



Annual Monitoring Report

2014/15

Key messages

What is the purpose of the Annual Monitoring Report?

The North York Moors National Park Authority has prepared this Annual Monitoring Report in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. The regulations which apply to the production of Annual Monitoring Reports have been amended through the Localism Act, which received Royal Assent in November 2011 and every Local Planning Authority must now prepare reports containing:-

- The implementation of the local development scheme;
- The extent to which the policies set out in the Local Development Documents are being achieved.

Reports need to cover a maximum period of 12 months and must be made publicly available. This report covers the year 2014/15. The Core Strategy and Development Policies document also includes the commitment to monitor a number of core indicators, which were a requirement of the Government at that time. In some cases these indicators are either not relevant in the context of a National Park or information is not produced at the National Park level to allow reporting to take place.

Work of the Authority

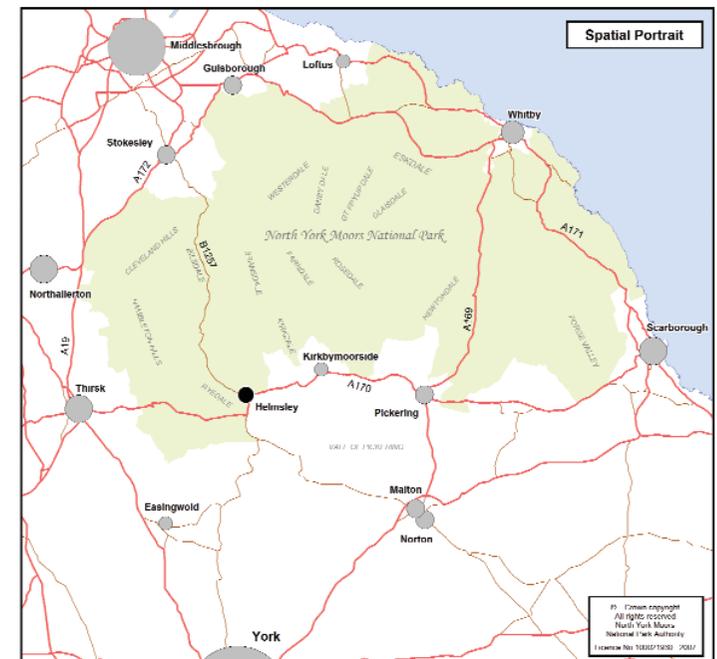
The 1995 Environment Act sets out two purposes for National Park Authorities, as follows:

- To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Parks; and**
- To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Parks by the public.**

The Act goes on to place a duty on National Park Authorities in pursuing the two purposes '**to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities**'. Section 62 of the 1995 Act also requires all relevant authorities to **"have regard to the statutory purposes in exercising or performing any functions in the National Park and; if it appears that there is a conflict between those purposes, to attach greater weight to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area."**

Spatial Portrait

The North York Moors was designated as a National Park in 1952. The National Park is situated largely within the County of North Yorkshire and partly within the unitary authority of Redcar and Cleveland. It has a total area of 1,436 sq.km which amounts to 17% of the County's land area. It covers parts of Scarborough, Ryedale and Hambleton Districts as well as part of Redcar and



Cleveland. There are 112 parishes within or partly within the Park. There are large urban communities to the north of the Park in Teesside and the smaller towns of Whitby and Scarborough to the east.

The Spatial Portrait Map above shows the geographical context of the Park.

The North York Moors was designated as a National Park due to its 'intrinsic merits as an area of beautiful and un-spoilt country and magnificent coast with a wealth of architectural interest', (Hobhouse Report 1947). Since its designation there have been great changes in the land management practices and society, which have placed pressures on the planning system to reconcile the statutory purposes of the Park with changes and demands of visitors and local residents.

The North York Moors National Park Authority Development Plan

The Development Plan contains two separate documents:

1. Local Development Framework Core Strategy and Development Policies, adopted November 2008
2. Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan, adopted November 2014

The Authority is currently in the process of preparing two policy documents. The first is the **Minerals and Waste Joint Plan 2016-2030**, a Joint Minerals and Waste Plan is being prepared with North Yorkshire County Council and the City of York Council. The Joint Plan will address the supply of minerals in the plan area, and set out policies to deal with minerals applications. Consultation on the issues and options took place in early 2014. Once adopted, the Joint Plan will replace existing policies relating to minerals and waste in the Authority's Core Strategy and Development Policies. The second is the **Helmsley Local Plan**. Work on the Helmsley Plan has been underway since July 2011 and consultation on a Discussion Paper took place in January and February 2012 to meet Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The Plan was formally submitted in May 2014, however the examination has been suspended until March 2015 in order to resolve issues identified by the Inspector in his initial appraisal of the plan.

SECTION 1 Planning Review

Progress through the year:

	2014/15
Number of applications received (including notifications, for example agricultural and forestry notifications)	709
Number of enquiries dealt with by Officers (including pre-application advice)	579

Total number of applications received (this includes all notifications such as Agricultural and Forestry Notifications)	709
Approval Rate	
• Majors	71%
• Minors (new houses and commercial applications)	92%
• Others (householder and conservation applications)	94%
Applications determined within statutory timescales	
• Majors	50%
• Minors (new houses and commercial applications)	77%
• Others (householder and conservation applications)	82%
Delegated Decisions	
• Decisions delegated to Officers	87%

Applications approved contrary to the Development Plan:

- NYM/2014/0660/FL - Land off Carlton Road, Helmsley for the construction of 1 dwelling and attached garage. Historically this site has been considered to be out with the town limits and unsuitable for development. However, with the emerging Helmsley Plan and consequent approval of consent to 20 houses immediately to the east of this site, it is not considered that this stance can continue to be upheld and consequently, it is considered that the site does comprise an acceptable housing plot in accordance with Core Policy J.
- NYM/2014/0685/FL - East Kingthorpe Granary, East Kingthorpe for re-building of outbuildings including raising of roof height to form holiday accommodation (part retrospective). The proposed holiday cottage is in an isolated location but directly adjacent to another residential property. In this case the applicant appears to live in Pickering and therefore it is reasonable to expect management from a short distance away although there is significant risk that this property will become a permanent dwelling if not monitored closely.

Major Applications:

- Land off Eskdaleside, Sleights for the construction of 10 no. affordable dwellings with associated access and landscaping works. Approved
- Land adj. Wilf Noble Building Supplies for the change of use of land to form waste transfer station, construction of associated buildings, creation of access road and landscaping works. Approved
- Thirlsey Farm, Silpho for construction of a general purpose agricultural building to house pigs. Refused
- Land off Eskdaleside, Sleights for re-profiling of land with spoil from adjoining development site. Approved
- Boulby Mine, Loftus for construction of metal framed building to house Polyhalite crushing and screening plant together with pipe conveyor. Approved
- Ox Pasture Hall, Scarborough for construction of leisure complex and 6 no. hotel suites and associated parking. Refused
- Doves Nest Farm, Sneaton for revised site boundary to previously approved temporary permissions NYM/2012/0828/FL and NYM/2013/0835/FL (retrospective) together with extension to temporary timeframe. Approved

Waste Monitoring

As a waste planning authority, the Authority is required, under the EU Waste Framework Directive¹, to report on specific information relating to planning for waste management facilities. The information below is based on the requirements set out in 'Guidance for local planning authorities on implementing the planning requirements of the European Union Waste Framework Directive' (DCLG, 2012).

1. Details of existing major disposal and recovery installations

Site name	Site type	Waste type	Annual throughput ² (tonnes)
Caulklands HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre	Household	980.32 (2011) 11,040.5 (2012)
Whitby Waste Treatment and Transfer Facility	Waste treatment and transfer	Household, Commercial & Industrial and Construction, Demolition & Excavation	18,831 (2011) 26,487 (2012)

Note: 'Major' is not defined but it is considered that other waste management facilities in the National Park are relatively small scale operations.

2. An assessment of the need for the closure of existing waste management facilities and the need for additional waste installation infrastructure: This has been carried out as part of the work carried out by consultants Urban Vision for the four waste planning authorities in North Yorkshire. This has identified differing requirements across the area depending upon different economic growth scenarios and different behavioral influences. These scenarios will be tested through the production of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan to conclude what should be provided up to 2030.

3. Number of waste permissions granted and the capacity of those additional facilities, or extensions to existing facilities, where permission has been granted which are then operational or under construction:

¹ Directive 2008/98/EC

² All throughput information referred to is from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator

Site Name	Site type	Waste type	Annual throughput (tonnes)
NYM/2013/0763/FL Wilf Noble Transfer Station	Waste treatment and transfer	Metal recycling and Commercial and Industrial	40,000tonnes of construction, demolition and excavation (estimated)
NYM/2014/0464/CU Selly Hill Scrap Metal	Waste treatment and transfer	Metal recycling and Commercial and Industrial	100tonnes of metal recycling (estimated) 400tonnes of C&I (estimated)

4. Sites that have been closed or have reached the end of their lifetime: None

5. Sufficient information on the location criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations: Future sites within the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan area will be identified through the production of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan.

Neighbourhood Plans

No plans are under preparation.

Meeting the Requirements of the Duty to Co-Operate

The Authority is continuing to fulfil its duty to co-operate through liaison with its constituent authorities through specific meetings, development plan officer forums and through consultation. Other duty to co-operate authorities has been consulted on early stages of plan making. No strategic issues requiring cross boundary working have been identified at this stage. The Authority is also jointly producing a Minerals and Waste Plan with North Yorkshire County and York City Councils.

Section 2: Core Strategy and Development Policies Development Plan Document Policy Analysis

Core Strategy Policy Monitoring

Some of the Core Strategy indicators replicate those of the Management Plan which were discussed and agreed by Members at the Authority's Scrutiny Meeting on 10 July 2017. These are shown in italics below.

Strategic Approach

Policy	Indicator	Target / Baseline	2014/15
CPA	<i>% of land managed in line with conservation objectives</i>	<i>76.6% (2011/12) % maintained or increased</i>	78%
CPA	<i>Wading birds breeding on moorland</i>	<i>No target set. Populations have been maintained.</i>	3,568 pairs
CPA	<i>% of water bodies identified as 'good' under the WFD.</i>	<i>12% (2012). All appropriate water bodies identified as 'good'.</i>	24%
CPA	<i>Number of days of exceedance of ozone pollution levels at High Muffles.</i>	<i>17 (2012) To reduce</i>	13 (2014)
CPA	<i>Reduction in problems on the Right of Way network</i>	<i>68.5% (2006/07). Target of 85% easy to use</i>	77.6%
CPA	<i>Visitor days</i>	<i>No target set</i>	11.27m (2014)
CPA	<i>Amount of traffic</i>	<i>1.74m (2012) To reduce</i>	<i>Last data 2012. Saltersgate counter not working.</i>
CPA	<i>Moorland sheep flocks</i>	<i>No target set. No decline.</i>	100
CPA	<i>% of villages with a general store</i>	<i>To maintain or increase 2006 Survey = 30%</i>	2012 Survey = 28%

Protecting, Enhancing and Managing the Natural Environment

Climate Change is predicted to have a range of effects on the Park that will result in changes to its landscape character and special qualities including changes to crop production, livestock productivity, sea level rises, increased rates of coastal erosion, increased flood risk and storms, greater risk of moorland fires, loss of species and habitats and increased pressure of water resources. The National Park needs to help reduce the threats of climate change through encouraging sustainable development and the use of renewable energy sources.

Over a third of the Park is protected at international or national level as a Special Protection Area, Special Area of Conservation or as a Site of Special Scientific Interest. There are 58 Sites of Special Scientific Interest of which five are Special Areas of Conservation and one is a Special Protection Area which covers over 44,000 hectares of central moorland. Conserving and enhancing the character, special qualities and integrity of the Park as a resource for its own sake as well as for future generations are part of the statutory purposes of National Park designation.

Policy	Indicator	Target / Baseline	2014/15
CPC	% and area of land managed in line with conservation objectives	76.6% by 2015/16	78%
CPC	% of SSSIs in a) favourable or b) recovering condition	At least 90% in a) favourable or b) recovering condition by 2020	a) 99% b) 11.5%
CPC	% of water bodies identified as 'good' under the WFD.	12% (2012). All appropriate water bodies identified as 'good'.	24%
CPC	Change in important species populations Population of wading birds breeding on the moorland	Data was to be available through the BAP which is no longer available.	BAP no longer produced. See data on Merlin and wading birds instead.
CPC	Change in areas designated for their environmental value; i. Area covered by SAC ii. Area covered by SSSI	To maintain or increase i. 44,440ha ii. 44,095ha (2006/07)	
CPD	Average CO2 emissions per capita	To decrease	Data no longer published
CPD	Average annual domestic consumption of electricity	4827.5kWh (2004)	Data no longer published
CPD	Number of applications which trigger the requirement under CPD to displace at least 10% of predicted CO2 emissions through on site renewables.	100%	100% (11/11 applications)
CPD	No of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of EA on either flood defense or water quality grounds.	To maintain level at zero	1
CPE	Production of primary land won aggregate	Progressive reduction in aggregate production Baseline – 0.1 tonnes (2005)	Zero production (2014)
CPE	Production of secondary / recycled aggregates	Target not appropriate	Not measured
CPF	Capacity of new waste management facilities	Target not appropriate	1. Wilf Noble, building waste 40,000t 2. Selly Hill, metal recycling 400t 3. Selly Hill, C&I 100t

CPF	Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type and % each management type represents of the waste managed	Recycle or compost - 40% of household waste by 2010 - 45% by 2013 - 50% by 2020 - Divert 75% of rubbish away from landfill by 2013.	Awaiting info from NYCC
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Protecting and Enhancing Cultural and Historic Assets

The National Park's built environment is integral to the character and appearance of its landscape, much of which depends on the wealth of traditional and historic buildings and their siting in the wider countryside. The distinctive landscape character areas within the Park are under threat from changes to the natural environment and shifts from the agricultural economy to a greater reliance on tourism. The Authority needs to provide greater encouragement to ensure that new development has regard to its context and minimizes disturbance or damage to the historic environment.

Policy	Indicator	Target / Baseline	2014/15
CPG	Number of LBs on the Buildings at Risk Register	35 removed	48 in total
CPG	No. of Scheduled Monuments on the MMS list at risk	By 2017, the number At Risk (principally High Risk and Medium Risk with high vulnerability) has been reduced by 65.	149 reductions from at risk status. 58 Vulnerable status improvements. (Cumulative figure to March 2015)
CPG	% of CAs with up to date Appraisal	42.85% by 2011/12	19%
CPG	No. of highways consultations responded to (to ensure minimal detrimental impact upon the special qualities)	158/161 = 98% (2005/06) Target not appropriate	No longer counted

Supporting the Rural Economy

The local economy of the National Park underpins both its character and social structure and unemployment rates in the Park remain lower than the national level. Farming and forestry continue to play a significant role in the economy and landscape of the National Park; however tourism is now the largest employment sector. The seasonality and low paid nature of tourism together with changes to farm incomes contributes to income levels in the North York Moors being below the regional average. One of the challenges of the Development Plan is to continue to encourage a range of employment opportunities in the Park, which respect and enhance its special qualities.

Policy	Indicator	Target / Baseline	2014/15
CPH	No. of farm holdings with an agri-environment scheme – % of land managed in line with conservation objectives used to monitor this.	Target not appropriate 502 (2007)	78%
CPH	Amount of floorspace developed by type	B1 -125.22sqm B2 - 319.58sqm B8 - 374sqm (2007) Target not appropriate	B1: 216 sq.m B2: 0 B8: 0
CPH	Employment land available by type	All available land utilised	8.75ha allocated through the WBPAAP
CPH	Percentage of residents of the Park claiming unemployment benefit	1.2% (2007) % has reduced	0.8% (May 2014)
CPH	No. of visitor days spent in the Park	Target not appropriate	11.27m (2014)

Promoting Healthy and Sustainable Communities

The North York Moors is a highly attractive place to live and there is much demand from people wishing to move to the area. The Park will continue to work with partner organisations to provide affordable housing for local residents.

Because of the size of settlements within the National Park the range of services and facilities is relatively restricted; however they are very important for continued sustainability of local communities. A challenge for the Park is to continue to resist the closure of local facilities to help sustain local communities.

Policy	Indicator	Target / Baseline	2014/15
CPI	% of settlements in the settlement hierarchy with a) shop, and b) school	<u>2006 Survey</u> a) Shop – 30% b) School – 32% To maintain or increase	<u>2015 Survey</u> a) Shop - 27% b) School – 32%
CPJ	% of new housing units completed in: a) Helmsley b) Service Villages c) Local Service Villages d) Other Settlements	Increase proportion of development	a) 9% (5 units) b) 8 % (4 units) c) 4% (2 units) d) 79% (42 units)

CPK	Affordable housing completions	At least 75 built 2012-2017	18 (total = 42)
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Note: No target for housing completions is contained in the Core Strategy and Development policies document and plans do not allocate housing sites. No figure for five year housing land supply is therefore available.

Promoting Accessibility and Inclusion

One of the most pressing issues that the National Park has to deal with is the steady increase of traffic generation and the reliance on the car in rural areas. Therefore the Authority must continue to encourage both sustainable transport and development.

There is potential conflict between the various users of the National Park such as horse riders, walkers, cyclists and off road vehicles and these requirements need to be balanced and managed effectively.

Policy	Indicator	Target / Baseline	2014/15	
CPM	% of Rights of Way network which is easy to use by the public	68.5% (2006/07) 85% easy to use	77.6% (2015)	
CPM	No. of highways consultations responded to	Target not appropriate	No longer counted	
CPM	No. of days when ozone pollution at High Muffles exceeded UK Air Quality Standards	To decrease	13 (2014)	
CPM	Average distance travelled to fixed place of work by residents in the Park	Indicator no longer monitored	Indicator no longer monitored	
CPM	No. of green travel plans submitted in support of a planning application	Increase in number of plans	0	
CPM	No. of vehicles at Saltersgate traffic counter	1.74m (2012) Target not appropriate	No full set of data since. Saltersgate counter not working.	
CPM	No. and % of applications for telecommunications equipment approved	158/161 = 98% (2005/06) To improve coverage, recognising that 100% coverage of the NP is unlikely	9 (100%)	

Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target (2026)	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total amount of additional employment floor space developed by type (B1, B2, B8 uses)	18 hectares 63,000 sq.m	Deliver planned expansion of 14 hectares	(2014/0266/FL) B1(a) 134sq.m B2 185sq.m	No applications	(2016/0818/FL) B1(a) 301sq.m B1(c) 290sq.m B8 130sq.m Total to date = + 0.104ha
Number of additional jobs created	1,400	2,000	20 extra jobs	None (no applications)	No additional jobs
Retail floor space on Business Park as a % of overall developed floor space	5,867 sq.m (convenience and comparison)	Ensure that employment use remains the dominant land use type on the Business Park	No increase in retail	No increase in retail	No increase in retail
Production of Design Brief and implementation	N/A	Complete Design Brief by 31.12.2014	On going	On going	Approved by Members (17.11.16)
No. of businesses providing / contributing financially to green infrastructure and green spaces	0	Increase	Data not known	Data not known	Data not known
% of workforce using particular modes of transport		Reduce % of car use	Data not known	Data not known	Data not known
% of Business Park served by superfast broadband		100% served by superfast broadband			Superfast fibre available
Amount of on-site renewable energy generation capacity	45kw	Increase	No increase	No increase	No increase

Appendix 1: Appeals

Policy	Description of Policy	Usage in Dismissed Appeals	Usage in Allowed Appeals
Core Policy A	Delivering National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development	2	2
Core Policy B	Spatial Strategy	2	
Core Policy C	Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity		
Core Policy G	Landscape, Design and Historic Assets	3	1
Core Policy J	Housing	2	1
Development Policy 3	Design	6	3
Development Policy 4	Conservation Areas	4	1
Development Policy 5	Listed Buildings	2	1
Development Policy 11	Re-use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities		
Development Policy 12	Agriculture	1	1
Development Policy 13	Rural Diversification		
Development Policy 14	Tourism and Recreation	1	
Development Policy 16	Chalets and Camping Sites	1	1
Development Policy 17	Commercial Horse Related Development		1
Development Policy 19	Householder Developments	3	3
Development Policy 23	New Development and Transport		

Note: More than one policy can be used in an appeal decision.

One appeal allowed 2016/17 – Change of use of stables to two units for holiday accommodation: Ref: APP/W9500/W/16/3166289: Rock Haven, Newlands Road, Cloughton.

Appendix 2 – Use of Policies in Decisions

Policy Number	Description	Number and % approved	Number and % refused
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Policy Number	Description	Number and % approved	Number and % refused
Core Policy A	Delivering National Park Purposes & Sustainable Development	67 (86%)	11 (14%)
Core Policy B	Spatial Strategy	7 (88%)	1 (12%)
Core Policy C	Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity	3 (50%)	3 (50%)
Core Policy D	Climate Change	24 (89%)	3 (11%)
Core Policy E	Minerals	3 (100%)	0 (0%)
Core Policy F	Sustainable Waste Management	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Core Policy G	Landscape, Design and Historic Assets	79 (91%)	8 (9%)
Core Policy H	Rural Economy	13 (100%)	0 (0%)
Core Policy I	Community Facilities	4 (100%)	0 (0%)
Core Policy J	Housing	37 (77%)	11 (23%)
Core Policy K	Affordable Housing on Exception Sites	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Core Policy L	Gypsies and Travelers	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Core Policy M	Accessibility and Inclusion	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 1	Environment Protection	7 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 2	Flood Risk	4 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 3	Design	204 (92%)	18 (8%)
Development Policy 4	Conservation Areas	124 (93%)	9 (7%)
Development Policy 5	Listed Buildings	101 (90%)	11 (10%)
Development Policy 6	Historic Parks and Gardens	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 7	Archaeological Assets	5 (83%)	1 (17%)
Development Policy 8	Conversion of Traditional Unlisted Rural Buildings	29 (94%)	2 (6%)
Development Policy 9	Advertisements	3 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 10	New Employment and Training Development	9 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 11	Re-use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities	4 (80%)	1 (20%)

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Policy Number	Description	Number and % approved	Number and % refused
Development Policy 12	Agriculture	40 (87%)	6 (13%)
Development Policy 13	Rural Diversification	4 (80%)	1 (20%)
Development Policy 14	Tourism and Recreation	54 (92%)	5 (8%)
Development Policy 15	Loss of Existing Tourism and Recreation Facilities	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 16	Chalet and Camping Sites	24 (92%)	2 (8%)
Development Policy 17	Commercial Horse Related Development	2 (100%)	0(0%)
Development Policy 18	Retail Development	10 (91%)	1 (9%)
Development Policy 19	Householder Development	213 (94%)	14 (6%)
Development Policy 20	Extensions to Residential Curtilages	4 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 21	Replacement Dwellings	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
Development Policy 22	Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
Development Policy 23	New Development and Transport	4 (80%)	1 (20%)
Development Policy 24	Transport Infrastructure	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 25	Telecommunications	9 (100%)	0 (0%)
	TOTALS	1,099 (91%)	111 (9%)