

# Authority Report

2013



## Executive Summary

Paragraph 113 of the Localism Act 2011 requires that every local planning authority prepares a report covering a period of no longer than 12 months, which is made available to the public.

The purpose of the Authority Report is:

- To assess and report on the progress being made in respect of the preparation of the Local Development Framework documents against the timetable and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme; and
- To assess the extent to which planning policies are being implemented in terms of the decisions made through the development management process based on decisions made between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013.

## Highlights of the Annual Report

- The Authority met its overall target that 80% of applications were determined within set timescales 😊
- 56% of appeals were dismissed 😊
- 28 new dwelling units were completed, including 12 affordable units 😊
- The area of the National Park managed in line with conservation objectives has remained the same 😊
- The number of villages with a general store has reduced 😞
- The capacity of renewable energy installations has fallen from 233kw to 53kw as a result of the fall in the feed-in tariff 😞
- 21 buildings were removed from the Buildings at Risk Register 😊
- The employment use permitted remains higher than the 2007 base figure and unemployment levels remain low at 1.3% 😊



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## Background

The North York Moors National Park Authority has published an Annual Monitoring Report in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 for the last 6 years. 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. There is no longer a requirement to submit reports to the Secretary of State and specific indicators have not been set.

The Authority Report comprises three parts:-

- Part 1 provides a general introduction to the characteristics of the North York Moors National Park and the key themes which need to be addressed through the Local Development Framework.
- Part 2 contains an update on the progress of the main elements of the Local Development Framework against the targets and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme. The Local Development Scheme is a separate document, which sets out a three year programme of work for the production of documents that will make up the Local Development Framework.
- Part 3 is divided into the 6 themes contained in the Core Strategy and Development Policies Document. Each section provides commentary on the Authority's progress against the Core Indicators and local indicators aimed at monitoring the main challenges for the Park set out in the Core Strategy and Development Policies Document. Although there is no longer a requirement to monitor a set of Core indicators for continuity they have remained in the document.

The report uses a range of statistical sources including Census information and data from partner organisations. Local information is also obtained through the Authority's Geographical Information System and internal reports/surveys such as the Annual House Price Survey. The sources of all information contained in the report are indicated in the indicator tables. There are a number of indicators which were repeated in more than one section of the Core Strategy and Development Policies Document, for clarity these duplicated indicators have been deleted in the Authority Report.

## Policy Context

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.**"

The purposes and duty set out above must form the starting point for all policies affecting the Park.

## National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Government on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2012 and replaced a total of 44 documents containing national planning guidance. From the 27<sup>th</sup> March decision makers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with the Framework. The North York Moors Core Strategy and Development Policies document was adopted in November 2008 and therefore policies could have been given full weight until 27<sup>th</sup> March 2013. A review of the current policies against the NPPF using guidance produced by the Planning Advisory Service has been carried out and is available on the Authority's website. The assessment showed that the majority of the policies in the Core Strategy and Development Policies document are in general conformity with the NPPF and should continue to be given full weight for the transitional period to 27<sup>th</sup> March 2013 and beyond. However two areas were identified where further guidance would be needed as a result of the adoption of the NPPF and the loss of more detailed guidance and policies contained in PPSs, PPGs and revoked Regional Spatial Strategy. These are:

1. Essential Rural Workers' Dwellings – the Authority adopted an informal Planning Advice Note in November 2012 to provide guidance on how applications for essential rural workers dwellings will be assessed.
2. Minerals Policies – a new Minerals and Waste Local Plan is included in the work programme in this Local Development Scheme.

## Regional Spatial Strategy

On 24 January the Regional Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber (Partial Revocation) Order 2013 was made and came into force on 22 February 2013. The Order revoked the policies contained in the Regional Strategy with the exception of those which refer to the York Greenbelt.



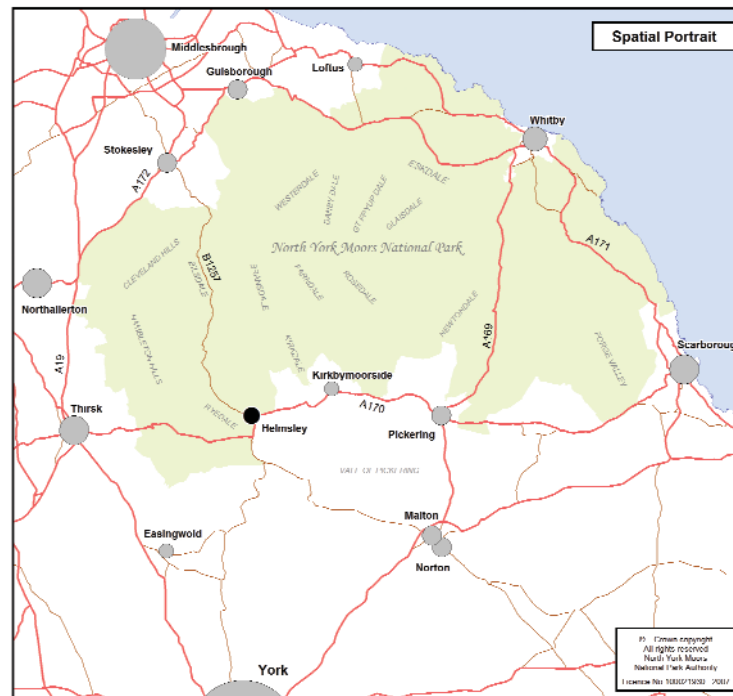
### National Park Management Plan

The 1995 Environment Act requires National Park Authorities to prepare and publish a National Park Management Plan, which sets out policies for managing the Park and for carrying out the National Park Authority's functions. A new Management Plan for the North York Moors was adopted on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2012. The new Plan considers in more detail the benefits that the Park provides for people and how these should be managed in the future. These include food production, opportunities for improving health and well being and responding to the effects of a changing climate. The public and partners have been involved in considering how these issues should be addressed.

## Part 1 Characteristics of the National Park

The North York Moors 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, 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 2011 Census 23,380 people were living within its boundary.

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 unspoilt 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.

There are a number of challenges facing the Park, which are the themes of the Core Strategy and Development Policies:

### **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. Legally protected sites in the North York Moors National Park include 58 Sites of Special Scientific Interest of which five are Special Areas of Conservation and one is a Special Protection Area. 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.

- **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.

- **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 LDF is to continue to encourage a range of employment opportunities in the Park, which respect and enhance its special qualities.

- **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 has risen to £242,354<sup>1</sup> 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.

- **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.

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<sup>1</sup> Taken from NYMNPA Annual House Price Survey 2013 which used sold prices between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2012

## **Part 2 Review of Progress on the Local Development Scheme**

A timetable for the preparation of documents forming the Local Development Framework can be found on page 14. The latest scheme for the Park was approved by the Authority in May and covers the period 2013 - 2016. Progress on the various documents is set out below.

### Core Strategy and Development Policies Development Plan Document

The Authority adopted the document in November 2008. An assessment of the LDF policies against the NPPF provisions has been completed and shows that the majority of the policies are in general conformity and will continue to be given full weight for the purposes of planning decisions.

### Proposals Map

A complete set of revised maps was consulted on along with the submitted version of the Core Strategy and Development Policies document.

### Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan

The Area Action Plan for Whitby Business Park is being produced jointly with Scarborough Borough Council and work on the Plan has been underway since 2007. Consultation on a Draft version of the Area Action Plan took place during April to June this year. The comments from this consultation will inform the Publication version of the plan which will be consulted on in November/December.

### The Helmsley Plan

The figures in the Draft Helmsley Plan have been set through the Ryedale Local Plan Strategy, which was found sound by an independent Planning Inspector in August 2013. Consultation on a Draft version of the Helmsley Plan took place in July and August of 2013. The comments from the consultation have been considered in the drafting of a Publication version of the plan, which will be consulted on in early 2014.

### Joint Minerals and Waste 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. The National Planning Policy Framework also requires minerals planning authorities to produce an annual Local Aggregate Assessment, providing an assessment of demand for and supply of aggregates.

The Joint Plan will address the supply of minerals in the plan area, and set out policies to deal with minerals applications. In relation to waste, the Plan will look at how suitable provision can be made for management of waste in the area and deal with waste more sustainably. The Plan will need to identify future requirements for minerals and waste sites and set out where, in principle, these may be acceptable.

Consultation on the Plan took place in May and June. Consultation on the Issues and options will take place in early 2014.

### Housing Development Plan Document

Core Policy J contained in the adopted Core Strategy and Development Policies Document was given interim status by the Planning Inspector for a period of 3 years to give the Authority the opportunity to assemble robust evidence to justify the affordable housing element of the policy for the long term. An initial viability assessment was carried out in 2009, which was updated in early 2011. The retention of Core Policy J to reflect the conclusions of the viability assessment needed to be renewed through a separate Housing Development Plan Document. Consultation took place on a Draft Housing DPD in December 2011/January 2012. However following the publication of the NPPF a review of all the Core Strategy and Development Policies was carried out and the authority decided not to continue with the publication of this document. This was because all applications received for new housing development of more than 1 unit had required an independent viability assessment and this approach was considered the most appropriate way of dealing with applications until a review of the Local Plan could be carried out and in light of the fact that most development is likely to come forward in Helmsley and this Plan would contain a specific policy relating to affordable housing requirements.

### **Meeting the Requirements of the Duty to Co-Operate**

Officers from the National Park Authority have regularly attended meetings of the York and North Yorkshire Spatial Planning Board, Heads of Planning and Policy Officers groups, which are attended by representatives from across the sub region. In addition Officers have attended regular meeting of the York and North Yorkshire Housing Board, Housing Forum and Rural Housing Enabler steering groups, all of which discuss in detail housing issues across the sub region.

Officers have been proactively involved in the drafting of the York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership Economic Plan.

Joint working with adjacent Local Planning Authorities has continued through the preparation of the Whitby Business Park Action Plan with Scarborough Borough Council and on the Helmsley Plan with Ryedale District Council.

North York Moors Local Development Scheme 2013 - 2016													Appendix 2																																			
	Preparation/draft stages												Formal/submission stages																																			
Year	2013												2014												2015												2016											
Work Area	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Local Development Scheme</b>																																																
Annual review & update																																																
Approved by the Authority																																																
Publish																																																
<b>Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan</b>																																																
Sustainability Appraisal/SEA work																																																
Evidence Base Work																																																
Consultation on Discussion Paper (Reg 18)																																																
Prepare Draft Area Action Plan																																																
Consultation on Draft Area Action Plan																																																
Publication of Area Action Plan (Reg 19)																																																
Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)																																																
Examination																																																
Adoption																																																
<b>Helmsley Plan</b>																																																
SEA/SA Assessment																																																
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Prepare Draft Helmsley Plan																																																
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<b>Joint Minerals and Waste Plan</b>																																																
SEA/SA Assessment																																																
Evidence Base Work																																																
Regulation 18 Consultation																																																
Prepare Issues and Options																																																
Consultation on Issues and Options																																																
Preparation of Draft Joint Plan																																																
Consultation on Draft Joint Plan																																																
Preparation of Publication Plan																																																
Consultation on Publication (Reg 19)																																																
Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)																																																
Examination																																																
Adoption																																																
<b>Monitoring (including AMR)</b>																																																
Internal preparation																																																
Publication of AMR																																																
Implications analysis																																																

NEED TO INFORM PINS 3 MONTHS PRIOR TO PUBLICATION

### **Part 3 Policy Analysis**

This section of the Authority Report is divided into the 6 themes contained in the adopted Core Strategy and Development Policies document. Each section contains relevant contextual indicators, progress against the former Core Output Indicators and progress against local indicators. Appendix A shows the usage of Core Strategy and Development Policies in appeal decisions made by the Planning Inspectorate. Appendix B shows the number of times Core Strategy and Development Policies have been used in the determination of planning applications.



### **Strategic Approach**

These policies provide the strategic framework for future development in the National Park

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline Data	Source	Target	Outcome 2011/12	Outcome 2012/13	
Core Strategy	Land managed in line with conservation objectives	73.4% (2006/07)	Annual Performance Indicators	76.6% (2011/12)	79% (113,808ha)	79% (113,301ha)	☺
Core Strategy	Wading birds breeding on moorland	3698 (2008) based on 84x1km squares	State of the Park Report	Target not appropriate as surveys taken on an ad hoc basis	No update available	No update available	☹
Core Strategy	Number of river sites with water quality 'very good'	6 out of 8 (2005)	State of the Park Report	To increase	GQA-HI no longer monitored	GQA-HI no longer monitored	☹
Core Strategy	Change in the number of days per year when low level ozone is 'moderate or higher'	31(2006)	State of the Park Report	To reduce	20 (2011)	17	☺
Core Strategy	Reduction in problems on the Rights of Way network	68.5% easy to use (2006/7)	State of the Park Report	70% easy to use (2013/14)	64% easy to use	71%	☺
Core Strategy	Visitor days	9.0 million (2006)	State of the Park Report	No target set	No update	10.1 (2011)	☹
Core Strategy	Amount of traffic	1.942 million vehicles (2006)	State of the Park Report	To reduce	1,896,069	1,736,344	☺
Core Strategy	Moorland sheep flocks	100 flocks (2006)	State of the Park Report	No target set	101	101	☺
Core Strategy	Number of villages with a general store	30% (2006)	State of the Park Report	To maintain or increase	No update available	28%	☹

Commentary

As can be seen from the table the year on year trend for the indicator for rights of way which are easy to use is improving.

Although not reflected in the latest figures due to the response rate, 3 parishes reported the loss of a general store between 2009 and 2012.

Core Policy A (Delivering National Park Purposes) has been used for the determination of 44 approvals and 3 refusals over the duration of the monitoring period and has been used by the Planning Inspectorate in the dismissal of 2 appeals and in 1 allowed appeal.



Picture by Mike Denton

**Protecting, Enhancing and Managing the Natural Environment**

**Spatial Objectives**

- Conserve and enhance the natural environment and the biological and geological diversity of the Park
- Reduce the causes and assist in adaptation to the effects of climate change on people wildlife and places
- Promote prudent and sustainable use of natural resources

Protecting and enhancing the natural environment is a statutory purpose of the National Park and not only relates to legally protected sites and species but to the Park as a whole. The policies under this theme aim to preserve and enhance the special qualities and distinctiveness of the National Park.

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline	Source	Target	Outcome 2011/12	Outcome 2012/2013	
National Core Indicator	E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	0 (2006/07)	North York Moors National park Authority Planning Records.	To maintain at zero level	None	None	☺
National Core Indicator	E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance	Area covered by National and European Conservation designations – 31% (44,440ha) – this is all SSSI as well as being SAC (2008)	North York Moors National Park Authority Records.	No target	47,386ha	47,386ha	☺
National Core Indicator	E3: Renewable energy generation	608.2KW (permissions granted 2006/07)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	To increase capacity.	233.6kw (permitted rather than completed)	53kw	☹

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline	Source	Target	Outcome 2011/12	Outcome 2012/2013	
National Core Indicator	M1: Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority	0.1 million tones (2005)	Yorkshire and Humber Regional Aggregates Working Party Report	Progressive reduction in aggregate production	No update in 2009 zero production	No update	☹
National Core Indicator	M2: Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority	Data not currently available	N/A	Target not appropriate as there is currently no data	Not measured	Not measured	☹
Core Strategy Indicator	Percentage of SSSIs in (a) favourable or (b) unfavourable recovering condition	(a) 16.8% (b) 38.6% (2006/7)	Natural England	95% total in a) and b) by 2010	(a) 11% (b) 88%	(a) 11% (b) 88%	☺
National Core Indicator	W2: Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type by waste planning authority.	13,624 tonnes estimated total  Recycled 15.52% Composted 18.74% Energy recovery 14.38%  (2004/05)	Audit Commission <sup>6</sup>	Recycled or compost 40% of household waste by 2010, 45% by 2013 and 50% by 2030  Divert 75% of rubbish away from landfill by 2013 <sup>7</sup>	No data	10,038 tonnes (2011/12) <sup>8</sup>	☺

<sup>6</sup> Estimates for the National Park based upon Audit Commission data available for the four constituent authorities

<sup>7</sup> Targets set in Let's Talk Rubbish – A municipal Waste Strategy Management for the City of York and North Yorkshire 2006-2026

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline	Source	Target	Outcome 2011/12	Outcome 2012/2013	
Core Strategy Indicator	Average CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita	24.2 tonnes (2003)	Audit Commission <sup>9</sup>	To decrease	No longer published	No longer published	☹
Core Strategy Indicator	Average annual domestic consumption of electricity	4827.5kWh (2004)	Audit Commission <sup>10</sup>	To decrease	No longer published	No longer published	☹
Core Strategy Indicator	Number of applications which trigger the requirement under Core Policy D of residential applications for 5 or more dwellings and other uses of over 200sqm or more which displace at least 10% of predicted CO <sub>2</sub> emissions through on site renewable energy	0 (2006/7)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	100%	82% ( 1 was not met and the other was conditioned)	100% (6applications)	☺

Commentary

Figures on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, electricity consumption and waste management have been reported in the AMR as they were set by Government as Core Indicators which must be reported on in the Annual Monitoring Report, however the requirement to include Core Indicators was removed

<sup>8</sup> This is an estimate based on population. Source is the Urban Vision Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements – Interim Report (Urban Vision, 2013 – not yet publicly available). Local Authority Collected Waste is the ‘new’ term for Municipal Waste and comprises mostly of household waste but will also include any commercial and industrial waste collected by the local authority.

<sup>9</sup> Based upon average for 4 constituent local authorities using Local estimates of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>) - Total emissions per capita

<sup>10</sup> Based upon average for 4 constituent local authorities

in March 2011. Data is not collected at the National Park level and no longer published by the Audit Commission and will no longer be reported by the National Park.

As can be seen from the outputs table there has been a significant drop in the renewable energy capacity permitted compared with last year however the 2011/12 figure was inflated due to the deadline for installing technologies before the feed in tariff was reduced.

The implementation of Core Policy D continues to be successful in terms of achieving its goal of offsetting 10% of predicted CO<sup>2</sup> emissions, with all of the applications triggering the requirement offsetting at least 10%. A total of 23 applications determined during the monitoring period referred to this policy and 91% were approved. It can be concluded that during the monitoring period Core Policy D is continuing to be successful in delivering its objective to address the causes of climate change.

### Waste Monitoring

As a waste planning authority, the Authority is required, under the EU Waste Framework Directive<sup>11</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).

#### 1. Details of existing major disposal and recovery installations

Site name	Site type	Waste type	Annual throughput <sup>12</sup> (tonnes)
Caulklands HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre	Household	980.32 (2011)
Whitby Waste Treatment and Transfer Facility	Waste treatment and transfer	Household, Commercial & Industrial and Construction, Demolition & Excavation	18,831 (2011)

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

<sup>11</sup> Directive 2008/98/EC

<sup>12</sup> All throughput information referred to is from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator

**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 undertaken 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 behavioural 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 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**

None (2012/13)

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

None (2012/13)

**5. Sufficient information on the location criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations**

Type of site	Current permitted capacity / throughput	Planned capacity (with start date)	Remaining capacity	End date	Site address
<b>Recycling</b>					
Composting	No capacity limit in planning permission. Throughput 4787.2 (2011)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Givendale Head Farm, Eberston, Snainton, Scarborough, YO13 9PU
Household Waste Recycling Centres	5,000 tonnes pa (Environment Agency 2012 public register). Throughput 980.32 (2011)	n/a	c.4,000 tpa	n/a	Caulklands HWRC, Outgang Lane, Thornton le Dale, Pickering, YO18 7JA
Transfer stations	4,999 + 46,700 (2012 EA public register). Throughput 18,831 (2011)	n/a	c. 32,868 tpa	n/a	Whitby Waste Treatment and Transfer Facility, Fairfield Way, Whitby YO22 4PU

Type of site	Current permitted capacity / throughput	Planned capacity (with start date)	Remaining capacity	End date	Site address
	24,999 (EA permit). Throughput 4787.2 (2011)	n/a	c.20,212 tpa	n/a	Givendale Head Farm, Ebberston, Snainton, Scarborough, YO13 9PU
Materials Recycling Facilities	-	-	-	-	-
Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling	None	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dring Stone Ltd, Rock House Farm, Hartoft, Pickering, YO18 8RR
	None	n/a	n/a	n/a	Wilf Nobel Building Supplies, Sneaton Lane, Ruswarp, Whitby, YO22 5HL
Tyre Recycling	-	-	-	-	-
Total	81,698 tpa		c. 57,080 tpa		
<b>Recovery</b>					
Energy from Waste	-	-	-	-	-
Metal Recycling and End of Life Vehicle Facilities	5,000 tpa (EA licence and planning permission). Throughput 904 tpa (2011)	n/a	c. 4,096 tpa	n/a	Morgan Autospares, Slapewath, Guisborough, TS14 6PX
	Unknown. Throughput 780 tpa (2011)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Seaview Farm, High Normanby, Whitby, YO22 4PR
Total	> 5,000 tpa		c. 4,096 tpa		
<b>Treatment</b>					
Mechanical Biological Treatment (with AD)	-	-	-	-	-
Anaerobic digestion	-	-	-	-	-



Type of site	Current permitted capacity / throughput	Planned capacity (with start date)	Remaining capacity	End date	Site address
Thermal treatment (energy recovery)	-	-	-	-	-
Clinical Waste Transfer and Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
Soil Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		
<b>Disposal</b>					
Incineration (without energy recovery)	-	-	-	-	-
Landfill	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		

## Protecting and Enhancing Cultural and Historic Assets

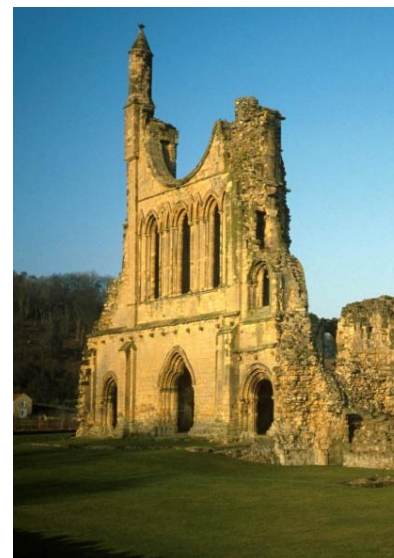
### Spatial Objectives

- Secure high quality new development that takes account of and enhances the unique landscape character, settlement pattern and building characteristics of the 9 landscape character areas in the Park
- Preserve and enhance historic assets
- Promote sustainable design and efficient energy use in new buildings

### Contextual Information

		North York Moors National Park
Number of Listed Buildings	Grade 1	35
	Grade 2*	80
	Grade 2	2897
Number of Conservation Areas		42
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the National Park		839

Note: Figures on Listed Buildings are numbers of individual buildings and structures rather than the number of entries on the list.



The North York Moors has a wealth of cultural heritage which makes an important contribution to the unique character and appearance of the landscape and special qualities of the area. The distinctive character of the Park's built environment depends heavily on its wealth of traditional and historic buildings. Apart from the assets shown in the table above there are a further 12,000 known archaeological sites and features within the Park and four historic parks and gardens.

Output Indicators

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline data	Source	Target	Outcome 2011/12	Outcome 2012/2013	
Core Strategy Indicator	Number and percentage of listed buildings within the National Park indicated as 'At Risk'.	224 7.4% (2006/7)	Annual Performance Plan and Report	6.78% by 2011/12	83 2.7%	62 2%	☺
Core Strategy Indicator	Number of Scheduled Monuments 'At Risk'	376 (data not available before 2008/09)	Annual Performance Plan and Report	Target not appropriate	328	332	☺
Core Strategy Indicator	Percentage of Conservation Areas with an up to date character appraisal	7.14% (2006/7)	Annual Performance Plan and Report	42.85% by 2011/12	16.60%	16.6%	☺
Core Strategy Indicator	Number of highways consultations responded to (to ensure minimal detrimental impact upon the special qualities)	158/161 (98%) (2005/06)	North York Moors National Park Authority Records	Target not appropriate	80	252	☺

Commentary

During the monitoring year the Building Conservation team initiated and completed a number of grant projects to secure the good repair of listed buildings and their removal from the Buildings at Risk register, specifying the work through the services of the Authority's consultant conservation accredited architect. All of the listed structures on the "at risk" register in receipt of grant assistance have consequently been removed from the Buildings at Risk Register. In total, 21 listed buildings were removed from the Register in 2012/13 through actions which include grant, enforcement and direct action and action by owners including development and change of use.

Woodhall Planning Consultants were engaged to produce a draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan for East & West Ayton on behalf of the National Park Authority. It is hoped that the document will be endorsed by the Authority as informal guidance by the end of the current financial year which will take the total number of Conservation Areas with an up to date appraisal up to 8 out of 42 Conservation Areas.

The team successfully applied to English Heritage to run one of 19 pilot studies across the country trialling different methodologies to survey the condition of Grade II listed buildings. The Authority was awarded £20,000 to be used to develop an 'application' and purchase 8 tablets on which to run the 'app'. Funds were also secured to clean and augment the Historic Buildings data on the Historic Environment Record thus making it more accessible to the general public.

The team also hosted the National Parks' Historic Environment Joint Accord annual conference and maintained its in-put into the Traditional Estates Crafts Apprenticeship Project (TECAP)

Core Policy G (Landscape, Design and Historic Assets) which seeks high quality sustainable design has been used in the approval of 183 planning applications and refusal of 12, which suggests that good levels of design are being achieved. This policy has also been used by the Planning Inspectorate for 1 allowed appeal. The Development Policies which fall into the Protecting and Enhancing Cultural and Historic Assets section of the Core Strategy and Development Policies are some of the most frequently used policies in decision making primarily due to the nature of the National Park. Development Policy 3 (Design) has been used in the approval of 161 and refusal of 8 applications; Development Policy 4 (Conservation Areas) has been used for the approval of 139 applications and the refusal of 8 applications; and Development Policy 5 (Listed Buildings) has been used in the approval of 119 applications and refusal of 5. The fact that the majority of the applications determined under these development policies have been approved suggests that pre-application discussions have been successful in preventing formal planning applications being submitted, which are of poor design, which may be the result of utilising the information provided in the Authority's Design Guide. Development Policies 4 and 5 have also been used by the Planning Inspectorate in the dismissal of a total of 3 appeals and 2 allowed appeals.

### Supporting the Rural Economy

#### Spatial Objectives

- Support the tourism and recreation industry by ensuring that development contributes to the local economy and provides opportunities for enjoying the Park's special qualities
- Strengthen and diversify the local economy by supporting a range of opportunities for employment and training particularly in sustainable locations

The agriculture and tourism sectors account for a large number of the employment opportunities within the National Park, however the Authority is keen to broaden the range of opportunities for employment and thereby carry out its duty to foster the economic and social well being of local communities. The Core Strategy and Development Policies aim to support the development and growth of a wide variety of sustainable employment opportunities for local people.

#### Output Indicators

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline Data	Source	Target	Outcome 2011/12	Outcome 2012/2013	
National Core Indicator	BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type.	B1 - 125.22 <sup>sqm</sup> B2 - 319.58 <sup>sqm</sup> B8 - 374 <sup>sqm</sup> (2007)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	Target not appropriate	B1 – 345sqm B2 - 25sqm B8 – 137sqm 25.73ha of other employment land such as horse training and birds of prey centre A1 - 350sqm A5 – 29.9sqm	B1 – 206sqm B2 – 196sqm B8 – 4009sqm	☺
National Core Indicator	BD2: Total amounts of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type.	B1 – 41.22 <sup>sqm</sup> B2 – 243.63 <sup>sqm</sup>	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	Target not appropriate	B1 – 0sqm B2 – 0sqm B8 – 0sqm	B1 – 70sqm	☺

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline Data	Source	Target	Outcome 2011/12	Outcome 2012/2013	
National Core Indicator	BD3: Employment land available – by type.	N/A	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records`	All available land utilised	There are no employment sites currently allocated	There are no employment sites currently allocated	☹
National Core Indicator	BD4: Total amount of floorspace for “town centre uses”.	N/A	Not currently monitored	N/A	Not currently monitored	Not currently monitored	☹
Core Strategy Indicator	Levels of Unemployment	1.2% (2007)	North Yorkshire County Council	No increase	1.9% (March 2012)	1.3% (May 2013)	☺

Commentary

As can be seen from the information above the unemployment figure for the National Park remains significantly lower than the national levels of 3.6%. The amount of employment floor space approved during the monitoring period remains in line with the baseline levels, which suggests that many businesses remain optimistic about growth.

The National Park Authority is currently working alongside Scarborough Borough Council on developing an Area Action Plan for Whitby Business Park, which aims to improve the current infrastructure arrangements to allow further sites on the Park to be designated for employment use. Further employment land will also be allocated in Helmsley through the Helmsley Plan, which is being produced jointly with Ryedale District Council.

## Promoting Healthy and Sustainable Communities

### Spatial Objectives

- Maintain and foster vibrant local communities where young people have an opportunity to live and work and consolidate the role of settlements
- Ensure that a range of new housing is provided including housing to meet local needs and affordable housing that will remain affordable and available to local people in perpetuity
- Support the provision and retention of key community facilities and services throughout the area

The National Park is rural in character, the high external demand and limited opportunities for further development has meant that house prices in the Park have increased to greater levels than those of the surrounding districts. This has an adverse impact on local communities as many young families have to move away, which can lead to the closure of schools and other local facilities. The Core Strategy and Development Policies Document aims help address this problem through policies, which aid the provision of affordable and local occupancy restricted homes.

### Local Facilities in the National Park

General Store			Post Office			Village Hall			Village Pub			Play Area		
2006	2009	2012	2006	2009	2012	2006	2009	2012	2006	2009	2012	2006	2009	2012
30%	28%	28%	32%	27%	29%	62%	81%	69%	64%	71%	71%	25%	36%	39%

\*Results based on the 2012 North York Moors National Park Authority Community Facility survey from parishes that responded.

Local Services such as village halls, shops, petrol stations, post offices, doctors surgeries and pubs are all essential elements of sustainable communities. Facilities in rural areas often have to serve a number of communities and therefore the retention of existing facilities and new provision through planning policies is very important. The data is the result of the Community Facilities Survey which is sent to all Parish Councils in the National Park. The results are therefore dependent upon the response rate to this survey. Although not reflected in the latest figures due to the response rate, 3 respondents reported the loss of a general store between 2009 and 2012. There is a similar story in relation to post office provision as, whilst the percentage reported has not declined, the survey responses reveal that a total of five Post Offices have been lost since the previous survey. Around 50% of post office services are now being provided within other facilities rather than as stand alone services.

Output Indicators

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline Data	Source	Target	Outcome 2011/12	Outcome 2012/2013	
National Core Indicator	H1 Plan period and housing targets	N/A	N/A	N/A	Adopted Core Strategy and Development Policies Document does not provide a Housing Target provision figure	Adopted Core Strategy and Development Policies Document does not provide a Housing Target provision figure	☹
National Core Indicator	H2(a) Net additional dwellings – in previous years	N/A	N/A	N/A	2006/07 - 67 2007/08 – 31 2008/09 - 19 2009/10 – 32 2010/11 -32	2007/08 - 31 2008/09 - 19 2009/10 - 32 2010/11 – 32 2011/12 – 55	☺
National Core Indicator	H2(b) net additional dwellings – for the reporting year	31 new dwellings (2008)	National Park Residential Land Availability Survey	N/A	2011/12 - 55	2012/13 - 28	☹
National Core Indicator	H2(c) Net additional dwellings – in future years	N/A	N/A	Windfalls of approximately 26 units per year (as identified in Core Policy J)	Windfalls of approximately 26 units per year (as identified in Core Policy J)	Windfalls of approximately 26 units per year (as identified in Core Policy J)	☹



Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline Data	Source	Target	Outcome 2011/12	Outcome 2012/2013	
National Core Indicator	H2(d) Managed delivery target	N/A	N/A	N/A	It is not appropriate to have a housing trajectory due to the fact the Core Strategy and Development Policies Plan does not include a housing provision figure and all new housing is to meet local need.	It is not appropriate to have a housing trajectory due to the fact the Core Strategy and Development Policies Plan does not include a housing provision figure and all new housing is to meet local need.	☹
National Core Indicator	H3 New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land	35%	Residential Land Availability Survey	30%	29%	29%	☺
National Core Indicator	H4 Net additional Pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	0	Planning Records	N/A	0	0	☹
National Core Indicator	H5 Gross affordable housing completions	5	Residential Land Survey	10 per year	29	12	☺

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline Data	Source	Target	Outcome 2011/12	Outcome 2012/2013	
National Park Management Plan	Number of affordable homes built per year	N/A	Residential Land Survey	75 built by 2017	N/A	12 out of 75	☺
National Core Indicator	H6 Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	N/A	Planning Records	N/A	Expired April 2011	Expired April 2011	☹
Core Strategy Indicator	Percentage of settlements in the settlement hierarchy with a) shop b) school	a) 37% b) 33% (2006)	State of the Park Report	To maintain or increase	No update	a) 28% b) No update	☹
Core Strategy Indicator	Percentage of new housing units completed in: a) Helmsley b) Service Villages c) Local Service Villages d) Other settlements	a) Helmsley – 0 b) Service Villages – 14 c) Local Service Villages – 5 d) Other Villages – 48 (2006/7)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records and Residential Land Survey	Increase in proportion of development in Helmsley, Service Villages and the Local Service Villages compared to elsewhere.	a) Helmsley – 0 b) Service Villages – 12 c) Local Service Villages – 13 d) Other Villages - 30	a) Helmsley – 1 b) Service Villages – 1 c) Local Service Villages – 11 d) Other Villages - 15	☹

Commentary

The Authority has successfully delivered another 12 affordable housing units over the course of the monitoring period and a further 12 units were also completed just after the end of the monitoring period and a further 8 units are currently under construction. The recently adopted Management Plan has set a more stretching target of the completion of 75 new affordable housing units by 2017, which is the equivalent to 15 per year.

A total of 32 new residential units were approved during the monitoring period, which is slightly less than the 37 units permitted last year. During the monitoring year one unit has been completed in the Local Service Centre of Helmsley and one unit has been completed in a Service Village. The remaining completions took place in the Local Service Village and Other Villages, although 12 of these units were affordable. Unfortunately for a further year no units have been permitted in the Service Centre of Helmsley or the Service Villages.

Core Policy J was used during the monitoring period for the approval of 26 and refusal of 4 planning applications for new dwellings. Core Policy J was also used by the Planning Inspectorate for the dismissal of 2 appeals.



Black Horse Lane, Swainby



Willow Wood, Stainsacre

## **Promoting Accessibility and Inclusion**

### **Spatial Objectives**

- Reduce the need to travel and facilitate alternative, more sustainable modes of travel to the private car and minimize the environmental impact of transport
- Facilitate access to services and facilities

North Yorkshire County Council and Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council are the Highways Authorities for the National Park and are responsible for the day to day operation and maintenance of roads. However the 1995 Environment Act requires all relevant authorities to have regard to National Park purposes when operating within the boundaries of the Park. However the responsibility for all public rights of way (PROW) within the National Park has been delegated to the National Park Authority.

As discussed earlier in this report many settlements in the Park have a limited range of services and community facilities and as a result many people may be socially excluded due to lack of access to alternative forms of transport to the private car. It is therefore important to consider the accessibility of all users when considering proposals for new development.

Also because of the very rural character of the Park increases in traffic generation are likely to have an adverse impact the Park's special qualities and therefore the policies contained within the Core Strategy and Development Policies Document aim to focus development in more sustainable locations.

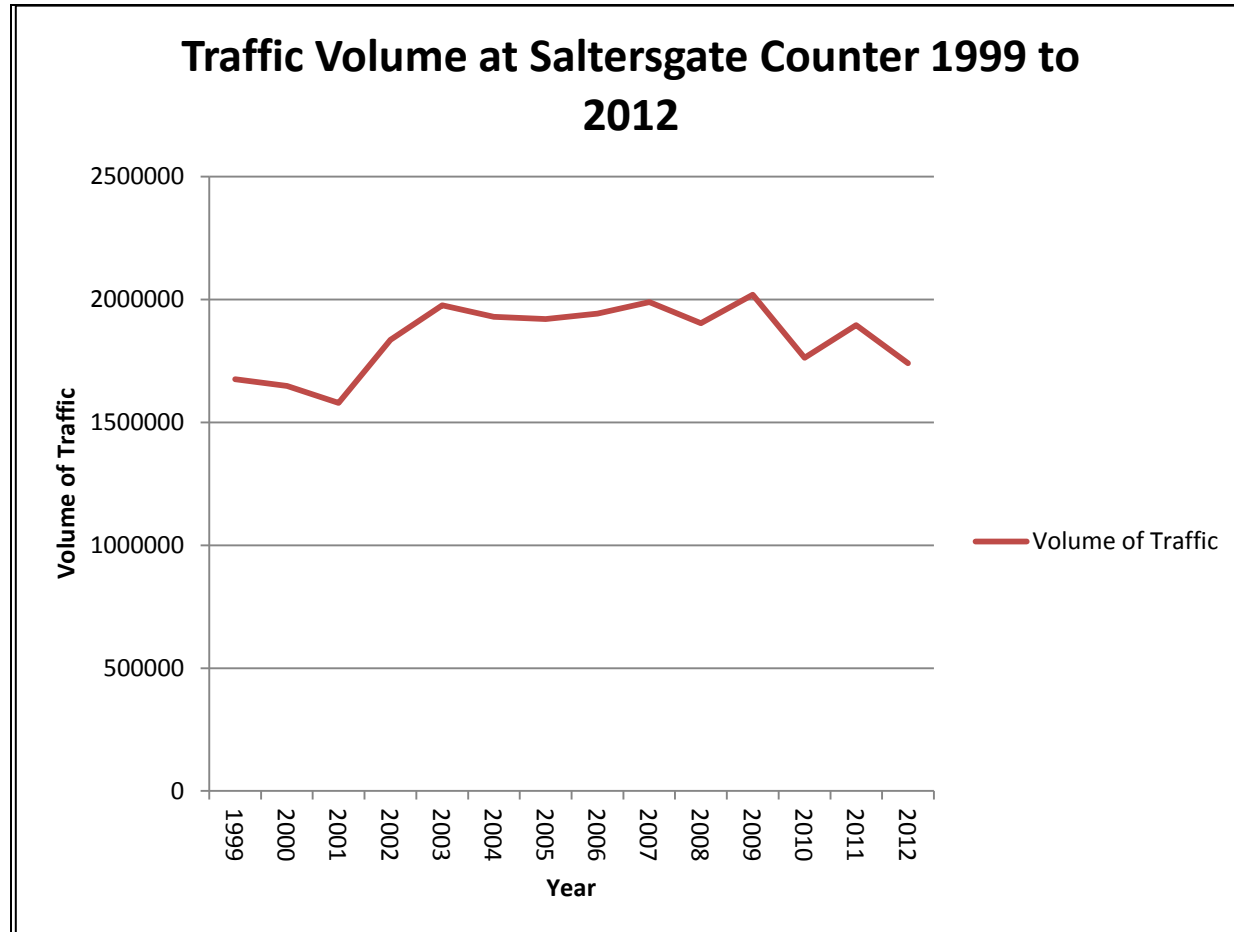
Core Policy and Development Plan Policies Indicators

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline data	Source	Target	Outcome 2011/12	Outcome 2012/2013	
Core Strategy Indicator	Average distance travelled to fixed place of work by residents in the Park	15.76km (2001)	Census	To maintain or decrease figure	No update on data	Information no longer provided.	☹
Core Strategy Indicator	Number of green travel plans submitted in support of a planning application	Data not available	Planning Records	An increase in the number of green travel plans submitted with planning applications	0	0	☹
Core Strategy Indicator	Number and percentage of applications for telecommunications equipment approved	10 (100%) (2006/7)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	To improve coverage, recognising that 100% coverage of the National Park is unlikely.	6	6	☺

Commentary

As can be seen from graph 3 traffic volumes at the Saltersgate counter has fluctuated in recent years with figures falling in 2009 and 2010 but then increasing in 2011 and falling again in 2012. It is not clear what causes these fluctuations in traffic movements as visitor numbers have been on a downward trend in recent years. Various factors may impact traffic numbers for instance the weather, visitor trends or increased fuel costs. Although this information is useful, upward or downward trends could be considered both positive and negative.

Graph 3 – Traffic Volume in the National Park



## **Conclusions**

Between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 the National Park Authority received a total of 545 applications, which is a reduction on the 646 from the previous year. From the total number of applications determined 95% were approved and 5% refused. A total of 85% of all applications were delegated to Officers for determination, which is higher than last year. The Authority exceeded its targets on the time taken to deal with applications with 82% of applications of major applications being determined within 13 weeks, 80% of minor applications being determined within 8 weeks and 82% of other applications being determined within 8 weeks.

The number of planning appeal decisions allowed against the authority's decision to refuse a planning application as a percentage of the total number of planning appeals against refusals was 54%, which was a further fall from the 64% last year.

The analysis of this year's Authority Report Indicators shows that for the most part the policies contained in the adopted Local Development Framework Documents are meeting the National Park's spatial objectives. The main aim of the LDF is to focus development in the larger, more sustainable settlements. However completions continue to be focused in the lower order settlements, although this is largely as a result of affordable housing on exception sites. The spatial strategy will need to be addressed through the preparation of a new Local Plan.

Good progress continues to be made in the delivery of affordable housing in the Park with 12 units having been completed in Swainby and Stainsacre. A further 12 units were completed in Osmotherley in May and permission granted for 8 units at Runswick Bay. As house prices in the Park continue to rise the delivery of affordable housing for local people remains one of the Authority's key objectives.

## Appendix A

### Policies Used in Appeals

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Description of Policy</b>	<b>Usage in Dismissed Appeals</b>	<b>Usage in Allowed Appeals</b>
Core Policy A	Delivering National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development	2	1
Core Policy C	Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity	1	1
Core Policy D	Climate Change	2	2
Core Policy G	Landscape, Design and Historic Assets	0	1
Core Policy J	Housing	2	0
Development Policy 1	Environmental Protection	0	1
Development Policy 2	Flood Risk	0	1
Development Policy 3	Design	2	1
Development Policy 4	Conservation Areas	1	1
Development Policy 5	Listed Buildings	0	1
Development Policy 7	Archaeological Assets	0	1
Development Policy 12	Agriculture	2	3
Development Policy 14	Tourism and Recreation	0	1
Development Policy 16	Chalet and Camping Sites	1	0
Development Policy 19	Householder Development	2	2



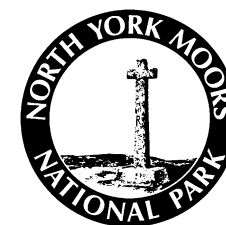
**Appendix B**

**Core Strategy and Development Policies Use**

Policy Number	Description	Number approved	% approved	Number refused	% refused	Comments
<b>Strategic Approach</b>						
Core Policy A	Delivering National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development	44	94%	3	6%	
Core Policy B	Spatial Strategy	0	0%	0	0%	
<b>Protecting, Enhancing and Managing the Natural Environment</b>						
Core Policy C	Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity	9	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 1	Environment Protection	1	50%	1	50%	
Core Policy D	Climate Change	21	91%	2	0%	
Development Policy 2	Flood Risk	1	100%	0	0%	
Core Policy E	Minerals	18	100%	0	0%	
Core Policy F	Sustainable Waste Management	1	100%	0	0%	
<b>Protecting and Enhancing Cultural and Historic Assets</b>						
Core Policy G	Landscape, Design and Historic Assets	183	94%	12	6%	
Development Policy 3	Design	161	95%	8	5%	
Development Policy 4	Conservation Areas	139	95%	8	5%	
Development Policy 5	Listed Buildings	119	96%	5	4%	
Development Policy 6	Historic Parks and Gardens	2	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 7	Archaeological Assets	1	100%	0	0%	

Policy Number	Description	Number approved	% approved	Number refused	% refused	Comments
Development Policy 8	Conversion of Traditional Unlisted Rural Buildings	29	94%	2	6%	
Development Policy 9	Advertisements	10	91%	1	0%	
<b>Supporting the Rural Economy</b>						
Core Policy H	Rural Economy	22	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 10	New Employment and Training Development	5	83%	1	17%	
Development Policy 11	Re-use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities	1	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 12	Agriculture	29	94%	2	6%	
Development Policy 13	Rural Diversification	4	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 14	Tourism and Recreation	53	98%	1	2%	
Development Policy 15	Loss of Existing Tourism and Recreation Facilities	3	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 16	Chalet and Camping Sites	16	89%	2	11%	
Development Policy 17	Commercial Horse Related Development	1	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 18	Retail Development	6	100%	0	0%	
<b>Promoting Healthy and Sustainable Communities</b>						
Core Policy I	Community Facilities	18	100%	0	0%	
Core Policy J	Housing	26	87%	4	13%	
Core Policy K	Affordable Housing on Exception Sites	2	100%	0	0%	

<b>Policy Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Number approved</b>	<b>% approved</b>	<b>Number refused</b>	<b>% refused</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Core Policy L	Gypsies and Travellers	0	0	0	0	Previous national guidance required the inclusion of this policy.
Development Policy 19	Householder Development	179	96%	7	4%	
Development Policy 20	Extensions to Residential Curtilages	4	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 21	Replacement Dwellings	2	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 22	Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions	3	100%	0	0%	No applications have been received of this nature, however it an important policy to retain.
<b>Promoting Accessibility and Inclusions</b>						
Core Policy M	Accessibility and Inclusion	2	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 23	New Development and Transport	8	89%	1	11%	
Development Policy 24	Transport Infrastructure	5	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 25	Telecommunications	6	100%	0	0%	



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