

Annual Monitoring Report

2012

North York Moors
National Park Authority
Local Development Framework

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 Annual Monitoring 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 1st April 2011 and 31st March 2012.

Highlights of the Annual Monitoring Report

- Authority met its overall target that 79% of applications determined within set timescales
- 36% of appeals dismissed
- 55 new dwelling units completed including 29 affordable units

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Background

The North York Moors National Park has published an Annual Monitoring Report in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 for 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 Annual Monitoring 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, which Local Authorities must monitor 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 Annual Monitoring 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.

In March 2010 the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs published the ‘English National Parks and the Broads – UK Government and Vision and Circular 2010’. The circular provides updated policy guidance on the English National Parks and Broads. In March 2012 the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Government. The NPPF states that great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. The conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage are important considerations in all these areas and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads.

National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Government on 27th March 2012 and replaced a total of 44 documents containing national planning guidance. From the 27th 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 can be given full weight until 27th 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. This assessment concluded that there are some policy gaps, however work has begun to identify how these issues will be addressed in both the short and longer terms.

Localism Act

The Localism Bill received Royal Assent on 15th November 2011 and came into force in April 2012. The Bill made changes to the requirements for Local

Development Schemes and Annual Monitoring Reports. The Localism Bill requires that Local Planning Authorities continue to prepare and maintain a Local Development scheme which sets out the documents which are to be local development documents and a timetable for their preparation however this no longer has to be formally approved by the Secretary of State. Progress against the Local Development Scheme should continued to be reviewed through an Annual Monitoring Report, however the Government has not set specific indicators and reports no longer need to be submitted to the Secretary of State.

The Localism Bill also introduced new powers for Neighbourhood Planning and formally revoked Regional Spatial Strategies. However due to a High Court Judgement further sustainability assessments are being carried out on the revocation of the RSS's and until further notice the Yorkshire and Humber Plan will remain part of the decision making framework.

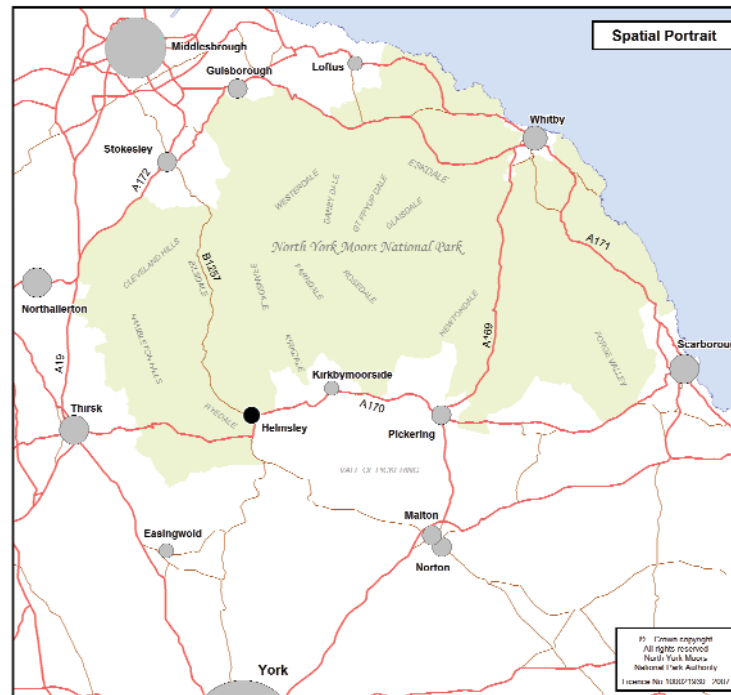
National Park Management Plan

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 25th 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 mid 2010 population estimates (Office of National Statistics) 23,831 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 although unemployment rates in the Park are low they have started to rise over the last twelve months. 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 £267,690¹ 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.

¹ Taken from NYMNPA Annual House Price Survey 2012 which used sold prices between 1st January and 31st December 2011

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 Secretary of State on 23rd June 2011 and covers the period 2011 - 2013. 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 Joint Area Action Plan

Consultation on a Discussion Paper took place in 2009, which was followed by a feasibility study to address the infrastructure, highway and environmental improvements needed to open up further development of the Business Park. Further work on the Area Action has been delayed as funding is sought to deliver the required infrastructure improvements. Planning applications for the highways improvements have now been submitted and consultation on a draft Action Plan will take place in late 2012.

Helmsley Development Plan Document (The Helmsley Plan)

The first stage of consultation took place in early 2011 and work has been continuing on assessing the sites and drafting the plan. The housing provision figure is dependent on Ryedale's Local Plan, progress on a version draft of the Helmsley Plan has been delayed until the completion of the independent examination of the plan. It is still hoped that consultation on a Draft Helmsley Plan will take place towards the end of 2012/early 2013, however this is dependent on the outcome of the Inspector's Report.

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 need to be renewed through a separate Housing Development Plan Document. Consultation took place on a Draft Housing DPD in December 2011/January 2012. Options for reviewing to affordable housing quota under the provisions of Core Policy J are being considered by the Authority.

North York Moors Local Development Scheme 2011 - 2013																								Appendix 2																									
		Preparation/draft stages												Formal/submission stages																																			
		DPWG/PC		Development Plan Working Group/Planning Committee																																													
Year		2010												2011												2012												2013											
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Work Area																																																	
Local Development Scheme																																																	
Annual review & update																																																	
Endorsed by DPWG/PC																																																	
Publish																																																	
Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan																																																	
SEA/SA Assessment																																																	
Discussion Paper/Evidence Base Work																																																	
Prepare Draft Action Plan																																																	
Consultation on Draft Action Plan																																																	
Submission to Secretary of State																																																	
Examination																																																	
Receipt of Inspectors Report																																																	
Adoption																																																	
Helmsley Development Plan Document																																																	
SEA/SA Assessment																																																	
Discussion Paper/Evidence Base Work																																																	
Prepare Draft Action Plan																																																	
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Submission to Secretary of State																																																	
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Receipt of Inspectors Report																																																	
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Housing Development Plan Document																																																	
SEA/SA Assessment																																																	
Discussion Paper/Evidence Base Work																																																	
Prepare Draft Action Plan																																																	
Consultation on Draft Action Plan																																																	
Submission to Secretary of State																																																	
Examination																																																	
Receipt of Inspectors Report																																																	
Adoption																																																	
Monitoring (including AMR)																																																	
Internal preparation																																																	
Publication of AMR																																																	
Implications analysis																																																	

Part 3 Policy Analysis

This section of the Annual Monitoring 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 National 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 2010/11	Outcome 2011/12	
Core Strategy	Land managed in line with conservation objectives	73.4% (2006/07)	Annual Performance Indicators	76.6% (2011/12)	78% (112,145ha)	79% (113,808ha)	☺
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	12 (2010)	5 (2011)	☺
Core Strategy	Reduction in problems on the Rights of Way network	68.5% easy to use (2006/7)	State of the Park Report	90% easy to use (2011/12)	88% easy to use	64.40% easy to use	☹
Core Strategy	Visitor days	9.0 million (2006)	State of the Park Report	No target set	10.2 million	No update	☹
Core Strategy	Amount of traffic	1.942 million vehicles (2006)	State of the Park Report	To reduce	1,761,974	1,896,069	☹
Core Strategy	Moorland sheep flocks	100 flocks (2006)	State of the Park Report	No target set	101 Flocks (2011)	101	☺
Core Strategy	Number of villages with a general store	30% (2006)	State of the Park Report	To maintain or increase	No update available	No update available	☹

Commentary

As can be seen from the table on the preceding page there has been a drop in rights of way that are easier to use, which was impacted by the lengths of the paths in the survey, however the aggregated trend is a year on year improvement on this indicator.

Core Policy A (Delivering National Park Purposes) has been used for the determination of 55 approvals and 14 refusals over the duration of the monitoring period and has been used by the Planning Inspectorate in the dismissal of 1 appeal and in 1 allowed appeal. Core Policy B (Spatial Strategy) has been used in the approval of 4 and refusal of 2 applications by the Local Planning Authority.



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 2010/11	Outcome 2011/12	
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 Special Area of Conservation designations – 31% (44,440ha) – this is all SSSI as well as being SAC (2008)	North York Moors National Park Authority Records.	No target	Area covered by Special Area of Conservation designations - 31% of NP (44,440ha) - this is all SSSI as well as being SAC	Area covered by Special Area of Conservation Designations 47,386	☺
National Core Indicator	E3: Renewable energy generation	608.2KW (permissions granted 2006/07)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	To increase capacity.	45KW (permitted rather than completed)	233.6kw (permitted rather than completed)	☺

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline	Source	Target	Outcome 2010/11	Outcome 2011/12	
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 in 2009 zero production	☹
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	☹
National Core Indicator	W1: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority	None (2006/07)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	Target is not appropriate as this will depend upon how the waste strategies are implemented	No new facilities granted	No new facilities granted	☹
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) 12% (b) 87%	(a) 11% (b) 88%	☹

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline	Source	Target	Outcome 2010/11		
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 ⁶	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 ⁷ (Contribute to Tees Valley targets when these are set)	LA's currently not required to publish this information	LA's currently not required to publish this information	☹
Core Strategy Indicator	Average CO ₂ emissions per capita	24.2 tonnes (2003)	Audit Commission ⁸	To decrease	No longer published	No longer published	☹
Core Strategy Indicator	Average annual domestic consumption of electricity	4827.5kWh (2004)	Audit Commission ⁹	To decrease	No longer published	No longer published	☹

⁶ Estimates for the National Park based upon Audit Commission data available for the four constituent authorities

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

⁸ Based upon average for 4 constituent local authorities using Local estimates of CO₂ emissions (tonnes CO₂) - Total emissions per capita

⁹ Based upon average for 4 constituent local authorities

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline	Source	Target	Outcome 2010/11		
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 ₂ emissions through on site renewable energy	0 (2006/7)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	100%	100% of applications which triggered this requirement offset at least 10% of predicted CO ₂ emissions	82% (1 was not met and the other was conditioned)	☹

Commentary

Figures on CO₂ 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 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 increase in the renewable energy capacity permitted and therefore the renewable energy output compared to previous years, which is largely 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 CO₂ emissions, with all but one of the applications triggering the requirement offsetting at least 10%. A total of 38 applications determined during the monitoring period referred to this policy and 84% were approved. It can be concluded that during the monitoring period Core Policy D is continuing to successful in delivering it's objective to address the causes of climate change.

Protecting and Enhancing Cultural and Historic Assets

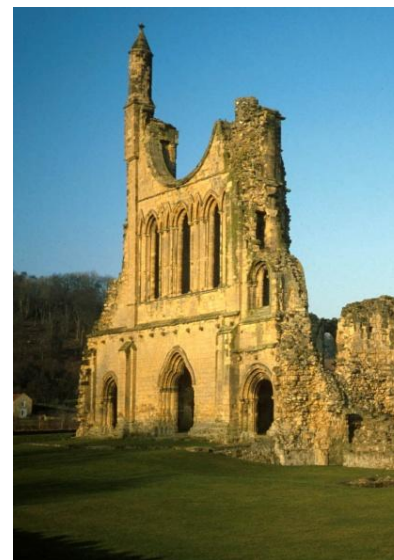
Spatial Objectives

- 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 2010/11	Outcome 2011/12	
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	95 3.1%	83 2.7%	☺
Core Strategy Indicator	Number of Scheduled Monuments 'At Risk'	376 (data not available before 2008/09)	Annual Performance Plan and Report	Target not appropriate	340	328	☺
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	7.15% (3 have an up to date CA as the time has been extended to 10 years)	16.60%	☺
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	111	80	☹

Commentary

During the monitoring year the Building Conservation team has initiated and completed a number of grant projects to secure the good repair of listed buildings and 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 (or will be removed when works are completed) from the Buildings at Risk Register. In total, around 18 listed buildings will be removed

from the Register in 2011/12 through actions which include grant, enforcement action and direct works and action by owners including development and change of use.

The Oswaldkirk Conservation Area Appraisal produced by the National Park Authority and on behalf of Ryedale District Council was adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document by both bodies. A conservation area appraisal and management plan produced by Scarborough Borough Council for Cloughton was endorsed by the Authority as informal guidance. This takes the total number of Conservation Areas with an up to date appraisal up to 7 out of 42 Conservation Areas.

Core Policy G (Landscape, Design and Historic Assets) which seeks high quality sustainable design has been used in the approval of 158 planning applications and refusal of 13, which suggests that good levels of design are being achieved. This policy has also been used by the Planning Inspectorate in the dismissal of 2 appeals and 2 allowed appeals. 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 183 and refusal of 19 applications; Development Policy 4 (Conservation Areas) has been used for the approval of 173 applications and the refusal of 11 applications; and Development Policy 5 (Listed Buildings) has been used in the approval of 130 applications and refusal of 6. 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 5 appeals and 3 allowed appeals. One dismissed appeal referred to Development Policy 5 (Listed Buildings).

The second National Park Design Awards took place in September, with awards being presented for Best New Dwelling, Best Extension to an Existing Dwelling, Best Conversion, Best Non-Residential Development and the Special Judging Panel Award

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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 2010/11	Outcome 2011/12	
National Core Indicator	BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type.	B1 - 125.22 ^{sqm} B2 - 319.58 ^{sqm} B8 - 374 ^{sqm} (2007)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	Target not appropriate	B1 – 1260.2sqm B2 – 310sqm B8 – 184.5sqm	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	☺
National Core Indicator	BD2: Total amounts of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type.	B1 – 41.22 ^{sqm} B2 – 243.63 ^{sqm}	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	Target not appropriate	B1 – 0sqm B2 – 0sqm B8 – 0sqm	B1 – 0sqm B2 – 0sqm B8 – 0sqm	☹

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline Data	Source	Target	Outcome 2010/11	Outcome 2011/12	
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	1.8% (March 2011) 3.8% Great Britain	1.9% (March 2012) 4.1%	☹

Commentary

As can be seen from the information above the National Park has historically had low levels of unemployment however in recent years it has fluctuated around the 1.9% figure, which is still significantly below the national unemployment levels of 3.8%. The amount of employment floor space approved during the monitoring period remains higher than 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	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009
30%	28%	32%	27%	62%	81%	64%	71%	25%	36%

*Results based on the 2009 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.

Output Indicators

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline Data	Source	Target	Outcome 2010/11	Outcome 2011/12	
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	2005/06 - 40 2006/07 - 67 2007/08 – 31 2008/09 - 19 2009/10 - 32	2006/07 - 67 2007/08 – 31 2008/09 - 19 2009/10 – 32 2010/11 -32	☺
National Core Indicator	H2(b) net additional dwellings – for the reporting year	31 new dwellings (2008)	National Park Residential Land Availability Survey	N/A	2010/11 - 32	2011/12 - 55	☺
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 2010/11		
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%	13%	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	10	29	☺

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline Data	Source	Target	Outcome 2010/11		
National Core Indicator	H6 Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	N/A	Planning Records	N/A	Not assessed as no sites with more than 10 units were completed during monitoring period	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	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 – 5 c) Local Service Villages - 20 d) Other Villages - 7	a) Helmsley – 0 b) Service Villages – 12 c) Local Service Villages – 13 d) Other Villages - 30	☹

Commentary

The Authority has successfully delivered another 29 affordable housing units over the course of the monitoring period and a further 23 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. Although the number of units currently under construction will mean that this target will be exceeded next year there is uncertainty about delivery in future years due to funding availability from the HCA.

A total of 37 new residential units were approved during the monitoring period, which is slightly higher than the 32 units permitted last year. The number of units completed in the Service Villages and Local Service Villages has increased, although this is largely due to the permission of two exception sites. Unfortunately for a further year no units have been permitted in the Service Centre of Helmsley.

Core Policy J was used during the monitoring period for the approval of 28 and refusal of 5 planning applications for new dwellings. Core Policy J was also used by the Planning Inspectorate for the dismissal of 3 appeals and 1 allowed appeal.

Although no applications have been received for Gypsy or Travellers sites further evidence will be gathered to identify if there are any needs for this provision in the National Park in order to update the previous 2006 North Yorkshire Assessment.



Affordable Housing in Glaisdale



Affordable Housing in
Lythe



Affordable Housing in Thornton le Dale



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.

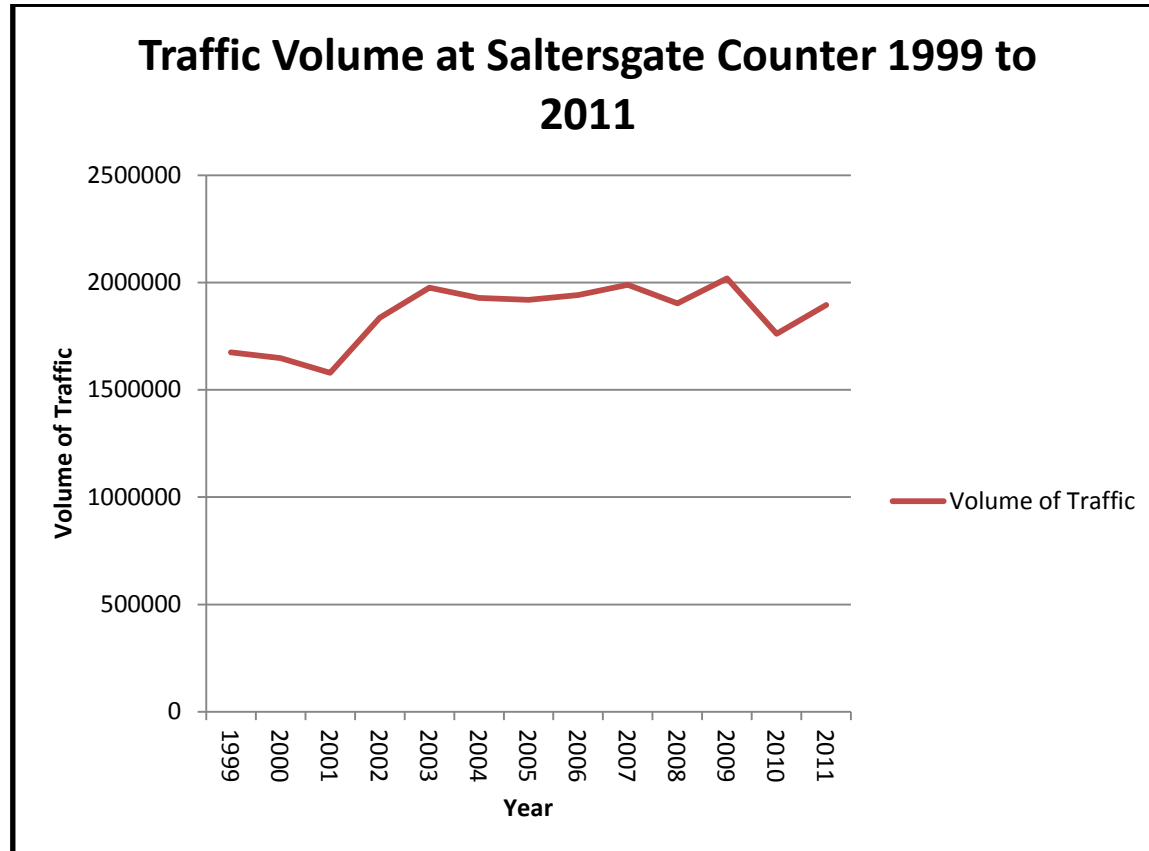
Core Policy and Development Plan Policies Indicators

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline data	Source	Target	Outcome 2010/11	Outcome 2011/12	
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	No update on data	☹
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.	0	6	☺

Commentary

As can be seen from the 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. It is not clear why figures have increased during 2011 as visitor numbers have continued to fall.

Graph 3 – Traffic Volume in the National Park



Conclusions

Between 1st April 2011 and 31st March 2011 the National Park Authority received a total of 646 applications, which is a very small increase on the 637 received last year. From the total number of applications determined 90% were approved and 10% refused. A total of 82% of all applications were delegated to Officers for determination, which is 1% lower than last year. The Authority exceeded its targets on the time taken to deal with minor and other applications. The Authority failed to meet its target of determining 60% of major applications within 8 weeks however this was only based on 7 applications, which took longer to determine due to their complexity. Although the Authority has had a good record on appeals in recent years this year 64% of appeals determined by the Planning Inspectorate were allowed (this figure was 18% last year). This has largely been due to the introduction of the Draft National Planning Policy Framework.

The analysis of this year's Annual Monitoring 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. Unfortunately the outcome of this year's report shows that no development has yet to be completed in Helmsley and the majority of completions continue to take place in the 'Other villages'. Once again a large proportion of the completed units are affordable houses delivered through the exceptions policy and tend to be located in the smaller settlements. With the exception of the 12 affordable units completed in Thornton le Dale no further units have been completed in the Service Villages. There are a number of factors contributing to this position:

- Conversions accounted for 22 of the 55 units completed this year
- The Authority has responded to opportunities for affordable housing schemes on exception sites in all categories of village in the settlement hierarchy, not just Helmsley and the Service Villages
- The affordable housing target contained in Core Policy J, although now lapsed, may have deterred developers from putting forward schemes in Helmsley and the Service Villages.

Excellent progress has been made in the delivery of affordable housing in the Park with 29 units having been completed in Lythe, Thornton le Dale and Glaisdale. Work has already begun on the construction of a further 23 units in Stainsacre, Swainby and Osmotherley. 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

Policy	Description of Policy	Usage in Dismissed Appeals	Usage in Allowed Appeals
Core Policy A	Delivering National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development	1	1
Core Policy G	Landscape, Design and Historic Assets	2	2
Core Policy J	Housing	2	1
Development Policy 3	Design	3	3
Development Policy 4	Conservation Areas	2	0
Development Policy 5	Listed Buildings	1	0
Development Policy 12	Agriculture	1	1
Development Policy 16	Chalet and Camping Sites	0	1
Development Policy 19	Householder Development	2	2

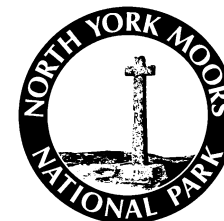
Appendix B

Core Strategy and Development Policies Use

Policy Number	Description	Number approved	% approved	Number refused	% refused	Comments
Strategic Approach						
Core Policy A	Delivering National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development	55	80%	14	20%	
Core Policy B	Spatial Strategy	4	67%	2	33%	
Protecting, Enhancing and Managing the Natural Environment						
Core Policy C	Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity	8	89%	1	110%	
Development Policy 1	Environment Protection	7	88%	1	12%	
Core Policy D	Climate Change	38	84%	7	16%	
Development Policy 2	Flood Risk	2	100%	0	0%	
Core Policy E	Minerals	16	100%	0	0%	
Core Policy F	Sustainable Waste Management	0	0%	0	0%	This policy has not been utilize, however it is important should such applications come forward.
Protecting and Enhancing Cultural and Historic Assets						
Core Policy G	Landscape, Design and Historic Assets	158	92%	13	8%	
Development Policy 3	Design	183	91%	19	9%	
Development Policy 4	Conservation Areas	173	94%	11	6%	
Development Policy 5	Listed Buildings	130	96%	6	4%	

Policy Number	Description	Number approved	% approved	Number refused	% refused	Comments
Development Policy 6	Historic Parks and Gardens	0	0%	0	0%	Although this policy has not been used during the monitoring period it is considered essential for the protection of these assets.
Development Policy 7	Archaeological Assets	1	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 8	Conversion of Traditional Unlisted Rural Buildings	27	96%	1	0%	
Development Policy 9	Advertisements	5	83%	1	0%	
Supporting the Rural Economy						
Core Policy H	Rural Economy	12	92%	1	8%	
Development Policy 10	New Employment and Training Development	5	71%	2	29%	
Development Policy 11	Re-use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities		100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 12	Agriculture	30	83%	6	17%	
Development Policy 13	Rural Diversification	5	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 14	Tourism and Recreation	44	92%	4	8%	
Development Policy 15	Loss of Existing Tourism and Recreation Facilities	2	67%	1	33%	
Development Policy 16	Chalet and Camping Sites	13	68%	6	32%	
Development Policy 17	Commercial Horse Related Development	5	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 18	Retail Development	5	83%	1	17%	

Policy Number	Description	Number approved	% approved	Number refused	% refused	Comments
Promoting Healthy and Sustainable Communities						
Core Policy I	Community Facilities	18	100%	0	0%	
Core Policy J	Housing	28	85%	5	15%	
Core Policy K	Affordable Housing on Exception Sites	3	60%	2	40%	
Core Policy L	Gypsies and Travellers	0	0%	0	0%	Previous national guidance required the inclusion of this policy.
Development Policy 19	Householder Development	251	92%	21	8%	
Development Policy 20	Extensions to Residential Curtilages	4	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 21	Replacement Dwellings	1	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 22	Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions	0	0%	0	0%	No applications have been received of this nature, however it an important policy to retain.
Promoting Accessibility and Inclusions						
Core Policy M	Accessibility and Inclusion	2	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 23	New Development and Transport	4	67%	2	33%	
Development Policy 24	Transport Infrastructure	3	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 25	Telecommunications	6	100%	0	0%	



North York Moors National Park Authority
The Old Vicarage, Bondgate, Helmsley, York YO62 5BP
Tel: 01439 770657 Fax: 01439 770691
Email: general@northyorkmoors-npa.gov.uk

www.northyorkmoors.org.uk