



HARROGATE DISTRICT STRATEGIC
PARTNERSHIP

Your Plan - Your Future



The Harrogate District Community Plan

February 2004

WEB VERSION

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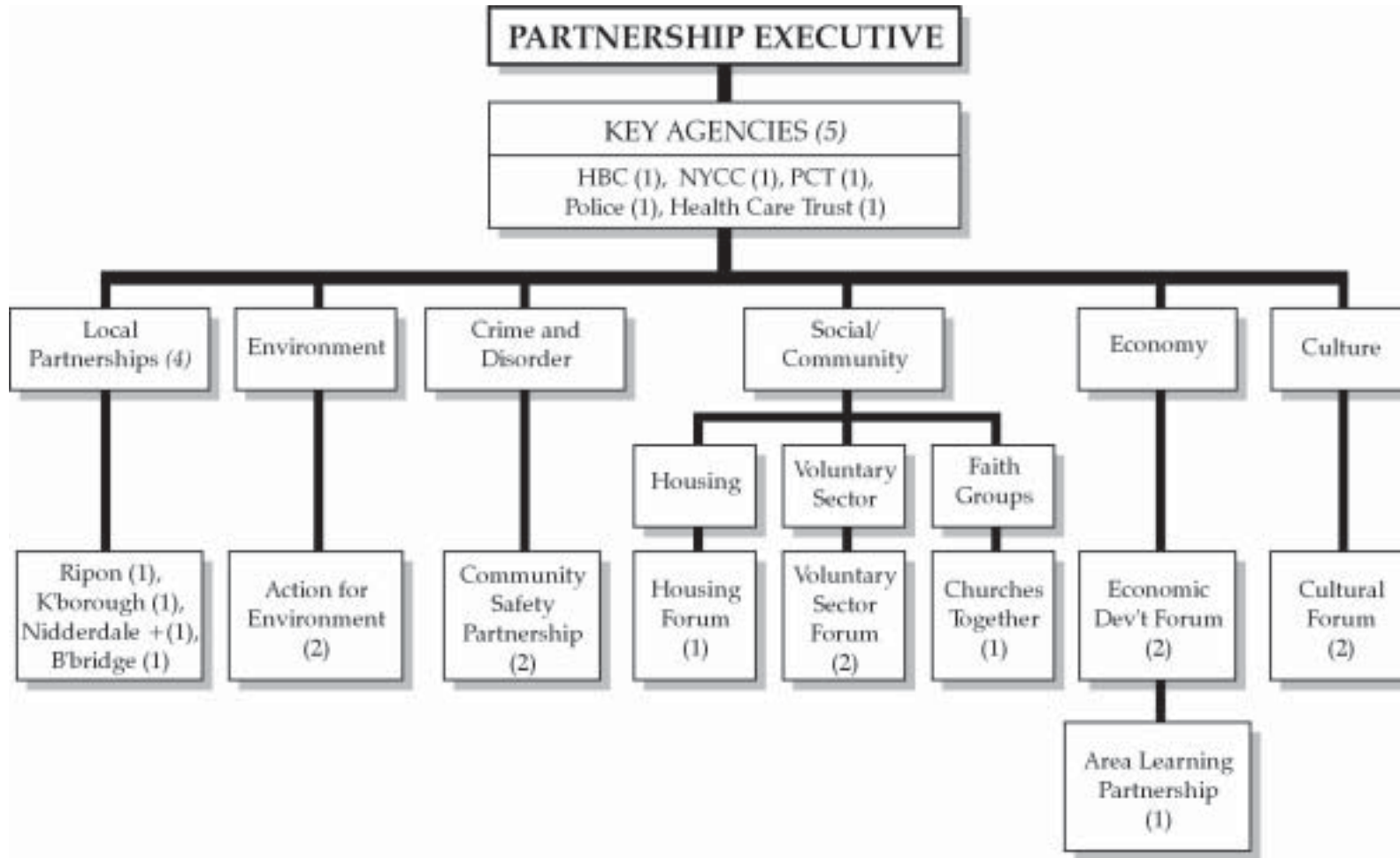
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Contents

Preface/Intro	5	CHAPTER 4. How do we make it happen?	30
CHAPTER 1. The Community Plan - What is it?	6	4.2 Monitoring	31
CHAPTER 2. Where are we now?	8	4.3 Review	31
2.1 General Overview	8	CHAPTER 5. How will we know how we've done?	32
2.2 Population	8	Appendices	
2.3 Deprivation	9	Appendix A - Action Plan	34
2.4 The Environment, Sustainability & Biodiversity	10	Appendix B1 - Performance Indicators	37
2.5 Education, Skills & Qualifications	11	Appendix B2 - Performance Indicators	38
2.6 Housing Availability & Affordability	12	List of Figures	
2.7 Traffic, Transport & Accessibility	14	Fig 1 Population by Age Group 2001	8
2.8 Health & Social Well-being	15	Fig 2 Distribution of Wards by Deprivation Level	11
2.9 The Economy	17	Fig 3 Average House Price (June 2003)	12
2.10 Voluntary & Community Activity	19	Fig 4 % annual increase in average house price	12
2.11 Crime & Community Safety	20	Fig 5 Ave House Price, Ave Earnings & Max Mortgage	13
2.12 Culture, Sport & Leisure	21	Fig 6 Disability Living Allowance Claimants 1998 - 1999	17
2.13 Conclusions: The Key Issues	22	Fig 7 Attendance Allowance Claimants 1998 - 1999	17
CHAPTER 3. What are we going to do?	24	Fig 8 Hospital Waiting Lists	17
3.1 Our Approach	24	Fig 9 Health of the Population	17
3.2 Our Vision for Harrogate District	24	Fig 10 Employment by Sector	18
3.3. Key Principles	25	Fig 11 Crime	20
3.4 Strategic Aims	25	Fig 12 Participation in Cultural Activities	21
3.5 Key Issues & Priorities	26		

The Structure of the Partnership



Foreword

As Chair of the Harrogate District Local Strategic Partnership I am pleased to introduce you to the first Community Plan for the District. This is of great importance to the future of the area and reinforces the Partnership's commitment to working together to improve the well being of the District.

The Community Plan provides a framework for all sections of the community and I believe that by pooling our efforts and resources we can be confident and outward looking in pursuing our aims to improve the quality of life for residents. The Partnership wants the District to be attractive and environmentally friendly and aspires to improve the social and economic well being of all our communities.

Developing this Plan has been a positive experience for the Partnership and has provided a sound basis to enable us all to successfully work together in what will be a long term commitment to improve our District.

Councillor Mike Gardner
Chair, Harrogate District Local Strategic Partnership

CHAPTER 1. *What is it?*

The Community Plan

- 1.1 This is the first Community Plan for the Harrogate District. It has been produced by the Harrogate District Strategic Partnership to show how public, private and voluntary sector organisations will work collectively to improve the quality of life for all who live in, work in or visit the District.
- 1.2 The Plan has been produced in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2000 which places a duty on all local authorities to show how the social, economic and environmental well-being of their areas will be promoted. The Government does not expect local authorities to act in isolation and has issued guidance making it clear that the responsibility for preparation, implementation and monitoring of the plans should lie with Local Strategic Partnerships, something to which the agencies in this District have long been committed.
- 1.3 The Harrogate District Strategic Partnership is the body charged with responsibility for producing the District Community Plan. Membership of the Partnership is open to any organisation concerned with the well-being agenda. The Partnership as a whole meets only once per year. Between annual meetings, its affairs are conducted through an Executive comprising nominees of the lead agency (Harrogate Borough Council), 4 key public sector agencies (North Yorkshire County Council, Craven, Harrogate and Rural District Primary Care Trust, Harrogate Health Care Trust and North Yorkshire Police), plus additional representatives (16 in total) drawn from the public, private, voluntary and community sectors.
- 1.4 The Plan presented here has emerged out of discussions within the Partnership and has been informed by consultants undertaking a “mapping and gapping” exercise of existing plans and strategies covering the District, it has been shaped by two community conferences each attended by over 70 representatives and has been subject to a formal consultation with key local organisations.
- 1.5 The Community Plan makes no claim to be the definitive document detailing every action, large or small, of every agency operating in the District. It is a strategic document with 4 main ambitions:-
 - 1) To allow the District’s various communities to articulate their aspirations, needs and priorities for the future.
 - 2) To co-ordinate the actions of local partners behind a shared vision for the District.
 - 3) To focus and shape existing and future activity.
 - 4) To contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 1.6 The Plan incorporates a profile of the District and an analysis of the main issues requiring attention. A long-term vision of the District is presented backed up by a set of aims and objectives showing how the vision is to be achieved.
- 1.7 The Plan identifies the actions and projects which will help meet the objectives and lists the indicators which will be used to measure success. The Action Plan, set out at Appendix A identifies short-medium term activities that can contribute to the achievement of longer-term outcomes. The emphasis is on developing structures and processes capable of spawning projects which have District-wide relevance, can achieve significant impact, directly relate to the Plan's aims and objectives, and add value by involving collaboration between agencies.
- 1.8 The Community Plan does not replace the action plans of the individual agencies, or the plans of the local partnerships in Ripon, Knaresborough, Nidderdale and Boroughbridge. Rather it sets the context within which those other plans are prepared and/or reviewed. Projects/actions of purely local significance or which are clearly the responsibility of a single agency can be found in the relevant agency or local partnership plan, rather

than the District Community Plan. Similarly actions restricted to a particular area of activity can be found in the more comprehensive documents, including the District Local Plan, Local Agenda 21 Plan, Biodiversity Action Plan, District Cultural Strategy and Community Safety Strategy, which sit below the Community Plan.

- 1.9 The District Local Plan, soon to be replaced by a Local Development Framework, has a particularly important role in giving physical expression to those elements of the Community Plan that have land use implications. All aforementioned Plans should be seen as the vehicles through which the aims and objectives set out in this Plan are to be achieved.



CHAPTER 2. *Where are we now?*

A Profile of the District

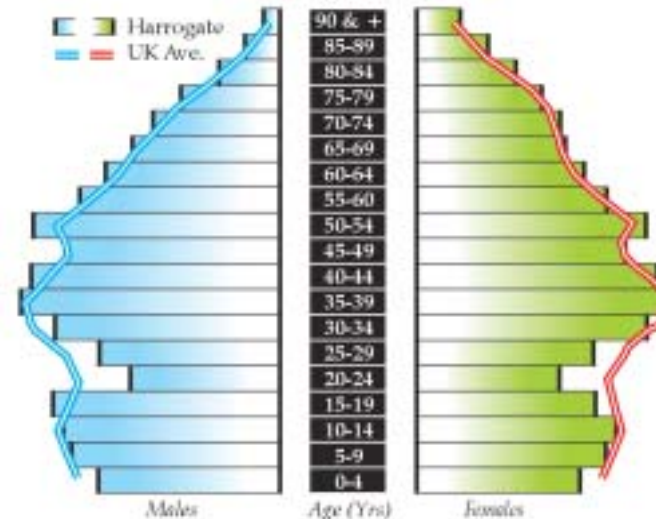
2.1 General Overview

2.1.1 Harrogate District is part of the County of North Yorkshire. 1,305 square kilometres in area, it extends from the Leeds/Bradford Boundary in the south, includes the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the west and part of the Vale of York in the east. The District is characterised by being both rural and urban in nature, having large, sparsely populated areas alongside the major settlements of Harrogate, Ripon, and Knaresborough.

2.2 Population


2.2.1 Harrogate is the most populous District within North Yorkshire, with approximately 151,500 people living within its boundaries (Census 2001). Between 1991 and 2001 the population increased by 7.5%, the second fastest increase in the region and well above the England and Wales average of 2.5%. Around 65% of the population can be found in the towns of Harrogate, Knaresborough or Ripon. Of these, Harrogate is the most populous, with around 69,400 residents, Knaresborough and Ripon each have populations of between 15,000-16,000. There are many small villages in the District, which look to these centres, and the market towns of Boroughbridge, Masham, and Pateley Bridge to provide services and employment opportunities.

Fig 1 Harrogate District Population by Age Group 2001



Source: Census 2001

2.2.2 The population profile in the District is similar to the UK average but with fewer young people and a greater proportion of older residents. In particular there are fewer people in the 20-34 age group which accounts for only 17.2% of the Harrogate District population compared to 20.3% nationally. Similarly 17.4% of the District's population is over 65 compared with 15.9% nationally.



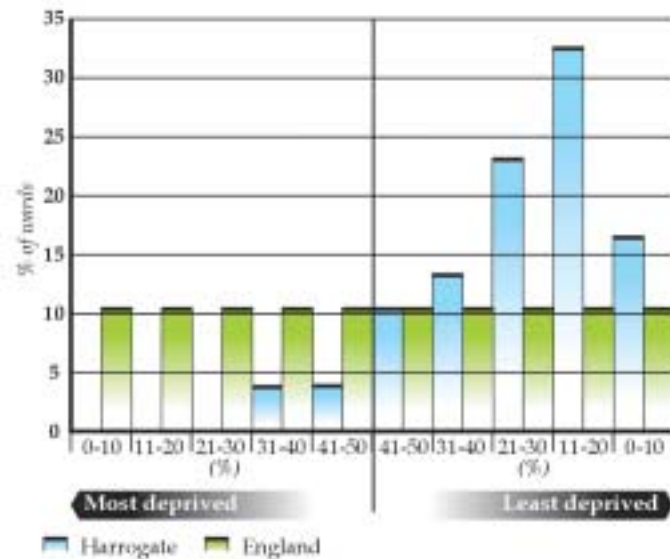
2.2.3 The period 1991-2000, saw a 12% increase in the number of children under 15 years and an equal reduction in the number of people aged 20-29. There was an increase in the number of 30-59 year olds of 20%, whilst the number of people over the age of 60 only increased by 1% over this timescale (Ref: CHR D Health Profile). The numbers reflect both national and local trends. Nationally, the increased birth rate of the 1950's and 60's (the baby-boom generation) resulted in a larger population of people in their 40's, 50's and 60's. However, Harrogate has also seen an influx of middle aged people with families seeking the education and environmental opportunity available to local residents. Locally, Harrogate is also an area chosen by increasing numbers of people as a desirable location to retire. These factors have implications for all partner organisations must obviously in the need to plan for and provide different forms of accommodation for the various sections of the community.

2.3 Deprivation

- 2.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (DETR, 2000) measures deprivation across six domains including income, employment, health and disability, education and training, geographical access to services and housing. It indicates low levels of deprivation across the District, with only 1 ward (East Central) within the 40% of most deprived wards in the country, and 2 others (Granby and Ripon East) within the 50% most deprived. Almost half (48%) of the District wards are within the top 20% of areas with the least deprivation. This clearly illustrates the high quality of life to be found in Harrogate District. It does, however, expose the contrast between the three identified wards and the rest of the District.
- 2.3.2 When looking at the individual domains within the index, this distinction is most marked in Granby ward which is within the most deprived 25% of wards across the country by rank for child poverty, and East Central which is within the most deprived 25% for both housing deprivation and for health and disability (Ref: CHR D Health Profile). Across the District and outside of the towns of Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon and Boroughbridge, 17 wards are in the worst 25% for geographical access to services, including 8 which are within the worst 10% of wards by rank (Ref: CHR D Health Profile).

A Profile of the District

Fig 2 Distribution of Wards by Deprivation Level



Source: IMD 2000, DETR

2.4 The Environment, Sustainability & Biodiversity

2.4.1 The exceptional quality and diversity of the landscape and wildlife of Harrogate District is a vital asset to the community and economy and as such takes a high priority within the Community Plan and underpins a whole range of strategies. The western upland part of the District centred on Nidderdale is designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in recognition of its

nationally-important status, while the eastern part of the District comprises relatively flat, high quality farmland within the Vale of York. The very rich natural and man-made heritage of the area is reflected in many ways. The District contains a World Heritage Site (Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal), 52 conservation areas, 2900 listed buildings, 150 ancient monuments, 3 historic battlefield sites, 12 historic parks and gardens, 4 local nature reserves, 25 Sites of Special Scientific Interest and 2 areas of European Wildlife Importance.

2.4.2 Unfortunately, the District’s high environmental quality is threatened in a number of ways. Development pressures, changing agricultural practices and lack of understanding of the historic environment over many years have resulted in the irreversible loss of environmental resources, particularly landscape character and biodiversity, and continue to pose a major threat in the future. Concerns about biodiversity, internationally and nationally, are reflected at the local level with declines in common species, like water voles and house sparrows, also apparent in this District. Habitat loss, pollution and the introduction of invasive alien species are major issues to be addressed. Similarly, the built environment is threatened by inappropriate development and there is a need to secure the future of our many historic and architecturally important buildings and areas.

2.4.3 The Agenda 21 Plan for the District identified that Harrogate District as a whole has relatively high levels of energy and water consumption, waste production and car use and ownership, all factors which contribute to global climate change, and to local environmental degradation. Recent local media stories have highlighted a range of concerns about traffic and transportation issues. In relation to waste, DEFRA have identified Harrogate as needing to boost its recycling performance because it has lower than average levels of recycling (6.27% of household waste recycled against the English average of 9.8%). However it should be noted that the proportion of waste recycling increased to 6.81% in 2001/2002. The District Agenda 21 Plan has set a target of achieving a recycling rate of 14% by April 2004 and hopes to increase this to 21% in April 2006. Present levels of recycling are not high, which partially reflects the difficulties faced in dealing with waste in a district with a dispersed rural population.

2.4.4 In relation to energy efficiency, data collected in 1995 indicated that the energy efficiency of private sector homes in the Harrogate District is worse than the UK average. Monitoring undertaken since that time has shown that the Harrogate District's performance on home energy efficiency is well below the UK average and the average for the Yorkshire and Humber Region (Improvement in home energy efficiency in the Harrogate District for the years 1996-2001 was 2.7% nationally it was 8.12% and in Yorkshire and Humber, it was 6.79%).

Wind Turbine at Nidderdale High School

2.5 Education, Skills & Qualifications

2.5.1. In North Yorkshire as a whole, educational attainment at Key Stages 2 and 3 and at GCSE level is considerably above both the regional and national averages and has been so for many years. Performance in Harrogate District exceeds the average by a significant margin, and in 2002, 69.5% of 15-16 Year olds gained 5 or more GCSE at grade A*-C, compared to 44% in the region, and 61% in England as a whole.

2.5.2 Qualifications amongst the working age population in the District are also high. The Government has established targets for qualifications amongst the economically active. Adult Target 1 is for 50% of economically active adults to be qualified to at least NVQ Level 3 or equivalent, Adult Target 2 is for 28% of economically active adults to be qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 or equivalent. Harrogate District falls short of AT1 at 46.5%, but remains far above the regional average of 39.0%. AT2 has been exceeded at 31.5%. This represents consistent annual increases. The District also shows a higher than average level of basic skills. The national average for literacy and numeracy stands at 76% whilst in Harrogate the proportion is 79.4% for literacy and 80.8% for numeracy. However despite this success, 3 wards (Ripon East, Bilton and New Park are amongst the lower half of wards across the country by rank for education, skills and training (Ref: CHR D Health Profile).

A Profile of the District

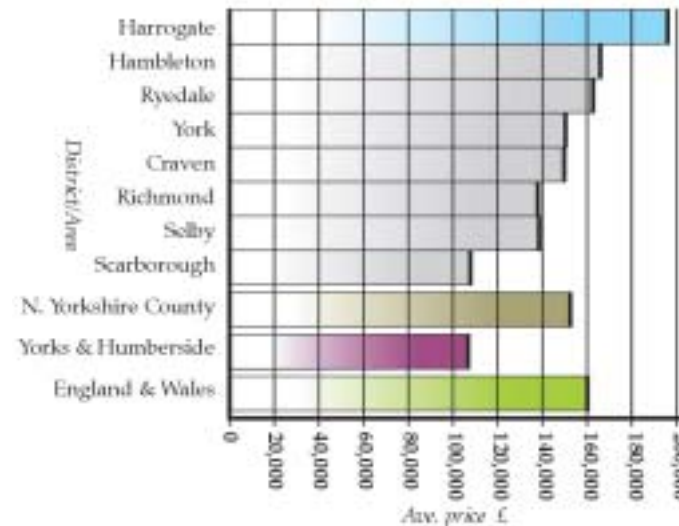
2.5.3 The one area where the District is obviously deficient is in local provision for Higher Education (i.e. degree level). Since the closure of the Ripon campus of the College of Ripon and York St. John there has been no residential HE establishment within the District. The high number of local 18 year olds progressing to higher education have therefore had to look outside the District boundaries to satisfy their needs and there has been no inward flow of young people to counterbalance this movement.

2.6 Housing Availability & Affordability

2.6.1 Harrogate District currently experiences high levels of inward migration, accounting for an estimated 55% of recent population growth. This supports the view that the high quality of life in the District makes it an attractive place to live. A high proportion of these are elderly people retiring to the area.

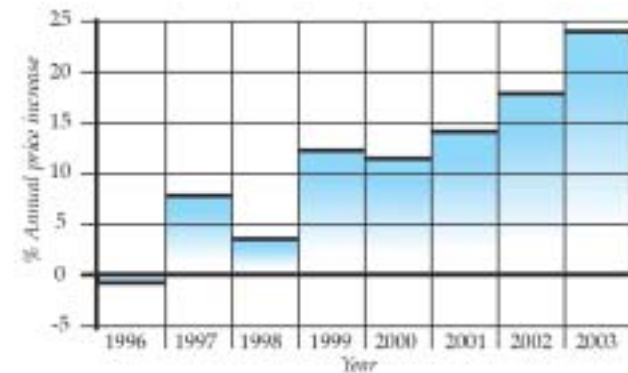
2.6.2 House prices in the Harrogate District exceed both the national and the regional average by a significant amount, and are higher than any other district in Yorkshire and Humberside. The average house price in the District in June 2003 was £186,320. Since 1997, the District has also seen some of the fastest price rises across the region, at 66%.

Fig 3 Average House Price (June 2003)



Source: Land Registry

Fig 4 % annual increase in average house price in Harrogate District



Source: Land Registry

New affordable housing at
Knaresborough bus station

A Profile of the District

2.6.3 Whilst this rise is indicative of a successful local economy, average earnings in Harrogate District remain on a par with those in the region, thus leading to a disparity between the cost of housing and the borrowing available to a substantial proportion of the District's population, as Fig 5 demonstrates:

Fig 5 Average House Price, Average Earnings and Maximum Mortgage

	Ave. Annual Earnings	Max Mortgage	Ave. House Price
Yorkshire & Humber	16,792	58,772	93,170
Harrogate	16,774	58,709	162,253

Source: New Earnings Survey 2001 & Office for National Statistics, 2002.
Note: The figures have been calculated based on one income and mortgage levels have been calculated at 3.5 times the average annual earnings.

2.6.4. The buoyant housing market impacts directly on residents on lower incomes affecting their ability to continue to live in the District (on grounds of affordability) and/or reducing their disposal income. The District Wide Housing Needs Survey confirmed this view, indicating that 52.6% of households could not afford market housing in Harrogate. Of those house-holds, 4,020 were living in unsuitable housing with a further 1,836 requiring immediate re-housing. This problem is more acute in rural areas, due to high levels of out-commuters and retirees causing inflation of prices, to a point beyond the reach of those in (generally poorly-paid) rural jobs

2.6.5 The delivery of public services is threatened by this gap as it is frequently care workers, and those engaged in the provision of health and education who are employed on relatively low salaries. Similarly the tourism sector, so critical to the District's economy, is put at risk if its workforce cannot afford to live locally.

2.6.6 There are other forms of accommodation important to people in Harrogate than just housing. Older people especially, but also others who have special needs, may require residential or nursing care. These needs are likely to increase with severe shortages of specialist accommodation for the frail elderly. Other forms of accommodation such as housing with on site support and care staff are increasingly needed across the District to provide a safer environment in which more frail people can live independently



New affordable housing units at Fewston

A Profile of the District

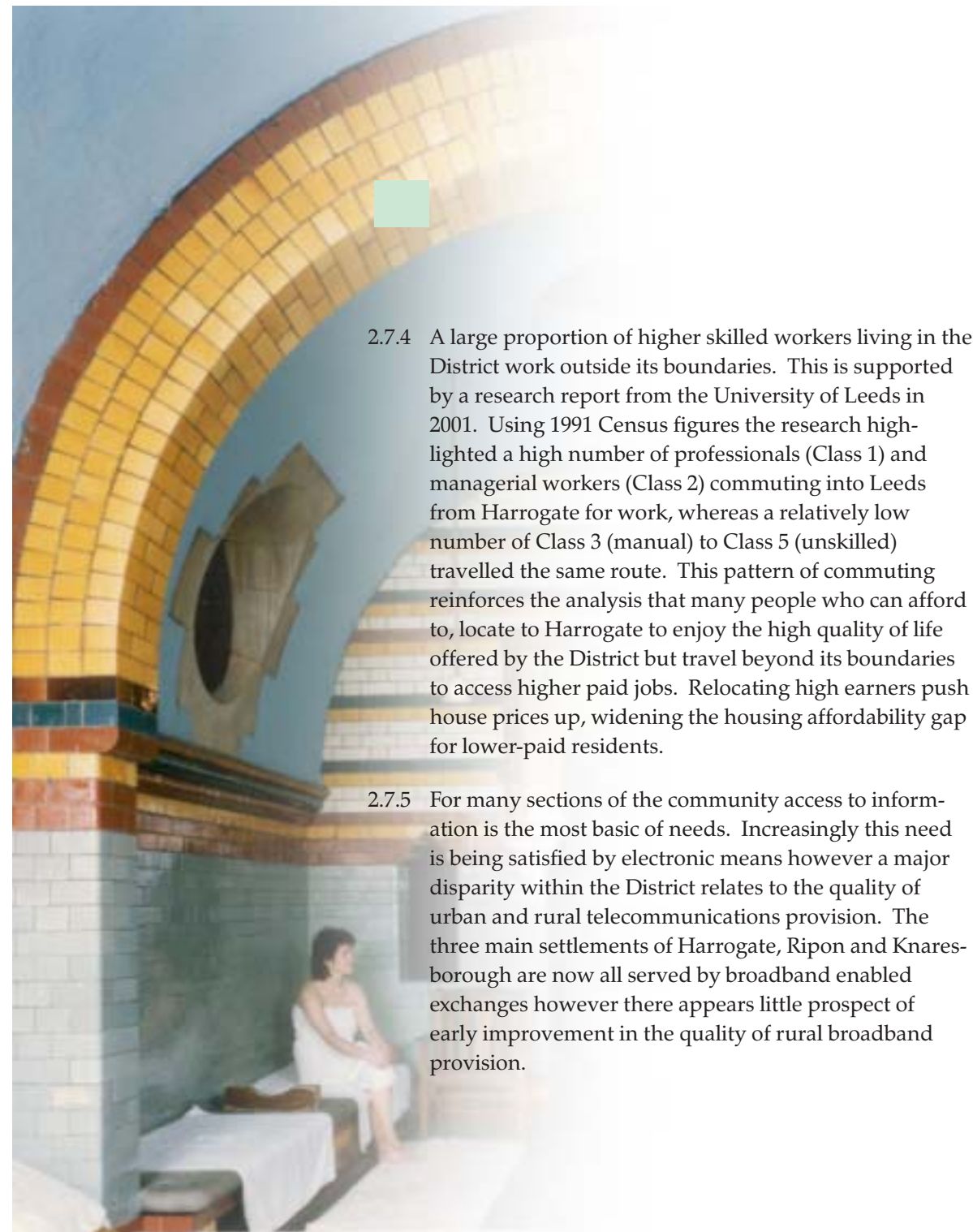
2.7 Traffic, Transport & Accessibility

- 2.7.1 Information from the 2001 Census demonstrates that car ownership levels in Harrogate are significantly higher than in England and Wales as a whole. The percentage of household without a car in Harrogate District was 17.8 compared to 26.8 in England and Wales. This pattern of ownership indicates wealth within the District, but also the high levels of dependence on cars in the rural areas where there are few public transport alternatives and where service provision is limited.
- 2.7.2 Geographical access to services defined as a post office, a general practitioner, a food shop, and a primary school is a significant issue. Across the District 17 (53%) wards are ranked in the 25% of wards in England with the poorest access to services with 8 (25%) wards in the poorest 10% of wards (Ref: CHRD Health Profile). The ability to participate in social, cultural and leisure activities is important to people's quality of life and can play a major part in meeting policy goals like improving health, reducing crime and building cohesive communities. Transport is a particular barrier to older people's participation in activities such as leisure, day centres, caring, and volunteering. Indeed research has shown the importance to older people of simply getting out of the house (Ref: Social Exclusion Unit).

- 2.7.3 The 2001 Census shows that 48,670 people usually travel to work in a car, representing over 60% of the working population of Harrogate District. 1,153 people usually travel to work by train, whilst 2,995 use the bus, a mini-bus or coach. In rural areas the car has become an essential tool for accessing work, facilities and services that most often are located in urban areas. Travel to work for those in rural areas will most often be to the urban centres of the District or West Yorkshire, resulting in appreciable levels of commuting over considerable distances and contributing to traffic congestion in those centres.



Knarborough, Ripon and Harrogate (above) have all benefitted from new bus stations in the past few years



2.7.4 A large proportion of higher skilled workers living in the District work outside its boundaries. This is supported by a research report from the University of Leeds in 2001. Using 1991 Census figures the research highlighted a high number of professionals (Class 1) and managerial workers (Class 2) commuting into Leeds from Harrogate for work, whereas a relatively low number of Class 3 (manual) to Class 5 (unskilled) travelled the same route. This pattern of commuting reinforces the analysis that many people who can afford to, locate to Harrogate to enjoy the high quality of life offered by the District but travel beyond its boundaries to access higher paid jobs. Relocating high earners push house prices up, widening the housing affordability gap for lower-paid residents.

2.7.5 For many sections of the community access to information is the most basic of needs. Increasingly this need is being satisfied by electronic means however a major disparity within the District relates to the quality of urban and rural telecommunications provision. The three main settlements of Harrogate, Ripon and Knaresborough are now all served by broadband enabled exchanges however there appears little prospect of early improvement in the quality of rural broadband provision.

2.8 Health and Social Well-being

2.8.1 Health is more than just the absence of illness. Health and well-being are affected by lifestyles, the environment, housing, employment, disease and many other factors apart from health services. Improving health is increasingly being recognised as a task for everyone, in which numerous agencies, public and private, health and non-health, all have a role to play.

2.8.2 Available information paints a mixed picture of the District. The Craven Harrogate and Rural District Primary Care Trust's "Health Profile" was published last year. The Profile states that life expectancies for babies born in the area between 1999 and 2000 are 76 years for males and 80.5 years for females; these are above the national average (males 75.2 years, females 80.1 years) but below life expectancies for babies born in North Dorset (males 79 years, females 83.5 years). This indicates an above average state of health in the population. However there is evidence of health inequalities. For example there is relative poverty in Harrogate and rural district. East Central, Bilton, and Starbeck wards are ranked in the poorer 50% of English wards for child poverty (the proportion of children under 16 years living in means tested reliant families). Granby ward is in the poorest 25% of English wards for child poverty by this measure.

A Profile of the District



- 2.8.3 Furthermore access to services in rural areas is a significant public health issue for the area as has been noted in paragraph 2.7.2 above. Key issues include the additional service costs associated with distance from centres such as travel costs and lack of economies of scale and the difficulties in providing out-of-hours cover, training and professional development.
- 2.8.4 Turning to the cause of premature deaths (deaths before the age of 75 years), the age standardised rate (takes into account different age structure in populations) from all causes years of life lost (YLL) is 541/10,000 population, which is below the England average (592/10,000). However, when specific health areas are looked at in premature deaths there are areas where poorer health is evident in Harrogate and rural district. The age standardised rate for YLL lost rate due to accidents is 64/10,000, which is 45% higher than the England average (44/10,000).
- 2.8.5 Premature deaths from motor vehicle accidents are particularly high with YLL of 30.7/10,000, which is 47% higher than the rate for England (20.9/10,000). Another area of significant avoidable deaths is in accidental falls in the elderly, the death rate (not the YLL) in women over 75 years from accidental falls is 140/100,000 which is 75% higher than the England rate 80/100,000).
- 2.8.6 It is noteworthy that death rates from coronary heart disease in the Harrogate and Rural District population are, as elsewhere, improving. The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) in 2000 is 61, which is 8% lower than the England SMR (69). The socio-economic profile of the area suggests that lower death rates should be achievable. The fact that there are areas where the SMR for coronary heart disease are around 15% less (Kensington and Chelsea 43, Surrey Heath 48) than those for the Harrogate and rural District population supports this hypothesis.
- 2.8.7 The relatively large proportion of dependant people resident in the District is reflected in the growth in the number of Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance claimants (see Fig 6 and Fig 7 below). Disability living Allowance is paid to people under 65 who are so severely disabled that they need supervision or a great deal of help with personal care. Fewer than 1% of the population as a whole claims Disability Living Allowance, whilst in Harrogate the proportion is over 2%. The growth in the number of attendance allowance claimants highlights the need to provide care for the elderly a rapidly growing section of the community, a nationally-recognized problem that is especially prevalent in the District.

Fig 6 Disability Living Allowance Claimants 1998 - 1999

	May 1998	May 1999	% increase
Yorkshire & Humber	196,355	201,065	2.4
Harrogate	3,265	3,410	4.3

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics

Fig 7 Attendance Allowance Claimants 1998 - 1999

	May 1998	May 1999	% increase
Yorkshire & Humber	106,110	107,645	1.4
Harrogate	3,265	3,410	4.3

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics

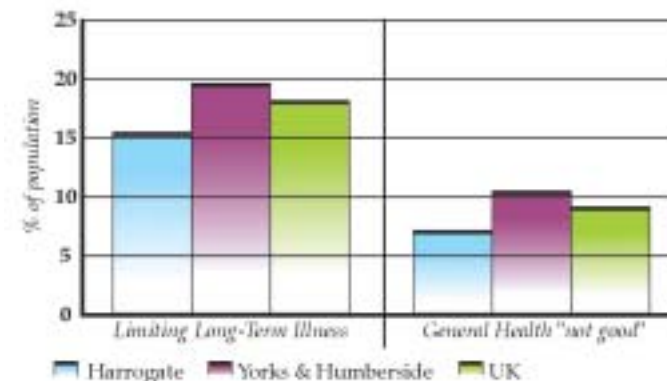
2.8.8 Despite the relative age of the population in Harrogate, the number of people waiting for hospital treatment is smaller as a percentage of the population than is the case nationally. This is likely to reflect both the general good health of the people of Harrogate, as reported in the 2001 Census, and the quality of hospital provision.

Fig 8 Hospital Waiting Lists

	Population	No. of people on waiting list	% of people on waiting list
Harrogate	151,339	2,362	1.6
England	49,138,831	1,034,719	2.1

Source: Department of Health 2002 & Census Population Data 2001

Fig 9 Health of the Population



Source: Census 2001, ONS

2.9 The Economy

- 2.9.1 The 2001 Census reported 77,943 economically active individuals of working age (in employment or seeking employment) in the District, representing an economic activity rate of 71.4% which is a full 5% above the national rate. Of these economically active individuals, 42.2% were in full time employment in the District compared to 40.5% nationally. The percentage of self-employed people in the District was also above the national average, accounting for 11.9% of people in Harrogate District compared to 8.3% in England and Wales.
- 2.9.2 Claimant unemployment rates in the District are low and relatively stable, with the figure standing at 1.1% in June 2003. There are pockets of marginal unemployment in East

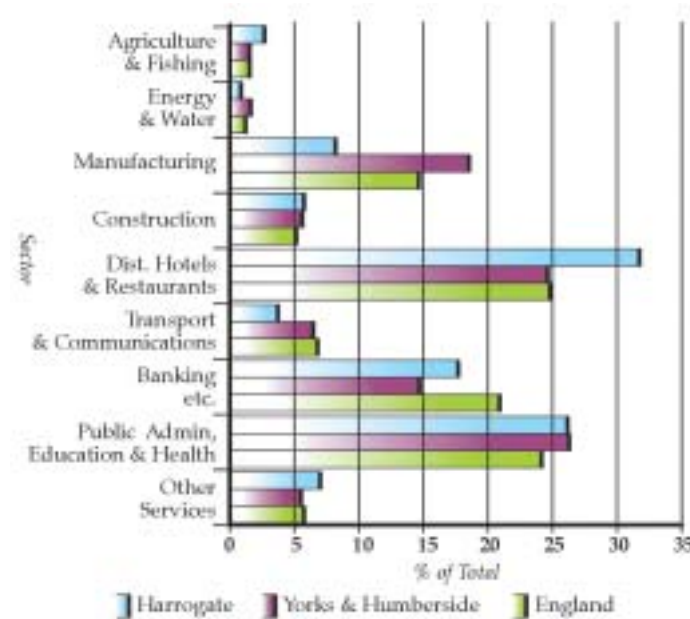
A Profile of the District

Central (2.7%) West Central (2.1%) and Ripon East (2.3%) wards. These figures demonstrate a very successful, but “tight” labour market, in which local employers are experiencing difficulties recruiting, especially for lower-paid jobs, and quickly rising wages are a possibility.

2.9.3 According to the Annual Business Inquiry Survey and the Labour Force Survey, the number of occupied jobs in the District has risen from 58,000 in 1998 to 64,000 in 2001, with a total of 80,000 residents in employment. This suggest net out-commuting of 16,000 people, generally to the urban areas of West Yorkshire and York.

2.9.4 Information from the Small Business Service Statistical Bulletin 2000 indicates that between 1994 and 1999 VAT registrations were higher in Harrogate District than in the region as a whole. The business stock of 508 businesses per 10,000 resident adults in the District is substantially higher than the Yorkshire and Humber average of 293, suggesting quite high levels of entrepreneurship. Taking deregistrations into account, the overall number of businesses is increasing, but not significantly.

Fig 10 Employment by Sector



Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2001, ONS

2.9.5 The structure of employment is markedly different in Harrogate District to that of the country as a whole, as demonstrated in Fig 10. Notable differences include the manufacturing sector, where employment is only half the national level, and the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector, which occupies one-third of the total workforce, compared to one-quarter in the region as a whole.

2.9.6 The York and North Yorkshire Employer Survey 2001 revealed that only 4% of organisations in Harrogate District perceive there to be a gap in the basic skills possessed by the workforce. 26% believe that their workforce will need new or additional skills in order to meet their company objectives over the next 5 years. According to respondents, staff in clerical occupations are most likely to require additional skills to meet future objectives, and a key skill area will be ICT.

2.9.7 Of the companies surveyed 15% had vacancies for full or part-time staff. Of these, 28% reported that one or more of the vacancies were proving hard to fill, which equates to 4% of all employers in the District. These employers cited various reasons for this, including a general lack of applicants (59%), or that there is a lack of suitably skilled applicants (40%). Given the current labour shortage, these problems are likely to have worsened in the interim.

2.10 Voluntary & Community Activity

2.10.1 There is a wide range of very active voluntary and community organisations across Harrogate District. Between them, the Harrogate and Ripon Councils for Voluntary Service have around 170 member organisations, and statistics from the Volunteer Bureaux based in Harrogate and Ripon show high levels of involvement in voluntary activity. The 'Where to Turn' Directory of Voluntary and Community Organisations has over 250 entries, ranging from small self-help groups to large branches of national charities.

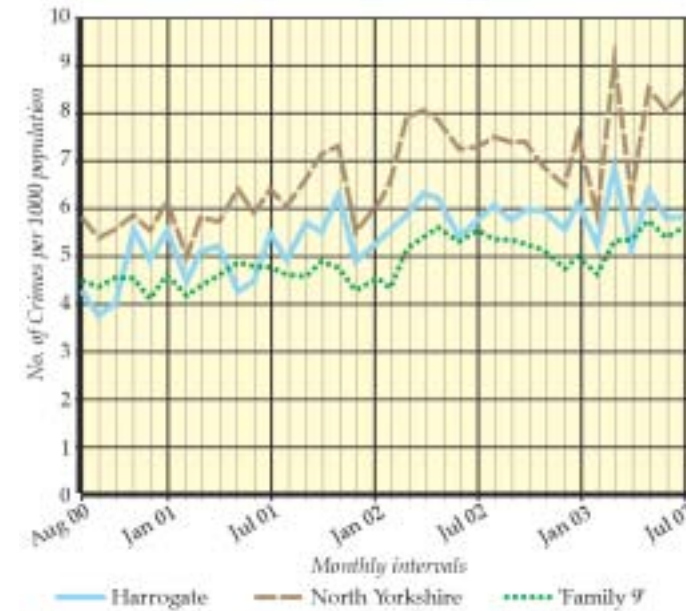
2.10.2 The Harrogate District Citizens Panel consists of randomly selected residents from the electoral register. In November 2000, 37.9% of the District Panel advised that they were involved in community and/or voluntary groups (over half of which were involved in more than one group). This reflects a high level of commitment to community involvement by the local population and is possibly a reflection of high educational and skills levels within the District

A Profile of the District

2.11 Crime & Community Safety

- 2.11.1 Statistics recently released by the Home Office created by the Quanta system suggest that Harrogate District compares favourably with the rest of North Yorkshire in respect of crime reported between July 2000 and June 2003. However, when compared with "Family 9", the group of Crime & Disorder Partnerships which are similar to Harrogate, the District's crime figures are above the Family 9 average.
- 2.11.2 Work carried out by Harrogate District Safer Communities Partnership demonstrates that, in terms of quality of life, perception or the fear of crime can have as significant an impact as crime itself. Although incidence of serious crime is low, nuisance, anti-social behaviour (ASB) and petty crime are considered to be real problems in some areas of the District. Also it is recognized that this type of crime has a high incidence of under-reporting and it is not only police data that must be examined to understand the true level of anti-social behaviour as noise, littering and other types of anti-social behaviour are recorded and dealt with by other agencies.
- 2.11.3 It is very difficult to measure and then quantify the impact of "fear of crime" as relevant data can only be collected through surveys of local opinion and that opinion is often swayed by national issues, newspaper reports, etc. Future consideration will need to be given to the importance and method of monitoring the fear of crime.

Fig 11 Crime

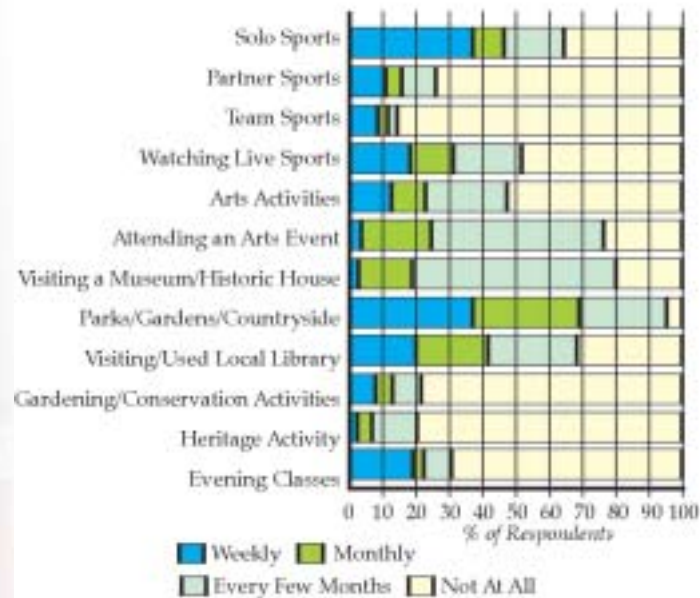


Source: Home Office

2.12 Culture, Sport & Leisure

- 2.12.1 Participation in cultural activities has been measured through Harrogate's District Citizens Panel. As Fig 12 shows, visiting parks, gardens and areas of open space or the countryside was the most popular of all the options listed and demonstrates the importance of this combination of cultural pursuits to Harrogate District.

Fig 12 Participation in Cultural Activities



Source: Policy Unit, Harrogate Borough Council

2.12.2 The District possesses a wide range of cultural facilities including 9 full-sized sports halls, 50 football pitches, 33 cricket grounds, 8 swimming pools, 50 public/village halls, 17 outdoor tennis courts, 9 golf clubs, 1 cinema and 3 theatres, 66 children’s play areas, 15 galleries and museums and 8 public libraries. This clearly demonstrates the wide range of cultural facilities in the District, and their importance to the community as a part of

everyday life. However, further information on participation in sports and arts activities would give a clearer picture of strengths and weaknesses in provision of facilities. Publicly available information on such indicators is not presently available and further consideration to the use of these indicators will be undertaken by the Partnership.

2.12.3 The Harrogate District is a desirable and attractive cultural tourism destination. Therefore, cultural tourism has an important role to play within the District as it can have a positive effect on employment, business opportunities and the image of the Harrogate District as a tourist destination. Opportunities need to be identified to utilise cultural tourism as a focal point for economic, social and rural regeneration within the District and research into the cultural and economic impact of cultural tourism and its role in supporting community enterprise and business development needs to be undertaken by the Partnership.

A Profile of the District



2.13 Conclusions: The Key Issues

- 2.13.1 From the available information covering the major themes outlined above a distinct picture of Harrogate District begins to emerge.
- 2.13.2 Harrogate is a district with a high quality environment and low levels of recorded crime, that provides for a high quality of life. This quality of life not only benefits existing residents, but also acts as an attractor for people migrating from other areas. Unemployment is low and there is a plentiful supply of jobs created by a successful and thriving local economy. The level of skills of the local population is high and educational attainment is similarly high with the area possessing a number of good schools. The availability of cultural and leisure pursuits is enviable and is reflected in high participation rates by both residents and visitors. The population's commitment to community and voluntary activities further enhances the District's appeal as a place to live.
- 2.13.3 Nevertheless Harrogate's success also brings with it a number of problems. The quality of the environment and availability of employment, not only in the District but in surrounding urban areas, attracts well-paid professionals and managers as well as retired people with good incomes. This has pushed up house prices and created an acute shortage of affordable housing for those on lower incomes, particularly in rural areas. Whilst average earnings are comparable to regional

levels there is a significant affordability gap for many because house prices are so much higher in the District than in the rest of the region. At the same time the earnings of those less well off are likely to be substantially lower than the average since many people are dependant on seasonal and low paid work in agriculture and tourism. This housing situation has the effect of driving younger elements of the population out of the District. As a consequence although general skill levels are high there is increasing evidence of labour shortages in the jobs that are associated with younger people and the lower paid.

- 2.13.4 A number of issues facing the District have been identified from statistics and research and have been reaffirmed by consultation work with local organisations at the Community Conference. They can be summarised as:-

- The increasing gap between the cost of market housing and the financial resources of young people and those on low incomes. This is leading to out-migration from the District, and an increasing labour shortage in lower-paid jobs.
- The wide disparity in incomes, employment opportunities car ownership and service availability, which is contributing to traffic congesting in the urban centres and deprivation, mainly but not exclusively, in the more remote rural areas.

A Profile of the District

- The over-dependency of a large part of the District upon the agricultural and tourism industries, which have suffered recently due to Foot-and-Mouth disease, BSE etc. Jobs lost in these sectors have not been replaced in any meaningful way.
- The limited opportunities for young people within Harrogate District. The District has high quality pre-18 education, leading to high numbers of pupils entering post-18 education. As Higher Education facilities are very restricted within the District, young people move out, and many do not return. They are not replaced by any flow in the opposite direction contributing to a population imbalance.

- The effect of anti-social behaviour on the community, economy and environment. Although serious crime is low in the District, reports from the public about nuisance and anti-social behaviour appear to be increasing. Along with people's increased awareness of crime and disorder, the fear of crime can affect peoples lives significantly.
- Intense pressure for development allied to a failure to tackle problems of high energy consumption and low levels of waste recycling. This is contributing to climate change and, if unchecked, will degrade the quality of the District's environment.

CHAPTER 3. *What are we going to do?*

Vision, Aims & Priorities

3.1 Our Approach

3.1.1 The development of a Community Plan for the District is not something that can be imposed upon communities. It is something that the various partners and agencies generate which then provides a basis for joined up and sustained effort to improve the local environment, economy and social infrastructure

3.1.2 The Community plan must:-

- provide a common vision
- create a sense of purpose
- enjoy widespread support from the community
- allow the diversity of peoples backgrounds to be appreciated and valued
- offer opportunities for all
- ensure flexibility and an ability to respond and adapt to circumstances and issues as they arise
- establish a platform on which strong and positive relationships between agencies and the community they serve can be built.

3.1.3. The work undertaken by the Partnership has sought to embrace this approach and ensure that the Community Plan is imbued with a sense of vision and purpose.

3.1.4 Much of what the Community Plan brings cannot be easily measured but it will undoubtedly be a key document in improving people's quality of life.

3.1.5. A successful Partnership, committed to the delivery of a meaningful and focused Plan, will have a positive benefit on the local economy and health of residents and will improve the environment we live in. That is the key task the Community Plan seeks to achieve in setting out a vision, aims and objectives for the Harrogate District.

3.2 Our Vision for Harrogate District

The vision that underpins the work of the Partnership and forms the focus for the Community Plan is simple:-

“Working together to enhance the many and varied communities, economies and environment of our towns and dales, we will make the District a place where people are valued and protected and where access, opportunity, prosperity and support are available to all.”

3.2.2 This vision, achieved through detailed consultation and from the first Community Conference, aims to establish a framework whereby everyone can combine their energy and resources to not only retain the unique

Vision, Aims & Priorities for the Harrogate District

characteristics of the District but also to ensure that all aspects of the community share in the benefits and success it brings.

3.3. Key Principles

3.3.1 The Community Plan will act as a guide to the development of the District and will be based upon a number of key principles.

These are:-

- **Sustainability** - all actions should continue to benefit future generations.
- **Inclusion** - actions should benefit all sections of the community.
- **Partnership** - collaborative approaches should be used to build consensus, to minimise wasted effort and to maximise impact.
- **Equality** - action should ensure that opportunities are available to all regardless of geography or personal circumstances.

These will be important in forming the detailed Action Plans that will emerge from the Community Plan and have been vital in identifying the operational objectives on which the Partnership will focus.

3.4 Strategic Aims

3.4.1 Part of the purpose of setting out the Community Plan is to enable everyone to understand what is trying to be achieved. Therefore, there is a need to state clearly what the aims of the Community Plan are and against which the success and achievement of the Partnership can be measured.

3.4.2 The Government’s purpose in seeking the development of a Community Plan is for there to be a focus on the “social, economic and environmental well-being of a community” and therefore the Community Plan for the District has the following strategic aims:-

- **A quality environment** - to protect and enhance the environmental assets that make the District successful and to ensure that they can still be enjoyed by generations to come.
- **A prosperous economy** - to help all parts of the District and all sections of the community share in economic success.
- **A healthy and active society** - to provide opportunities for all citizens to enjoy good health, to contribute to and benefit from the social well-being of the District and to enrich their lives through participation in Community activities.

Vision, Aims & Priorities

3.4.3 As a result of achieving these strategic aims the Community Plan should have an impact in many areas, including:-

- the broadening of people's horizons through working together
- increased awareness and tolerance of other cultures and communities
- development of strong and positive relationships between people
- a general improvement in health and social well-being

3.5 Key Issues and Priorities

3.5.1 In working towards the vision for the Harrogate District it is not possible for the Community Plan to embrace all aspects of the work that is ongoing within the area although it is hoped that the various parts of the community will begin to review their work and actions against the vision and strategic aims adopted in the Community Plan.

3.5.2 The approach adopted by the Partnership is to focus on a number of key priorities within the District (the issues set out in para. 2.13.4). These have emerged from detailed work undertaken and have been identified as those that, if progress is made in addressing these priorities, will go furthest to achieving the vision and aims of the Community Plan.

The six key priorities are:-

- housing affordability and availability
- access to jobs and services
- the rural economy
- opportunities for young people
- anti-social behaviour
- care for the environment

3.5.3 These six key priorities have been translated into six operational objectives and these objectives will form the framework for the development of detailed Action Plans which will set out how the Community Plan is to be implemented over the next five years and beyond.



The Energy bus educates people in energy conservation and sustainability

The six operational objectives are:-

To maximise the stock of appropriate and affordable housing throughout the District

This emerged as the highest priority in all aspects of the work undertaken and from consultation. This aspect of the Community Plan is seen as vital to addressing all the other issues that have arisen in that it impacts upon the retention of skills and talent, has a major influence upon the economy and affects the quality of life for young and old alike.



1

To improve access to jobs, services, transport and facilities for disadvantaged groups throughout the District

The District has two distinct elements to its make-up with a strong urban centre in Harrogate Town able to sustain a wide range of services and less prosperous, more remote market towns and rural areas enjoying lower levels of service provision often due to poor communication links. Within both there are areas of deprivation masked by the averaging of statistics and indicators. In addressing the social exclusion agenda, there is a need to improve access to legal and advice services. There is also a need to acknowledge the wide variation in opportunities available to those members of the community with and without access to private transport as well as those who are deprived through age, disability or poverty. The Partnership will work towards ensuring that the needs of all sections of the community are met and that everyone has an opportunity to share in the success of the District.

2

Vision, Aims & Priorities for the Harrogate District

To significantly improve the prospects of the rural and market town economy by introducing new economic drivers and replacing jobs lost in traditional industries

It is well known that the traditional industries within the rural areas have suffered dramatically over the past few years due to Foot-and-Mouth, BSE etc. With a large part of the District still dependent upon these industries this has had a dramatic effect upon the rural economy of the District. There is a need to seek to provide alternative employment opportunities through a range of measures that will help to revive the rural economy whilst not destroying the essential nature and environment of the area. The Partnership will look to lead on developing key initiatives to improve the economy in the rural area.



3

To increase opportunities for young people within the District

There is, within the District, excellent provision in both primary and secondary education and the levels of achievement place the District near to the top of the national averages. This has meant that a large percentage of young people go on to Higher Education and, due to lack of tertiary education facilities, their skills and talents are often lost to the District.

There is a need to increase the range and quality of opportunities for post-18 education in the District both at an academic and skills training levels to encourage the retention of a strong skills base and to attract talent to the District to provide a basis for continuity and life-long learning for the whole community.

4

To reduce the incidence of anti-social behaviour across the District

Whilst recognising that the levels of crime throughout the District are conservatively low when compared to regional and national figures, the increase in anti-social behaviour was a key factor that arose from all the detailed work. The increased incidence of anti-social behaviour is impacting upon local neighbourhoods, businesses, community groups and individuals and is leading to more social isolation within certain sections of the community.

It is recognised that this is not merely an enforcement issue but needs to be addressed through positive action and engagement with those sectors of the community causing the problems and this must involve as many agencies as possible.

5



To provide enhanced care for the environment by improving waste recycling and reducing energy consumption

The Partnership is committed to taking action to promote biodiversity and protect the built and natural environment however the immediate need is to improve the District's performance on energy consumption and waste management. If progress is not made in these areas the very assets that have contributed most to the District's success will be put at risk.

6

CHAPTER 4. *How do we make it happen?*

Implementation & Monitoring

4.1 Implementation

- 4.1.1 As outlined throughout the document the Partnership's aim is to be a co-ordinating and influencing body that provides a focus for action by all the key agencies and community bodies. It will not have any major resources to undertake the work identified in the Plan but will seek to co-ordinate and focus available resources, advocate for additional funds and provide a mechanism to develop joint action.
- 4.1.2 The Partnership's approach is to focus on key issues within the District and to identify a list of key actions to address those issues. The Action Plan has been developed through detailed consultation on the Draft Community Plan and through the second "Community Conference". This approach has allowed the Partnership to advance its vision of "working together" and has provided an opportunity for all the partners and agencies to input into how they can achieve the desired outcome.
- 4.1.3 It is recognised by the Partnership that to address the issues identified in the Plan, everyone will need to contribute and it cannot be left to a few key agencies.
- 4.1.4 Once the Community Plan is adopted the Partnership will seek to ensure that the actions identified are carried out by the relevant organisation(s). The Partnership will be reliant upon its member organisations to deliver their actions and this will form part of the monitoring process.
- 4.1.5 The structure of the Partnership is such that representatives on the Executive have direct links to a wider constituent body and the Partnership will be looking for them to drive and deliver the key actions. This approach will provide a key link between the specific work of an agency and the wider community benefit.

4.2 Monitoring

4.2.1 It is vital that the Partnership monitor the Community Plan on an ongoing basis and this will be done in two ways.

These are:-

1) Key Indicators

The key indicators identified and adopted by the Partnership will be collected annually and will be reviewed and published as part of the Partnership Annual Report. This will provide evidence of the performance of the Partnership in the key areas of the Plan. Further details are provided in the next section.

2) Action Plan Review

The Action Plan adopted by the Partnership will be subject to a quarterly review by the Executive to identify any changes or revisions required. This process will be dependant upon developing the links with partner organisations and the constituent bodies to feed in the appropriate information.

4.2.2 The Partnership will produce an Annual Report for publication detailing progress on the Community Plan to ensure that it is accountable to the community.

4.3 Review

4.3.1 The Community Plan will be very much a “living document” and whilst it is planned to cover a ten-year period there will be a need to undertake an annual review. This work will be led by the Executive but will involve the wider Partnership through an annual “Community Conference” in July each year. At this conference all community groups and organisations will have an opportunity to participate in reviewing the priorities, Action Plan and progress of the Plan.

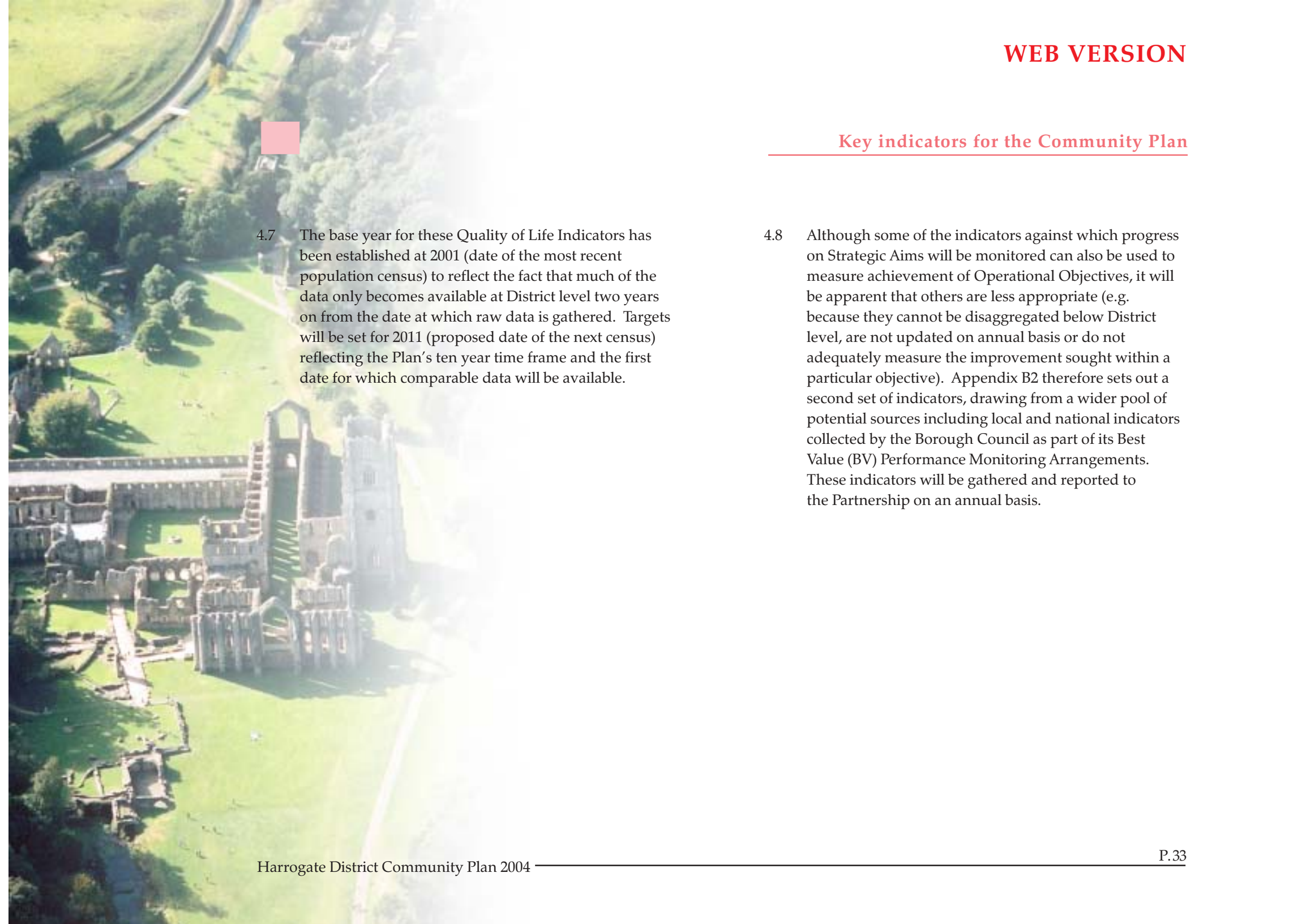
4.3.2 The updated Community Plan will then be available to key partners and agencies in September/October to feed into their strategic planning and budget preparation timetables. In this way each agency will be able to take account of the identified priorities and actions and will fulfil the aim of the Partnership to be a strategic and influencing body within the District.

CHAPTER 5. *How will we know how we've done?*

Key indicators for the Community Plan

- 5.1 It is essential in developing and adopting a number of key issues as the focus of the Community Plan that we are able to measure the performance against the key aims. However, the Partnership does not see its role as being the body to develop an overall database on the health of the District and the local community.
- 5.2 There are statutory requirements on a range of public and voluntary agencies to keep key data and these are often presented, or developed, within a national or regional framework. Therefore, the approach adopted by the Partnership is to focus its attention on identifying key indicators against those key issues on which the Plan will focus.
- 4.3 In developing these key indicators it is recognised that they must be meaningful and relevant to the District and it is also recognised there will be a need to review and refine these as part of the ongoing review process. The indicators are likely to be the ones that are currently collected as part of the statutory requirements or are well established and tested in an appropriate sector.
- 4.4 It is anticipated that currently identified indicators may need to be supplemented by the development of local indicators for areas of work that may be specific to the District. This is a task that the Partnership will seek to address as part of their future work and will look to have these in place where necessary during the life of the Plan.
- 4.5 For this first Plan it is proposed that performance should be monitored at two levels:-
- **Strategic Aims**
in which achievement of the three aims (Quality Environment, Prosperous Economy and Healthy and Active Society) should be assessed over a long (i.e. 10 year) time frame.
 - **Operational Objectives**
in which the focus is on action and annual improvements
- 4.6 The starting point for measurement of strategic aims is the Government's Quality of Life Indicators (QoL) (reflecting the requirement of Community Plans to promote social, economic and environmental well-being). The indicators set out at Appendix B1 have been selected from a much longer list because they relate directly to the Plan's strategic aims and because it is believed that figures could be gathered at District level. It should be noted however that not all the information is currently available and some statistics can only be obtained via original surveys which if they are to be carried out will obviously have cost implications for the Partnership.

Key indicators for the Community Plan



4.7 The base year for these Quality of Life Indicators has been established at 2001 (date of the most recent population census) to reflect the fact that much of the data only becomes available at District level two years on from the date at which raw data is gathered. Targets will be set for 2011 (proposed date of the next census) reflecting the Plan's ten year time frame and the first date for which comparable data will be available.

4.8 Although some of the indicators against which progress on Strategic Aims will be monitored can also be used to measure achievement of Operational Objectives, it will be apparent that others are less appropriate (e.g. because they cannot be disaggregated below District level, are not updated on annual basis or do not adequately measure the improvement sought within a particular objective). Appendix B2 therefore sets out a second set of indicators, drawing from a wider pool of potential sources including local and national indicators collected by the Borough Council as part of its Best Value (BV) Performance Monitoring Arrangements. These indicators will be gathered and reported to the Partnership on an annual basis.

Appendix A Action Plan

ACTION	LEAD	TARGET DATE	Notes
OBJECTIVE: Local Strategic Partnership operation			
ADOPTION OF COMMUNITY PLAN: To have all key agencies and fora endorse the Community Plan	LSP	December 2003	
LAUNCH & PROMOTION: To launch the Community Plan	LSP	February 2004	
To develop a communication and distribution plan	LSP	March 2004	
To produce an annual report on progress	LSP	September 2004	
LSP REVIEW: To review the structure and effectiveness of current LSP/LSP Executive	Officer Group	March 2004	
To establish a rolling programme of representative elections/nominations	Officer Group	March 2004	
To establish the programme of meetings and events for 2004-2005	Officer Group	March 2004	
To review current meeting/liaison groups/sub groups between agencies to reflect the LSP and reduce duplication	LSP/Fora	March 2004	
RESOURCES: To identify resources and undertake the lead role in implementation/monitoring of the Community Plan	Key Partners	April 2004	
COMMUNITY PLAN REVIEW: To organise a Community Conference to undertake review of Plan	LSP	July 2004	
To ensure all key partners/fora develop key actions related to Community Plan	LSP	April 2004	Community Plan reflected in key strategic documents
Revision of Community Plan to be undertaken to reflect detailed consideration based upon resources available	LSP	September 2004	Revision complete and launched
CONSTITUTION: To establish a protocol to provide responses to key national, regional, sub-regional and county documents	LSP	December 2003	
To agree LSP representation on key agencies/bodies etc.	LSP	March 2004	

ACTION	LEAD	TARGET DATE	Notes
<p>OBJECTIVE: Housing affordability and availability</p> <p>Identify lead group to respond to objective</p> <p>Lead agency to consider Community Plan and respond to LSP on proposed action and resource requirements</p> <p>Key agencies consider Housing Objective and reflect in Corporate Plans and identify actions to address the issue</p> <p>Ensure that key national and regional agencies are supportive of objective</p>	<p>LSP</p> <p>Lead Agency</p> <p>HBC/NYCC/PCT</p> <p>LSP</p>	<p>March 2004</p> <p>January 2004</p> <p>March 2004</p> <p>December 2003</p>	<p>Proposal is for Housing Forum to lead and to identify “key change” projects and processes</p>
<p>OBJECTIVE: Access to jobs and services for disadvantaged groups</p> <p>Identify lead group to respond to objective</p> <p>Key agencies consider the Access Objective and reflect in Corporate Plans and identify activities to address issue</p>	<p>LSP</p> <p>HBC/NYCC/PCT HHT/Police</p>	<p>March 2004</p> <p>January 2004</p>	<p>Proposal is for: Economic Development Forum and Voluntary Sector Forum to identify “key change” projects and processes</p>
<p>OBJECTIVE: Rural economy</p> <p>Identify lead group to respond to objective</p> <p>Lead agency to consider Community Plan and respond to LSP on proposed actions and resource requirements</p> <p>Key agencies consider Rural Economy Objective and reflect in Corporate Plans and identify actions to address the issue</p> <p>Ensure the key national and regional agencies are supportive of objective</p>	<p>LSP</p> <p>Economic Dev Forum</p> <p>HBC/NYCC/PCT Police/HHT/VSF</p> <p>LSP</p>	<p>March 2004</p> <p>March 2004</p> <p>January 2004</p>	<p>Proposal is for Economic Development Forum to lead and to identify “key change” projects</p>

WEB VERSION

ACTION	LEAD	TARGET DATE	Notes
OBJECTIVE: Opportunities for Young People			
Identify/established lead group to respond to objective	LSP	March 2004	Early meeting with Connexions required. Need to establish Young People Forum
Key agencies to consider Young People Objective and reflect in Corporate Plans and identify actions to address the issue	HBC/NYCC/ PCT/Police	January 2004	
Lead agency to consider Community Plan and respond to LSP on proposed action and resources	to be decided	March 2004	Identify “key change” projects and processes
Undertake District-wide research related to Young People to identify engagement and future needs (long term)	LSP	July 2004	Additional funding required
OBJECTIVE: Anti-social behaviour			
Identify lead group to respond to objective	LSP	March 2004	Proposal is for Community Safety Partnership to lead and to identify “key change” projects
Key agencies to consider ASB objective and reflect in Corporate Plan and identify actions to address issue	HBC/NYCC/ PCT/Police/VSF	January 2004	
Lead agency to consider Community Plan and respond to LSP on proposed actions and resources	LSP	March 2004	
OBJECTIVE: Care for the environment			
To identify lead group and respond to objective	LSP	March 2004	Proposal is for Action for Environment Group to lead. Need to reflect two elements.
Key agencies to consider Environment objective and reflect in Corporate Plans and identify actions to address issue	HBC/NYCC/ PCT/Police/VSF	January 2004	
Lead agency to consider Community Plan and respond to LSP on proposed actions and resources	A4E	March 2004	

Appendix B1 Performance Indicators

Strategic Aim	Key Indicators	2001 Position	2011 Target
A Quality environment	Household energy use (Gas and electricity as used per Household) (QoL 30)	108.75	<125.22
	Percentage of total tonnage of household waste that has been recycled (QoL 32)	6%	27%
	Percentage of new housing development on previously used land (QoL 33b)	72%	>53%
A prosperous economy	Proportion of people of working age in employment (QoL 1)	71.4%	73.0%
	The number of VAT registered businesses (QoL 4)	6155	7000
	The number of local jobs (QoL 5)		
A healthy and active society	Proportion of the Population who live in wards within the 50% most deprived in the country (QoL 6)	14%	<10%
	Death rate by cause per 1000 population (QoL 10)		
	Cancer in Under 75s	1.12	tbd
	Circulatory disease in Under 75s	0.92	tbd
	Suicide - all ages	0.048	tbd
	All accidents - all ages	0.18	tbd
	Affordable Housing (House price/earnings ratio) (QoL 13)	6.27	5.0
	Percentage of residents finding it easy to access local services (QoL 22)	89%	>89%
Infant Mortality (no. of deaths of infants under 1 year old per 1000 live births) (QoL 11)	2	tbd	

tbd = to be determined

Appendix B2 Performance Indicators

Operational Objective	Key Indicators	Current Position	Target Position
Housing Affordability	House price/Earnings affordability ratio (QoL 13)	N/A	6.0
	No. of new Affordable Housing units provided over previous 12 months	100	75
Accessibility	Proportion of population living in settlements not served by public transport	7%	>7%
	Percentage of households served by broadband enabled exchanges	N/A	70%
	Percentage of population living in parishes containing one or more Post Offices	86%	86%
Rural Economy	Average unemployment rate in District (excluding towns of 10,000+ population)	0.81%	<1.0%
	Shop vacancy rates in market towns (L/EDS)	8.3%	<8.0%
Young People	Indicator still to be developed	tbd	tbd
Anti-social behaviour	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel safe outside (QoL 32 - BV 82a)	N/A	N/A
	Domestic Burglaries per 1000 Households (BV 126)	11.58	8.5
Care for the Environment	Percentage of total tonnage household waste that is recycled (QoL 32 - BV 82a)	9%	14%
	Percentage of new housing development on previously developed land (QoL 33 - BV 106)	87%	80%
	Household energy use (Gas & electricity) per household (QoL 30)	125.22	<125.22

WEB VERSION

