

The cover page features a white background with a black horizontal bar at the top and a curved grey and black graphic at the bottom. The text is centered and reads:

Annual Monitoring Report

2017-18

April 2019

Key messages

- Progress on the Helmsley Plan – all allocated sites within the North York Moors National Park have gained planning permission and development started on the two larger sites of Swanland Road and the Extra Care Facility at Ashwood Close.
- Progress on the Local Plan – “Current Thinking” and “Tranquility, a Strong Sense of Remoteness and Dark Night Skies” consultations carried out in 2017-8 with representations informing the Preferred Options version of the Draft Plan.
- Examination in Public on the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan underway at NYCC Offices in Northallerton.
- Approval rate of planning applications remains above 90% with 91% determined under delegated powers.
- Of the 11 appeals held within the year, 9 were dismissed and only 2 allowed.
- Work started on the drafting of six Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans for some of the National Park’s larger villages.
- Schemes put forward to Northern Powergrid for undergrounding of overhead lines and many schemes completed or underway.

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

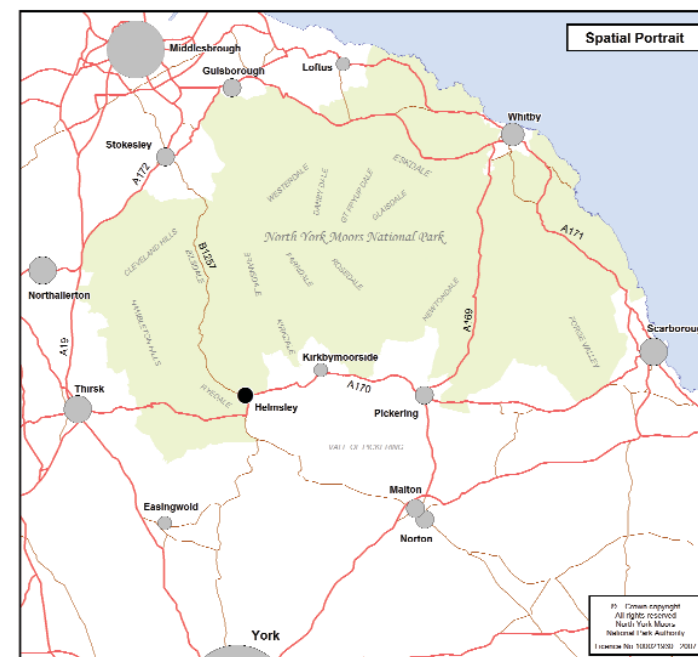
The 1995 Environment Act sets out two purposes for National Park Authorities, as follows:

- **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. The Examination in Public was held at County Hall in February/March 2018. A further Ministerial Statements on shale gas development and a Select Committee report on fracking guidance have delayed the Inspectors final report on the Plan. 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 slipped through delays to the Examination process.

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	Summer 2018

The Draft Local Plan 2016-35: The latest stage is the ‘Pre-Submission Draft’ consultation which began on 10 April 2019. The closing date for comments is 24 May. 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)	April 2019
Submission to the Secretary of State	June 2019
Examination	September 2019
Adoption	February 2020

SECTION 1 Planning Review

Progress through the year:

	2017-18
Number of applications received (including notifications, for example agricultural and forestry notifications)	723
Approval Rate	
• Majors	100%
• Minors (new houses and commercial applications)	94%
• Others (householder and conservation applications)	97%
Applications determined within statutory timescales	
• Majors	75%
• Minors (new houses and commercial applications)	73%
• Others (householder and conservation applications)	82%
Delegated Decisions	
• Decisions delegated to Officers	91%
Number of enquiries dealt with by Officers (including pre-application advice)	586

Applications approved contrary to the Development Plan: None

Major Applications:

- NYM/2017/0329/FL Low Pasture Villa Farm, Pasture Road, Lockton - Erection of a livestock building (Approved with Conditions)
- NYM/2017/0036/FL Morra Head Farm, Harwood Dale - Erection of agricultural livestock/storage building (Approved with Conditions)
- NYM/2017/0009/OU Land off Braygate Lane, Levisham - Outline application for construction of 1 no. agricultural workers dwelling and 3 no. agricultural buildings (all matters reserved) (Approved with Conditions)
- NYM/2016/0694/FL Trig Point, Staithes Bank, 80 Staithes Lane, Staithes - Variation of conditions 2 (material amendment) and 4 of planning approval NYM/2013/0621/FL to allow the replacement of 6 no. camping pods with log cabins for holiday use together with changes to layout, design and size of log cabins (Approved with Conditions)
- NYM/2017/0743/FL Cloughton Sawmill, Whitby Road, Cloughton - Variation of conditions 2 (material amendment) and 5 of planning approval NYM/2016/0880/FL to amend the occupancy from holiday accommodation to temporary workers accommodation (Approved with Conditions)

- NYM/2017/0505/MEIA Land at Woodsmith Mine (formerly Doves Nest Farm & Haxby Plantation), Sneatonthorpe (minehead); underneath 252 km² of the NYMNPA (winning & working of minerals); a corridor extending underground from the edge of the NP boundary to Wilton Complex (mineral transport system); Ladycross Plantation near Egton, Lockwood Beck Farm near Moorsholm, Tocketts Lythe, near Guisborough (intermediate shaft sites); site within the eastern limits of the Wilton Complex, Teesside (tunnel portal) - Variation of condition 5 of planning permission NYM/2014/0676/MEIA to allow minor material amendments relating to that part of the development at the Woodsmith Mine site (formerly known as Doves Nest Farm and Haxby Plantation), including; re-design of foreshafts and shaft construction methodology, changes to building layout and shaft access arrangements, revisions to construction and operational shaft platform levels, revisions to location and layout of surface water attenuation ponds, revisions to groundwater management arrangements and amendments to internal access road arrangements (Approved subject to Section 106 Agreement)
- NYM/2017/0615/FL Woodsmith Mine (Formerly Dove's Nest Farm & Haxby Plantation), Sneatonthorpe - Variation of condition 1 of planning approval NYM/2016/0518/FL to allow an extended temporary timeframe (Approved with Conditions)
- NYM/2017/0579/FL Land off Carlton Road, Helmsley - Variation of condition 2 (material amendment) of planning approval NYM/2014/0808/FL to allow a change to housing types and subsequent layout changes to facilitate, attached garages to Plots 22 and 23, additional parking spaces to Plots 18, 19, 23, 24A, 38 & 39, revised courtyard parking for Plots 40-48 and amendments to boundary treatment layout and details (Approved subject to Section 106 Agreement)

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	1,357 (2016) 1,379 (2017)
Whitby Waste Treatment and Transfer Facility	Waste treatment and transfer	Household, Commercial & Industrial and Construction, Demolition & Excavation	26,650 (2016) 24,853 (2017)

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 area will be identified through the production of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan.

Undergrounding of Overhead Lines Project

The current scheme of undergrounding runs from 2015 to 2023. The budget provision for the North York Moors has nearly been committed and most schemes have been completed. Schemes progressed under the current project are;

Complete:

Ainthorpe village (LV)	Hawsker, Back Lane (LV)	Newholm village (LV)	Staithe Bank Top (LV)
Cowesby village (LV)	Hinderwell village (LV)	Over Siltan (HV)	Wass village (LV)
Danby Castle (LV)	Kildale, Percy Rigg (HV)	Pockley village (LV)	West Ayton Garth End Road (LV)
Dunsley village (LV)	Low Dalby (HV)	Robin Hood's Bay to Hawsker line (HV)	W/Ayton Castle Rise/Yedmandale (LV)
Egton Bridge (LV)	Lowna, Gillamoor (HV)	Rosedale Chapel (LV)	
Ellerby village (LV)	Mickleby village (LV)	Silpho village (LV)	

Outstanding:

Danby village (LV)
 Port Mulgrave (HV & LV)
 Thornton le Dale Maltongate (LV)
 Thornton le Dale Westgate (LV)

Neighbourhood Plans

The only Neighbourhood Plan being progressed in the National Park is Ingleby Arncliffe and meetings have been held between the Authority, Hambleton District Council and residents, work is ongoing. A draft version of the "Policy Intentions" has been circulated for consultation.

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 the City of York.

Rural Housing Enabler Programme

There are many rural affordable housing schemes in the pipeline and are at various stages of the process. Villages with current schemes ongoing include; Staithes, Goathland, Grosmont, Lealholm and Carlton in Cleveland/Swainby/Faceby and recent surveys carried out in the parishes of Danby and Fylingdales. 95 units of affordable housing have been granted as part of the three large schemes in Helmsley (was previously 73 however due to additional funding from Homes England for the Extra Care Facility, this development is now delivering 64 affordable units compared to the 44 originally planned).

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. Within the National Park, 2 units of accommodation are anticipated through this scheme at Hinderwell Almshouse (planning permission currently being sought).

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 30 July 2018.

Strategic Approach

Policy	Indicator	Target / Baseline	2017-18	
CPA	% of land managed in line with conservation objectives	79% (2011/12) % maintained or increased	2016/17 figure 65% - reduction of 3% from last year.	↓
CPA	Wading birds breeding on moorland	3,353 pairs (2008). No target set. Populations have been maintained.	2014 figure 3,568 pairs. Next survey planned for 2019.	↑
CPA	% of water bodies identified as 'good' under the WFD.	12% (2012). All appropriate water bodies identified as 'good'.	Data not yet available	Trend is rising
CPA	Number of days of exceedance of ozone pollution levels at High Muffles.	17 (2012) To reduce	16 (2016) 7 (2017)	↓
CPA	% of Public Rights of Way are easy to use	69% (2006/07). Target of 85%	85% (2016) Next survey due May 2019	
CPA	No. of visitor days	11.82 (2015) 12.31m (2016)	12.82 (2017)	↑
CPA	Amount of traffic	1.74m (2012) To reduce	The Saltersgate traffic counter was not operational between 2012 and 2018; however it has now been reinstated. Data will be provided once available.	n/a
CPA	Moorland sheep flocks	No decline	100	↔
CPA	% of villages with a general store	To maintain or increase 30% (2006)	26% (2018)	↓

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 54 approvals and 5 refusals over the monitoring period representing usage of 5% of all approvals. It has also been used by the Planning Inspectorate in the dismissal of 5 appeals and 2 appeals which were allowed.

- Defra are developing a new national Environmental Land Management scheme, to replace Countryside Stewardship. As part of this process they will be trialing various elements over the next couple of years, the North York Moors National Park will be involved in these trials.
- There is a continued growth in visitor numbers and spend and the Authority is continuing to support this sector through the planning process with 94% of applications approved for development under Policy DP14 (Tourism and Recreation) and 93% of applications approved under Policy DP16 (Chalet and Camping).

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	2017-18	
CPC	% and area of land managed in line with conservation objectives	79% (2011/12)	2016-17 figure 65% - reduction of 3% from last year	↓
CPC	% of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition	At least 90% in favourable or recovering condition by 2020	Currently 99% (2017/18) Favourable = 11.66% Unfavourable recovering = 87.75%	↔
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	3,353 pairs (2008). No target set. Populations have been maintained.	2014 figure 3,568 pairs. Next survey planned for 2019.	↑
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)	SAC within the NYMNP = 44,443ha SSSI within the NYMNP = 47,383ha	↑
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% - 2 Applications triggered this requirement and both displaced at least 10% of predicted CO2 emissions	
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)	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.	North York Moors estimate ³ - 42% of waste recycled, composted or reused; - 3% energy recovery; - 53% landfill; - 2% inert waste	

Summary:

- In terms of renewable energy, 2 applications met the threshold set out in Core Policy D which requires applicants to displace at least 10% of predicted CO2 emissions and both of these applications met the requirement through the use of solar panels, wood burning stoves and air source heat pumps being used in the developments.
- The National Park Authority is the waste planning authority for the North York Moors National Park; however the National Park Authority is neither the waste management authority nor the waste collection authority. The waste management authority for most of the National Park is North Yorkshire County Council with the exception of a small part of the northern part of the Park where Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council is the waste management authority. Four waste collection authorities operate within the National Park – Hambleton District Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, Ryedale District Council and Scarborough Borough Council. For this reason data on waste arisings is not published at National Park level and the information contained in this report is therefore based largely upon estimates relating to the waste management and collection authorities.

³ Information taken from the NYMNP Waste Technical Paper, October 2015 containing data from Defra, WasteDataFlow (Estimates provided in 'Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Final Report (2013) and Addendum Report (May 2015)')

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	2017-18	
CPG	<i>Number of LBs on the Buildings at Risk Register</i>	<i>35 removed</i>	<i>58 in total (2012-2018)</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. (2018)</i>	↑
CPG	<i>% of CAs with up to date Appraisal</i>	<i>42.85% by 2011/12</i>	<i>21% with an adopted Appraisal 36% when including Appraisals at draft stage</i>	↑
CPG	<i>No. of highways consultations responded to (to ensure minimal detrimental impact upon the special qualities)</i>	<i>158/161 = 98% (2005/06) Target not appropriate</i>	<i>No longer counted</i>	NA

Summary:

- The level of risk on 101 scheduled monuments has been reduced - including removal of 69 monuments from the 'at risk register'.
- The Authority has been successful in securing a grant to deliver the new 'Monuments for the Future' project which aims to take the National Park's monument management work in a new and more proactive direction, with greater emphasis on public engagement and raising awareness of the special archaeological assets that can be found across the North York Moors. Match funding provided by the Authority will enable Monuments for the Future to remove further monuments from the Heritage at Risk register, as well as starting to make improvements to prevent others from being added.
- Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans are currently being prepared covering Osmotherley, Thornton le Dale, Robin Hood's Bay, Goathland, Fylingthorpe and Castleton Conservation Areas. Public consultation has been carried out in these villages and the next steps will be to consider the public comments made, consider the merits of any extensions proposed and adopt these documents as guidance.

- The Authority’s Volunteers carried out a condition survey of all the Listed Buildings throughout the Park as Officers are currently analysing the results of this work in order to update the Authority’s Buildings at Risk Register. Once completed this will be used to help target officer workloads and grants to those Listed Buildings which are most vulnerable. 57 buildings at risk have been removed from the at risk register between 2012 and 2017.
- Within the period there were a total of 4 appeal decisions relating to the historic environment (namely DP4 Conservation Areas and DP5 Listed Buildings) and all appeals were dismissed by the Planning Inspector.

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.

The Core Strategy seeks to focus new employment and training development to areas within or adjacent to the main built up area of the Local Service Centre of Helmsley, the Service Villages and Local Service Villages, with new development in Other Villages and Open Countryside being more limited. Because of the landscape importance of the National Park, new employment land is limited to extensions to the Whitby Business Park (as enabled by the adopted Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan prepared jointly with Scarborough Borough Council).

Policy	Indicator	Target / Baseline	2017-18	
CPH	No. of farm holdings with an agri-environment scheme.	Target not appropriate 502 (2007)	273 holdings with a national agri-environment scheme (2017/18)	
CPH	Amount of floorspace developed by type	B1 - 125.22sqm B2 - 319.58sqm B8 - 374sqm (2007)Target not appropriate	B1:863 sq.m B2:280 sq.m B8:3,341 sq.m	↑
CPH	Employment land available by type	All available land utilised 8.75ha allocated through the Whitby Business Park AAP	2,725 sq.m of land to B8 use in WBP which has come forward in addition to the land allocations, which remain developable	↑
CPH	Percentage of residents of the Park claiming unemployment benefit	1.2% (2007) % has reduced	0.8% (May 2018)	↓
CPH	No. of visitor days spent in the Park	Target not appropriate	11.82 (Revised 2015 figure) 12.31m (2016)	↑

Summary

- The number of farm holdings with an agri-environment scheme is significantly less than in 2007. Changes to the established land management agreements, such as the discontinuation of Countryside Stewardship, and the reluctance of farmers and landowners to take up the new schemes has resulted in many farm holdings now being managed outside of any agreement. However Defra are developing a new national Environmental Land Management scheme, to replace Countryside Stewardship. As part of this process they will be trialing various elements over the next couple of years. The North York Moors National Park will be involved in these trials.
- The agricultural sector continues to be supported by the Authority in its planning decisions with 96% of developments being approved under Core Policy H (Rural Economy) and 98% approved under DP12 (Agriculture). The latter equates to 43 planning applications in the year. The Rural Diversification policy DP13 was little used with only 4 applications being determined under this policy, 3 approved (75%) which would indicate the strength of the agricultural sector and continuing farming practices within the National Park.
- 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 Authority continues to work in partnership with local housing associations to provide affordable homes for local residents and is part of the North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Partnership which aims to provide a coordinated approach to tackling housing need across the County.

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	2017-18	
CPI	% of settlements in the settlement hierarchy with a shop and school	General Store – 30% School – 32% (2006) To maintain or increase	General Store – 26% School – 32% (2018)	↔
CPJ	% of new housing units completed in: a) Helmsley b) Service Villages c) Local Service Villages d) Other Settlements e) Open Countryside	Increase proportion of development	Total = 29 units a) 31% (9 units) b) 3% (1 unit) c) 7% (2 units) d) 21% (6 units) e) 38% (11 units)	↑

Policy	Indicator	Target / Baseline	2017-18	
CPK	Affordable housing completions	At least 75 built 2012-2017	No units built this year but 76 affordable units with PP. (Total of 57 units built so far since 2012).	↑

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.

Summary

- A total of 30 new residential units were granted planning permission within the reporting year which includes new build units, conversions and variation of conditions.
- Although no affordable units have been delivered this year a significant number have been given planning permission through the Helmsley Plan, see below, 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 with 57 built and a further 76 with planning permission.
- 337 dwellings have been completed since the base data for the Core Strategy and Development Policies document (2008/9 to 2017/18), 124 of which were classed as affordable.

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	2017/18	
CPM	% of Rights of Way network which are easy to use by the public	68.5% (2006/07) 85% easy to use	85% in 2016. Next survey due May 2019.	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) 7 (2017) Figure is fluctuating but lower than previous year	↓
CPM	Average distance travelled to fixed place of work by residents in the Park	Indicator no longer monitored	Indicator no longer monitored	NA

Policy	Indicator	Target / Baseline	2017/18	
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 2012.	-
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		

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.
- The Saltersgate traffic counter was not operational between 2012 and 2018; however it has now been reinstated. Data will be provided once available.

The Helmsley Plan

Site Reference	Indicator	Target	Progress (2017-18)
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 – 8 open market completions c) Development complete – 20 units (5 affordable) d) PP granted May 2018. 46 units (16 affordable) e) No update. Total completed units to date: 28
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	NYMH8 delivered 25% Although not completed, Sites NYMH1 is to deliver 39% and NYMH3 62% (increase from original approval of 44% affordable, as a result of additional funding from Homes England the affordable units in the Extra Care Facility has increased from 44 to 61 units).

Site Reference	Indicator	Target	Progress (2017-18)
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%	NYMH1 – in line with Design Brief NYMH3 – in line with Design Brief NYMH8 – lower affordable housing contribution (25%) Site 183 – housing mix changed from the Brief.
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.

Summary

- There were 3 allocated sites in the Helmsley Plan within the National Park. One site is complete and the remaining 2 are currently being developed.
- As a result of additional Homes England funding, the number of affordable units being delivered as part of the Extra Care Facility has increased from 44 to 61.

Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan

Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target (2026)	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	2 applications providing an additional 2,570 sq.m of employment space Total to date: 3,540 sq.m / 0.361ha (Not allocated land)
Number of additional jobs created	1,400	2,000	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
Production of Design Brief and implementation	N/A	Approved by Members (17.11.16)	
No. of businesses providing / contributing financially to green infrastructure and green spaces	0	Increase	Data not known
% of workforce using particular modes of transport		Reduce % of car use	Data not known
% of Business Park served by superfast broadband		100% served by superfast broadband	Superfast fibre available

Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target (2026)	2016/17
<i>Amount of on-site renewable energy generation capacity</i>	<i>45kw</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>No increase</i>

Summary

- The allocated land within the North York Moors area of the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan has yet to come forward for development.
- A recent application approved within this monitoring period providing an additional 2,500sq.m of storage space for scaffolding in association with the adjoining business, utilising existing undeveloped area within the Business Park itself.
- There is 10ha⁴ of allocated employment land within Scarborough Borough Council administrative area available (without planning permission).

⁴ Figure taken from Scarborough Borough Council's 2018 AMR

Appendix 1: Appeals

Policy	Description of Policy	Usage in Dismissed Appeals 2017-18	Usage in Allowed Appeals 2017-18
Core Policy A	Delivering National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development	5	2
Core Policy C	Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity	1	
Core Policy G	Landscape, Design and Historic Assets	2	1
Core Policy J	Housing	2	
Development Policy 3	Design	4	1
Development Policy 4	Conservation Areas	3	
Development Policy 5	Listed Buildings	3	
Development Policy 16	Chalets and Camping Sites	1	1
Development Policy 19	Householder Developments	1	

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

A total of 11 appeals were considered within the period; 9 dismissed and 2 allowed.

Appendix 2 – Use of Policies in Planning Decisions

Policy Number	Description	Number and % approved	Number and % refused
Core Policy A	Delivering National Park Purposes & Sustainable Development	54 (92%)	5 (8%)
Core Policy B	Spatial Strategy	4 (80%)	1 (10%)
Core Policy C	Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity	7 (100%)	0
Core Policy D	Climate Change	8 (100%)	0
Core Policy E	Minerals	1 (100%)	0
Core Policy F	Sustainable Waste Management	0	0
Core Policy G	Landscape, Design and Historic Assets	115 (93%)	8 (7%)
Core Policy H	Rural Economy	25 (96%)	1 (4%)
Core Policy I	Community Facilities	12 (100%)	0
Core Policy J	Housing	29 (97%)	1 (3%)
Core Policy K	Affordable Housing on Exception Sites	0	0
Core Policy L	Gypsies and Travelers	1 (100%)	0
Core Policy M	Accessibility and Inclusion	2 (100%)	0
Development Policy 1	Environment Protection	2 (100%)	0
Development Policy 2	Flood Risk	3 (100%)	0
Development Policy 3	Design	195 (94%)	12 (6%)
Development Policy 4	Conservation Areas	123 (93%)	9 (7%)
Development Policy 5	Listed Buildings	84 (98%)	2 (2%)
Development Policy 6	Historic Parks and Gardens	1 (100%)	0
Development Policy 7	Archaeological Assets	4 (67%)	2 (33%)
Development Policy 8	Conversion of Traditional Unlisted Rural Buildings	16 (94%)	1 (6%)
Development Policy 9	Advertisements	7 (88%)	1 (12%)
Development Policy 10	New Employment and Training Development	9 (90%)	1 (10%)

Policy Number	Description	Number and % approved	Number and % refused
Development Policy 11	Re-use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities	5 (100%)	0
Development Policy 12	Agriculture	43 (98%)	1 (2%)
Development Policy 13	Rural Diversification	3 (75%)	1 (25%)
Development Policy 14	Tourism and Recreation	48 (94%)	3 (6%)
Development Policy 15	Loss of Existing Tourism and Recreation Facilities	1 (100%)	0
Development Policy 16	Chalet and Camping Sites	13 (93%)	1 (7%)
Development Policy 17	Commercial Horse Related Development	2 (100%)	0
Development Policy 18	Retail Development	6 (100%)	0
Development Policy 19	Householder Development	189 (94%)	12 (6%)
Development Policy 20	Extensions to Residential Curtilages	5 (83%)	1 (17%)
Development Policy 21	Replacement Dwellings	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
Development Policy 22	Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions	1 (100%)	0
Development Policy 23	New Development and Transport	4 (80%)	1 (20%)
Development Policy 24	Transport Infrastructure	2 (100%)	0
Development Policy 25	Telecommunications	10 (100%)	0
	TOTALS	1,035 (94%)	65 (6%)

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 7 new entries on the North York Moors National Park Custom and Self-Build Register (as at 30 October 2018). Only one was placed on Part 1 (meeting any local occupancy criteria) and the remaining 6 were placed on Part 2 (people with no local connection to the National Park). Over the rolling base period a total of 7 people are on Part 1 of the Register and 16 are on Part 2.

Between 31 October 2017 and 30 October 2018, 6 new units granted planning permission would be eligible for custom and self-build.

	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3
	15 June 2016 - 30 October 2016	31 October to 30 October	31 October to 30 October
Number registered as interested in custom and self-build	0 (Part 1) 2 (Part 2)	6 (Part 1) 8 (Part 2)	1 (Part 1) 6 (Part 2)
Planning permissions granted which are eligible for custom and self-build units.	3 units	8 units	6 units

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