



# Annual Monitoring Report 2020

North York Moors National Park Authority

Reporting period:

1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020

November 2020

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## 1. Introduction

The Localism Act (2011) requires local planning authorities to publish monitoring information at least once a year. This is termed the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The requirements of the AMR are set out in the Local Planning Regulations (2012). Primarily the AMR sets out progress on preparing Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and the effectiveness of how current policies are working.

This AMR principally covers the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, though where available and appropriate, more up to date information may be included.

The 2020 AMR will now be the final version which measure progress against the 2008 Core Strategy and Development Policies Document – the document most used by the Authority for deciding planning applications. A new Local Plan was adopted in July 2020 which replaces that document. Future versions of this AMR will therefore have a revised set of monitoring indicators and a different format.

## 2. The Current Planning Framework

The current Development Plan consists of several documents:

### Statutory Plans:

- The Local Plan 2016-35, July 2020.
- The Helmsley Plan (2012)
- Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan (2014) and Design Brief (2016)

In addition to the Development Plan the Authority has adopted the following documents:

### Supplementary Planning Documents:

- Renewable Energy SPD (April 2010)
- Design Guide SPD (Parts 1, 2 & 3 (2008), Part 4 (2011), Part 5 (2013))
- Osmotherley and Thimbleby Village Design Statement SPD (2011)
- Ampleforth Conservation Area Appraisal & Management Plan SPD
- Oswaldkirk Conservation Area Appraisal & Management Plan SPD (2011)
- Hutton Buscel Village Design Statement (2010)

The Authority is currently in the process of preparing one policy document – the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan 2016-2030. This is 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 Statement on shale gas development and a Select Committee report on fracking guidance have delayed the Inspectors final report on the 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 2021

### Neighbourhood Plans

#### Ingleby Arncliffe Neighbourhood Plan (Draft)

Ingleby Arncliffe Parish Council is preparing a Neighbourhood Plan for the Parish. The Parish is a split parish with the majority of the area falling within Hambleton District Council. They made an application for

the designation of the whole parish as a Neighbourhood Area, received by Hambleton Council and North York Moors National Park Authority on 7 June 2014.

The Parish Council subsequently sent a submission 'Regulation 16' version of the Plan to Hambleton District in November 2020. The next stage will be public consultation, examination and referendum.

### 3. Planning Applications

Applications	Totals
<b>Number of applications received</b> (including notifications, for example agricultural and forestry notifications but excludes tree and hedgerow applications)	748

% of applications approved	
% Major applications determined within 13 weeks	78%
% Minor applications determined within 8 weeks	79%
% Other applications determined within 8 weeks	83%

<b>% of applications decided under delegated powers to officers</b>	93%
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<b>No. of Pre-application Enquiries dealt with</b>	448
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**Appeals:** Number of appeals over the past 5 years:

Appeals	2019-2020	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017	2015-2016
<b>Total number made</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>
Dismissed	4 (67%)	5 (71%)	9 (82%)	10 (83%)	6 (60%)
Allowed	2 (33%)	2 (29%)	2 (18%)	2 (17%)	4 (40%)

**Applications approved contrary to the Development Plan:**

None

**Major Applications:**

- **NYM/2019/0257/FL** - erection of covered silage clamp and straw barn building at Murton Grange, Ox Pasture Lane, Hawnby
- **NYM/2019/0059/FL** - Rural exceptions site scheme of 12 no. dwellings with associated access, parking and landscaping works at land off Hinderwell Lane, Staithes
- **NYM/2019/0239/FL** - variation of conditions 2 (material amendment), 5, 6, 8 and 10 of planning approval NYM/2018/0375/FL to allow a revised plant room design and construction in advance of the approved warehouse, car park, access road and turning head at Whitby Seafoods Ltd, Stainsacre Lane Industrial Estate, Fairfield Way, Whitby
- **NYM/2018/0599/FL** - infilling of vehicle wheeling's with limestone and creation of a full width track in wet area along existing track at Wheeldale Moor West Track
- **NYM/2019/0334/FL** - variation of condition 2 (material amendment) to planning approval NYM/2016/0513/CU to allow levelling of the ground (retrospective) at land adjacent Helmsley Recreation Ground, Braxton's Lane, Helmsley
- **NYM/2019/0327/FL** - erection of agricultural livestock building at Murton Grange, Ox Pasture Lane, Hawnby

- **NYM/2019/0622/FL** - variation of condition 1 (material amendment) of planning approval NYM/2018/0806 to allow revised design including omission of rooflights on north west facing roof slope and increased footprint of the store/multi-use shed in order to house cattle at Fields Farm, Station Lane, Cloughton
- **NYM/2019/0160/FL** - Variation of Conditions 2 (material amendment) 4 and 7 of planning approval NYM2016/0694/FL to allow changes to the layout and design of the units, window materials, realignment of access road, use of a holiday unit as manager's accommodation and separation of the site (part Retrospective) at Trig Point, Staithes Lane, Staithes

## 4. Strategic Approach

### Core Strategy Policies

- CPA Delivering National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development
- CPB Spatial Strategy

Indicator	Target / Baseline	2019-20	Performance
% of land managed in line with conservation objectives	79% (2011/12) % maintained or increased	79% (2011/12) 65% (2016/17) 61% (2018/19)	<i>Below target largely due to declining participation in agri-environment schemes.</i>
Wading birds breeding on moorland	3,353 pairs (2008). No target set. Populations have been maintained.	3,437 (2014) 3,095 (2019)	<i>Long term trends (1996-2019) across species are unclear and variable indicating underlying complexity in population dynamics; however total breeding wader numbers have dropped by 7.8% since 2008.</i>
% of water bodies identified as 'good' under the WFD.	12% (2012). All appropriate water bodies identified as 'good'.	Approx. 16% (2016) 61% (2019)	<i>Method of assessing quality changed from 2014-2015 onwards so long term figures not comparable. However the trend is rising.</i>
Number of days of exceedance of ozone pollution levels at High Muffles.	17 (2012) To reduce	16 - (2016) 7 - (2017) 35 - (2018) 39 - (2019)	<i>Number fluctuates however is significantly higher than 2017 (7) and 2016 (16)</i>
% of total length of footpaths and other rights of way that were easy to use by the general public	69% (2006/07) Target of 85%	85% (2016) 87% (2019)	<i>Increase from last survey. Next survey due 2021.</i>
No. of visitor days in the National Park	11.82m (2015) 12.31m (2016)	12.82m (2017) 12.84m (2018) 13.28m (2019)	<i>Trend is rising.</i>
Amount of traffic	1.74m (2012) To reduce	5,863 (2018) 5,749 (2019) 4,048 (2020)	<i>The figures reported are the annual average daily traffic (AADT) and has been provided by NYCC for a calendar year.</i>
Moorland sheep flocks	No decline	100	<i>Data not available but it is thought that the number has been maintained</i>
% of villages with a general store	To maintain or increase 30% (2006)	26% (2018)	<i>Trend is declining. Next survey due 2021</i>

## 5. Protecting, Enhancing & Managing the Natural Environment

### Core Strategy Policies

- CPC Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- CPD Climate Change
- CPE Minerals
- CPF Sustainable Waste Management
- DP1 Environmental Protection
- DP2 Flood Risk

Protecting and enhancing the natural environment is a statutory purpose of National Park designation and not only relates to legally protected sites and species but to the National Park as a whole. Protected sites and areas are identified on the proposals maps, however over a third of the National Park is protected at international or national level. Legally protected sites include 58 Sites of Special Scientific Interest of which 5 are Special Areas of Control and one is a Special Protection Area, covering a large extent of the National Park.

Indicator	Target/Baseline	2019-2020	Performance
% of land managed in line with conservation objectives	79% (2011/12) % maintained or increased	61% (2018/19)  No update currently available.	<i>Below target. Coverage has fallen as a result of change in levels of uptake of the replacement national agri-environment scheme (2016 onwards)</i>
% SSSI's in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	At least 90% in favourable or recovering condition by 2020	Total - 99% 11.76% favourable 87.75% unfavourable recovering	<i>Above target.</i>
% of water bodies identified as 'good' under the WFD.	12% (2012). All appropriate water bodies identified as 'good'.	Approx. 16% (2016) 61% (2019)	<i>Methodology for data collection changed following the 2012 survey so long term trends not comparable. However this is generally a national issue.</i>
Wading birds breeding on moorland	3,353 pairs (2008) Population to be maintained.	3,568 pairs (2014)	<i>2019 figures not yet published. Long term trends (1996-2019) across species are unclear and variable indicating underlying complexity in population dynamics.</i>
Change in areas designated for their environmental value	To maintain or increase i) SAC – 44,443ha ii) SSSI - 47,095ha	i) SAC – 44,443ha ii) SSSI - 47,379ha	<i>Slight increase in SSSI coverage.</i>
Number of applications which trigger the requirement under CPD to displace at least 10% of predicted CO2 emissions through on site renewables.	100%	25%	<i>Only 1 of the 4 applications that triggered 10% provided details as part of the application. The remaining 3 were conditioned for approval at a later date and as such haven't yet been met.</i>
No of planning	To maintain level at	0	<i>One objection from EA but</i>

permissions granted contrary to EA advice on either flood defense or water quality grounds.	zero		<i>application amended to remove development from the Flood Risk Area.</i>
Production of primary land won aggregate	Progressive reduction in aggregate production Baseline – 0.1 tonnes (2005)	No applications approved so production remains at zero.	<i>No change.</i>
Production of secondary / recycled aggregates	Target not appropriate	Not measured	<i>N/A</i>
Capacity of new waste management facilities	Target not appropriate	No new facilities granted	<i>No new facilities granted.</i>
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.	Total waste arising: 11,891 tonnes <sup>1</sup>  - 44% of waste recycled/composted - 47% EfW - 9% Landfill	<i>Substantially reduced amount of waste going to landfill.</i>  <i>Figures taken from NYCC 2018/19 Monitoring Report</i>

## Climate Change

The Authority is committed to reducing the causes of climate change and seeks to reduce energy use and promote renewable energy at a local level. Core Policy D sought to ensure that residential developments of five or more houses and other uses of 200sq.m or more generate energy from on-site renewable sources in order to displace 10% of predicted CO2 emissions. This policy has been carried through to the new Local Plan.

In total, three applications triggered this requirement with two applications meeting the 10% displacement and one application requiring details as part of the conditions of the approval.

## Minerals

There are currently two working stone quarries within the National Park, at Aislabry and Grosmont. There are also two working or under construction mineral sites (Boulby Potash Mine at Staithes and Woodsmith Mine at Sneaton). Future sites within the area will be identified through the production of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan.

## Waste Monitoring

As a waste planning authority, the Authority is required, under the EU Waste Framework Directive<sup>2</sup>, 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).

### Details of existing major disposal and recovery installations

The term 'major' is defined as any waste facility which has a throughput of 75,000 tonnes or has a potential capacity of 75,000 tonnes or above per annum. The use of this threshold is in accordance with that agreed

<sup>1</sup> Figure is based on the population of the NYM's which amounts to 3.8% of the wider NYCC population. Total waste arising in NYCC was 312,921 tonnes.

<sup>2</sup> Directive 2008/98/EC

by the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body as representing a reasonable threshold for strategic waste facilities.

Neither of the two waste facilities within the National Park (identified below) meet this threshold.

Site name	Site type	Operator	Waste type	Annual throughput <sup>3</sup> (tonnes)
Caulklands HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre	Yorwaste Ltd	Household	1,357 (2016) 1,379 (2017) 1,412 (2018)
Whitby Waste Treatment and Transfer Facility	Waste treatment and transfer	Yorwaste Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial, Construction, Demolition & Excavation	26,650 (2016) 24,853 (2017) 19,510 (2018)
Wilf Noble Recycling Ltd	Waste treatment and transfer	Wilf Noble	Household, Commercial & Industrial, Construction, Demolition & Excavation	4,805 (2018)

**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.

**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:**

No approvals.

**Sites that have been closed or have reached the end of their lifetime:**

None.

**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.

## 6. Protecting and Enhancing Cultural and Historic Assets

### Core Strategy Policies

- CPG Landscape, Design and Historic Assets
- DP3 Design
- DP4 Conservation Areas
- DP5 Listed Buildings
- DP6 Historic Parks and Gardens
- DP7 Archaeological Assets
- DP8 Conversion of Traditional Unlisted Rural Buildings
- DP9 Advertisements

<sup>3</sup> All throughput information referred to is from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator



The National Park has a total of 1,883 Listed Buildings and 842 Scheduled Monuments. The Historic Environment Record (HER) contains detailed information for the North York Moors diverse historical and archaeological resources.

Recent work on surveying all the Listed Buildings across the National Park has been carried out and an updated 'Buildings at Risk Report' has been produced. Because of the enormous effort to survey all Listed Buildings, officers have concluded to focus resources on re-surveying only buildings which are 'at risk' or 'vulnerable' on a five yearly basis in order to monitor their condition, while a full survey will be carried out more periodically.

Since 2008 the number of Conservation Areas has remained at 42; however work is being progressed through the HLF funded project Land of Iron to consider designating Grosmont as a Conservation Area. Work has progressed on the appraisal of 6 of the National Parks most vulnerable settlements.

Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans have also been drafted for 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.

Two further Appraisals have been drafted (Hutton le Hole and Appleton le Moors) using students from the University of York via a Santander funding programme.

Indicator	Target / Baseline	2019-2020	Performance
Number of LBs on the Buildings at Risk Register	35 removed	10 removed in 2019-20	69 in total (2012-2020).
No. of Scheduled Monuments on the MMS list at risk	By 2017, no. At Risk (principally High Risk and Medium Risk with high vulnerability) has been reduced by 65.	Level of risk reduced on a further 11 monuments March 2018-March 2020, 2 of which removed from list	Significantly exceeded original target. Number of reductions and removals has now slowed because there are fewer monuments to address and outstanding issues are more complex.
% of CAs with up to date Appraisal	42.85% by 2011/12	21% with an adopted Appraisal 36% when including Appraisals at draft stage	No change from previous year.

## 7. Supporting the Rural Economy

### Core Strategy Policies:

- CPH Rural Economy
- DP10 New Employment and Training Development
- DP11 Re-use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities
- DP12 Agriculture
- DP13 Rural Diversification
- DP15 Loss of Existing Tourism and Recreation Facilities
- DP16 Chalet and Camping Sites
- DP17 Commercial Horse Related Development
- DP18 Retail Development

The local economy of the National Park underpins both its character and social structure and unemployment rates in the National 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 National Park, which respect and enhance its special qualities.

The former Core Strategy sought 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).

Indicator	Target/Baseline	2019-2020	Performance
No. of farm holdings with an agri-environment scheme	Target not appropriate 502 (2007)	Approx. 299 holdings	<i>Increase on previous year (273) N.B. Only counting national agri-environment schemes</i>
Amount of floorspace developed by type	B1 -125.22sqm B2 - 319.58sqm B8 - 374sqm (2007)	B1 - 164 sq.m. B2 - 372 sq.m. B8 - 270 sq.m.	Increase in floor space available on all 3 types.
Employment land available by type	All available land utilised 8.75ha allocated through the Whitby Business Park AAP	No permissions utilising the allocated land.	<i>Land allocations remain developable<sup>4</sup></i>
Percentage of National Park residents claiming unemployment benefit	1.7% (Sept. 2009) 0.3% (Nov. 2017)	0.8% (May 2018) 0.86% (August 2020) <sup>5</sup>	<i>Figure remains low.</i>
No. of visitor days spent in the National Park	11.82m (2015) 12.31m (2016)	12.82m (2017) 12.84m (2018)	<i>Trend is rising – 2019 update not available yet.</i>

### Business and Employment Uses (floorspace)

Amount of floorspace approved by type over the last 5 years:

	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
<b>B1 (sq.m.)</b>		601	863	1,039	964
<b>B2 (sq.m.)</b>		2,230.3	2,280	0	185
<b>B8 (sq.m.)</b>		922	3,341	262	520

### Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan

Whitby Business Park encompasses an area that is situated across both the planning areas of Scarborough Borough Council and North York Moors National Park Authority. A joint Area Action Plan has been produced between the two authorities to ensure a consistent and comprehensive strategy for the Business Park and to ensure that planning applications were determined in a consistent manner.

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with Government guidance both Scarborough Borough Council and the Authority considered whether the AAP required reviewing in late 2019. Authorities concluded that a review was not required at this time.

<sup>5</sup> Source: Job Seekers claimants (best fit to Census Output Areas for the National Park), compared to economically active as recorded in the 2011 census. Cut to a user defined geography (best fit to Census Super Output Area).

Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) requires that Local Authorities review their local plans at least every 5 years from adoption to ensure policies remain relevant and effective. The WBPAAP was adopted in November 2014 and therefore has been subject to a review as to whether an update or changes are required to the document.

Both Authorities concluded that the Area Action Plan remains an appropriate document setting out the strategy and policies for Whitby Business Park. There remains sufficient land for development within the Business Park and on the allocated sites. It was therefore concluded that there is no need to review the Area Action Plan at the current time and that, subject to agreement by both Local Authorities, the Plan be rolled forward for continued use for at least the next five years. This meets the requirements of Government guidance on reviewing whether Plans do need to be updated or replaced at least every five years.

### Tourism Permissions

In total 90 new units of holiday accommodation was granted (Development Policy 14) and the table below provides a breakdown of granted units by type.

Type	B&B	Log Cabins	Holiday Cottages	Shepherd's Huts / Camping Pods	Bunk Barns / Camping Barns
No. of Units granted	7	11	36 <sup>6</sup>	33	3

A Holiday Cottage has been classed as a permanent building used for holiday purposes such as a conversion of a building, subdivision of a dwelling etc.

In addition to these units, a single permission was granted which removed a holiday use restriction and another sought to alter the layout of 16 existing static caravan pitches to 9 static pitches and 5 cabins.

## 8. Promoting Healthy and Sustainable Communities

### Core Strategy Policies

- CPI Community Facilities
- CPJ Housing
- CPK Affordable Housing on Exception Sites
- CPL Gypsy and Travellers
- DP19 Householder Development
- DP20 Extension to Residential Curtilages
- DP21 Replacement Dwellings
- DP22 Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions

Indicator	Target/Baseline	Performance
% of settlements in the settlement hierarchy with a shop and school	2006 Survey - General Store – 30% School – 32% To maintain or increase	2018 Survey: General Store – 26% School – 32% Next survey due 2021
% of new housing units completed in: a) Helmsley	Increase proportion of development	Total = 71 a) 56

<sup>6</sup> Seven of these units were given permission with a dual use, such as local occupancy letting / annexe as well as holiday use

b) Service Villages c) Local Service Villages d) Other Settlements e) Open Countryside		b) 6 c) 1 d) 6 e) 5
Affordable housing completions	At least 75 built 2012-2017	18 of the 74 completed units were affordable (24%).

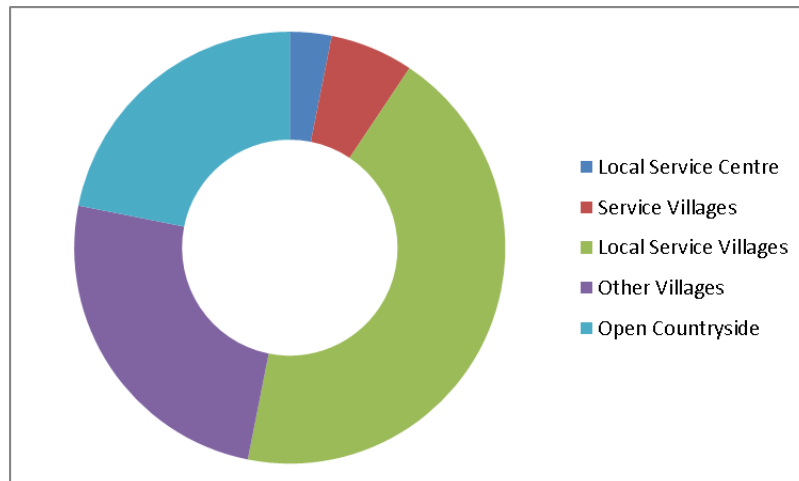
The last Community Facility Survey was carried out in 2018 and is due to be updated in 2021 (every 3 years).

## 9. Housing – Permissions and Completions

The Regional Spatial Strategy (now revoked) did not include housing target figures for the regions National Parks. Due to the environmental constraints of the National Park and the limited opportunities for new housing development, planning permissions and completions for new housing development is small, especially when compared to the National Parks neighbouring districts. However, the Core Strategy anticipated an annual average figure of **26 units** based on past completions.

**Permissions:** A total of **35** new units were permitted within the monitoring period. Below is a breakdown of where these permissions relate in terms of the Settlement Hierarchy:

Settlement Tier	No. of units approved
Local Service Centre	1 <sup>7</sup>
Service Villages	2
Local Service Villages	14 <sup>8</sup>
Other Villages	8
Open Countryside	7



### Completions:

A total of **71** new units were completed within the monitoring period and the table below shows the types of units and also whether these are Greenfield site or sites on Previously Developed Land (Brownfield). Because the term Previously Development Land (PDL) represents a variety of different types of development within the National Park, the table breaks PDL sites down further into 4 main categories:

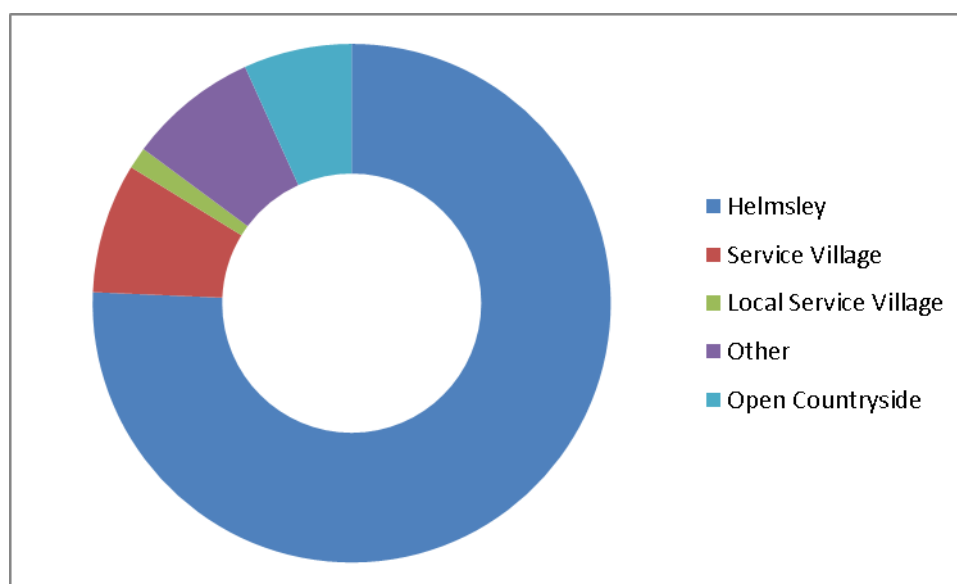
<sup>7</sup> This permission was outline permission for a single unit in Helmsley

<sup>8</sup> This includes the Rural Exception Site at Staithes (12 units)

- Brownfield New Build – the erection of a new dwelling on previously developed land, for example a former petrol station;
- Agricultural Conversion – the conversion of a building which was previously used for agricultural purposes;
- Non-Agricultural Conversion – the conversion of all other types of buildings, such as chapels, reading rooms, workshop buildings. Within this category is also subdivision of dwellings where any additional units being created will be counted.
- Variation of Condition – units which have gained approval to change from holiday cottage use or annexe accommodation to local occupancy letting or sale (no external alterations).

Local Authority Area	Greenfield	Brownfield/PDL				Total B	Total (A+B)
	New Build Greenfield (Total A)	New Build Brown field	Ag Conversion	Non-Ag Conversion	Variation of Condition		
Hambleton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryedale	59	0	0	1	3	4	63
Scarborough	2	0	0	0	6	9	8
R&C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>71</b>

#### Completions by Settlement Hierarchy Tier



Helmsley (56) - Service Village (6) - Local Service Village (1) - Other Village (3) - Open Countryside (5)

#### Affordable completions

Within the monitoring period, a total of **18** of the 74 completed units were affordable (24%). The 18 units all relate to Swanland Park in Helmsley (NYMH1) and include the 6 Discount for Sale.

Year	Total Completions	Affordable Completions	% of completions which are affordable
2008/09	25	13	52%
2009/10	32	12	38%
2010/11	32	18	56%
2011/12	52	29	56%
2012/13	26	12	46%
2013/14	26	12	46%
2014/15	53	18	34%
2015/16	43	10	23%
2016/17	44	5	11%
2017/18	29	0	0%
2018/19	96	65	68%
2019/20	74	18	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>40%</b>

#### Total number of Housing Completions 2008 – 2019

Year	New Build	Conversions	Variation of Condition	Total
2008/09	24	1	-	<b>25</b>
2009/10	20	12	-	<b>32</b>
2010/11	25	7	-	<b>32</b>
2011/12	32	20	-	<b>52</b>
2012/13	20	6	-	<b>26</b>
2013/14	17	9	-	<b>26</b>
2014/15	28	11	14	<b>53</b>
2015/16	28	8	7	<b>43</b>
2016/17	32	10	2	<b>44</b>
2017/18	16	7	6	<b>29</b>
2018/19	87	6	3	<b>96</b>
2019/20	61	1	9	<b>71</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>529</b>

## 10. Custom and Self Build Housing

The Custom and Self Build Register is a register of people who may be interested in building their own home in the North York Moors National Park, either on their own or as part of a group or association. Maintenance of a register is a requirement under the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016).

The register is split into two parts – Part 1 contains those with some form of local connection to the National Park, Part 2 contains others who have registered who do not have this connection.

At 31 October 2020 the following numbers were placed on the register.

Year	Part 1	Part 2	Total	Permissions granted for custom and self-build
Period 5 (31 October 2019 – 30 October 2020)	4	7	11	5
Period 4 (31 October 2018 – 30 October 2019)	7	9	16	3
Period 3 (31 October 2017 – 30 October 2018)	1	6	7	5
Period 2 (31 October 2016 – 30 October 2017)	6	7	13	6
Period 1 (15 June 2016 – 30 October 2016)	0	2	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>19</b>

## Appendix 1: Total completions broken down by District since 2008/2009

Year	Conversions	New Build	Total
<b>2008-09</b>			
Hambleton	1	9	10
Ryedale	0	5	5
Scarborough	0	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>2009-10</b>			
Hambleton	0	1	1
Ryedale	1	1	2
Scarborough	13	17	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>2010-11</b>			
Hambleton	0	1	1
Ryedale	0	3	3
Scarborough	7	21	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>2011-12</b>			
Hambleton	2	0	2
Ryedale	0	12	12
Scarborough	19	20	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>2012-13</b>			
Hambleton	4	6	10
Redcar & Cleveland	1	0	1
Ryedale	0	2	2
Scarborough	3	10	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>2013-14</b>			
Hambleton	0	15	15
Ryedale	1	1	2
Scarborough	8	1	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>2014-15</b>			
Hambleton	3	2	5
Ryedale	11	5	16
Scarborough	11	21	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>2015-16</b>			
Hambleton	1	1	2
Ryedale	3	18	21
Scarborough	11	11	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>43</b>

<b>2016-17</b>			
Hambleton	2	0	2
Ryedale	3	25	28
Scarborough	6	8	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>2017-18</b>			
Hambleton	1	2	3
Ryedale	8	12	20
Scarborough	4	2	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>2018/19</b>			
Hambleton	1	0	1
Ryedale	2	86	88
Scarborough	7	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>2019/20</b>			
Hambleton	0	0	0
Ryedale	4	59	63
Scarborough	6	2	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Total All Years</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>529</b>

Note: following a review of housing completion data there are minor difference to rates reported in previous reports e.g. Housing Topic Paper reported 462 completions. Difference accounted by some replacement dwellings/demolitions and rebuilds being counted previously as net gain.



**If you would like further information, please contact us:**

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The text of this document can be made in large print. Please contact the Planning Policy team using the contact information above.

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