



Authority Report

2014

Key messages

- 100% of major planning applications were determined within the statutory timescales.
- The results of the 2013 Planning Customer Satisfaction Survey were the highest level ever attained.
- 37% of missing key ecological connections are being addressed.
- 28ha of species rich grassland has been created or restored.
- Since 2012, 29 Listed Buildings have been removed from the “at risk” register.
- The percentage of residents claiming unemployment benefit has fallen to 0.8%.
- 24 affordable dwellings have been completed since April 2012.

What is the purpose of the Authority Report

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 8 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.

Prior to these changes Annual Monitoring Reports were published in December each year as required by the Regulations. This would mean that there would be a long lag time between the end of the reporting year at the 31st March and the publication of the Annual Monitoring Report. As the requirements have now changed the Authority Report will be published in July from now on.

The format of the Authority Report has changed slightly as it now also reports on all of the indicators set out in the Management Plan. Many of these indicators were already reported on in the AMR but the new Authority Report provides an opportunity to provide stronger links between the Development Plan and Management Plan. For this reason the Management Plan objectives are now set out in the report as contextual indicators.

The Core Strategy and Development Policies document also includes the commitment to monitor a number of core indicators, which were a requirement of the Government at that time. In some cases these indicators are either not relevant in the context of a National Park or information is not produced at the National Park level to allow reporting to take place. Appendix 3 sets out which indicators will no longer be reported on.

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.

Work of the Authority

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

- To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Parks; and
- To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Parks by the public.

The Act goes on to place a duty on National Park Authorities in pursuing the two purposes ***'to seek to foster the economic and social well being of local communities'***.

Section 62 of the 1995 Act also requires all relevant authorities to ***"have regard to the statutory purposes in exercising or performing any functions in the National Park and; if it appears that there is a conflict between those purposes, to attach greater weight to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area."***

Management Plan

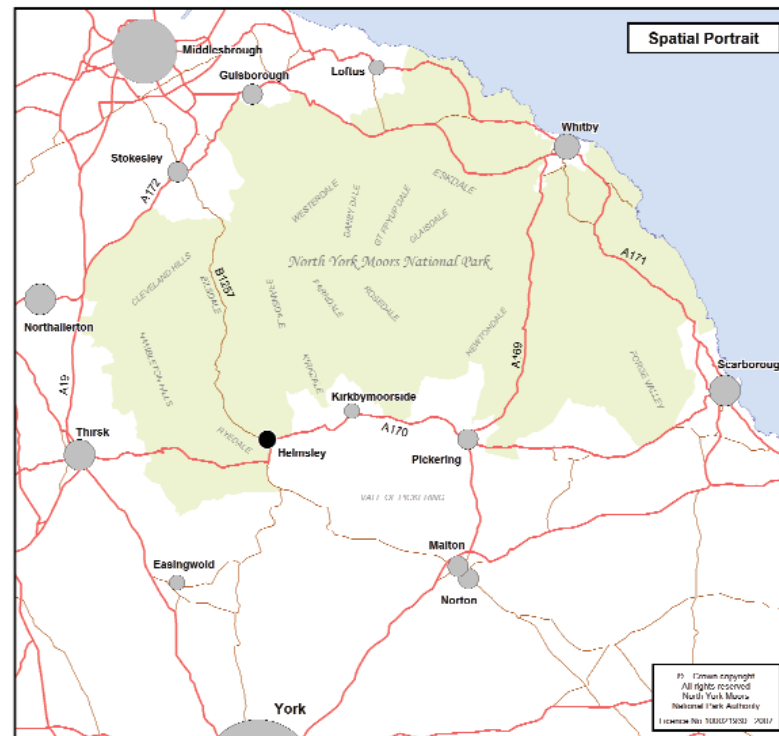
The new Management Plan for the National Park was approved in June 2012. The Plan, which was subject to ongoing consultation and discussion as part of its production, represents the broad agreement of residents, businesses and local and national organisations as to how the National Park will be managed over the next 15 years. The Plan considers what benefits the National Park can provide to meet the needs of society and responds to current issues such as the need to produce more food, improve health and well-being and adapt to the effects of a changing climate. Continuing to enhance the landscape, natural environment and cultural heritage of the Park is nevertheless central to the Plan's aims which include strengthening the Park's habitat networks and conserving its important buildings and monuments. The Management Plan contains a number of contextual indicators many of which are also indicators set out in the Core Strategy and Development Policies document.

The Authority also publishes a Business Plan setting out how it will allocate resources to deliver its share of the Management Plan over a three year period in the light of commitments by its partners. The 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.

Spatial Portrait

The North York Moors was designated as a National Park in 1952. The National Park is situated largely within the County of North Yorkshire and partly within the unitary authority of Redcar and Cleveland. It has a total area of 1,436 sq km, 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. There are large urban communities to the north of the Park in Teeside and the smaller towns of Whitby and Scarborough to the east.

The Spatial Portrait Map below shows the geographical context of the Park.



The North York Moors was designated as a National Park due to its 'intrinsic merits as an area of beautiful and 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 Development Plan 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 £249,896¹ 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 2014 which used sold prices between 1st January and 31st December 2013

PLANNING REVIEW

Progress through the year

Between 1st April 2013 and 31st March 2014 the Authority received 843 applications which included notifications (for example agricultural and forestry notifications). In addition a total of 808 enquiries were dealt with by Officers, which includes pre-application advice.

Number of applications received (this includes all notifications such as Agricultural and Forestry Notifications)	843
Approval Rate	
Majors	90%
Minors (new houses and commercial applications)	93.6%
Others (householder and conservation applications)	95.6%
Applications determined within statutory timescales	
Majors	100%
Minors (new houses and commercial applications)	81%
Others (householder and conservation applications)	83%
Delegated Decisions	
Decisions delegated to Officers	87.9%

Statement of Community Involvement

The Authority is required to produce a Statement of Community Involvement under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

The Statement of Community Involvement sets out how the Authority intends to involve the community in the preparation, alteration and review of parts of the Local Development Framework and in taking decisions on planning applications.

The Authority consulted on a new Statement of Community Involvement entitled 'Involving People in Planning' between April and June 2014. The comments received have been taken on board in finalising the document which was adopted by the Authority on 21st August 2014.

Customer Satisfaction Survey

The Planning Customer Service Satisfaction Survey is carried out every two years. The survey comprises twelve standard questions which have been agreed by all National Parks with the final question being a free text box, which allows respondents to provide their own comments. The Authority undertook the survey between March and August 2013 and all those receiving a decision notice within this timescale were asked to participate. The headline 2013 customer satisfaction level is that 87% of customers responded that they were very or fairly satisfied with the service they received, which is the highest level ever attained.

Local Vetting list

Consultation has begun on a revised local vetting list.

Major schemes

The construction is well underway for 8 affordable units approved at Hinderwell Lane, Runswick Bay in February 2013.

Construction of the Whitby Park and Ride has been completed, which was approved in January 2013.

Permission was granted in December 2013 for gas production from the existing well head at Ebberston.

Undergrounding of Overhead Lines Project

The National Park Authority is working closely with Northern Power Grid on undergrounding electricity lines across the National Park. The scheme, funded by OFGEM for the undergrounding of low voltage electricity wires in designated landscapes, is currently in its third round and a total of £1.6m has been allocated for works in the National Park.

To date the third round of the scheme has funded undergrounding works in Farndale, Kilbun, Lastingham, Kildale, Thornton le Dale, Egton, Easington, Appleton le Moors, Swainby and Castleton, resulting in a significant improvement to the visual appearance of the villages.

A further 18 proposals in villages across the Park have been submitted to Northern Powergrid and approved subject to Wayleaves and legal consents.

Ofgem will continue to allocate funding for this project under the ED-1 price review period and an announcement on the final figures is expected shortly. Ofgem funding to date has been restricted to the undergrounding of low voltage electricity lines i.e. under 11kv, however it is hoped that this restriction will be removed under ED-1, which will provide scope for the undergrounding of high voltage lines (33kV and 66kV).

Mobile Infrastructure Project

Up to 18 mobile phone masts will be erected in the National Park as part of a £150 million Government plan to improve mobile coverage in rural 'not spots'. The sites for the 18 masts will be carefully selected to avoid visual damage to the National Park and some may be able to be attached to existing tall structures and buildings.

All not spots were identified over the summer and the next stage is planning permission when there will be public consultation on the proposed sites. The deadline for the work to be completed is March 2015.

Responses to Government Consultations

The Authority has objected strongly to proposals set out in two government consultations during the last twelve months. In March the Government announced changes to permitted development rights which would allow owners of barns and other agricultural buildings to construct up to three new dwellings in their place, without the need for planning permission. As a result of concerns expressed by the Authority and a range of other organisations over the impact this would have on national park landscapes; on rural economies; and on the ability of National Park Authorities to facilitate new affordable housing for local people National Parks have been excluded from these changes.

The Autumn Statement 2013 included a commitment to consult on a new threshold for designating local planning authorities as underperforming and on a proposed new 10-unit threshold for section 106 affordable housing contributions. On 24 March the Department for Communities and Local Government published a consultation paper titled "Planning Performance and Planning Contributions", which set out further details of these proposed changes. The Authority has expressed strong objections to these proposals as it will prevent the delivery of much needed affordable housing in the Park. The outcome of this consultation is still awaited.

Neighbourhood Plans

The Authority has proactively responded to requests from a number of Parish Councils including Thornton le Dale, Ingleby Greenhow, Carlton and Cleveland and Lythe, for further guidance on neighbourhood plans. The Parish of Ingleby Arncliffe which includes a very small part of the National Park, however Hambleton District Council will take the lead on this.

Enforcement Report

Over the period 2013-14, the Enforcement and Monitoring team have provided advice on unauthorised developments and worked to either secure compliance with the legislation or successfully obtain the necessary permissions required. Such cases cover a broad spectrum of general planning and the more specialised area of minerals planning with projects ranging from unauthorised satellite dishes to unauthorised moorland tracks and the monitoring of mineral exploration sites. Where cases have not been resolved with co-operation it has issued notices in the various areas of the enforcement legislation. The team has also successfully taken several cases to court for non-compliance with enforcement notices and have also been successful in obtaining County Court Judgements for non-payment of money owed for works in default.

The enforcement team try, where possible, to resolve matters through discussion and negotiation and only resort to formal enforcement action with the issue of a notice where this route is necessary. The Authority received 269 enforcement enquiries in 2013-14 of which 157 were resolved through discussion and negotiation with the persons involved. However, the team has a historic case load dating back some years which included 293 cases at the beginning of 2013-14 and now stands at 185 cases. The number of cases overall that resulted in formal enforcement action with a notice served over 2013-14 was seven. These seven notices are either currently at appeal or waiting compliance with the steps of the notice within the timeframes set.

The team had commenced proceedings for three separate breaches of three enforcement notices issued prior to 2013-14. The team successfully prosecuted three individuals on two separate listed building enforcement notices. The earliest of the three cases related to a property in Osmotherley in respect of non-compliance with a listed building enforcement notice and resulted in the land owner receiving a fine of £400 plus victim surcharge and ordered to pay the Authority's costs. The second case related to a property in Hawsker again for non-compliance with a listed building enforcement notice and this matter resulted in the prosecution of the owners who were fined £5000 and £1500 respectively with victim surcharge and ordered to pay the Authority's full costs. The final matter related to a property in Normanby for the non-compliance with a planning enforcement notice and is at present with the Court awaiting trial in June 2014.

Officers successfully obtained a County Court Judgement against the non-payment of costs for direct action taken in respect of a listed building urgent works notice and an untidy site notice issued against the owner of a property in Robin Hoods Bay. Although some money has been paid toward this debt with the Authority a significant amount is still outstanding. The Authority is pursuing the debt and aims to achieve full recovery of the money owed.

Two further enforcement notices relating to properties in the Park are now ready to be served.

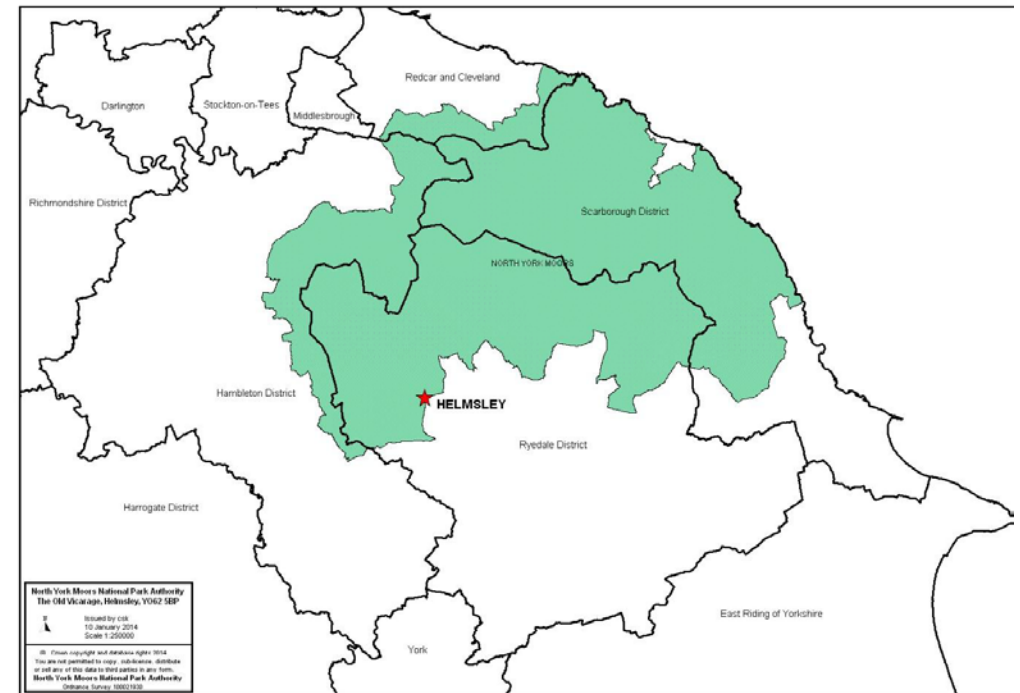
Meeting the Requirements of the Duty to Co-Operate

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 meetings 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 from the Tees Valley Local Planning Authorities and other neighbouring Authorities located in North Yorkshire meet on a regular basis to discuss Development Plan issues and since 2012 the North York Moors National Park Authority have been invited to attend these meetings.

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.



REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

A timetable for the preparation of documents forming the Local Development Framework can be found on page 15. The latest scheme for the Park was approved by the Authority in May 2013 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 proposals maps was adopted 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. The Area Action Plan was formally submitted to the Secretary of State in February 2014 and an examination held in April. The Inspector's Final Report published in September considered the Plan to be sound and will be formally adopted in due course.

The Helmsley Plan

The figures in the 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 Publication version of the Plan took place in early 2014 and was submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination on 16th May. The examination has been postponed in order to address the Inspector's concerns in relation to the deliverability of sites in the Ryedale area. Officers are continuing to work with all parties with a view to resolving the issue and recommencing the examination in the New Year.

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 Issues and Options took place in early 2014, however consultation on Preferred Options will not take place until after the elections in May 2015.

[illegible]

POLICY ANALYSIS

Applications approved contrary to policy.

Arglam Farm– Officers had concerns that the scale of development was not ancillary to the farm business. The application was approved by Members at committee subject to appropriate planning conditions which would tie the country store/farm shop to the farm, set out the range of goods to be sold and the proportion of farm produce to be sold from the retail facility. Members considered that the proposal is an acceptable form of development as it is located on the edge of a settlement, on a site which is well screened and is in an area characterised by large scale agricultural buildings. Members also asked Officers to negotiate design improvements to the building.

Coniser Farm, Chopgate – use of land for the siting of a timber hut to be used as holiday letting accommodation. Although the accommodation was not located within established woodland it was located adjacent to the existing farm buildings and therefore it was difficult to conclude that the proposed development would be harmful to the special qualities of this part of the National Park.

Strategic approach

The policies in this chapter of the Core Strategy and Development Policies Document provide the strategic framework for future development in the National Park.

Core Policy A – Delivering National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development

Core Policy B – Spatial Strategy

Indicator	Baseline	Source	Target	Outcome 2012/2013	Outcome 2013/14	
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 – 1 b) Service Villages – 1 c) Local Service Villages – 11 d) Other Villages - 15	a) Helmsley – 0 b) Service Villages – 1 c) Local Service Villages – 14 d) Other Villages – 11	☹

As can be seen from the table, there were no completions in Helmsley during the monitoring year and only one completion in the Service Villages. However 12 of the completions which took place in the Local Service Villages were the affordable housing units in Osmotherley.

Core Policy A (Delivering National Park Purposes) has been used for the determination of 57 approvals and 6 refusals over the duration of the monitoring period and has been used by the Planning Inspectorate in the dismissal of 2 appeals and 4 allowed appeals.

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.

Core Policy C – Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Core Policy D – Climate Change

Core Policy E – Minerals

Core Policy F – Sustainable Waste Management

Contextual Management Plan Indicators

Indicator	Baseline Figure	Target/Desired direction of change	2012/13	2013/14	
The status of the landscape	n/a	The landscape is identified as 'changing/enhancing'	No update	Countryside Quality Counts assessment is not going to be repeated.	☹
Percentage of land managed in line with conservation objectives	73.4% (2006/7)	Percentage has been maintained or increased	79% (113,808ha)	79% (113,377ha)	😊
Percentage of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition	a) 16.8% b) 38.6%	At least 90% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest are in favourable or recovering condition and contribute towards the England Biodiversity Strategy target for 50% of SSSIs to be in favourable condition by 2020.	a) 11% b) 88%	a)11% b) 88%	😊

Indicator	Baseline Figure	Target/Desired direction of change	2012/13	2013/14	
Number of missing key ecological connections that have been made	Strategic habitats connections map in 2012 Management Plan	A high proportion have been made	N/A	Addressing 37% of missing key ecological connections.	😊
Area of species rich grassland created or restored	2012 – 1,150 ha	The area of species rich grassland has been increased by 150 hectares by 2017, contributing to the connectivity target. This will contribute to the England Biodiversity Strategy target to increase the area of priority habitat nationally to 200,000 hectares.	N/A	28ha	😊
Population of wading birds breeding on moorland	2008 – 3698 based on 84x1km squares	Populations have been maintained	No update	No update	😊
Population of Merlin	Information is not collected on the population of Merlin	The population has not declined	No available figures.	No available figures	😊
Percentage of the area of the National Park classed as tranquil	2006 – 90% as tranquil to a greater or lesser degree	No decline in the level of tranquility	No update	No update	😊
Number of days of exceedence of ozone pollution levels at High Muffles.	36 (2006)	Fewer days where there in an exceedence	17	18	😞
The area of blanket peat	2011 – 4,100 hectares of blanket peat on the moorland	Area has been maintained	4,100ha	4,100ha	😊
Area of moorland managed in line with conservation objectives	2012 – 79% (113,808ha)	Area has been maintained or increased	79%	97%	😊
Area of woodland and wood pasture planted	N/A	300 hectares has been planted by 2017, contributing towards connectivity targets	49ha	21ha Since 2012 70ha planted	😊

Indicator	Baseline Figure	Target/Desired direction of change	2012/13	2013/14	
Area of PAWS restoration	N/A	At least 600 hectares of PAWS restoration initiated by 2017	N/A	33ha underway since 2012	☹
Area of woodland managed in line with conservation objectives	74% (2014)	Area managed in line with conservation objectives has increased	N/A	74%	☺
Number and percentage of water bodies identified as 'good' under the Water Framework Directive	2012 18% of 79 water courses classified as 'good'	All appropriate water bodies are identified as 'good'	2012 18% of 79 water courses classified as 'good'	765km of Waterbody in NYMNP – current status: good 88km (12%), Moderate 409km (53%) and Poor 268km (35%)	☹
Number of beaches identified as 'sufficient' under the revised Bathing Water Directive	2012 2 out of 3 beaches have passed	All beaches are identified as 'sufficient'	2012 2 out of 3 beaches have passed	1 minimum, 2 higher (100%) (June 2014)	☺

Core Strategy and Development Policies Indicators

Indicator	Baseline	Source	Target	Outcome 2012/2013	Outcome 2013/14	
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	☺

Indicator	Baseline	Source	Target	Outcome 2012/2013	Outcome 2013/14	
E3: Renewable energy generation	608.2KW (permissions granted 2006/07)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	To increase capacity.	53kw	20kw	☺
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% (6 applications)	100% (4 applications)	☺

Commentary

A £10,000 grant from the Forestry Commission was used to fell 6.7 hectares of conifer plantation in the Newtondale SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest) which will be planted with native broadleaved trees in 2014/15. A further 3,020 metres of traditional farm hedgerow have been planted at strategic locations along the Heritage Coast to ensure connectivity of habitats within the coastal landscape. This makes up part of the total of 16,820 metres (or 10.5 miles) of new coastal hedgerow grant aided over the last five years.

A survey of breeding waders such as curlew, lapwing and snipe will be undertaken in 2014/15 and, with the help of volunteers, officers will survey and monitor species rich grassland in the National Park.

In terms of renewable energy the total capacity of renewable energy installations approved in the monitoring year has reduced again from the previous year's figure following reductions in the feed in tariff. Only 4 proposals met the threshold set out in Core Policy D which requires applicants to displace at least 10% of predicted CO₂ emissions and all of these applications met the requirement.

In terms of the use of the main policies under this topic Core Policy C (Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity) 10 applications were approved and one refused as it was considered to harm the natural environment. A total of 7 applications have been approved under Core Policy E (Minerals) all of these applications were associated with gas or potash.

Waste Monitoring

As a waste planning authority, the Authority is required, under the EU Waste Framework Directive⁶, 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 ⁷ (tonnes)
Caulklands HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre	Household	980.32 (2011) 11,040.5 (2012)
Whitby Waste Treatment and Transfer Facility	Waste treatment and transfer	Household, Commercial & Industrial and Construction, Demolition & Excavation	18,831 (2011) 26,487 (2012)

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

2. An assessment of the need for the closure of existing waste management facilities and the need for additional waste installation infrastructure

This has been 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 (2013/14)

⁶ Directive 2008/98/EC

⁷ All throughput information referred to is from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator

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

None (2013/14)

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

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

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

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 below there are a further 12,000 known archaeological sites and features within the Park and four historic parks and gardens.

Core Policy G – Landscape, Design and Historic Assets

		North York Moors National Park
Number of Listed Buildings	Grade 1	35
	Grade 2*	80
	Grade 2	1778
Number of Conservation Areas		42
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the National Park		839



Contextual Management Plan Indicator

Indicator	Baseline Figure	Target/Desired direction of change	2012/13	2013/14	
Number of Scheduled Monuments on the Monument Management Scheme list at risk	376 (2008/9) on register	By 2017, the number at risk (principally High Risk and Medium Risk with high vulnerability) has been reduced by 65 from the number presented on the initial list. Target is 263.	N/A	Since 2012 49 SAM have had their risk reduced	☺
Number of Listed Buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register	83 (2011/12)	35 Buildings at Risk have been removed from the register.	62	Since 2012, 29 Buildings have been removed from the register.	☺

Core Strategy and Development Policies Indicators

Indicator	Baseline data	Source	Target	Outcome 2012/2013	Outcome 2013/2014	
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	16.6%	19%	☺
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	252 (80%)	47 (92%)	☺

Commentary

Over the 2013-14 year, the Building Conservation team has worked on a variety of projects. The Buildings at Risk tablet computer application which received £13,000 funding from English Heritage as part of a pilot programme to trial methods for carrying out condition surveys was completed and received recognition from EH as the most effective of the trials, and EH is now developing a survey model based on this project. Eight Buildings at Risk were removed by a range of means including the provision of direct grant assistance from the NPA's Historic Buildings Grant Scheme; developing packages of funding from multiple partners including LEADER, English Heritage and the Country Houses Foundation and working with Natural England to restore listed buildings through the Higher Level Stewardship Scheme. The buildings removed from the Register were Roseberry Shooting Box, Head House, Hackness Pinfold, Westerdale Boundary Stone, Thornton Hall Ha Ha Bridge, Duck Farm Barn and 2 Standing Stones in Guisborough. A package of funding totalling £200,000 to address serious defects in Duncombe Park's grade I listed Ionic Temple was secured from the Country Houses Foundation, English Heritage, Yorkshire Gardens Trust, the NPA and the owners.

The Conservation Area Enhancement grant scheme has funded conservation works including the reinstatement of traditionally-detailed front door and windows at Osmotherley to replace PVC windows; the repointing using lime mortar where cement formerly existed in Robin Hoods Bay; and the re-rendering and limewashing of a property in Staithes which was previously rendered in a textured Tyrolean render.

The Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan for East and West Ayton was completed (but not taken to Committee for adoption until May 2014) which will result in substantial extensions to the conservation area to incorporate the locally-valued former station buildings and recognising the quality of the suburban development of the villages in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. An Article 4 Direction will also be served to ensure the character of the extensions can be conserved. As a result of the work on the Helmsley Plan a reappraisal of the extent of the Conservation Area has been undertaken and following public consultation extensions have been adopted to include the 1950s Elmslac Road estate and the Walled Garden as well as other minor boundary changes. An Article 4 Direction will also be served on the extended areas in Helmsley.

The Traditional Estates Craft Apprentices Partnership scheme (TECAP), involving the Duncombe Park, Mexborough and Dawnay Estates within the Park as well as Castle Howard estate, came to a successful conclusion with the restoration of a locally-significant former barn on Helmsley's Borough Beck which also received grant aid from the team's Conservation Area Enhancement budget. The partners are now considering how to progress to the next phase which we hope to involve a significant expansion of the scheme across Yorkshire.

Notable applications that have involved intensive officer involvement have been The Old Manor House and Canons Garth in Helmsley, both complex timber framed buildings which have undergone extensive works of repair and refurbishment. Canons Garth subsequently received the conservation project award in the Authority's (June 2014) Design Awards.

Progress has been made on re-surveying the Conservation Areas with Article 4 Directions, an exercise which helps to maintain an up to date photographic record which helps to reduce the number of site visits required and assists in enforcement-related activity. The extensive collection of Buildings at Risk survey files dating from a comprehensive survey in 1995, which provide an invaluable evidence base for recording and monitoring changes to listed buildings, has been digitally scanned to assist in accessibility and storage.

As a result of continued funding from English Heritage, 25 scheduled monuments have been removed from the “at risk” register. Work included bracken control on prehistoric boundaries and burial sites in Wykeham Forest and medieval pillow mounds (artificial rabbit warrens) in Douthwaite Dale.

During the monitoring year 142 applications were approved and 14 refused under Core Policy G (Landscape, Design and Historic Assets). In terms of Conservation Areas 142 applications were approved within Conservation Areas and 82 approved for works involving Listed Buildings. From the total number of applications received for the conversion of traditional unlisted rural buildings (Development Policy 8) only one was refused on the basis that the building was not traditional, a decision which was dismissed on appeal.

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.

Contextual Management Plan Indicators

Indicator	Baseline Figure	Target/Desired direction of change	2012	2013	
Number of visitor days	9 million (2006)	The number of visitor days has increased	10.8million (2011 Steam figs)	10.6million (2012 Steam figs)	☹
Value of tourism to the National Park's economy	2010 - £416m	Value will have increased	£537.85m (2011 Steam figs)	£520.61 (2012 Steam figs)	☹
Number of people employed in tourism	2010 - 7,813	Number will have increased	8493 (2011 Steam figs)	8530 (2012 Steam figs)	☺
Average length of stay	1.93days	The average length of stay will have increased	1.93	1.94	☺
Percentage of visitors who enjoyed their visit	95% (Surveyed through Casual User Survey)	To maintain at least 95%	No update	No update	☹

Indicator	Baseline Figure	Target/Desired direction of change	2012	2013	
Proportion of under-represented groups visiting the National Park	2012 – 30% of users to NPA visitor centres, websites and events were from under-represented groups	Proportion will have increased	25%	No update	☹
Proportion of the region's population who are aware of the North York Moors National Park	2008 third of population aware of the National Park	Proportion will have increased	No update	No update	☹
Number of people who understand the special qualities of the National Park	2008 – Regional awareness of Special Qualities 43%. 2011 Visitor awareness of Special Qualities 18%	Number has increased	43%	No update	☹
The area of farmland managed in line with conservation objectives		Area has been maintained or increased		70%	☺
Number of moorland hill flocks	100 (2006)	No decline	No decline	101	☺
Number of people employed in agriculture	2011 – 2,554	Number has been maintained or increased	No update	No update	
Levels of agricultural output	2009 - £56m	n/a indicator only	No update	No update	
Percentage of residents of the National Park 'in-work'	17,521 (2011 Census)	n/a State of the Park indicator	17,521 (2011 Census)	No update	☹
Percentage of residents of the Park claiming unemployment benefit	2007 1.2%	Percentage has reduced	May 2013 1.3%	May 2014 0.8%	☺

Indicator	Baseline Figure	Target/Desired direction of change	2012	2013	
Area of allocated employment space	March 2012 0	Area has increased	0	0	☹
Number of salmon and sea trout in the Upper Derwent		200 Salmon, 600 Sea Trout present in Ouse catchment area (this includes the Derwent)			

Core Strategy and Development Policies Indicators

Indicator	Baseline Data	Source	Target	Outcome 2012/2013	Outcome 2013/2014	
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 – 206sqm B2 – 196sqm B8 – 4009sqm	B1 – 0 B2 – 0 B8 – 168.74sqm	☺
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 – 70sqm	B8 – 168.74sqm	☺
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	☹

Commentary

The total revenue from the tourism sector for 2012 (within Park plus influence) was £520.61 million, a 3% reduction on the figures from 2011. Tourist days have fallen 1%, while tourist numbers are just about stable. Work to strengthen the brand of the North York Moors continued with a new plan for Promoting the Park and the launch of a Green Traveller Guide. Proposals for a new cycle centre at Sutton Bank have been developed, approved and opened in November 2013. In addition three cycle routes have been created around the visitor centre.

A total of 30 new units for self-catering accommodation have been approved during the monitoring year, with a further 8 log cabins also gaining planning approval. The trend for camping pods continues with 9 approved during the year.

Although the amount of employment floorspace approved has fallen significantly from the previous year, a total of 618m² additional retail (A1) floorspace has been approved, along with 201m² Food and Drink (A3) floorspace.

Although there is no current allocation of employment land within the National Park the Joint Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan currently being produced with Scarborough Borough Council will allocate 10ha of employment land within the Park area.

A total of 8 applications have been approved during the monitoring period under Core Policy H (Rural Economy) with only 2 being refused due to the adverse impact they would have on the landscape, one of these was for a grass runway and the other for caravan storage. A total of 54 applications were approved under Development Policy 14 (Tourism and Recreation) with only 6 being refused, which will have a positive impact on the aims in the Management Plan of increasing visitor numbers.

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%

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.

Contextual Management Plan Indicators

Indicator	Baseline Figure	Target/Desired direction of change	2012	2013	
Percentage of villages with key facilities (general store, post office, village hall, village pub, children's play area)	2006 General Store – 30% Post Office – % Village Hall – % Village Pub – % Play Area – %	Percentage has been maintained or increased	2012 General Store – 28% Post Office – 29% Village Hall – 69% Village Pub – 71% Children's Play area – 39%	No update, (next survey due in 2015).	☺
Number of affordable homes built per year	29 in 2011/12	At least 75 built by 2017	March 2013 – 12	Total towards target -24	☺
Average house prices	2008 - £250,185	n/a	£242,354	£249,896	☺
Percentage of households who own a car	2001 Census – 87%	n/a	2011 Census – 89%	No update	☺

Core Strategy and Development Policies Indicators

Indicator	Baseline Data	Source	Target	Outcome 2012/2013	Outcome 2013/2014	
Net additional dwellings – in previous years	N/A	N/A	N/A	2007/08 - 31 2008/09 - 19 2009/10 - 32 2010/11 – 32 2011/12 – 55	2008/09 - 19 2009/10 - 32 2010/11 – 32 2011/12 – 55 2012/13 - 28	☺
Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year	31 new dwellings (2008)	National Park Residential Land	N/A	2012/13 - 28	2013/14 - 26	☹

Indicator	Baseline Data	Source	Target	Outcome 2012/2013	Outcome 2013/2014	
		Availability Survey				
New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land	35%	Residential Land Availability Survey	30%	29%	27%	☹
Net additional Pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	0	Planning Records	N/A	0	0	☺
Gross affordable housing completions	5	Residential Land Survey	10 per year	12	12	☺

Commentary

Last year a total of 12 affordable units were completed in the Park, taking the total units completed since 2012 to 24. This is a substantial shortfall in the target set out in the Management Plan for 75 units to be completed by 2017. A further 18 units are currently being constructed and planning permission is ready to be issued on the completion of S106 agreements for a further 10 units on an exception site. A further 9 units will be delivered on S106 quota sites in Helmsley. Work is continuing on developing proposals for a further 6 units in Aislaby and another new scheme in Goathland. The RHE is also in the process of undertaking Housing Needs Assessments in Glaisdale, Grosmont and Fylingdales. Officers are also working with Redcar and Cleveland on the possibility of developing an exception site in Easington.

Only 2 proposals for the provision of annexe accommodation were granted this year, which is the same figure as last year. A total of 8 additional units for local occupancy letting were approved during the monitoring period, most of which were amendments to conditions for use as holiday letting. Certificates of Lawful Use were issued for two dwellings.

Development Policy 19 (Householder Development) remains the most commonly used policy by Development Management, having been used to approve 221 and refuse 7 planning applications during the monitoring period. This policy has also been used by the Planning Inspectorate in the dismissal of 3 appeals but no allowed appeals, which suggests that the policy criteria remain robust.

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

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 on 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.

Contextual Management Plan Indicators

Indicator	Baseline Figure	Target/Desired direction of change	2012	2013	
Number of vehicles passing traffic counters in the National Park	1.942million (2006)	n/a	2012 – 1,736,344	No data available	☹
Percentage of Public Rights of Ways that are easy to use	68.5% (2006/7)	85% are easy to use	71%	81%	😊
Percentage of Public Rights of Way that are signposted where they leave the road	2012 – 95%	Maintain percentage signposted where they leave the road at 95%	91%	93%	😊

Percentage of households and businesses who have the opportunity of access to high speed broadband	?	100% of households by 2017	No Update	No update	
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Core Strategy and Development Policies Indicators

Indicator	Baseline data	Source	Target	Outcome 2012/2013	Outcome 2013/14	
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	☹
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	5	☺

Commentary

Although the target of 85% has not been achieved there has been continued improvement in the percentage of Rights of Way that are easy to use.

As mentioned earlier the Authority is closely involved in the Mobile Infrastructure project, which aims to tackle the issue of 'not-spots' across the Park. A total of 4 applications for new telecommunications infrastructure were approved in the monitoring year which is 100% of proposals received.

The County Council has the legal responsibility for rights of way but they give these powers and duties to the NPA under the terms of a delegation agreement. The delegation agreement that states what we do on PRoW has been renegotiated. Under the new agreement we continue to be responsible for looking after the rights of way on the ground but we will no longer have responsibility for the definitive map – the legal record of public rights of way

Appendix 1

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	2	4
Core Policy G	Landscape, Design and Historic Assets	6	0
Core Policy J	Housing	2	0
Core Policy I	Community Facilities	0	1
Core Policy M	Accessibility and Inclusion	0	1
Development Policy 3	Design	5	3
Development Policy 4	Conservation Areas	1	0
Development Policy 5	Listed Buildings	1	0
Development Policy 8	Conversion of Traditional Unlisted Rural Buildings	1	0
Development Policy 12	Agriculture	1	2
Development Policy 14	Tourism and Recreation	1	0
Development Policy 16	Chalet and Camping Sites	1	0
Development Policy 19	Householder Development	3	0

Appendix 2 – Use of Policies in Decisions

Policy Number	Description	Number approved	% approved	Number refused	% refused	Comments
Strategic Approach						
Core Policy A	Delivering National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development	57	90%	6	0%	
Core Policy B	Spatial Strategy	9	90%	1	10%	
Protecting, Enhancing and Managing the Natural Environment						
Core Policy C	Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity	10	91%	1	9%	
Development Policy 1	Environment Protection	8	89%	1	11%	
Core Policy D	Climate Change	16	89%	2	11%	
Development Policy 2	Flood Risk	6	100%	0	0%	
Core Policy E	Minerals	7	100%	0	0%	
Core Policy F	Sustainable Waste Management					
Protecting and Enhancing Cultural and Historic Assets						
Core Policy G	Landscape, Design and Historic Assets	142	91%	14	9%	
Development Policy 3	Design	194	94%	13	6%	
Development Policy 4	Conservation Areas	132	93%	10	7%	
Development Policy 5	Listed Buildings	92	94%	6	6%	
Development Policy 6	Historic Parks and Gardens	0	0%	0	0%	
Development Policy 7	Archaeological Assets	2	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 8	Conversion of Traditional Unlisted Rural Buildings	23	96%	1	4%	

Policy Number	Description	Number approved	% approved	Number refused	% refused	Comments
Development Policy 9	Advertisements	3	100%	0	0%	
Supporting the Rural Economy						
Core Policy H	Rural Economy	18	90%	2	10%	
Development Policy 10	New Employment and Training Development	1	50%	1	50%	
Development Policy 11	Re-use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities	3	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 12	Agriculture	49	92%	4	8%	
Development Policy 13	Rural Diversification	7	78%	2	22%	
Development Policy 14	Tourism and Recreation	54	90%	6	0%	
Development Policy 15	Loss of Existing Tourism and Recreation Facilities	1	100%	1	0%	
Development Policy 16	Chalet and Camping Sites	15	88%	2	0%	
Development Policy 17	Commercial Horse Related Development	2	67%	1	33%	
Development Policy 18	Retail Development	5	83%	1	17%	
Promoting Healthy and Sustainable Communities						
Core Policy I	Community Facilities	19	95%	1	5%	
Core Policy J	Housing	29	83%	6	0%	
Core Policy K	Affordable Housing on Exception Sites	0	0%	0	0%	
Core Policy L	Gypsies and Travellers	0	0%	0	0%	Previous national guidance required the inclusion of this policy.
Development Policy 19	Householder Development	221	97%	7	3%	

Policy Number	Description	Number approved	% approved	Number refused	% refused	Comments
Development Policy 20	Extensions to Residential Curtilages	7	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 21	Replacement Dwellings	0	0%	0	0%	
Development Policy 22	Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions	4	100%	0	0%	No applications have been received of this nature, however it an important policy to retain.
Promoting Accessibility and Inclusion						
Core Policy M	Accessibility and Inclusion	1	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 23	New Development and Transport	9	82%	2	18%	
Development Policy 24	Transport Infrastructure	2	100%	0	0%	
Development Policy 25	Telecommunications	4	100%	0	0%	

Appendix 3 - Indicators which are no longer monitored

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline	Source	Reason no longer monitored
Core Strategy Indicator	Average CO ₂ emissions per capita	24.2 tonnes (2003)	Audit Commission ⁸	Data is no longer published
Core Strategy Indicator	Average annual domestic consumption of electricity	4827.5kWh (2004)	Audit Commission ⁹	Data is no longer published
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.	More appropriate targets have been set through the Management Plan
National Core Indicator	H6 Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	No developments of this scale	Planning Records	This measure expired in April 2011
National Core Indicator	H2(d) Managed delivery target			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.

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	Reason no longer monitored
Core Strategy Indicator	Average distance travelled to fixed place of work by residents in the Park	15.76km	Census 2001	Information no longer provided.
National Core Indicator	BD4: Total amount of floorspace for "town centre uses".	Not currently monitored	Not currently monitored	There are no defined town centres in the National Park.



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