



Annual Monitoring Report

2015/16

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:-

- 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 April 2015 to March 2016. 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. Appendix 3 sets out which indicators will no longer be reported on.

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.

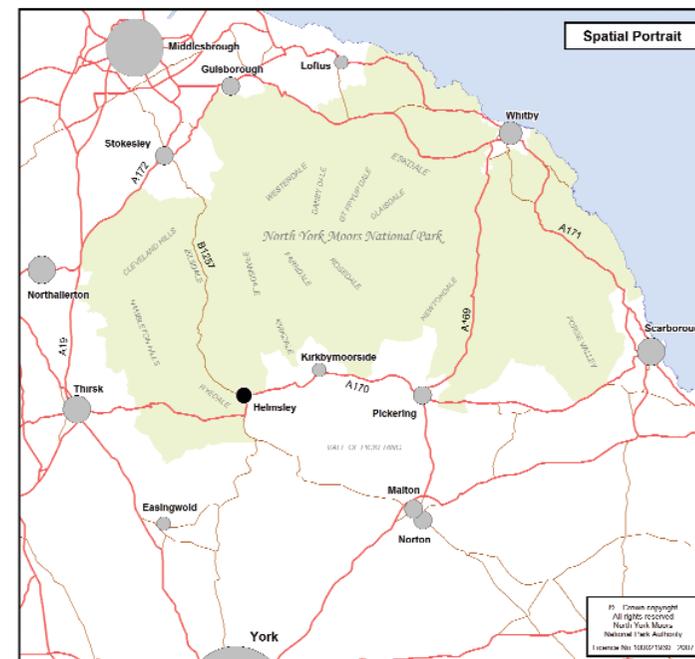
The North York Moors National Park Authority Development Plan

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. 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 March 2016. 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

A joint Minerals and Waste Plan is being prepared with North Yorkshire County Council and the City of York Council. The need for a Plan has arisen from gaps in policy as a result of the adoption of the National Planning Policy Framework and the revocation of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy.

Progress against this timetable has been maintained.

The Draft Local Plan 2016-35

The LDS timetable (March 2016) is as follows:

- Reg. 18 Consultation (Key Issues and Options) – July 2016
- Preparation of Draft Plan – September 2016-April 2017
- Consultation on Preferred Options Draft Plan – May 2017-June 2017
- Regulation 19 Consultation (draft)- October 2017
- Submission to the Secretary of State – February 2018
- Examination – April 2018
- Adoption – September 2018

SECTION 1 Planning Review

Progress through the year:

	2015/16
Number of applications received (including notifications, for example agricultural and forestry notifications)	759
Number of enquiries dealt with by Officers (including pre-application advice)	545

Total number of applications received (this includes all notifications such as Agricultural and Forestry Notifications)	759
Approval Rate	
• Majors	100%
• Minors (new houses and commercial applications)	89%
• Others (householder and conservation applications)	95%
Applications determined within statutory timescales	
• Majors	83%
• Minors (new houses and commercial applications)	81%
• Others (householder and conservation applications)	84%
Delegated Decisions	
• Decisions delegated to Officers	91%

Applications approved contrary to the Development Plan:

- **NYM/2015/0013/FL - Castleton Tea Rooms, Castleton** for the variation of planning approval NYM/2013/0872/FL to allow occupation of 1 approved dwelling to be unrestricted and 2 no. local occupancy dwellings. The applicants does not wish to build the dwelling at the back of the Chapel which in planning terms equates to the loss of one unrestricted dwelling which the applicant wishes to now “transfer” back to one of the local occupancy units in the former tearoom site. Officers did not consider this to be an unreasonable request as a like for like scenario.
- **NYM/2015/0069/FL - Dale Head, Hawnby** for the rebuilding of dwelling and construction of extensions together with bio fuel generator and fuel store approved under NYM/2008/0560/FL. The original property was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 2010 and therefore there is no existing dwelling to be replaced. This application has only arisen as a result of the fire and the Authority has taken a pragmatic view that there has been no deliberate abandonment of the residential use of the site. Furthermore the original dwelling was unencumbered by a local occupancy condition and therefore given the circumstances surrounding the application it is considered unreasonable to impose such a restriction of any replacement dwelling.

- **NYM/2015/0252/FL - Land to west of Hall Garth Farm, Chop Gate** for the erection of 1 timber chalet with associated access, parking and domestic curtilage for occupation as holiday accommodation together with erection of dog kennels/log store. The chalet is to be located in open countryside however, as the physical and functional link to Urra Estate has been demonstrated along with the other requirements the application is now considered to be acceptable and the Parish Council are happy with the application provided that the occupancy of the unit is strictly monitored.
- **NYM/2015/0785/FL - 1 Memorial Cottages, Goathland** for the variation of condition 7 (in relation to occupancy) of planning approval NYM4/030/0202/PA to allow the inclusion of the Parish of Whitby. It was considered that the addition of Whitby would still result in the dwelling meeting local need rather than external demand and it was also considered that the applicant had met the requirements of CPJ in terms of demonstrating the lack of demand within the National Park itself.

Major Applications:

- Ebberston Moor South Well Site for natural gas production and water re-injection at the existing borehole at Ebberston Moor South Well Site, the drilling of a second borehole for water production and re-injection, the construction of a 13.9 km long 12" diameter underground pipeline from the Ebberston Moor South Well to the Knapton Generating Station (KGS) at East Knapton, Malton and construction of ancillary works at the Generating Station. Approved
- Grinkle Park, Easington for reserved matters to NYM/2009/0615/OU for erection of 31 self-catering cottages including 32 space car park and access road on land occupied and adjacent to existing caravan site. Approved
- Thirlsey Farm, Silpho for construction of a general purpose agricultural building to house pigs (revised scheme to NYM/2014/0198/EIA). Approved
- OS Field 3618, Guisborough Road for variation of conditions 2 (material amendment), 4, 8 and 9 of planning approval NYM/2012/0757/EIA to allow alterations to layout and landscaping design to accommodate 180 additional private spaces, revisions to site opening times and siting of permanent lighting to serve additional parking spaces. Approved
- Murton Grange, Hawnby for erection of wet grain in-take building, grain drier and grain store building. Approved
- Turtle Hill, Faceby for construction of replacement poultry building and additional 6m high feed bin. Approved
- Loskay Farm, Fadmoor for reserved matters to NYM/2012/0735/OU for erection of 2 no. poultry sheds. Approved
- Land at Broadgate Farm, Westerdale for permission for temporary exploratory borehole and associated plant, equipment including drilling rig (max height 35 metres) and access arrangements, retention of site and wellhead valve assembly gear for a period of three years together with 6 month production test and appraisal (resubmission following expiration of NYM/2012/0329/FL). Approved
- Cloughton Fields Farm, Cloughton for variation of condition 2 (material amendment) of planning approval NYM/2013/0292/FL to include alterations to site levels, alterations to rooflights and reduction in height of store/multi use shed by 500mm, alterations to doors, rooflights and vented ridge and reduction in height of cattle shed by 600mm, additional door and alterations to rooflights to workshop and alterations to roof and use of dark grey roof sheeting to stables (part retrospective). Approved
- Doves Nest Farm, Sneaton for variation of condition 1 of planning approval NYM/2014/0454/FL to allow an extended temporary timeframe. Approved
- Home Farm, Thimbleby for construction of agricultural livestock building (Building 3 Only). 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:

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.

¹ Directive 2008/98/EC

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

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.

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	2015/16
CPA	<i>% of land managed in line with conservation objectives</i>	76.6% (2011/12) <i>% maintained or increased</i>	68%
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>	12% (2012). All appropriate water bodies identified as 'good'.	35.5%
CPA	<i>Number of days of exceedance of ozone pollution levels at High Muffles.</i>	17 (2012) <i>To reduce</i>	13 (2015)
CPA	<i>Reduction in problems on the Right of Way network</i>	68.5% (2006/07). Target of 85% easy to use	85% (2016)
CPA	<i>Visitor days</i>	<i>No target set</i>	11.82m (2015)
CPA	<i>Amount of traffic</i>	1.74m (2012) <i>To reduce</i>	<i>Last data 2012. Saltersgate counter not working.</i>
CPA	<i>Moorland sheep flocks</i>	<i>No target set.</i> <i>No decline.</i>	100
CPA	<i>% of villages with a general store</i>	<i>To maintain or increase</i> 2006 Survey = 30%	2015 Survey = 27%

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	2015/16
CPC	% and area of land managed in line with conservation objectives	76.6% by 2015/16	68%
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'.	35.5%
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
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%	83% (5/6 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	0
CPE	Production of primary land won aggregate	Progressive reduction in aggregate production Baseline – 0.1 tonnes (2005)	Zero production (2015)
CPE	Production of secondary / recycled aggregates	Target not appropriate	Not measured
CPF	Capacity of new waste management facilities	Target not appropriate	No new facilities granted
CPF	Amount of municipal waste arising	Recycle or compost	

	and managed by management type and % each management type represents of the waste managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40% of household waste by 2010 - 45% by 2013 - 50% by 2020 - Divert 75% of rubbish away from landfill by 2013. 	
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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.

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	2015/16
CPG	Number of LBs on the Buildings at Risk Register	35 removed	52 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.	Level of risk reduced on 232 monuments, inc. 59 removed as risk now low. (2016)
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	2015/16
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)	68%
CPH	Amount of floorspace developed by type	B1 -125.22sqm B2 - 319.58sqm B8 - 374sqm (2007) Target not appropriate	B1: 964sq.m B2: 185sq.m B8: 520sq.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	No figure obtained.
CPH	No. of visitor days spent in the Park	Target not appropriate	11.82m (2015)

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	2015/16
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	Next survey due 2018.
CPJ	% of new housing units completed in: a) Helmsley	Increase proportion of development	a) 30% (13 units)

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

	b) Service Villages c) Local Service Villages d) Other Settlements		b) 30% (13 units) c) 0 d) 40% (17 units)
CPK	Affordable housing completions	At least 75 built 2012-2017	10 (total = 52)

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	2015/16
CPM	% of Rights of Way network which is easy to use by the public	68.5% (2006/07) 85% easy to use	85% (2016)
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 (2015)
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	7 (88%)

The Helmsley Plan

Site Reference	Indicator	Target	Progress (2015/6)
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) No update b) No update c) Development underway – 15 units (2 A/H) d) RDC progressing CPO. PA anticipated by end 2017. e) No update. Total completed units to date: 15
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 13% in 2015/16- due to deliver 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
Number of additional jobs created	1,400	2,000	20 extra jobs	None (no applications)
Retail floor space on Business Park as a % of overall developed	5,867 sq.m (convenience and	Ensure that employment use remains the dominant	No increase in retail	No increase in retail

floor space	comparison)	land use type on the Business Park		
Production of Design Brief and implementation	N/A	Complete Design Brief by 31.12.2014	On going	On going
No. of businesses providing / contributing financially to green infrastructure and green spaces	0	Increase	Data not known	Data not known
% of workforce using particular modes of transport		Reduce % of car use	Data not known	Data not known
% of Business Park served by superfast broadband		100% served by superfast broadband		
Amount of on-site renewable energy generation capacity	45kw	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
Core Policy B	Spatial Strategy	1	
Core Policy C	Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity		
Core Policy G	Landscape, Design and Historic Assets	2	
Core Policy J	Housing	2	
Development Policy 3	Design	3	
Development Policy 4	Conservation Areas	3	
Development Policy 5	Listed Buildings	4	
Development Policy 11	Re-use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities		1
Development Policy 12	Agriculture	1	1
Development Policy 13	Rural Diversification	1	
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		
Development Policy 23	New Development and Transport		

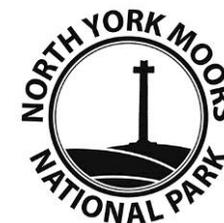
Note: More than one policy can be used in an appeal decision.

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
Core Policy A	Delivering National Park Purposes & Sustainable Development	40 (88%)	5 (12)
Core Policy B	Spatial Strategy	2 (40%)	3 (60%)
Core Policy C	Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity	9 (82%)	2 (18%)
Core Policy D	Climate Change	17 (89%)	2 (11%)
Core Policy E	Minerals	5 (100%)	0 (0%)
Core Policy F	Sustainable Waste Management	0 (0%)	0(0%)
Core Policy G	Landscape, Design and Historic Assets	135 (94%)	9 (6%)
Core Policy H	Rural Economy	20 (91%)	2 (9%)
Core Policy I	Community Facilities	17 (100%)	0 (0%)
Core Policy J	Housing	41 (77%)	12 (23%)
Core Policy K	Affordable Housing on Exception Sites	0 (0%)	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	3 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 2	Flood Risk	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 3	Design	220 (95%)	12 (5%)
Development Policy 4	Conservation Areas	93 (90%)	10 (10%)
Development Policy 5	Listed Buildings	102 (94%)	7 (6%)
Development Policy 6	Historic Parks and Gardens	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 7	Archaeological Assets	6 (86%)	1 (14)
Development Policy 8	Conversion of Traditional Unlisted Rural Buildings	35 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 9	Advertisements	7 (88%)	1 (12%)
Development Policy 10	New Employment and Training Development	10 (100%)	0 (0%)

Policy Number	Description	Number and % approved	Number and % refused
Development Policy 11	Re-use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 12	Agriculture	41 (91%)	4 (9%)
Development Policy 13	Rural Diversification	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
Development Policy 14	Tourism and Recreation	57 (93%)	4 (7%)
Development Policy 15	Loss of Existing Tourism and Recreation Facilities	4 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 16	Chalet and Camping Sites	14 (93%)	1 (7%)
Development Policy 17	Commercial Horse Related Development	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 18	Retail Development	4 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 19	Householder Development	191 (96%)	9 (4%)
Development Policy 20	Extensions to Residential Curtilages	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 21	Replacement Dwellings	3 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 22	Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 23	New Development and Transport	7 (88%)	1 (12%)
Development Policy 24	Transport Infrastructure	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Development Policy 25	Telecommunications	7 (88%)	1 (12%)
	TOTALS	1,102 (93%)	88 (7%)



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