



Annual Monitoring Report

2016/17

November 2017.

Key messages

- Quality of planning decisions – Only one appeal allowed 2016/17
- Helmsley Local Plan is delivering over 200 units (78 affordable – 38%)
- The Management Plan target to deliver 75 units of affordable housing by 2017 has been achieved 57 built with a further 68 with planning permission
- High quality Development Management Service provided to Sirius Minerals to enable implementation of mine permission which saw the commencement of development on the 4th May 2017
- Enforcement Cost Recovery has delivered income and positive results
- The value of tourism to the National Park's economy has increased significantly in the past five years

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:-

- a) The implementation of the local development scheme;
- b) 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 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.

The Core Strategy and Development Policies document 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.

A new monitoring framework is being developed to support the new Local Plan and future Annual Monitoring Reports are likely to be in a different format.

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; according to the 2015 Census mid-year estimates there were 23,247 people were living within its boundary. 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 below 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.

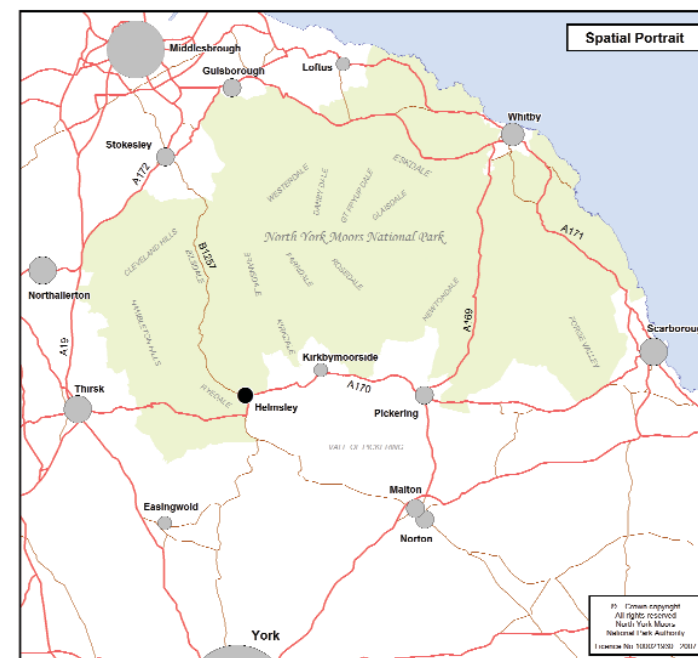
The North York Moors National Park Authority Development Plan

The Development Plan contains three separate documents:

1. Local Development Framework Core Strategy and Development Policies, adopted November 2008
2. Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan, adopted November 2014
3. Helmsley Local Plan, adopted July 2015

The Authority is currently in the process of preparing two policy documents. Further information on the timescales relating to these documents can be found in the Authority's Local Development Scheme, but in summary these documents are;

- **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 Publication Draft version was carried out in November 2016 however a further round of consultation is planned on an Addendum of Proposed Changes. The anticipated



Submission date to the Planning Inspectorate is mid-November 2017 and once adopted, the Joint Plan will replace existing policies relating to minerals and waste in the Authority's Core Strategy and Development Policies.

- **Local Plan 2016-35**, this will provide all policy in a single document, replacing the adopted Core Strategy and Development Policies (excluding minerals and waste).

Review of the progress of the Local Development Scheme

The latest scheme for the Park was approved by the Authority in July 2017. The adopted Development Plan Documents are:

- The Core Strategy and Development Policies document (Adopted in November 2008)
- The Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan (Adopted in November 2014)
- The Helmsley Local Plan (Adopted in July 2015)

The following documents are being prepared:

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan: Progress against this timetable has been maintained.

Stage	Date
Consultation on Addendum of Proposed Changes	12 July – 6 September 2017
Submission to the Secretary of State	November 2017
Examination	January 2018
Adoption	Spring 2018

The Draft Local Plan 2016-35: The latest stage is that the Main Issues consultation (titled 'Current Thinking') began on 5 October 2017. The closing date for comments is 24 November. We are now anticipating some minor slippage to this timetable (around 1-2 months).

Stage	Date
Regulation 18 Consultation (First Steps)	September 2016
Main Issues Consultation	September 2017
Consultation on Preferred Options Draft Plan	February 2018
Regulation 19 Consultation (draft)	October 2018
Submission to the Secretary of State	January 2019
Examination	April 2019
Adoption	October 2019

SECTION 1 Planning Review

Progress through the year:

	2016/17
Number of applications received (including notifications, for example agricultural and forestry notifications)	771
Number of enquiries dealt with by Officers (including pre-application advice)	678
Total number of applications received (this includes all notifications such as Agricultural and Forestry Notifications)	771
Approval Rate	
• Majors	100%
• Minors (new houses and commercial applications)	91%
• Others (householder and conservation applications)	95%
Applications determined within statutory timescales	
• Majors	91%
• Minors (new houses and commercial applications)	77%
• Others (householder and conservation applications)	80%
Delegated Decisions	
• Decisions delegated to Officers	85%

Applications approved contrary to the Development Plan: No applications

Major Applications:

- **Land off Carlton Road, Helmsley** for construction of 61 no. dwellings (37 no. open market and 24 no. affordable). Approved
- **Ox Pasture Hall Hotel, Scarborough** for construction of leisure complex and 6 no. hotel suites. Approved
- **Land to the rear of the Black Swan and Crown Hotels, Helmsley** for variation of condition 2 (material amendment) of planning approval NYM/2012/0355/FL to allow conversion of barn to form 2 no. dwellings together with construction of 15 no. dwellings and 4 no. flats together with changes to include alterations to approved heights, windows, doors, rooflights, chimneys, solar panels, stores, footprint of Block D and internal layouts and with details relating to stone, windows, doors, rooflights, solar pv panels, rainwater goods and landscaping (part retrospective). Approved
- **Land adjacent Helmsley Recreation Ground** for change of use of agricultural land to sports field (Use Class D2). Approved
- **Doves Nest Mine** for variation of condition 1 of planning approval NYM/2015/0625/FL to allow an extended temporary timeframe. Approved

- **Land off Eskdaleside, Sleights** for variation of condition 2 (material amendment) of planning approval NYM/2013/0147/FL to regularise pumping station, layout, landscaping and hard surfacing works, walls and fences, alterations to car ports and installation of street light columns together with erection of canopies, omission of rooflights, alterations to guttering and installation of gas boxes to dwellings. Approved
- **Turtle Hill, Faceby** for non-material amendment to planning approval NYM/2015/0622/FL to allow the erection of safety railings. Approved
- **Runswick Bay Caravan and Camping Park** for use of land for the siting of 18 no. twin unit holiday lodges and for the whole site to be open for 12 months of the year. Approved
- **Red House Farm, Sleights** for change of use of land from agricultural to equestrian and erection of replacement equipment storage building. Approved
- **Land to the west of Ashwood Close, Helmsley** for construction of 64 no. apartment extra care facility (44 as affordable units) with associated parking and garden areas and 35 no. open market dwellings, each with associated parking and amenity space together with access off Ashwood Close and landscaping works. Approved
- **Cloughton Sawmill** for change of use of land to form a camping/glamping site, construction of reception building, conversion of storage building to a wet weather facility and associated access, parking and landscaping works. 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.

¹ Directive 2008/98/EC

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

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:

Site Name	Site type	Waste type	Annual throughput (tonnes)
No approvals			

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.

Undergrounding of Overhead Lines Project

There has been ongoing progress with the undergrounding project which has already seen several schemes completed, including the undergrounding in Hinderwell, Rosedale Abbey, Wass, Pockley and Garth End Road in West Ayton, as well as a section of HV line at Over Silton which had been submitted in previous rounds of funding but was unable to be progressed. Officers continue to monitor the progress of the scheme and the remaining budget to ensure that funds allocated to this National Park are fully utilised.

Neighbourhood Plans

The only Neighbourhood Plan being progressed in the National Park is Ingleby Arncliffe and while meetings have been held between the Authority, Hambleton District Council and residents, work is ongoing.

Meeting the Requirements of the Duty to Co-Operate

Work on the Local Plan is at an early stage. 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.

Rural Housing Enabler Programme

The delivery of affordable housing has slowed compared to previous years due mainly to the ministerial changes to the planning regime and the uncertainty this has created. 73 affordable housing has been granted as part of the three large schemes in Helmsley and a further 18 have been delivered over the last three years at Sleights, Egton and Runswick Bay. There are also several smaller rural exception schemes in the pipeline to progress in 2017/18.

Scarborough Borough Council has also been awarded £1.8m to help deliver Community-Led Housing and the Authority is working closely with SBC to progress potential sites within the National Park.

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	2016/17	
CPA	<i>% of land managed in line with conservation objectives</i>	<i>76.6% (2011/12) % maintained or increased</i>	<i>Data not yet available. 68% in 2015</i>	↓
CPA	<i>Wading birds breeding on moorland</i>	<i>No target set. Populations have been maintained.</i>	<i>No update</i>	?
CPA	<i>% of water bodies identified as 'good' under the WFD.</i>	<i>12% (2012). All appropriate water bodies identified as 'good'.</i>	<i>Data not yet available</i>	<i>Trend is rising</i>
CPA	<i>Number of days of exceedance of ozone pollution levels at High Muffles.</i>	<i>17 (2012) To reduce</i>	<i>16 (2016)</i>	↑
CPA	<i>Reduction in problems on the Right of Way network</i>	<i>68.5% (2006/07). Target of 85% easy to use</i>	<i>Data not yet available</i>	<i>Trend is rising</i>
CPA	<i>Visitor days</i>	<i>No target set</i>	<i>12.31m (2016)</i>	↑
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>	<i>100</i>	↔
CPA	<i>% of villages with a general store</i>	<i>To maintain or increase 2006 Survey = 30%</i>	<i>Next survey 2018</i>	↓

Summary:

- The Strategic Approach section of the Core Strategy and Development Policies provides the strategic framework for development in the National Park and the monitoring indicators reflect the National Park's purposes and duty. Core Policy A has been used for the determination of 43 approvals and 7 refusals over the monitoring period and has been used by the Planning Inspectorate in the dismissal of 2 appeals and was not used in the on appeal which was allowed.
- The percentage of land managed in line with conservation objectives fell by at least 10% between 2011 and 2016 due to farmers and landowners reluctance to agree to changes in land management/use during an uncertain period (Brexit). As a result the area managed under national agri-environment schemes is falling which impacts on wildlife and woodland work.

- Continued growth in visitor numbers and spend.
- Continued growth in business network.

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	2016/17	
CPC	% and area of land managed in line with conservation objectives	76.6% by 2015/16	Data not yet available. 68% in 2015	↓
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'.	Data not yet available. 35.5% 2015/16	Trend is rising
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.	N/A	NA
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	NA
CPD	Average annual domestic consumption of electricity	4827.5kWh (2004)	Data no longer published	NA
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% (8/8 applications)	↑
CPD	No of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of EA on either flood defense or water	To maintain level at zero	0	↔

	quality grounds.			
CPE	Production of primary land won aggregate	Progressive reduction in aggregate production Baseline – 0.1 tonnes (2005)	Data not yet available. Zero production in 2015	Likely to be zero
CPE	Production of secondary / recycled aggregates	Target not appropriate	Not measured	NA
CPF	Capacity of new waste management facilities	Target not appropriate	No new facilities granted	↔
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.		

Summary:

- The percentage of land managed in line with conservation objectives fell by at least 10% between 2011 and 2016 due to farmers and landowners reluctance to agree to changes in land management/use during an uncertain period (Brexit). As a result the area managed under national agri-environment schemes is falling which impacts on wildlife and woodland work.
- In terms of renewable energy 8 applications met the threshold set out in Core Policy D which requires applicants to displace at least 10% or predicted CO2 emissions and all of these applications met the requirement.

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	2016/17	
CPG	<i>Number of LBs on the Buildings at Risk Register</i>	<i>35 removed</i>	<i>57 in total (2012-2017)</i>	↑
CPG	<i>No. of Scheduled Monuments on the MMS list at risk</i>	<i>By 2017, the number At Risk (principally High Risk and Medium Risk with high vulnerability) has been reduced by 65.</i>	<i>Level of risk reduced on 101 monuments, inc. 69 removed as risk now low. (2017)</i>	↑
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	NA
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Summary:

- The level of risk on 101 scheduled monuments has been reduced - including removal of 69 monuments from the 'at risk register'.
- 57 buildings at risk were removed from the at risk register between 2012 and 2017.
- Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans are currently being prepared, covering Osmotherley, Thornton le Dale, Robin Hood's Bay, Hawnby, Goathland, Fylingthorpe and Castleton.
- The Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan for East and West Ayton was adopted which resulted in substantial extensions to the Conservation Area to incorporate the locally-valued former station buildings and recognising the quality of the suburban development of the villages in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Article 4 Direction was also confirmed to cover the extended areas of the Conservation Area which comes into effect on the 18 August 2017.

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	2016/17	
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)	<i>Data not yet available.</i> 68% in 2015	?
CPH	Amount of floorspace developed by type	B1 -125.22sqm B2 - 319.58sqm B8 - 374sqm (2007)Target not appropriate	B1:1,039sq.m B2:0sq.m B8:262sq.m	↑
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	0.5% (Sept.2016)	↓
CPH	No. of visitor days spent in the Park	Target not appropriate	12.31m (2016)	↑

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Summary:

- One of the three areas of aspirational change set out in the Management Plan is to attract an extra 1.6 million visitors to the National Park. The number of visitor days is reported through STEAM data and the most recent figures show that numbers have been increasing and currently stand at 12.31 million in 2016, from 9 million in 2006. In turn the value of tourism to the National Park’s economy has increased significantly in the past five years.
- Figures provided by North Yorkshire County Council show that unemployment figures in May was 0.8%, which is still significantly below the national unemployment rate of 2.6%.

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. As a result of this demand the average house price in the North York Moors is £264,474³ which is higher than national and regional averages. 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	2016/17	
CPJ	% of settlements in the settlement hierarchy with a) shop, and b) school	<i>2006 Survey</i> a) Shop – 30% b) School – 32% <i>To maintain or increase</i>	<i>Next survey due 2018.</i> <i>Declining trend</i>	↓
CPJ	% of new housing units completed in: a) Helmsley b) Service Villages c) Local Service Villages d) Other Settlements	Increase proportion of development	a) 50% (22 units) b) 20% (9 units) c) 0 d) 30% (13 units)	↑
CPK	Affordable housing completions	At least 75 built 2012-2017	5 (total 57). Plus further 68 affordable units with PP	↑

Summary:

³ Taken from Land Registry Data Price Paid data between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017

- A total of 190 new residential units were granted planning permission within the reporting year which includes new build units, conversions and variation of conditions. The increase this year is due to the granting of two large housing developments allocated as part of the Helmsley Plan (NYMH1 and NYMH3). These two sites provide the only affordable housing granted this year, totaling 68 affordable units, plus 20 supported units (extra care facility).
- The actual delivery of affordable housing (completions) is significantly lower than in previous years due mainly to the ministerial changes to the planning regime and the uncertainty this has created. However, the Government has reintroduced grant for affordable rent which has resulted in several schemes moving forward again.
- Although only 5 affordable units have been completed (Linkfoot Lane in Helmsley), a significant number have been given planning permission through the Helmsley Plan, see above, and these will be developed over the coming years (building work has started on all of these sites).
- The target to deliver 75 units of affordable housing by 2017 has been achieved 57 built with a further 68 with planning permission
- 337 dwellings have been completed since the base data for the Core Strategy and Development Policies document (2008), 124 of which were classed as affordable.

Note: No target for housing completions is contained in the Core Strategy and Development policies document and plans do not allocated housing sites outside Helmsley. 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	2016/17	
CPM	% of Rights of Way network which is easy to use by the public	68.5% (2006/07) 85% easy to use	Next survey due end of 2017. 85% in 2016	Trend is rising
CPM	No. of highways consultations responded to	Target not appropriate	No longer counted	NA
CPM	No. of days when ozone pollution at High Muffles exceeded UK Air Quality Standards	To decrease	16 (2016) (fluctuating)	↑
CPM	Average distance travelled to fixed place of work by residents in the Park	Indicator no longer monitored	Indicator no longer monitored	NA
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	5 (100%)	↑
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Summary:

- The percentage of Public Rights of Way which are deemed 'easy to use' increased to 85% in 2016 from 77.6% in 2015.
- The Rights of Way user survey shows 98% satisfaction.
- There are no figures for traffic at Saltersgate for the monitoring year as the counter is not currently operational. It is unlikely that the counter will be repaired and therefore Officers need to consider an alternative way to assess traffic levels in the Park.
- Over 3,000 people assisted by targeted transport scheme

The Helmsley Plan

Site Reference	Indicator	Target	Progress (2016/17)
a) NYMH1 b) NYMH3 c) NYMH8 d) Site 183 e) Site 174	Number of residential units completed	150 units completed by: a) At least 100 completed by 2022 b) At least 150 completed by 2027	a) Building work started b) Building work started c) Development complete – 20 units (5 A/H) d) RDC progressing CPO. PA anticipated by end 2017. e) No update. Total completed units to date: 20
a) NYMH1 b) NYMH3 c) NYMH8 d) 183 e) 184	% of total units completed which are affordable, as defined in the NPPF	40% of all completions are affordable	a) Site NYMH8 delivered 25% Although not completed, Sites NYMH1 is to deliver 39% and NYMH3 44%
EMP1 and EMP2	Area of employment land completed	Up to 1.9ha of land has been allocated for employment use in the town	Sites not yet delivered.
All sites	Number of new developments undertaken in line with the requirements of the development briefs	100%	100% (NYMH1, NYMH3, NYMH8)
All sites	Number of new developments incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NYMH1 – SUDS system not incorporated. • NYMH3 - SUDS system not incorporated. • NYMH8 - SUDS system not incorporated.

Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan

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
		2016/17	2016/17
Core Policy A	Delivering National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development	2	
Core Policy B	Spatial Strategy	1	
Core Policy C	Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity	2	
Core Policy G	Landscape, Design and Historic Assets	3	
Core Policy J	Housing	3	
Development Policy 3	Design	3	1
Development Policy 4	Conservation Areas	3	
Development Policy 5	Listed Buildings	2	
Development Policy 11	Re-use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities		
Development Policy 12	Agriculture	1	
Development Policy 13	Rural Diversification		
Development Policy 14	Tourism and Recreation		1
Development Policy 16	Chalets and Camping Sites		
Development Policy 17	Commercial Horse Related Development		
Development Policy 19	Householder Developments	3	
Development Policy 23	New Development and Transport	1	

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
Core Policy A	Delivering National Park Purposes & Sustainable Development	43 (86%)	7 (14%)
Core Policy B	Spatial Strategy	5 (71%)	2 (29%)
Core Policy C	Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity	8 (80%)	2 (20%)
Core Policy D	Climate Change	14 (93%)	1 (7%)
Core Policy E	Minerals	3 (100%)	0 (0%)
Core Policy F	Sustainable Waste Management	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Core Policy G	Landscape, Design and Historic Assets	175 (93%)	13 (7%)
Core Policy H	Rural Economy	23 (92%)	2 (8%)
Core Policy I	Community Facilities	19 (95%)	1 (5%)
Core Policy J	Housing	41 (84%)	8 (16%)
Core Policy K	Affordable Housing on Exception Sites	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Core Policy L	Gypsies and Travelers	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Core Policy M	Accessibility and Inclusion	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 1	Environment Protection	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Development Policy 2	Flood Risk	2 (50%)	2 (50%)
Development Policy 3	Design	243 (93%)	17 (7%)
Development Policy 4	Conservation Areas	117 (94%)	8 (6%)
Development Policy 5	Listed Buildings	118 (95%)	6 (5%)
Development Policy 6	Historic Parks and Gardens	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 7	Archaeological Assets	7 (88%)	2 (22%)
Development Policy 8	Conversion of Traditional Unlisted Rural Buildings	31 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 9	Advertisements	7 (100%)	0 (0%)

Policy Number	Description	Number and % approved	Number and % refused
Development Policy 10	New Employment and Training Development	7 (88%)	1 (12%)
Development Policy 11	Re-use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities	4 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 12	Agriculture	38 (97%)	1 (3%)
Development Policy 13	Rural Diversification	4 (80%)	1 (20%)
Development Policy 14	Tourism and Recreation	58 (94%)	4 (6%)
Development Policy 15	Loss of Existing Tourism and Recreation Facilities	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Development Policy 16	Chalet and Camping Sites	18 (95%)	1 (5%)
Development Policy 17	Commercial Horse Related Development	3 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 18	Retail Development	10 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 19	Householder Development	209 (95%)	11 (5%)
Development Policy 20	Extensions to Residential Curtilages	10 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 21	Replacement Dwellings	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 22	Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 23	New Development and Transport	7 (88%)	1 (12%)
Development Policy 24	Transport Infrastructure	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 25	Telecommunications	5 (100%)	0 (0%)
	TOTALS	1,235 (93%)	93 (7%)

Appendix 3: Self Build Register

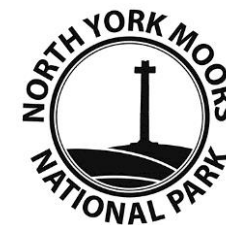
Self-Build and Custom House Building Act, March 2015 - requires local planning authorities to establish local registers of custom builders who wish to acquire a suitable plot of land to build their own home. **The Housing and Planning Act, May 2016** then requires authorities to give suitable development permission in respect of enough serviced plots of land to meet the demand for self and custom house-building in the authority’s area arising in each ‘base period’ over three years.

The first base period begins on the day on which the register (which meets the requirement of the 2015 Act) is established and ends on 30 October 2016. For the North York Moors National Park this period would be 15 June 2016 – 30 October 2016. Each subsequent base period is the period of 12 months beginning immediately after the end of the previous base period. Subsequent base periods will therefore run from 31 October to 30 October each year.

There were 16 entries on the North York Moors National Park Custom and Self-Build Register (as at 30 October 2017). Six are from existing residents.

In the year 2016-17 190 new residential units were granted planning permission which includes new build units, conversions and variation of conditions. This included two large housing developments allocated as part of the Helmsley Plan (NYMH1 and NYMH3).

	2014/15 (15 June – 30 October)	2015/16 (31 October – 30 October)
Number registered as interested in custom and self-build	3	13
Planning permissions granted for additional new dwellings	3	102



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