers in order to help customers understand the Social Sector Size criteria, and how collectively these partners can try and help each individual make the right decision for themselves. This includes providing support for customers to move to more cost efficient properties.

4.1.4 Ryedale District Council reports that there has been little impact on changes to the volume of claim assessment since the previous update provided. Whilst overall in 2013/14 there was initially a slight increase in customer queries due to the size criteria rules, the Council believes that the programme of visits to all affected properties before the criteria came into place has helped minimise the impact.

4.1.5 City of York Council also reports that there has been little impact on changes to the volume of claim assessment and no appeals have been received to date. It has, however, impacted on DHP applications. The outturn at the start of April 2014 (i.e. after first full year) was that 931 tenants were affected, lower than first estimate of 1,249. Most (over 85%) have a surplus of 1 bedroom.

4.1.6 In Scarborough district 747 cases are affected by the size criteria rules: 631 with one excess bedroom and 116 with two or more. The average weekly loss is £14.18. The Borough Council's Benefits Service advises customers on the options available and has liaised closely with Housing Associations in respect of people who have had their Housing Benefit reduced. The Council has also raised awareness of the Discretionary Housing Payments fund.

4.2 Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP)

4.2.1 In Harrogate district there has been continued low demand for additional support from the fund, with expenditure currently expected to be around 60% of the fund. There has been some promotion amongst private and social landlords. The Borough Council is hoping to recruit a welfare officer within its benefits services department shortly. The post-holder will undertake proactive take-up work on this.

4.2.2 Craven District Council reports that it is continuing to utilise its DHP funding in the best way it can by identifying claimants with shortfalls between rent and Housing Benefit, making payments to award rent arrears, rent in advance, people who are in need of support to meet their housing costs. In addition the Council is looking at implementing some new ideas such as 'moving on' schemes and 'incentivising work' schemes.

- 4.2.3 Ryedale District Council reports that it is still continuing to receive a high volume of DHP applications at a similar rate to 2013/14. The continued volume of applications has created a considerable amount of administration.
- 4.2.4 City of York Council reports that demand and spend continues to increase. The number of applications made during the 12 months to 31 July 2013 was 153 and for the 12 month period to 31 July 2014 there were 649 – a 324% increase. The Council has received just over 280 applications in the current financial year to date. A straight-line projection to year-end would give a total spend of £316,000, which would exceed the DWP grant. This is being closely monitored.
- 4.2.5 In 2013/14 Scarborough Borough Council received 853 DHP applications, the highest ever total. Of these 58% were granted some level of financial assistance. So far this year (April to August 2014) 540 DHP applications have been received with 306 being granted (59%). The main reasons for granting DHPs have been to help secure and move to alternative accommodation, to meet short-term costs until the tenant is able to move to a more suitable dwelling and whilst seeking employment. The Benefits Service has been working closely with the Housing Options Team to help prevent homelessness and the cost of 115 rent deposit requests (£30,000) has been met through the DHP fund since April 2014.
- 4.2.6 Richmondshire District Council has applied similar criteria this year to last year in making DHP awards. To date it has awarded £55,097 with a further £51,466 being committed. This leaves just £6,187 unallocated out of a total budget of £112,750. The bulk of the awards are in respect of claimants losing entitlement through the 'Spare Room Subsidy'. The Council has seen a 400% increase in the number of enquiries from tenants in rent arrears during the first quarter of 2014/15 compared to the first quarter of 2013/14.
- 4.2.7 Selby District Council has in the financial year to date received 174 applications from 141 claimants. The Council has either paid or committed DHP expenditure of £45,030. This leaves £45,532 unallocated. In 2013/14 the Council received 543 applications from 302 claimants. In common with many other local authorities the DHP spend in 2012/13 in the district was a lot lower, as this was before the introduction of the spare room subsidy rules.

4.3 Benefit Cap

- 4.3.1 In Harrogate district there remains continued low numbers of people affected by the benefit cap. The caseload has been low with some monthly fluctuations although currently at a peak of 16 cases with the impact ranging from a loss of £4.16 to £106.62. Cases continue to be managed on an individual basis with support and advice provided.
- 4.3.2 Nine households in Selby district are currently affected by the benefit ranging from a loss of £0.50 to £146.47.

- 4.3.3 There are currently no residents affected by the benefit cap in Craven district. At the start of the year there were four households that were affected by the cap but they have either moved out of the area or had a change in their circumstances.
- 4.3.4 In Ryedale, the benefit cap has been applied to six households and six DHP applications have been awarded. The Council believes that the programme of visits to all affected households prior to the benefit cap taking effect has helped minimise the impact.
- 4.3.5 City of York Council has been notified of and applied the benefit cap to 29 households. The average loss is £39.44 but as family circumstances change and the reduction varies it is difficult to estimate an annual loss figure. Actual losses range from £1.02 to £119.20 per week. In common with other local authorities City of York Council continues to work closely with partners to ensure that appropriate support is offered to all those affected. DHP awards have been made in respect of two affected households.
- 4.3.6 In Scarborough district there are currently 28 cases adversely affected by the overall Benefits Cap with an average weekly loss of £57.81. All cases have been written to by the DWP and the Borough Council has shared information with the main Housing Associations for their affected tenants.
- 4.3.7 The benefits cap has not to date had any impact in Richmondshire. Initially a small number of cases were identified. However pro-active work was carried out on these claims.
- 4.4 Council Tax Support (CTS) – 10% reduction in Council Tax Benefit introduced nationally for claimants under pensionable age.
- 4.4.1 For Harrogate Borough the Council Tax relief scheme will continue to be unchanged in 2015/16 maintaining same levels of support as provided under the old Council Tax benefit. Council tax collection is 0.4% down compared with the same point last year; the indications are that people are still struggling financially including those who do not qualify for benefit with costs of living rising faster than wages.
- 4.4.2 It remains the case with other local authorities in North Yorkshire and York with CTS schemes that the Council Tax amounts collected for pensioners remain higher for Working Age claimants in employment and those on unemployment benefits. Council Tax collection rates are the same or marginally down compared to 2013/14 depending upon the local authority concerned.
- 4.5 Universal Credit
- 4.5.1 As reported in the previous updates, Harrogate district has been selected as a progressive roll-out site for Universal Credit (UC) with effect from February 2014. To date lower numbers than anticipated are claiming UC in Harrogate district, with only a handful of people claiming. Consequently there is no

impact of note on service provision. The Citizens Advice Bureaux in the district have not received any enquiries relating to UC matters and none of the Borough Council's stakeholders such as the housing associations have raised any issues that their tenants' or supported clients are having any problems. JobCentre Plus is reporting that people on UC are finding work quickly and therefore there is very little learning from the project to inform preparations for the planned expansion of UC and taking on of greater complexity within the client group.

4.6 Personal Independence Payments (PIP)

4.6.1 Harrogate district has been selected as an area to extend the roll-out of the migration of disability living allowance claims to the new PIP benefit. The DWP still have not released any data on the migration plan and likely impact in the district despite going live with migration earlier this year. There is no evidence that this has caused any issues for our customers at present.

4.6.2 There has been a minimal impact to date in other areas, with some other local authorities in North Yorkshire and York receiving a small number of PIP cases from the DWP as they gradually work through the conversion process. The County Council's Benefits, Assessments and Charging Team in Health and Adult Services is now involved in assisting clients to claim and also advocating for those who are going to be moved on to PIP.

4.7 Local Welfare Assistance/Emergency food provision: 2013/14 results

North Yorkshire:

4.7.1 The bulk of awards made in relation to North Yorkshire County Council's Local Assistance Fund (NYLAF) in 2013/14 were from families under exceptional pressure (40% of all awards made), followed by people who were homeless or at risk of homelessness (12%) and by people with a mental health problem (10%). The location by district of the successful applicants is provided in the table below.

District	% of awards
Scarborough	46%
Harrogate	13%
Selby	11%
Hambleton	10%
Ryedale	8%
Richmondshire	6%
Craven	5%

4.7.2 White goods were the most requested item (35% of awards) closely followed by food (34% of awards).

4.7.3 Changes were made to the fund throughout its first year in order to better serve its client group, deliver on budget and react to issues. Utility top-ups and food provision have been made available to applicants who fall outside

the 'vulnerability categories' of the fund but who are able to demonstrate an urgent need that cannot be met by other forms of support. From February 2014 rent deposits/bonds were removed. This decision was taken due to the increasing financial pressure on the fund and because district councils have the option to provide this using Discretionary Housing Payments. Beginning in March 2014 applications were restricted to one white good per application as opposed to the previous possible three.

City of York:

- 4.7.4 City of York Council found that initial demand, as many other LAs experienced, was below that based on historical DWP data. However, there has been a noticeable increase in demand onwards from Q4 2013/14. A straight line projection predicts a final spend of £492k in 2014/15, well over the DWP grant of £315k but within the overall budget. City of York Council has contributed £200k to the DWP grant for 2014/15.
- 4.7.5 On the community side the majority of spend is for 'white goods' and furniture and on 'emergency' need is primarily for daily living expenses.
- 4.7.6 In the light of the increased demand and the ending of the DWP grant from 2015/16 the scope of the scheme is being reviewed. There is a commitment to continue to fund a scheme beyond 2014/15 and a decision will be taken as part of the Council's annual budget setting process in the second half of 2014/15.

4.8 Other welfare benefit impacts: Personal Independence Payments (PIP)

- 4.8.1 North Yorkshire County Council's Benefits, Assessments and Charging Team has continued to see a further increase in demand for benefits advice and information more generally. Following the review of its charging policy a further 7000 people will now be provided with a full benefits check over the next 12 months. This is in addition to the benefits maximisation which is provided for on-going clients.

Case study example - income to household for Mr and Mrs A was £436.90 per week and as a result of the intervention of the Benefits and Assessments service, the weekly household income was increased to £671.22. The increase was due to award of Attendance Allowance and other related benefits for both parties.

4.9 Other initiatives

- 4.9.1 As reported in previous updates a range of financial inclusion measures are being undertaken in each local authority area of North Yorkshire and City of York.
- 4.9.2 Recent initiatives in Harrogate district include developing stronger relationships with job clubs as well as work on digital inclusion that will provide a platform to assist people become work ready as well as being able make

efficiencies through accessing services on line e.g. being able to take advantage of discounts, coupons vouchers etc.

- 4.9.3 Ryedale District Council has changed the way in which Housing Benefit/Council Tax Support is delivered to its residents with the aim to improve the service provided and also improve the New Claims performance. The main change has seen experienced Benefit Assessment Officers moved to 'front of house'. This allows an assessment officer to work on information that has been received that day and the aim is to assess a customer's claim for Benefit whilst they are at the council offices or within 24 hours of receipt of all information. As part of the new arrangements the department is served by one phone line, this new approach allows assessment officers more assessment time with less interruptions. The Council reports that the new way of working has already had a positive impact on both the section's performance and the service the customer is now receiving.
- 4.9.4 City of York is bidding to become a 'poverty-free' city and to this end set up a poverty-free campaign last year, working with local businesses, charities and faith groups. Several big local employers including City of York Council, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Aviva and Nestlé have signed up to pay all employees £7.65 an hour. The Council's strategy is threefold: to promote not just living wage jobs but 'good' jobs that offer a measure of stability and security; to mitigate cost-of-living pressures on the low paid by brokering discount deals on white goods and energy; and to promote credit unions.
- 4.9.5 In Scarborough district the impact of the welfare reforms and in particular the Housing Benefit Size Criteria rules has meant that Housing Associations have had to develop new measures and put more resources into addressing welfare reform and financial inclusion. Yorkshire Coast Homes has developed a team of three Money Management Officers, one for each of their operating areas, providing money and debt advice to their tenants. In addition they appointed two Welfare Reform Advisors in 2013, initially to contact and assist tenants affected by the social housing size criteria rules. The success of this initiative has now seen the Welfare Reform Advisors moving into the area of pre-tenancy advice for new tenants in terms of budgeting, and general money and debt advice. Other Housing Associations operating in the Borough, including Sanctuary, York Housing and Leeds and Yorkshire Housing, have also appointed specialist financial inclusion/welfare reform officers, and are working with other partners.
- 4.9.6 Richmondshire District Council is currently developing a policy in respect of claims for exceptional hardship relief.
- 4.9.7 Debt and benefits advice remain the largest types of enquiry locally for North Yorkshire and York Citizens Advice Bureaux. York and North Yorkshire Citizens Advice Bureaux have produced a report outlining what they are doing now and their plans for the future to assist clients including further possibilities in terms of the service they provide. The report is attached at Appendix 1.

5 Recommendations

- 5.1 Local Government North Yorkshire and York is recommended to note and comment upon the findings in the report.

Neil Irving
Assistant Director - Policy and Partnerships
North Yorkshire County Council

18 September 2014

Organisations contributing to the report:

- Craven District Council
- Harrogate Borough Council
- North Yorkshire County Council
- Richmondshire District Council
- Ryedale District Council
- Scarborough Borough Council
- Selby District Council
- City of York Council
- North Yorkshire and York Citizens Advice Bureaux

Appendix 1: Impact Report to North Yorkshire County Council 2014, Citizens Advice North Yorkshire and York



CITIZENS
ADVICE
NORTH
YORKSHIRE
AND YORK

Impact Report to North Yorkshire County Council 2014



Meeting the needs of our communities and the priorities of North Yorkshire County Council





The Service Aims of Citizens Advice Bureau

To provide the advice people need
for the problems they face.

To improve the policies and practice
that affect people's lives

"Every Citizens Advice Bureau is an independent registered charity. Without funding and volunteers, the Bureaux of Citizens Advice North Yorkshire and York could not continue to provide their services."

Contents:

1. Executive Summary
2. Citizens Advice North Yorkshire and York
3. The Service and Projects we deliver
4. Value of Volunteering
5. Outcomes and the difference we make in people's lives
6. The future - meeting increased demand in challenging economic times
7. How we meet the strategic priorities of North Yorkshire County Council
8. Together is Stronger – how we work in partnership with Statutory and Community organisations to provide best value for money services.

1. Executive Summary

Citizens Advice Bureaux in North Yorkshire work together and with other external partners to make the best use of the resources we have to provide a high quality well used advice and information service at the heart of our communities.

During 2013/2014 the bureaux of North Yorkshire advised 18,264 clients and dealt with 64,570 separate problems. We delivered a joined up phone advice service and a face to face service based in 9 locations and over 50 outreach venues. We offer general advice in all subjects and specialist advice in Welfare Benefits, Debt, Employment, Housing and Immigration. We are very grateful to the 240 individuals who volunteered for Citizens Advice Bureaux in North Yorkshire last year. This had an economic value to the region of £1,656,473. For our community we produced the following outcomes:

- Total income gained through benefits claimed, trusts and charity grants et al was £3,181,921.
- Debt written off by the bureaux in the same financial year was £1,739,200. This was mainly achieved by assisting clients in accessing Debt Relief Orders.
- Client satisfaction surveys show that 98% of clients would recommend our service to others.
- A survey in bureau showed that over 50% of volunteers left for paid employment.

Our service helps meet targets under the North Yorkshire County Council Community Plan and the North Yorkshire Joint health and wellbeing strategy. In addition, going forward we are keen to work with the council to fulfil obligations under the Care Act. In order to maximise the number of clients we can help, bureaux in the County have recruited and trained more volunteers, developed our working practices to improve efficiency and secured additional funding to extend opening hours and increase our access channels. We see all these efforts as continuing to meet the challenges ahead.

One of the central ways we intend to meet this challenge is through the partnership project Adviceline and we see this and other partnership work as one of the priority uses of County Council resources. The grant from North Yorkshire County Council has enabled us to bring additional funding of £1,366,062 to provide services throughout the region.

Confirmation from North Yorkshire County Council for continued support for the years ahead would enable us to recruit more volunteers, develop more joint projects bringing more resources into the County, meet more priorities and most importantly, help more families and individuals in our communities.

18,264
Clients seen with
64,570
separate issues

240
Volunteers with an
economic value of
£1,656,473

2. CANYY (Citizens Advice North Yorkshire and York)

CANYY is a company and charity that was formed in 2009 to allow the Citizens Advice Bureaux of North Yorkshire to work in partnership and to deliver projects together. It has enabled us to work more effectively, sharing best practice, resources and expertise and reducing the need for duplicated effort. It is also the vehicle through which North Yorkshire County Council provides its funding for Citizens Advice Bureaux. Last year CANYY received £328,207 in funding from North Yorkshire County Council. This helped us bring in a further £1,366,062 to provide services throughout the region. Throughout its short history CANYY has funded projects, produced evidence reports and facilitated the merger of bureaux within North Yorkshire, partly as a response to the preferences expressed by North Yorkshire County Council and other key funders. It is continually growing as a body and now has independent trustees making sure that it can hold each bureau to account for the funding it receives. At the end of this year (2014) the membership of CANYY funded by North Yorkshire will be:

- Scarborough and District Citizens Advice Bureau
- Craven and Harrogate District Citizens Advice Bureau (merger of Harrogate, Craven and Ripon- October 2014)
- Hambleton and Richmondshire Citizens Advice Bureau (merger of Hambleton and Richmondshire – April 2012)
- Selby Citizens Advice Bureau
- Ryedale Citizens Advice Bureau

York and District Citizens Advice Bureau is also a member but is funded by City of York Council. We collaborate with York and District Citizens Advice Bureau through CANYY to the mutual benefit of both communities.

All the bureaux are independent charities funded by a wide variety of sources. Each is a member of Citizens Advice and is audited for quality of advice, management and governance by this body. The past two years have seen two mergers meaning a reduction of bureaux in North Yorkshire from eight to five. As a group we are determined to look at a variety of options to give better value for money and better service to our clients and are open to further mergers. The flexibility of CANYY means it can offer the value for money of a single entity while keeping the close local ties bureaux have with their communities, volunteers and local funding sources.

3. The Services and Projects we deliver

Over the last year, the people of North Yorkshire have accessed us via face-to-face services, both in our main locations and over 50 outreach venues; via the telephone advice line, open five days a week and via email. We are determined to make it possible for everyone who needs to access our service to be able to do so.

The table below is an example of contact methods in one bureau over the first quarter of this financial year:

Method of contact	Percentage of clients
Face-to-face (main site)	66%
Face-to-face (outreach)	9%
Telephone	20%
Email	5%

Core Service

The main problems we helped with breakdown as follows:

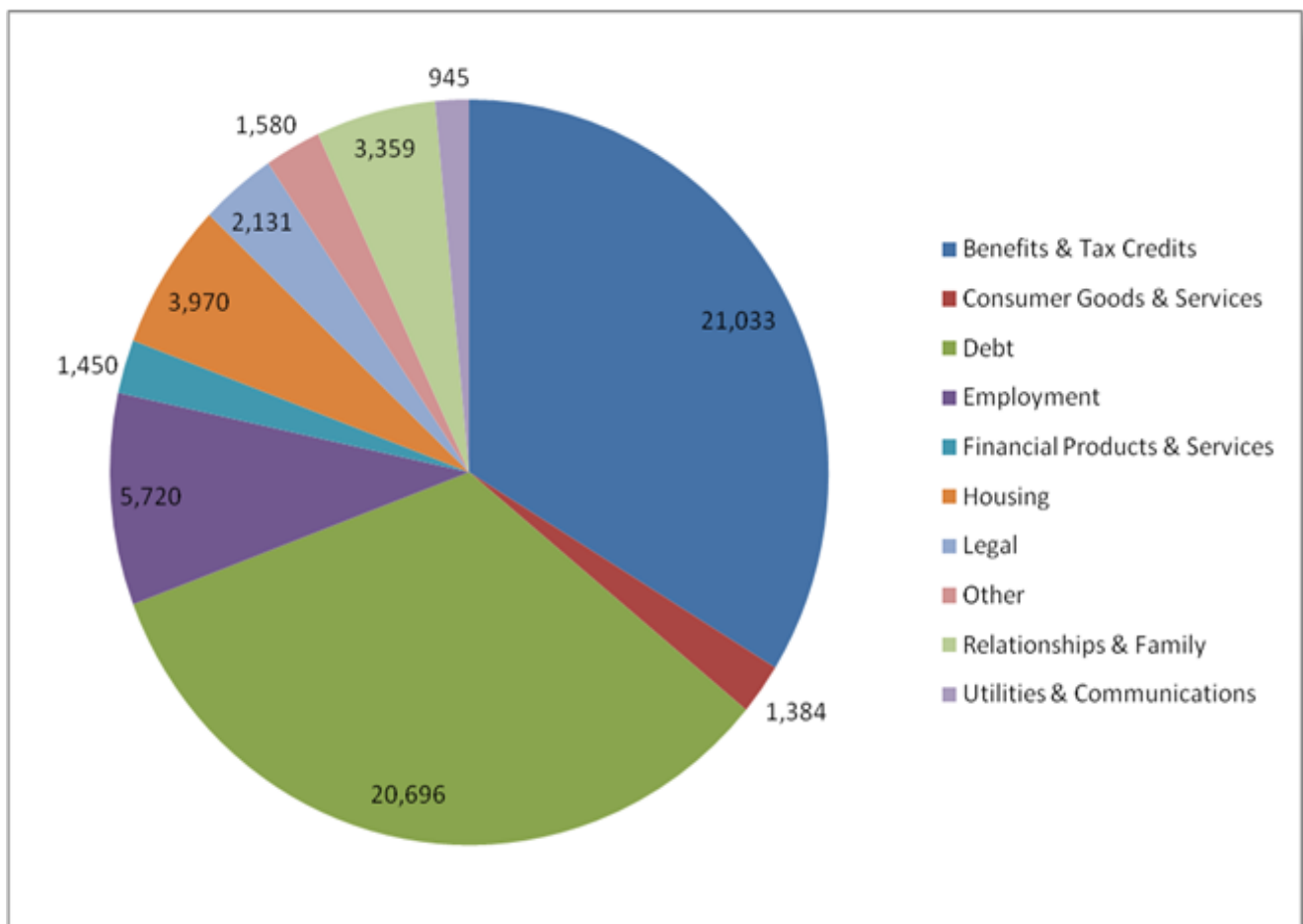
The main problem areas were:	2013/14	
	Problems	%
Benefits	21,033	33%
Debt	20,696	32%
Housing	5,720	9%
Employment	3,970	6%

The top benefit issues were:	2013/14	
	Problems	%
Employment Support Allowance	4,539	22%
Housing Benefit	2,607	12%
Working Child Tax Credits	2,241	11%
Localised Support for Council Tax	1,494	7%
Jobseekers Allowance	1,372	7%

The top debt issues were:	2013/14	
	Problems	%
Debt Relief Order	3,150	15%
Credit, Store Charge Card Debts	2,239	11%
Unsecured Personal Loan Debts	1,910	9%
Council Tax, Community Charge	1,817	9%
Bankruptcy	1,216	6%

Key housing issues:	2013/14	
	Problems	%
Threatened homelessness	544	10%
Actual homelessness	162	3%

Below is a pie chart showing the breakdown of the 10 most common areas of advice dealt with by bureaux over the last year:



In addition to generalist advice, bureaux across North Yorkshire also offer specialist advice in the areas of:

- Welfare Benefits
- Debt
- Housing
- Employment
- Money Advice and Financial Education

Additionally, we link in with Citizens Advice Consumer Helpline and Trading Standards to offer consumer advice and support to individuals and we help campaign for better consumer rights and standards of service. Clients who contact us through our Adviceline service can be instantly transferred to the specialist consumer helpline service. We are preparing our service to be able to assist clients through the proposed pension reforms.

Projects

The local nature of each bureau means we offer a variety of additional projects, relevant to our local areas or expertise, either for local populations to meet a particular need or for the County as a whole. Below are some examples of the project services we offer:

Welfare Benefits Advice Service

Our main Welfare Benefits Service is one of the services funded by the grant from North Yorkshire County Council. Under this umbrella we do a variety of work that assists individuals and families in North Yorkshire.

As well as giving advice and representation, bureaux have gathered evidence of client's experience of the welfare reform process. We have seen an increase in clients suffering stress around welfare benefit issues. Particularly we have seen an increase in levels of anxiety from those with mental health issues, older people and those in rural areas. These groups are telling us that they have a real fear about the future and the changes to come, and they are looking to us to provide support and assistance to cope with the unknown. We have seen a great deal of misunderstanding by clients concerning the benefits changes which are adding to people's fears. We are able to explain the process to the client, support them and achieve a positive outcome.

Our statistics show a rise in clients on low or irregular incomes due to the expansion of zero hours' contracts. These individuals need specialist advice due to the complexity of their cases and they are particularly concerned about the loss of the existing safety net. To keep people in work it is vital they receive good, accurate and timely advice.

The case study below shows the positive effect advice can have on the individual, their families and surrounding communities:

Miss X has two children; she was made redundant last year and has been receiving Jobseekers Allowance. She came to the CAB following a decision to reduce her benefit for 4 weeks, as she had not complied with her Jobseekers Agreement. The advisor established that this was because she had been suffering from Shingles, and had been too unwell to submit a prescribed number of job applications that week.

The advisor assisted the client to appeal the benefit sanction and also identified, that for the period of her incapacity, Miss X should be claiming Employment Support Allowance.

Our welfare benefits work is undertaken by a team of advisers, from volunteers offering basic advice to highly skilled paid advisers assisting with appeals and representation.

With resources from the Advice Services Transition Fund and other projects, we are developing more efficient pathways to advice for clients and sharing resources with other agencies to produce a joined-up and effective service for clients and funders. We are following and embedding the 'no wrong door' model across a number of local networks.

Immigration Advice Project

The Ryedale Immigration Advice Project provides specialised immigration advice free of charge to residents of the entire county of North Yorkshire and the city of York. All other Citizens Advice Bureaux in this region refer all immigration cases that go beyond OISC level 1 to this project. A solicitor accredited to level Two (Senior Caseworker) of the Law Society Immigration Accreditation Advisory Scheme works at present for 14.5 hours a week. An OISC accredited caseworker provides a further 4 hours a week.

In the county of North Yorkshire there is no other provider – non-profit or otherwise – of immigration advice beyond level 1 OISC. Only in the City of York can very limited advice be found.

The project is audited by OISC who at the last inspection in December 2013 commented that files were of an excellent standard. They were impressed with the way advice was given to clients to enable them to choose the option they feel is best suited to their situation. The inspector also commented that some of representations were better than 95% of similar work he had seen in other organisations.

The Project is able to help clients up to appeal and has frequently done so. The Project currently has a case going to the Upper Tribunal which will turn on the relationship of the immigration rules with the Human Rights Act. This very vulnerable family would not have found any other representation for their case in this area even if they had had the means to pay for it, which they do not.

Another increasing aspect of the work of the Project is with Commonwealth and Ghurkha soldiers based at Catterick Garrison. This is an important area of law as it has changed significantly and these soldiers can find themselves in very difficult positions if they are not given the correct advice at the right time.

The project has helped over stayers with established British families to regularise their status. In one case we were able to prevent a baby being taken into care by regularising the status of her father. We have also had a number of EU law cases.

Disability Information Service North Yorkshire (DISNY)

*'The cost of health inequalities can be measured in human terms'**

Through the delivery of timely, impartial and independent advice, the Disability Information Service North Yorkshire succeeds in empowering individuals to make the choices necessary to regain control of their lives, thereby preventing many situations from deteriorating further and reducing the impact of health inequalities for people living across North Yorkshire.

Community Care and Disability Rights Law are recognised as a two very specialist fields, with very few agencies, either commercial or not for profit, offering Quality Marked advice in these areas. The Disability Information Service North Yorkshire is the only agency in the region to hold the Legal Service Commission Quality Mark in both these categories, and is externally audited to ensure the standard of advice remains consistently high.

Either by approaching their local CAB, or by ringing the York and North Yorkshire Adviceline, clients are able to swiftly access this specialist service.

The Caseworker also supports staff in local Bureaux to identify and assist clients requiring advice on issues of disability or community care through a programme of training, a consultancy service and, where necessary, by providing a specialist casework service directly to clients.

With the Care Act on the horizon, and local budgets stretched to capacity, it has never been more vital for disability rights advice to play a role in ill-health prevention, through providing individuals with the tools they need to remain healthy and independent in the community.

* Fair Society Healthy Lives – Marmot Review 2010

4. Value of Volunteering

260 individuals volunteered for Citizens Advice Bureaux in North Yorkshire last year. This had an economic value to the region of £1,656,473.

Now more than ever, the true value of volunteers is being recognised by all sectors. Research acknowledges not just the economic value they have but also the positive social impact they have on communities. In addition volunteering has positive effects on the wellbeing of the individuals, both in terms of health and employment prospects.



Volunteers have provided the majority of our services throughout the organisation's 75 year history. We are highly skilled in recruiting, training and supporting volunteers. A large percentage of the people who volunteer for us are retired or have health issues. We help support people's involvement in their local community and clients feel they are being assisted by individuals who understand them and their communities. We monitor how effectively we are achieving this by following best practice guidance with volunteers and completing surveys and exit questionnaires on a regular basis.

We also run projects that target younger volunteers looking for training in admin and call centre skills. These individuals allow us to provide additional services for small financial outlay and in turn they get support and assistance in moving into paid employment or further education. Again we monitor the success of this by exit questionnaires and surveys tracking where volunteers move on to.

Over the last few years, we have opened up the roles available to volunteers even further and we now have volunteers at all levels of our organisations in all roles, such as advisers or information assistants, providing added value and community input throughout our service. An example of this is our volunteer debt advisers who support the work of our paid staff meaning that more individuals can be helped and greater support given to those in need.

We have helped individuals develop their career paths and increase their employability. We actively encourage volunteers to use the skills, experience and confidence they have gained with us to enter the world of work.

5. Outcomes and the difference we make in people's lives

Citizens Advice Bureaux collect data on two main types of outcome. Firstly the financial difference we make to clients and their families' lives, either by maximising income or by reducing debt. Secondly, through client surveys and studies we collect data on the difference we have made to clients' lives and often their feelings of health and wellbeing.



Financial Outcomes

These financial outcomes were based on actual income received or written. In bureaux where this data was not yet available we used the county average instead of speculative gains. This data is for the financial year 2012/2013 and will be updated in October 2014 when the new data is available.

Total income gained through benefits claimed, trusts and charity grants et al was £3,181,921.

Debt written off by the bureaux in the same financial year was £1,739,200. This was mainly achieved by assisting clients in accessing Debt Relief Orders.

Satisfaction Outcomes

As well as conducting surveys into the outcomes of our own Service we will soon be taking part in mystery shopping trials to help us further gain an understanding of how our Service can be improved and how we can further provide the outcomes people want.

Below is an example survey from a bureau in North Yorkshire showing the clients' view of the work we do:

Summary of Client Satisfaction Survey				
Questions	Very Happy	Happy	Unhappy	Very Unhappy
Access to Service	48%	46%	6%	0%
Opening Times	25%	69%	4%	2%
Waiting Time	29%	67%	2%	2%
Advice Time	48%	46%	6%	0%
Advice	48%	46%	6%	0%
Overall Service	54%	38%	6%	2%



In addition, in projects that have an element of health/ social welfare we often ask clients about the Service's effect on their wellbeing.

The results below are the feedback from a Reaching Communities project which a bureau is currently running:

- 86.5% of clients said that the project helped them to make informed choices about the problems they face.
- 81.1% of Clients are identifying that their lives have positively improved.
- 75.7% of clients are stating that they are more in control of their lives.

6. The future – meeting increased demand in challenging economic times

In 2014 and beyond, we anticipate that the demand for many of our services – particularly benefit, debt and housing will continue to grow in response to:

- Continuing changes to benefits and tax credits that will impact severely on our client groups, including disabled people, people with mental health problems and working age adults including families on low incomes.
- Increasing levels of poverty as these changes take effect, alongside other cuts to public services and continuing high levels of insecure, low paid employment and zero hours contracts
- Continuing high levels of debt problems with a significant increase in fuel poverty anticipated as fuel prices rise and other general utility costs increase.
- Increasing housing problems as changes to Housing Benefit increase rent arrears (particularly in high rent urban areas of the County) which are likely to impact on homelessness.

In order to maximise the number of clients we can help, bureaux in the County have recruited and trained more volunteers, developed our working practices to improve efficiency and secured additional funding to extend opening hours and increase our access channels. We see all these efforts as continuing to meet the challenges ahead.

One of the central ways we intend to meet this challenge is through the partnership project Adviceline and we see this and other partnership work as one of the priority uses of County Council resources.

Adviceline

The Bureau within CANY Y work together to provide a telephone advice service called Adviceline. Calls are taken from anywhere in North Yorkshire and York. During this year we have focused on developing this service so it can help even more people and enable us to give full advice via the phone targeting clients who find it difficult to access traditional face to face services, either due to rural isolation or caring/family responsibilities.

We are restructuring this service and recruiting more volunteers to make it more efficient and better value for money. Three bureau offices are developing call centres to provide first point of call advice and information for the County while other bureau are providing client ring back service for those that need in-depth advice.



7. How we meet the strategic priorities of North Yorkshire County Council

Community plan

All bureau and CANY Y see the community plan as central to helping guide the priorities of the service across North Yorkshire. We believe that our work contributes to two of the plans key priorities.

- support and enable North Yorkshire communities to have greater capacity to shape and deliver the services they need and to enhance their resilience in a changing world; and
- Reduce health inequalities across North Yorkshire.

Access to advice and information encourages capacity and resilience in individuals and communities. By enabling clients to understand their rights and responsibilities we help individuals play an active part in society and their local communities. We particularly help people adapt and understand periods of changes, such as, for example dealing with the introduction of health care reforms or welfare benefit changes.

Many reports and research have demonstrated the links between access to advice and wellbeing. For example Allmark, P et al “Assessing the Health Benefits of Advice Services: using research evidence and logic model methods to explore complex pathways” (2012). This report used data and discussion from a variety of sources to demonstrate how advice can improve people’s health. In addition our experience of running the Macmillan project and the surveys we have conducted have increased our knowledge of the levels of help and what

type of support individuals facing health challenges require. We have also surveyed those who care for individuals and understand how lack of support services and information can be a threat to their health and well-being.



North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

Bureau's contributes towards the challenges listed in the strategy in the following ways.

- **Rurality** - Bureaux have a good understanding of how rurality effects communities and how when linked with other facts such as aging means that the individual can become particular vulnerable and in need of services. Our commit to reaching those who experience isolation and our determination to work in partnership with other agencies mean we can assist clients in accessing local services available to them.
- **An Ageing population** - There is robust evidence that quality and timely advice can enable people to stay healthier and independent for longer. The longer individuals are enabled to remain in their own homes in local communities the better their quality of life and resources are made available to be targeted at those who need it.
- **Deprivation and wider determinates of health** - Advice and information services are a way in which local government working with voluntary sector providers can take practical action to help tackle the social inequalities in society that lead to the health inequalities we all experience. Advice and information services, including financial and debt relief services, housing, employment and benefits advice are cost-effective ways to increase incomes in low-income and vulnerable households which can lead to increased standards of living and help bridge the gap within and between communities.
- **Financial pressures** - As shown in this impact report, Citizens Advice Bureaux increase income, reduce debt and bring resources into the local economy. Given the effects of the economic downturn and the changes to the welfare and the care and support system, there is a vital role for advice agencies to ensure that affected households are fully informed about the changes, so people know how they will be affected and are helped to understand the best option

- **Killer diseases** - Projects such as the Disability information service and the Macmillan advice project, run by Citizens Advice Bureau enable those who have long term conditions or serious illness to be financially better off, to remain as independent as possible and to enable people to remain in their own homes and stay as part of their communities.
- **Emotional and mental wellbeing** - Clients consistently report that access to quality advice and information helped them feel more able to cope with their situation and increases their social and economic wellbeing.

Care Act 2014

The local authority will be aware of the changing obligations under the Care Act 2014. Citizens Advice Bureau can and will help to meet those obligations, such as assisting people in getting the information and advice they need to make good decisions about care and support and help individuals by providing preventative services that reduce the need for care needs becoming more serious or delay the impact of their needs.

With a relative small increase in resources Citizens Advice services across the County will be able to *“provide comprehensive information and advice about care and support services in their local area. This will help people to understand how care and support services work locally, the care and funding options available, and how people can access care and support services.”* (Source - Department of health, factsheet 1, www.gov.uk)

The central location of bureaux around the County and the knowledge and expertise we have in the delivery of complex information in understandable ways mean we are ideally placed to help deliver these obligations. In addition our development in expanding our channels of advice, mean that we can offer projects across phone, web and face to face.

Citizens Advice Bureau can provide the independent financial advice that individuals must receive so that, as the act states, they can get support to plan and prepare for the future cost of care. Our various experience of working on projects such as the Disability Information Service and the Mencap advice service means we can provide information in a range of format to meet different client's needs.

8. Together is Stronger – how we work in partnership with Statutory and Community organisations to provide best value for money services

Most people on low incomes manage their money well and regularly use the internet to carry out everyday activities. But the introduction of Universal Credit will require local authorities and other organisations to form a comprehensive view of the type of services that may be required.

Partnership working is essential to ensure that claimants who have debt problems or other vulnerabilities such as poor numeracy skills, drug addiction or mental health issues are given practical support at the onset of their claim, and throughout their claimant journey.

Below are some examples of how bureau work in partnership with other agencies from the private and public sectors for the benefit of clients and to ensure best value for funders:

Advice Services Transition Fund

The Advice Services Transition Fund is a Big Lottery Fund programme to support not-for-profit advice organisations to transform their services to meet the advice needs of people in their communities. As the impact of austerity measures began to affect both individuals and frontline services alike, innovative and efficient solutions were needed to ensure the CAB service in North Yorkshire achieved the maximum impact within the resources we have. For 75 years we have provided a specialist, quality-marked, independent advice service directly to clients – always a challenge in a predominantly rural county. By establishing local Advice Networks and providing 2nd Tier Consultancy Service for voluntary and statutory sector partners – those who have an established and trusted relationship with their service-users – we are sharing our knowledge and expertise in a joined-up approach that avoids duplication of effort and investment, while also developing the knowledge and skills of other key professionals. The Advice Services Transition fund has resulted in area specific projects in all districts and has led to improved communication and stronger partnership working.



LOTTERY FUNDED

Within North Yorkshire, we also employ specialist caseworkers in the areas of Immigration and Community Care Law – areas of expertise which are not widely available across the UK, and are now recognised centres of excellence in their field.

An Advice & Advocacy Service that researches EU citizenship

EU migrants are the subject of a swathe of ongoing significant legislative and administrative reforms, on the grounds that it should be harder for them to claim welfare benefits.

This project asks how accessible EU migrants' lawful welfare entitlements are in the UK - and findings suggest that there are already significant obstacles to such claims.

Using an ESRC 'Future Research Leaders' grant, a number of Citizens Advice Bureaux and York Law School have set up a specialist advice and advocacy service on the complex subject of EU welfare law. EU migrant workers and UK nationals often find it difficult to access their entitlements, putting them at risk of poverty and exploitation.

We are taking on cases and consulting on cases around the country, discovering at first-hand how well EU welfare rights work in practice. Working with clients to use EU law should help us to discover the substance of EU citizenship.

This kind of research, 'EU law in action', is exciting, challenging, interdisciplinary, and very new in the area of EU law; ESRC reviewers described it as 'ground breaking'.

A Client's Story

Maria worked in the UK in various jobs for six and a half years, until she was made redundant and began work seeking. She was pregnant, and within a couple of months was told she could not sign on and had to claim Income Support. This was refused, which led to Child Benefit, Child Tax Credit and Housing Benefit being stopped. She had a five-month period without income. She then signed on, and found a job. She had appealed the IS decision (which affected each of the other benefits) before coming to the bureau.

In her original written grounds of appeal, Maria had expressed disbelief, and difficulty understanding the terminology used in the original decision, but had not identified any actionable points in law. We quickly got permission to submit two supplementary documents on the grounds of appeal, and identified and gathered the relevant evidence. We put together a new bundle, and represented her at tribunal; we won on both of the key grounds – that she should have been treated as having retained her worker status, and that she was entitled to permanent residence rights having been lawfully resident for over 5 years.

Macmillan Project

The Service operates as an open referral system to anyone affected primarily, by cancer, but also anyone with a life-limiting illness living in the Hambleton and Richmondshire districts of North Yorkshire. The

adviser mainly works out of the Hambleton and Richmond CAB offices, but has the capability to provide a home visiting service to those who are too ill, or find it very difficult to get out.

**WE ARE
MACMILLAN.
CANCER SUPPORT**

The adviser also works very closely with the Macmillan Cancer Information Centre at Friarage Hospital, based in the Mowbray Suite where cancer patients receive chemotherapy. This has enabled the adviser to see people who “drop in” to the centre for information, and also allowed many clients to get early intervention and advice on their benefit entitlement, employment and housing issues. In the last year 145 clients and their families have used this service. The story below is just one way in which the Service assists people.

A Client's Story

A client dropped into the Macmillan Information Centre wanting some information following her cancer diagnosis. She was 59 years old and her partner was 63.

She was working, but had now gone onto Statutory Sick Pay, £86.70 per week, and was concerned that as she was the main bread winner they wouldn't be able to afford to pay their rent, council tax or other bills. Her partner was in receipt of Disability Living Allowance, higher rate mobility (which they used for a motability vehicle) and the lower rate of care of £21.00 per week.

Advice was given in regards to claiming Personal Independence Payment (PIP) and also due to the decrease in income, following a benefit check calculation, for her partner to claim pension credits. As they would be entitled to Guaranteed Pension Credit, this also signposted them to receive maximum Housing Benefit and Council Tax Reduction.

Guaranteed Pension Credit was also able to assist with some of their travel costs to and from hospital, free eye tests, assistance with dental treatments and free prescriptions. She was also able to get assistance with a £135 reduction in their energy bill through the Warm Homes Discount scheme.

Although their income was lower than when she was working, they were not worried about finding the money to pay their rent or council tax bill.

The client re-contacted the Macmillan service and assistance was also provided in completion of the PIP form after she had claimed.

Further assistance was provided to the client a few months later by the provision of a Macmillan grant of £225 to purchase a new mattress, (damaged from night sweats, a side effect of chemotherapy) and some clothing (due to weight loss).

Local Government North Yorkshire and York

3 October 2014

General Updates

Report of the Honorary Secretary

1.0 Purpose of the Report

1.1 To provide a brief update on issues which do not require a full paper.
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2.0 Sub-Regional Housing Board – Report of Mary Weastell (Chief Executive, Selby District Council)

Progress report as at 26 August 2014.

Enhanced two tier project title: Affordable Housing

Project Description: Working together to increase the number of affordable housing units

Project Lead: Colin Dales, Richmondshire District Council
01748 827007. E-mail: colin.dales@richmondshire.gov.uk

2.1 Progress to date/update:

- (a) As reported by the previous update report, work is on-going to strengthen the links between housing investment priorities and economic priorities of the new Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Growth Strategy in order to ensure that new funding opportunities are maximised. The Local Government North Yorkshire and York Housing Board ('the Housing Board') has previously agreed that the link between housing and the LEP needed to be strengthened via the new Growth Strategy. The Housing Board received an update report on 25 November 2013 articulating what the key links are and highlighting new / emerging housing investment "asks". This has ensured that key housing messages cross over into the Growth Plan and vice versa, thus ensuring close alignment of these two key strategic priorities.

(b) The outcomes from our key housing “asks” within the Growth Strategy bid can be summarised as follows:

- 4 key strategic housing sites – North Northallerton, Catterick Garrison, Olympia Park and Middle Deepdale – infrastructure funding from the Local Growth Fund – this element of the bid was successful with £21 million secured for all our strategic housing sites.
- A ring fenced budget for housing in NY and East Riding - £60 million HCA funding and money from HCA capital receipts – this element of the bid was not successful but the Government recognises the particular housing needs identified across the LEP area and commits the HCA to work with the LEP and other partners to find solutions to our local strategic housing priorities.
- Added value asks (to come from the above ring fenced budget) including extra care housing, Rural Housing Enabling, affordable warmth, purchase and repair, shared accommodation for young people and a sub regional “Help to Buy” programme – this element of the bid was partially successful as the HCA will work with partners to deliver additional extra care housing.

(c) This announcement presents a key challenge as to how the Housing Partnership will work with the Homes and Communities Agency and partners to deliver solutions to the issues we have raised. Work has already started in this respect via meetings with HCA colleagues. Some key issues / challenges will include:

- Do we have enough partners to deliver our ambitions?
- Can local authorities bring more to the table in terms of commuted sums and/ or new homes bonus?
- Can we provide evidence to support the case for additional HCA grant where needed e.g. developing housing in deep rural areas?
- Does the outcome of our housing bids give sufficient confidence to work up specific initiatives such as coastal purchase and repair and extra care worker accommodation?

Further dialogue will follow between the HCA, Housing Board and partners in order to take this investment forward and establish clarity around what will and will not be funded.

(d) A review of the Rural Housing Enabler programme is underway in readiness for a new programme from 1 April 2015. A key element of the review revolves around a funding model to ensure that the programme remains financially sustainable. A consultation meeting has been held with registered providers on an appropriate funding model which will be submitted to the next meeting of the Housing

Board. A proposal will then be put to the registered providers. It will be known during December whether the programme can be sustained beyond March 2015 i.e. whether it retains financial support from registered providers. The current draft funding model (subject to approval) can be summarised as follows :

- Local Authority contribution = £6,500 per year
- NY Moors National Park = £2,500 per year
- Housing Association retainer = £3,000 per year
- Housing Association “pay per unit” contribution = up to £30,000 (capped)

- (e) Work is underway in developing a new post April 2015 York and North Yorkshire Housing Strategy with a new set of draft key priorities to be considered by the Housing Board in September. The draft key housing priorities have been developed following consultation with key local authority housing leads. Clearly, a key theme running through the revised strategy will relate to the ambitious housing supply targets as set out in the Growth Strategy.

2.2 Barriers to progressing the project over the next period

- (a) The main barrier continues to relate to current housing market conditions which are hindering the contribution that the planning system can make to affordable homes delivery. However, housing market conditions and associated confidence are improving and this barrier continues to lower as housing market confidence grows.
- (b) Lack of suitable land continues to be a barrier to the delivery of affordable housing although Local Authority planning frameworks are continuing to develop with a growing number receiving or anticipating Planning Inspectorate approval. This progress should ease housing land supply in the medium term.
- (c) Private sector housing improvement funding ceased from 1 April 2011 as a direct result of CSR. Local Authorities still have the freedom to fund private sector housing renewal from their own funds, but current feedback from Local Authority colleagues is that this area of activity has reduced significantly with Disabled Facilities Grants being the core business.
- (d) Local opposition to housing (including affordable housing) is also hindering progress in boosting housing supply. The Housing Board has written to the Housing Minister to request that more supportive key messages come out of Government, supporting new housing and the key role it plays in boosting local economies and sustaining communities. The Chair of the Board has also met with the Housing Minister when he visited the region in July in order to reinforce this message.

- (e) Funding the infrastructure needed to bring housing sites forward is also a barrier which has, at least in part, being resolved via the allocation of Local Growth Funding. However, this is likely to be an on-going pressure as further key sites come forward.
- (f) Selby District Council have also had a further a barrier raised by developers and agents on their patch which relates to delays in statutory agency consultee responses to planning applications. Views are being sought to find out if this is common across North Yorkshire.

3.0 Sub-Regional Spatial Planning and Transport Board – Report of Ian Stokes (Development Officer (Transport Strategy), City of York Council)

3.1 *Report awaited.*

4.0 Yorkshire and Humberside European Regional Development Fund Performance Management Board for North East and West Yorkshire – Report of Councillor Derek Bastiman (Scarborough Borough Council)

4.1 There has been no meeting of the Y&H ERDF recently for me to attend.

5.0 Yorkshire and Humber Member Improvement and European Board – Report of Councillor Derek Bastiman (Scarborough Borough Council) on behalf of himself and Councillor Tracey Simpson-Laing (City of York Council)

5.1 Neither Councillor Bastiman nor Councillor Tracey Simpson-Laing were able to attend the last Board meeting.

6.0 Recommendation

6.1 That the report be noted.

Richard Flinton

Honorary Secretary to Local Government North Yorkshire and York

25 September 2014