

Mike Kipling

North York Moors
National Park Authority
Local Development Framework

Core Strategy and Development Policies

November 2008



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Core Strategy and
Development Policies

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Available separately

- This document can be made available in Braille, large print, audio and can be translated. Please contact the Planning Policy team on 01439 770657, email policy@northyorkmoors-mpa.gov.uk or call in at The Old Vicarage, Bondgate, Helmsley YO62 5BP if you require copies in another format.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a key document which forms a significant part of the North York Moors Local Development Framework. The policies in this document replace the saved policies¹ in the North York Moors Local Plan (2003) as set out in Appendix 1. Further information on the various documents making up the Local Development Framework can be found in the North York Moors Local Development Scheme (September 2007). The glossary at Appendix 2 includes a list of terms associated with the Local Development Framework system.
- 1.2 The Local Development Framework system provides an opportunity to bring together other plans and strategies for the Park and deliver the spatial elements of these whilst balancing these interests within the context of sustainable development and National Park purposes. This document includes Core Policies and Development Policies that together with the Regional Spatial Strategy² will form the Development Plan which will deliver the long term spatial vision for the future of the Park. The Development Plan sets the context for the preparation of all other Development Plan Documents which have to be in conformity with it. The Core Strategy and Development Policies provide a policy framework up to 2026, in line with the Regional Spatial Strategy.

Consultation

- 1.3 The preparation of the Core Strategy and Development Policies has been publicised through the Parish Forums and the Moors Messenger newspaper which is delivered to every household in the Park. The Issues consultation took place during July and August 2005. A total of 71 people and organisations sent comments. These, along with Sustainability Appraisal, helped inform the selection of Preferred Options.
- 1.4 Consultation on the Preferred Options document was held in March and April 2006. Over 500 individual comments were received at this stage. Significant changes were proposed to the Core Strategy and Development Policies in response to the comments received.

Oswaldkirk
Conservation Area
Open Day

Footnotes:

¹ Direction under Paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 8 to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Letter to Authority dated 17th September 2007)

² The Yorkshire and Humber Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026 (Government Office for Yorkshire and The Humber) May 2008





Castleton Rigg
overlooking Danby

- 1.5 In order to give people an opportunity to comment on these changes before publication of the Submission version an 'Interim' version of the Core Strategy and Development Policies was published for consultation during February and March 2007. Over 400 comments were made and were taken into account in producing the Submission version. The document was submitted to the Secretary of State on 11th January 2008 for independent examination followed by further consultation. The Authority received 164 representations from 40 organisations and individuals. A hearing was held between 1st and 9th July 2008 and the Inspector's binding report was received on 13th October 2008.
- 1.6 The Core Strategy Pre-Consultation Statement explains how community involvement has been undertaken and how comments have been taken into account at each stage of the document. The consultation has followed the arrangements set out in the Authority's Statement of Community Involvement and the requirements of the Regulations.³

Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.7 Under the new planning system, the Authority is required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) of all Development Plan Documents as they are prepared in order to ensure that the Local Development Framework contributes to the principles of sustainable development. Sustainability Appraisal of different options was undertaken to inform the selection of Preferred Options. The sustainability appraisals undertaken of the Preferred Options and Interim documents helped to influence the further development of the document. A final Sustainability Report was produced alongside the Submission Core Strategy and Development Policies. A Sustainability Statement is also available which shows how sustainability considerations have informed the production of the document. The key conclusions are highlighted alongside each Core Policy.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.8 To meet the requirements of the Habitats Directive⁴, a Habitats Regulations Assessment has been carried out. A number of amendments were made to the Plan prior to its submission to ensure that the Plan meets the requirements of the Directive. The Habitats Regulations Assessment report was published alongside the Submission document.

Implementation and Monitoring

- 1.9 The Local Development Framework will be monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report in order to establish whether the policies are achieving their intended objectives or whether there are unexpected trends or changed circumstances that would necessitate a review. The implementation and monitoring mechanisms for the Core Policies and the Development Policies are included at the end of each chapter. The monitoring framework measures the performance of the plan against the Core Policies and includes reference to other organisations and groups who may have a proactive influence over the implementation of the policies. There are other plans and strategies that will also help to take forward these policies, often implementing actions that do not require planning permission, and these are also identified. The Authority will work with these other organisations to help to deliver the Core Strategy and Development Policies. The Authority also monitors change in the National Park through the State of the Park report which will be updated annually.

Footnotes:

³ The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004

⁴ The Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) (Directive 92/43/EEC)

- 1.10 The Core Strategy and Development Policies document has been prepared in the context of regional policy in the Regional Spatial Strategy which was adopted in May 2008. If there are any significant changes to national or regional policy it may be necessary to review this document.

Using this Document

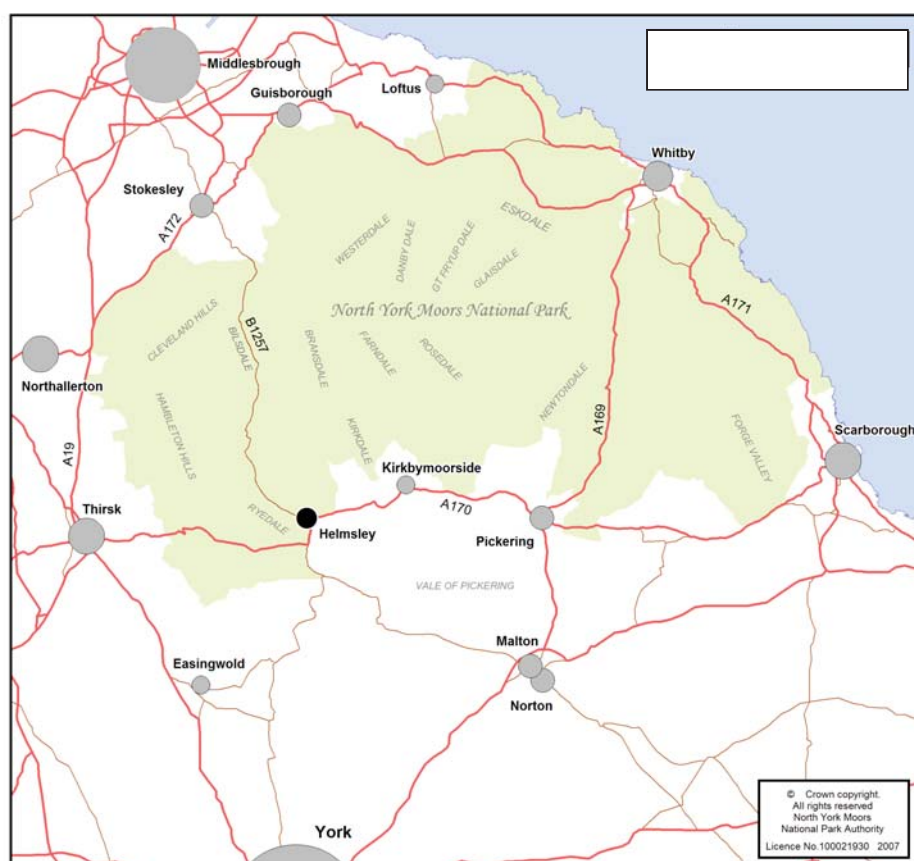
- 1.11 This document includes both Core and Development Policies to take forward the vision, objectives and spatial strategy for the North York Moors National Park. It is accompanied by a set of Proposals Maps. The policies constitute an overall approach to future development in the Park and it is **important that the Plan is read as a whole**. A practical consequence of this is that several policies may apply to one proposal but in order to keep the document concise, cross referencing of policies is only used where another policy is directly relevant. Therefore all policies should be considered where they are relevant to a particular development proposal, including Core Policies. In particular, Core Policy A sets out an overarching approach which will be relevant to all proposals in the Park.
- 1.12 The Development Policies will help to deliver the Core Policies by providing further detailed guidance against which planning applications will be assessed. Every relevant criterion in a policy will need to be met in order to comply with the policy.
- 1.13 Further, national policy contained in Planning Policy Guidance Notes and Planning Policy Statements, relevant legislation and the Regional Spatial Strategy will also form material considerations when determining planning applications. The most up to date guidance has been referenced at the time of writing this document but this may be subject to review.
- 1.14 Documents to which applicants should refer when developing a proposal and which will also be used in decision making are referenced alongside the policies. These include Planning Advice Notes and Supplementary Planning Documents to be produced by the Authority. Whilst these relate to the current Local Plan policies it is intended that they will be revised and updated to relate to the Core Strategy and Development Policies Development Plan Document. In addition, documents that have helped to inform each Core Policy are referenced alongside them.



Hutton le Hole

2 Spatial Portrait of the North York Moors

- 2.1 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 and at the 2001 Census 23,939 people were living within its boundary. The Spatial Portrait Map shows the geographical context of the Park.



- 2.2 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.
- 2.3 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."*



Farndale

2.4 The environment of the North York Moors and its scenic beauty and wealth of cultural assets and biodiversity are the principal features that have led to the designation of the area as a National Park. The diverse and distinctive landscapes of the area have evolved through a combination of natural change and processes, human intervention and management. The Park is characterised by the largest tract of open heather moorland in England, although other important landscapes and habitat types include river valleys, wetlands, coastal cliffs and rocky shores, grasslands, forest and woodland, hedgerows and traditionally managed farmland. The importance of the natural environment is recognised by the fact that around a third of the Park is designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest and much of this is also designated at international level as Special Areas of Conservation or as a Special Protection Area. The coastline has been designated as Heritage Coast and is characterised by steep cliffs and an open plateau interspersed with tight knit coastal settlements which are crowded into cliff foot locations or narrow valleys. Part of the coastline, from Maw Wyke Hole at Hawsker to Beast Cliff, is also defined as Sensitive Marine Area as a reflection of its nationally important marine habitats, communities and species.

2.5 A Landscape Character Assessment of the North York Moors was published in 2003⁵. This identified nine landscape character areas:

- Moorland;
- Narrow Moorland Dale;
- Forest;
- Coast and Coastal Hinterland;
- Limestone Hills;
- Narrow Glacial Channel and Griffs;
- Limestone Dale;
- Central Valley; and
- Upland Fringe.

These have distinctive landscape, settlement and building characteristics resulting in a diverse landscape character.

2.6 The North York Moors has a considerable man made heritage with different vernacular building styles that contribute significantly to the overall character of the landscape. The landscape setting and form of villages, hamlets and traditional farmsteads reflect the social and economic history of the Park. Sandstone and limestone are the traditional building materials, usually under a pantile or slate roof. There are currently 42 Conservation Areas in the Park and 2999 Listed Buildings and Structures of which 222 are on the Buildings at Risk Register. In addition there are 846 Scheduled Monuments as well as a significant number of undesignated archaeological sites many of which are likely to be of national importance.

2.7 The 2001 Census showed an imbalance in the age structure of the population compared with national and regional averages with a relatively smaller proportion of children under the age of 5 and more adults over the age of 65 compared with national and regional averages. The imbalance in population structure points to future challenges to retain the working age population in the interests of sustaining the economy of the Park whilst meeting the needs of the elderly. Recent increases in the price of housing means that many young people are unable to access the property market, which is exacerbating the imbalance in the demographic structure of the Park.

Footnotes:

⁵ North York Moors National Park Landscape Character Assessment (White Young Green, 2003)

Westerdale



- 2.8 Agriculture, ancillary employment, tourism and local services make up 70% of local employment. 15,000 people are economically active in the Park and unemployment is relatively low compared with regional and national levels⁶. Although unemployment is relatively low,⁷ many residents must commute long distances for employment. There is also a pattern of seasonal employment with more jobs in the tourism sector during the summer months. Game shooting activities are an important component of the rural economy and have a strong influence on the management of the heather moorland.
- 2.9 Farming is a significant influence on the character and appearance of the landscape and the economy of the Park. Farmland in the Park covers an area of 77,556 hectares with a total of 1,436 agricultural holdings and a workforce of 2,760 (DEFRA Agricultural Census 2004). The small scale nature of many of the holdings in the Park and their reliance on livestock has produced small fields bounded by drystone walls or hedges accompanied by traditional farmsteads and farm buildings. However, pressures on markets and changes in farm support mechanisms are leading farmers to supplement incomes through diversification activities which can change the character of the traditional farming landscape. To address this, agri-environment schemes are being put in place which seek to halt or reverse the decline of traditional farming practices, loss of habitat and landscape features.
- 2.10 Tourism is the largest employer and income generator in the Park with 9.3 million visitor days spent in the Park in 2005 when visitor expenditure reached £298 million⁸. Tourism is largely based on the natural attractions of the area including the scenic views and walks around Sutton Bank, the natural amphitheatre of the Hole of Horcum and the coastal villages such as Robin Hoods Bay and Staithes. Visitors can participate in a range of outdoor sports or make use of 1,400 miles of Public Rights of Way for walking, cycling or horse riding.

Footnotes:

⁶ North Yorkshire County Council unemployment records

⁷ In 2006 unemployment in the Park was 1.4% compared to 2.5% Nationally (North Yorkshire County Council Claimant figures)

⁸ North York Moors Tourism data 2006

West End,
Osmotherley

Chris Cooser

- 2.11 Despite the facilities associated with tourism in the Park, the range of community services and facilities is relatively restricted. Surveys including the State of the Park⁹ reports have shown that the key facilities that are available are generally being retained in settlements with the exception of Post Offices which have closed as a result of national changes to postal services, security requirements and difficulties in recruiting sub-postmasters. However, increasing mobility (primarily car based) has seen larger towns and cities outside the Park become increasingly dominant in terms of providing services for certain sections of these rural communities creating strong 'cross boundary' relationships with settlements outside the Park.
- 2.12 The A171 is the main coastal route through the east side of the Park linking Scarborough, Whitby and Guisborough, with the A170 running along the southern boundary linking the villages at the foot of the Tabular Hills. The A169 links Whitby and Pickering, and the B1257 links Helmsley with Stokesley. The A19 Trunk Road skirts the west boundary of the Park giving good access to Thirsk, Middlesbrough and Teesside from this side of the Park. The majority of the road network between the 'A' roads comprises a network of narrow, winding rural lanes. The Park includes the Middlesbrough – Whitby passenger rail line linking villages in the Esk Valley. The recreational North Yorkshire Moors steam railway runs between Pickering and Grosmont with less frequent links to Whitby. The Authority operates a recreational bus service (Moorsbus) which provides access to the North York Moors as an alternative to use of the private car.
- 2.13 The Park has a considerable history of mineral extraction and although the majority of the workings are now redundant, some forms of mineral extraction do still occur albeit mainly on a small scale. The largest current operation is at Boulby in the north of the Park, the UK's only potash mine. Several small scale quarries exist which provide building stone for the area. In terms of oil and gas there is a history of exploration and extraction of natural gas and a trend that is likely to continue as national energy reserves diminish. A site on Fylingdales Moor has been used since the early 1960s as a base for a ballistic missiles early warning system.
- 2.14 The majority of waste generated within the Park is disposed of in landfill sites outside the Park boundary. Increasingly efforts are being made to manage waste in more environmentally friendly ways, such as recycling. The introduction of kerbside recycling throughout a number of locations in the Park as well as local recycling facilities such as bottle or paper banks represent an important step towards a more sustainable pattern of waste management.

Footnotes:

⁹ State of the Park 2006
(North York Moors National
Park Authority, 2007)



Walkers at Rosedale

3 Influences on the Spatial Strategy

- 3.1 The policies in this document provide a spatial dimension to many plans and strategies relevant to the National Park and will help to deliver their outcomes.
- 3.2 Under the Local Development Framework system introduced in 2004, the strategy and policies in this document must conform to national guidance contained in Planning Policy Statements and regional guidance in the Regional Spatial Strategy. The overall strategy for the location of new development in the Park has taken on board this guidance. It will also be important to ensure that there is a 'joined up' approach to planning for settlements and areas which are split by the Park boundary and the Core Strategies of the constituent Districts must also be taken into account.

National Planning Policies

- 3.3 Government policy for rural areas set out in Planning Policy Statement 7 seeks to concentrate development in or near to local service centres where employment, housing and services can be provided close together. However, it is also recognised that some limited development may be appropriate in smaller settlements in order to meet local business and community needs and maintain the vitality of the community. In National Parks, planning policies should provide for development to facilitate the social and economic well being of local communities, including the provision of adequate housing to meet identified local needs.

Regional Spatial Strategy

- 3.4 Regional policy is contained in the Yorkshire and Humber Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026. The part of the National Park which falls within Redcar and Cleveland Borough is also covered by the Yorkshire and Humber Plan. The Regional Spatial Strategy is part of the Development Plan for the North York Moors and the Core Strategy and Development Policies must be in conformity with it.
- 3.5 The Regional Spatial Strategy seeks a more focussed approach to development in rural areas by supporting Principal Towns and Local Service Centres as hubs for the rural and coastal economy and community and social infrastructure. The Park lies within the Coast and Remoter Rural Sub Areas. Within the Coast Sub Area the majority of growth will be focussed on the Sub Regional Centre of Scarborough with appropriate development to support the regeneration and sustain the roles and viability of Local Service Centre coastal settlements. In the Remoter Rural Sub Area, small scale development will take place mainly in Local Service Centres to address local affordable housing needs, provide new job opportunities and assist in promoting long term economic and social sustainability. The Regional Spatial Strategy requires local authorities to identify Local Service Centres in their Local Development Frameworks.

Lealholm

- 3.6 The Regional Spatial Strategy does not set a housing provision figure for new housing development in the region's two National Parks as all new housing is to meet local needs only.



Approach to Planning in the Constituent Authorities

- 3.7 There are strong links between communities in the Park and the larger settlements outside it. It is important that there is a co-ordinated approach with the constituent authorities to the development and implementation of planning policy, particularly where settlements 'straddle' the Park boundary. The production of joint Development Plan Documents with the constituent authorities will be considered for larger settlements or where there are cross boundary issues that require a joint approach. A joint Development Plan Document is proposed for Helmsley in partnership with Ryedale District Council.
- 3.8 The status of the constituent authorities' Local Development Frameworks varies as follows:
- Redcar and Cleveland – Core Strategy adopted July 2007
 - Hambleton – Core Strategy adopted April 2007
 - Ryedale – Core Strategy submitted November 2005 (found unsound, further consultation underway)
 - Scarborough – Core Strategy Preferred Options consultation September 2006
- 3.9 Four locational principles can be identified from the above Core Strategies:
- Efforts to focus most development (both in terms of new housing and economy-related proposals) in identified larger settlements (which range in scale dependent upon the characteristics of the District in question);
 - A consolidation of the role of smaller settlements that provide a range of services at the local level;
 - Restraint, in particular in terms of housing development, in very small settlements and the wider countryside; and
 - Policies that seek to provide support for, and enable diversification of, the rural economy at a scale commensurate with the locality in question.



Rosedale

- 3.10 There needs to be clear synergies between these principles, and those on which the Core Strategy and Development Policies are based. The Park's communities often look to larger settlements outside the Park for everyday services and facilities. Efforts to consolidate and enhance the role of such settlements are therefore to be welcomed.

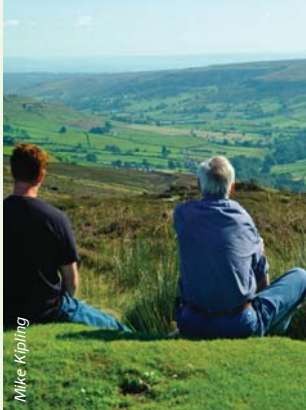
Local Strategies and Consultation

- 3.11 The Core Strategy and Development Policies will also help to deliver a number of local objectives as identified through:
- North York Moors National Park Management Plan
 - Community Strategies prepared by the Local Strategic Partnerships of North Yorkshire, Ryedale, Hambleton, Scarborough and Redcar and Cleveland Councils
 - Parish Plans prepared by local community groups
 - Consultation carried out on the Core Strategy and Development Policies

North York Moors National Park Management Plan

- 3.12 The National Park Management Plan was revised in 2004 and provides the overarching strategy for the future of the Park. It contains policies to help deliver the two National Park purposes and for fostering the economic and social well being of local communities. It includes a vision for the Park and lists the special qualities that have contributed to its designation as a protected landscape and which the Local Development Framework must seek to safeguard. The Management Plan is intended to influence the work of all organisations which operate within the Park, not just the National Park Authority. It sets out the following vision for the Park:

- A place managed with care and concern for future generations.
- A place where the diversity and distinctiveness of the landscape, villages and buildings is cherished.
- A place where biological and cultural diversity, and the special qualities that are valued, are conserved and enhanced.
- A place where the landscape and way of life is respected and understood.
- A place where communities are more self-sustaining, and economic activity engenders environmental and recreational benefits.
- A place that is special to people and that provides pleasure, inspiration and spiritual well being.
- A place where visitors are welcome and cultural and recreational opportunities and experiences are accessible.
- A place that continues to adapt to change whilst National Park purposes continue to be furthered and pursued.



Rosedale Head

Snowdrops in
Bransdale

3.13 The special qualities distinguish the National Parks from each other and other parts of the United Kingdom and have been determined within the context of each Park's natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage. The following list of special qualities in the North York Moors National Park Management Plan was drawn up following wide consultation:

- Great diversity of landscape
- Sudden dramatic contrasts associated with this

- Wide sweeps of open heather moorland
- Distinctive dales, valley and inland headlands

- An abundance of forest and woodland
- Ancient trees and woodland rich in wildlife

- Special landforms from the Ice Age
- Exceptional coastal geology

- Majestic coastal cliffs and sheltered harbours
- Distinctive coastal headlands

- A special mix of upland, lowland and coastal habitats
- A wide variety of wildlife dependent on these

- Settlements that reflect their agricultural, fishing or mining past
- Locally distinctive buildings and building materials

- Long imprint of human activity
- A wealth of archaeology from prehistory to the 20th Century

- A rich and diverse countryside for recreation
- An extensive network of public paths and tracks

- Strong religious past and present
- Ruined abbeys and ancient churches

- Strong feeling of remoteness
- A place for spiritual refreshment

- Tranquillity
- Dark skies at night and clear unpolluted air

- Distinctive skills, dialects, songs and customs
- Strong sense of community and friendly people

- A place of artistic, scientific and literary inspiration
- A heritage of authors, artists, scientists and explorers

Community Strategies

3.14

Community Strategies seek to ensure the economic, social and environmental well-being of local communities. Whilst they are co-ordinated by the local authorities they are produced by partnerships representing many organisations across each District and Borough, including the National Park Authority. The Community Strategies also contain action plans, or in some instances sub-groups have been established to develop action plans, to take the objectives forward. The Community Strategies covering the Park are as follows:

- North Yorkshire Community Strategy
- Hambleton Community Strategy
- Redcar and Cleveland Partnership Community Strategy
- Imagine Ryedale
- Scarborough Borough Community Strategy

3.15

The role of the Local Development Framework is to help deliver the spatial aspirations of the five Community Strategies within the context of the National Park purposes and duty. The following spatial themes have been identified from them:

Environment

- Protecting and enhancing the natural environment
- Addressing the causes and effects of climate change, including reducing the risk and impact of flooding and promoting renewable energy and reduced energy use
- Encouraging sustainable design, construction and energy use in new development.
- Protecting and enhancing cultural and historic assets including distinctive landscapes, settlements and buildings

Communities

- Improving the supply of homes to meet the needs of local people and addressing the need for affordable housing
- Vibrant, strong and safe communities where diversity is respected
- Reducing crime and the fear of crime
- Enabling people to engage and participate in decisions that affect them

Health

- Providing opportunities to participate in physical activity – provision for leisure facilities, and facilitating cycling and walking as a means of transport
- Improving the health of local people – provision for physical activity as above, also provision of health care facilities



Hayburn Wyke

Rural Economy

- Enabling the creation of new businesses and the continued viability of existing businesses
- Encouraging opportunities for the diversification of farming businesses
- Providing support for existing farm enterprises where appropriate
- Continuing support for tourism based on understanding and enjoyment of the qualities of the National Park
- Broadening the range and improving the quality of employment opportunities and supporting training and enterprise which helps people to access those jobs
- Supporting recreation based on the Park's natural assets and providing opportunities for the enjoyment and understanding of these
- Enabling people to benefit from developments in information technology and telecommunications

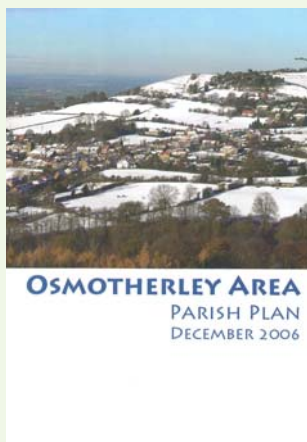
Accessibility

- Encouraging more sustainable modes of travel and reducing dependency on the car
- Locating new development where local community facilities and services are available and can be supported
- Continuing to promote and enable access to the National Park for all
- Assisting people to develop basic skills through support for training facilities in local communities
- Supporting the role of market towns outside of the National Park and recognising the relationship between communities in the National Park and these towns

Great Fryupdale



Mike Kipling



Osmotherley
Parish Plan

Parish Plans

- 3.16 A number of parishes in the Park have produced or are producing Parish Plans which contain an analysis of local issues and an action plan to address these. The Authority is working with community groups to help guide the production of the Plans and also to ensure that the action plans are realistic and, where relevant, can be delivered through the planning policy framework.
- 3.17 Parish Plans are by their nature individual to particular communities and it is difficult to draw common 'themes' from them. However, the spatial elements have been taken into account, where relevant, in developing the Core Strategy and Development Policies. It is anticipated that some elements of future Parish Plans, in particular Village Design Statements, will be adopted as Supplementary Planning Documents.

Consultation

- 3.18 The consultations which have taken place during production of the Core Strategy and Development Policies have identified the key priorities of stakeholders including residents, businesses, local interest groups and statutory bodies which operate within the Park. In summary, the inferences drawn from consultation are that:
- The National Park purposes should form the basis of policies;
 - The current approach to planning in the National Park is relatively successful although there should be further focus upon meeting local social and economic needs;
 - Priority should be given to delivering affordable housing, small business opportunities and farm diversification opportunities;
 - The causes and effects of climate change should be addressed; and
 - Support for continuing to provide a mixture of housing in the Park including some open market housing.

Challenges for the Local Development Framework

- 3.19 It is clear from looking at the other plans and strategies listed above and from what the Authority has been told during consultation that there are five main areas that the Local Development Framework needs to address.

Protecting, Enhancing and Managing the Natural Environment

- 3.20 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. These include changes to crop production and livestock productivity, sea level rises and increased rates of coastal erosion, increased flood risk and storms, greater risk of moorland fires, loss of species and habitats and increased pressure on water resources. The National Park, however, is also contributing towards the causes of climate change through emissions from vehicles and through the use of energy. A particular issue for the Park is car use as residents travel to places outside the Park for jobs and services and visitors travel into and around the Park.

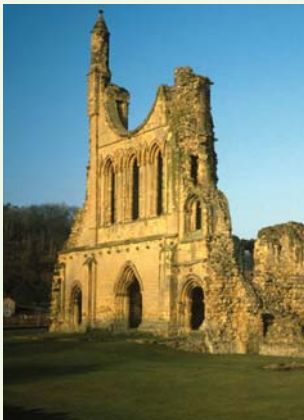
- 3.21 Other threats to the biodiversity and landscape of the Park arise from changing farming practices including the fragmentation of holdings and the need for more intensive livestock rearing and the loss of moorland sheep flocks which may lead to a variety of changes in the traditional moorland landscape.
- 3.22 The natural assets of the Park provide extensive opportunities for outdoor recreation including walking, cycling and horse riding. Some forms of vehicular recreation activity such as trail bikes, off road motorcycling and 4 by 4 vehicle activity can undermine the peace and tranquillity, landscape and natural habitats of the Park unless they are properly managed in appropriate locations.
- 3.23 Due to its low population and rural nature, relatively small amounts of waste are generated and most of this is disposed of outside the Park. The need for more recycling and reducing waste has implications for new types of facilities and also for how buildings are constructed and operated. Minerals are needed for construction and local building stone is particularly important to retain the character of the Park's settlements. However, some forms of mineral extraction can have significant impacts on the special character of the landscape. Historical extraction sites have produced archaeological assets.

Protecting and Enhancing Cultural and Historic Assets

- 3.24 The distinctive landscape character areas within the Park are under threat from changes to the natural environment outlined above and from changes to the physical fabric of settlements and buildings reflecting the shift from an agricultural economy to one of increasing reliance on tourism and the trend for migration from urban areas to the countryside. These changes are evident in the loss of functional uses for farm buildings and pressure for the conversion of redundant buildings to alternative uses together with proposals for extensions and alterations to dwellings. The use of standardised building techniques and materials is resulting in less locally distinctive buildings and a dilution of the individual qualities of the different landscape character areas in the Park. Greater encouragement is needed to ensure that new development has regard to its context and minimises disturbance or damage to the historic environment whilst incorporating the principles of sustainable design, building techniques and energy use in order to respond to these challenges.

Supporting the Rural Economy

- 3.25 Although farming and forestry continue to play a significant role in the economy and landscape of the Park, the decline in agricultural employment means that there is a need to supplement farm incomes through rural diversification. It is important that the Core Strategy and Development Policies document makes provision for diversification projects where they will respect the quality and character of the landscape. At the same time more traditional forms of farm development such as new agricultural buildings will still be needed.
- 3.26 Tourism is now the largest employment sector in the Park and has a considerable influence over its economic well being and its communities. It is, however, vulnerable to external influences such as changing leisure patterns and events affecting the environment such as Foot and Mouth disease in 2001 and the Helmsley floods in 2005. The seasonality and low paid nature of tourism jobs together with the changes to farm incomes contributes to income levels in the North York Moors being below the regional average¹⁰. This exacerbates the problems of housing affordability outlined below.



Byland Abbey

Footnotes:

¹⁰ According to the Prosperity and Protection Report the average wage income in the Park is £20,280 compared to £21,514 in the Yorkshire and Humber Region (2005)

Westerdale



- 3.27 Recent research¹¹ shows that businesses in the Park benefit greatly from the quality of the natural environment and National Park designation itself. There is a need to build on these strengths and diversify the rural economy to develop alternative, higher paid employment opportunities in the Park, which relate to its special qualities. This will help to offset the dependence on tourism and the decline in agricultural employment and boost local incomes. As standards in the leisure industry change to respond to demands for higher quality provision there will be a need to upgrade facilities for visitors.

Promoting Healthy and Sustainable Communities

- 3.28 In common with other National Parks, the North York Moors is facing acute problems of affordability due to house price inflation and low average incomes. In 2006, the average house price in the North York Moors National Park was £260,750 compared with £148,919 for the Yorkshire and Humber region and £207,379 nationally¹². This poses particular problems for newly forming households who cannot afford to live in the Park leading to young people moving away and an imbalance in the age and social structure in many communities. It is essential that the Core Strategy and Development Policies facilitate the supply of affordable homes of a type, tenure and price that meets the needs of local people as evidenced by the Housing Market Assessments commissioned by the constituent Districts. This can only be achieved by working in partnership with other agencies and organisations, in particular the Rural Housing Enablers, Registered Social Landlords and the constituent Districts as housing authorities. The strategy for the location of new housing must also take account of the planned location of employment land both within and beyond the boundary of the Park.

Footnotes:

¹¹ Prosperity and Protection – The Economic Impact of National Parks in the Yorkshire and Humber Region (Council for National Parks, 2006)

¹² North York Moors National Park Authority House Price Survey 2007



Moorsbus

- 3.29 Although data is not available at the National Park level, data for the District Authorities shows that ill health rates are generally similar to the levels in the rest of the region with the exception of Scarborough. Compared with the rest of North Yorkshire, Scarborough District has higher levels of ill health, higher rates of teenage conception, higher mortality levels from coronary heart disease and infant mortality rates¹³. These problems have been identified in both the North Yorkshire Community Strategy and the Scarborough Community Strategy. The National Park as a result of its special qualities is a natural resource for activities, which could help improve the health and well being of all sectors of the population including those on low incomes and proposals which encourage this will be supported by the Authority.

Promoting Accessibility and Inclusion

- 3.30 Outside the larger settlements, most villages have a limited range of facilities and many have lost shops and Post Offices and other facilities over recent years with remaining services being only marginally viable. The increasing use of electronic means for accessing a range of services such as shopping, banking and Post Office services is a contributory factor and can also lead to problems of social exclusion for people who do not have access to or the skills to use electronic services. The Local Development Framework must support existing facilities as well as encouraging the provision of new ones.
- 3.31 There has been a steady increase in traffic levels in the Park which rose by 22% between 1996 and 2006¹⁴. This reflects both the greater reliance on personal modes of transport in rural areas coupled with a more affluent and mobile society as a whole. This threatens the peace and tranquillity of the Park as well as increasing carbon emissions. This picture also masks the significant difficulties faced by those who do not have access to a car, particularly in a remote rural area where there are few facilities and infrequent public transport. There is a need to maximise the potential for facilities to be accessed by transport modes other than the private car in order to address the environmental effects of car use and the social consequences of isolation. However, it is recognised that within rural areas, whilst it is desirable to reduce private car use, access to services is also important and in some cases car use may remain the only realistic option.

Footnotes:

¹³ Taken from North Yorkshire Strategic Partnership Strategy 2005-2008 (North Yorkshire Strategic Partnership)

¹⁴ State of the Park Report 2006 (North York Moors National Park Authority, 2007)

4 Spatial Vision, Objectives and Strategy

4.1 Spatial plans are designed to bring together in one place the land use implications of all the policies relevant to the area such as housing, the economy and the environment. This section therefore sets out a spatial vision to address the issues identified in the spatial portrait, with a clear set of objectives and policies to deliver the vision. The spatial strategy provides the framework within which the policies will operate to provide an appropriate pattern of development to deliver the vision and objectives.

4.2 The performance of policies will be measured against these objectives and in this respect the relevant strategic objectives are clearly linked to each chapter of the document.

Spatial Vision and Objectives

Protecting, Enhancing and Managing the Natural Environment

4.3 By 2026, the National Park's special qualities including its diverse landscapes, sense of tranquillity and remoteness, distinctive settlements and buildings and cultural traditions have been safeguarded and enhanced. The Park continues to be worthy of designation as a landscape of national importance and sites of international, national and local importance for nature conservation and the National Park as a whole continue to host a diversity of species and habitats.

4.4 Whilst the impacts of climate change are becoming increasingly evident, particularly milder weather and more frequent and severe storms, measures are in place to reduce the level of run-off and the impact of flooding. New developments have been located in areas not at risk from flooding. The causes of climate change have been minimised through ensuring that new development is energy efficient, encouraging the take up of renewable energy and minimising the need to travel.

- Spatial Objectives:**
- 1 Conserve and enhance the natural environment and the biological and geological diversity of the Park.
 - 2 Reduce the causes and assist in adaptation to the effects of climate change on people, wildlife and places.
 - 3 Promote prudent and sustainable use of natural resources.

Hall Farm, Rosedale





Littlebeck

Protecting and Enhancing Cultural and Historic Assets

- 4.5 *The actions of the Park Authority and other partner organisations and stakeholders ensure that the Park continues to be characterised by the nine distinctive landscape character types identified in the Landscape Character Assessment¹⁵. The unique landscape, settlement patterns and building characteristics of these areas continue to be evident and the historic environment has been conserved and subject to appropriate management. All new development respects and reinforces the distinctive character of these areas and incorporates high quality and sustainable design, construction and energy use.*

Spatial Objectives:

- 4 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.
- 5 Preserve and enhance historic assets.
- 6 Promote sustainable design and efficient energy use in new buildings.

Supporting the Rural Economy

- 4.6 *By 2026, the rural economy will have diversified and there will be more jobs in office, light industrial, creative and home based enterprises. Farm incomes will be supplemented by diversification initiatives which are based on and respect the special qualities of the National Park. Average incomes have risen and are closer to the regional average.*
- 4.7 *There are more employment opportunities in the Service Villages and more opportunities to live and work without the need to travel long distances. This has reduced travel to work distances so that by 2026 a smaller proportion of the Park's population travel outside the Park to work.*
- 4.8 *Tourism continues to play an important role in the economy and the quality of the tourism 'product' has been upgraded to enhance the visitor's experience and provide for high quality, year round employment. Tourism projects have been established which promote opportunities for the enjoyment and understanding of the Park's special qualities whilst minimising, avoiding and preventing adverse environmental and social impacts and maintaining key assets for future generations.*

Spatial Objectives:

- 7 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.
- 8 Strengthen and diversify the local economy by supporting a range of opportunities for employment and training particularly in sustainable locations.

Footnotes:

¹⁵ North York Moors National Park Landscape Character Assessment (White Young Green, 2003)

Runswick Bay



Promoting Healthy and Sustainable Communities

- 4.9 *A range of provision of housing types and tenures exists to meet the needs of different sectors of the population including young and older people. More affordable housing is available enabling a wider range of people of varying ages to live and work in the National Park. The majority of new housing development has catered for the needs of local people rather than meeting external demand.*
- 4.10 *Communities in the Park have access to a range of facilities and services including schools, healthcare facilities, Post Office services, shops to meet everyday needs and public transport. These facilities are safeguarded and enhanced by working in partnership with other delivery agencies.*

Spatial Objectives:

- 9 Maintain and foster vibrant local communities where young people have an opportunity to live and work and consolidate the role of settlements.
- 10 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.
- 11 Support the provision and retention of key community facilities and services throughout the area.

Promoting Accessibility and Inclusion

- 4.11 *Communities are also able to benefit from access to the latest technology and communications services. Accessibility to services is maximised by locating new development where services exist or are nearby or can be accessed by public transport. The Authority works in partnership with the relevant constituent authorities to provide a 'joined up' approach to meeting the needs of communities in particular where the Park boundary 'splits' the settlement.*

Spatial Objectives:

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

Spatial Strategy for the North York Moors

- 4.12 The key challenge for the Local Development Framework is to reconcile the need to promote and maintain sustainable communities and encourage opportunities for understanding and enjoyment of the Park, with conserving and enhancing its special qualities.
- 4.13 The remote nature of the Park and its dispersed pattern of small rural settlements with limited services and facilities and public transport provision are key challenges in seeking more sustainable patterns of development. Many communities suffer from limited access to services and facilities and rely on the private car to access these in larger settlements. This can undermine efforts to minimise the causes of climate change and can adversely affect the Park's special qualities through increased levels of traffic.
- 4.14 The strategy for the location of new development must move towards a more integrated approach to the distribution of new development and encouraging alternative forms of transport to the private car. The North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2006 – 2011 seeks to address some of these issues through the development of Service Centre Transportation Strategies.
- 4.15 Determining an appropriate distribution of development also involves an understanding of how the settlements across the Park function, including the role of settlements beyond the Park boundary which serve a large rural hinterland. Development should be focussed in places which will reduce the need to travel, especially for basic services and amenities.
- 4.16 However, many settlements have strong social and family ties generating a desire to continue living within the community and many are part of a 'group' which share facilities and social ties. If no new housing, particularly affordable housing, is permitted in such settlements young people will be forced to move away with a consequent imbalance in the age profile and social structure of the population and a loss of family support networks and support for facilities which may be present.
- 4.17 The spatial strategy should therefore provide for development where it will support the more concentrated regional approach whilst recognising the rural circumstances of the National Park by allowing for some flexibility in smaller settlements.



Helmsley

Settlement Hierarchy

- 4.18 A hierarchy of settlements is proposed to deliver the spatial strategy. The 'top level' of the hierarchy comes from the Regional Settlement Study¹⁶ carried out in 2004 to inform the preparation of the Regional Spatial Strategy. Below this, settlements have been categorised based on an audit of services and facilities carried out by the Authority in summer 2006 which sought to identify settlements which have certain basic facilities to meet everyday needs as well as good links by public transport to larger settlements. The settlements in the hierarchy are all shown on the Proposals Maps. The levels and components of the hierarchy are as follows:

Local Service Centre – Helmsley

- 4.19 The Regional Spatial Strategy requires Local Development Frameworks to identify Local Service Centres 'that provide services and facilities that serve the needs of, and are accessible to, people living in the surrounding rural areas'. The Regional Settlement Study identified Helmsley as a Local Service Centre.
- 4.20 It is the main market town within the National Park and is a popular tourist destination. It has a total population of 1,600¹⁷ and a good range of employment opportunities and local services. The settlement has direct public transport links to Pickering and Thirsk. It is split by the Park boundary with Ryedale District Council responsible for the planning function to the south of the main A170 in the town. It is also identified in Ryedale's emerging Core Strategy as a Local Service Centre. This approach has been supported through consultation on the Core Strategy and Development Policies to date.
- 4.21 Helmsley is identified as a Renaissance Market Town in the programme supported by Yorkshire Forward. This is a ten year programme to support sustainable rural towns in the region. The Authority will work with Yorkshire Forward, Ryedale District Council and the local community to support the initiative.

Service Villages

- 4.22 These are settlements which have as a minimum a shop selling food, primary school and 'good' public transport links to a service centre in the Regional Settlement Study (either within or outside the Park boundary) or a centre identified in the Redcar and Cleveland Core Strategy. They are all also split or very close to the Park boundary which means that they serve a wider area than just the local community in terms of the facilities and services available. They perform an important function in enabling access to 'everyday' needs without relying on the use of a private car and for the potential to access facilities in larger centres using public transport. Whilst Guisborough in its entirety is a market town, for the purpose of this plan it is being classified as a Service Village as only a very small part is located within the Park boundary.

Footnotes:

¹⁶ Regional Spatial Strategy Settlement Study Report (North Yorkshire County Council for Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly, 2004)

¹⁷ 2005 mid-year estimate (North Yorkshire County Council)

Local Service Villages

- 4.23 These settlements have a more 'self contained' character being wholly within the Park, a more limited range of facilities serving the immediate locality and do not have the 'wider' function of the Service Villages. Nevertheless they fulfil an important service function to the local community.

Other Villages

- 4.24 The settlements included within this definition have more limited or no facilities at all, with any that are available often being 'shared' amongst groups of settlements.

Open Countryside

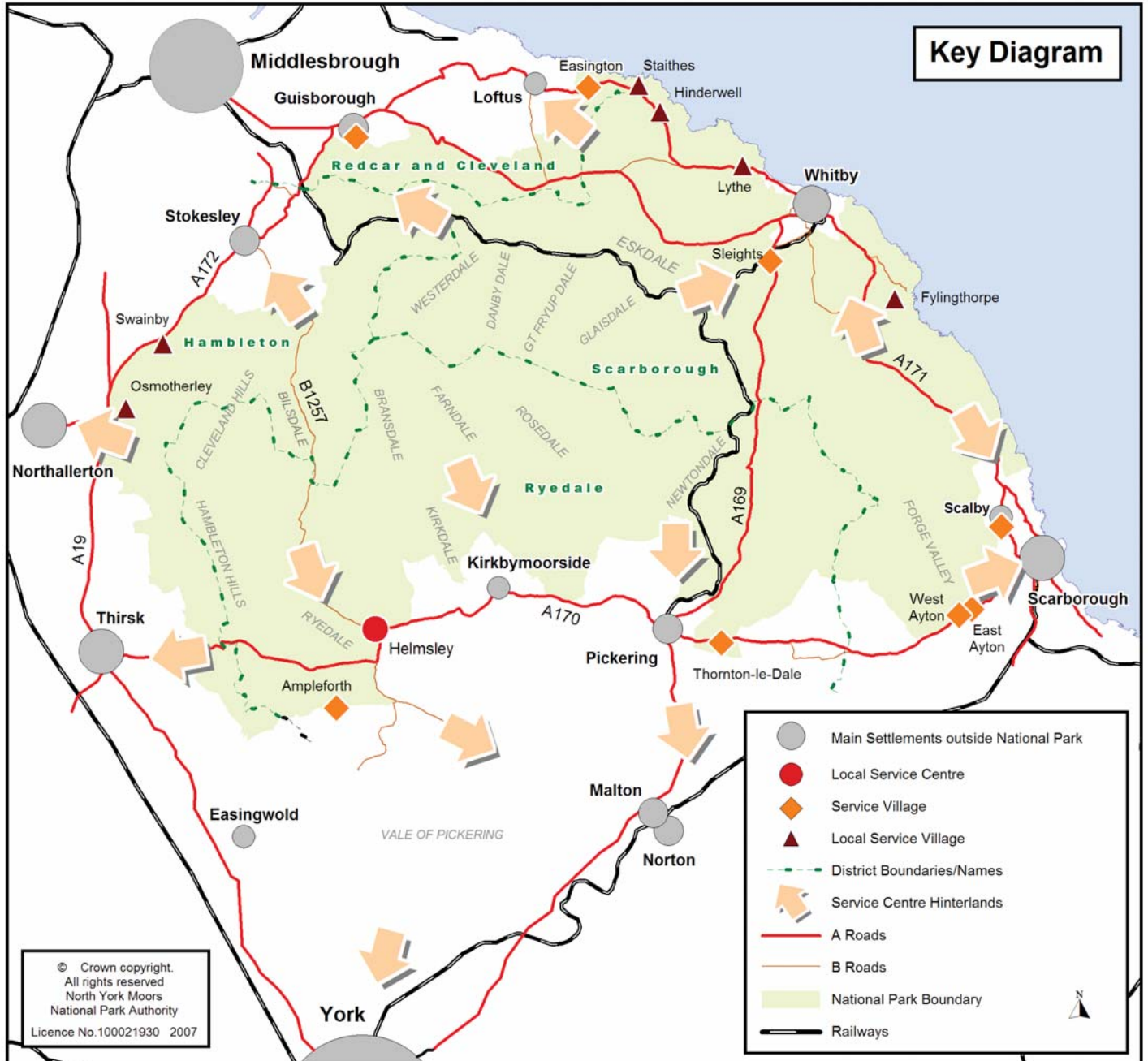
- 4.25 Open countryside is defined as areas with no development, sporadic development or isolated buildings.

North York Moors Core Strategy and Development Policies – Settlement Hierarchy

Local Service Centre	Service Villages	Local Service Villages	Other Villages		
Helmsley	Ampleforth* Easington Guisborough* (Part of Market town that is located within the Park) Scalby Sleights* Thornton Le Dale* West and East Ayton*	Fylingthorpe Osmotherley Lythe Staithes (incl. Bank Top) Swainby Hinderwell	Ainthorpe Aislaby Appleton Le Moors Battersby Battersby Junction Boltby Carlton In Cleveland Castleton Charltons* Chop Gate Cold Kirby Commondale Cowesby* Coxwold Danby Egton Egton Bridge Ellerby Faceby Fadmoor* Gillamoore* Glaisdale Goathland Goldsborough	Grosmont Hackness Hawnby Hawsker (High and Low) High Kilburn Houlsyke Hutton Buscel Hutton Le Hole Hutton Village Ingleby Greenhow Kepwick* Kildale Kilburn* Lastingham Lealholm Levisham Littlebeck Lockton Mickleby Nether Silton* Newholm Newton on Rawcliffe Newton under Roseberry*	Old Byland Oldstead Oswaldkirk Over Silton* Pockley* Port Mulgrave Ravenscar Rievaulx Robin Hoods Bay (incl. Bank Top) Rosedale Abbey Runswick Bay Sawdon Scawton Sinnington* Sneaton Spaunton Stainsacre Staintondale Thimbleby* Ugglebarnby Ugthorpe Wass Westerdale

* These settlements are split by the Park boundary and the policies of constituent local authorities will apply to those parts outside the Park boundary.

4.26 The Key Diagram shows the Local Service Centre of Helmsley, the Service Villages and Local Service Villages together with linkages to larger settlements outside the Park boundary.



5 Strategic Approach

The policies in this chapter provide the strategic framework for future development in the National Park. Subsequent chapters contain more detailed policies in relation to specific issues.

This will be achieved through the following policies in this chapter:

- Core Policy A – Delivering National Park Purposes Sustainable Development
- Core Policy B – Spatial Strategy

Sustainability Appraisal

This policy will have a positive contribution towards meeting sustainability objectives through seeking to protect the environment whilst also meeting social and economic objectives.

CORE POLICY A

Delivering National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development

The Local Development Framework seeks to further the National Park purposes and duty by encouraging a more sustainable future for the Park and its communities whilst conserving and enhancing the Park's special qualities. Priority will be given to:

- 1** Providing a scale of development and level of activity that will not have an unacceptable impact on the wider landscape or the quiet enjoyment, peace and tranquillity of the Park, nor detract from the quality of life of local residents or the experience of visitors.
- 2** Providing for development in locations and of a scale which will support the character and function of individual settlements.
- 3** Maintaining and enhancing the natural environment and conditions for biodiversity and geodiversity.
- 4** Conserving and enhancing the landscape, settlement, building features and historic assets of the landscape character areas.
- 5** Applying the principles of sustainable design and energy use to new development.
- 6** Enabling the provision of a choice of housing that will meet the needs of local communities in terms of type, tenure and affordability.
- 7** Strengthening and diversifying the rural economy and providing tourism based opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the Park's special qualities.
- 8** Enabling access to services, facilities, jobs and technology whilst minimising the environmental impacts of transport.



Rosedale old railway

For further reference:
 ■ North York Moors National Park Management Plan

5.1

The designation of the North York Moors as a National Park reflects the quality of its diverse landscape and spiritual and cultural assets such as the sense of remoteness and tranquillity, distinctive skills, dialects and customs. However, the Park is also home to around 25,000 people whose needs to live, work and access services and facilities must be addressed whilst safeguarding its special qualities.

5.2

Sustainable development is an important principle in achieving the National Park's twin purposes of conservation and enjoyment of its special qualities and fostering the social and economic well being of the Park's local communities which is carried out through these purposes. The purposes and duty together with sustainability principles also underpin the objectives in the Management Plan for which the Local Development Framework will seek to deliver the spatial elements. Core Policy A sets out the key principles of achieving sustainable communities in the Park whilst pursuing its purposes and social and economic duty.

5.3

The Park is not expected to be a location for major development schemes. Planning Policy Statement 7 and Circular 12/96 set out the considerations that will be applied in assessing proposals for major development in National Parks. There is no precise definition of 'major development' but an indication that it includes proposals raising issues of national significance. The guidance indicates that major development should only take place in exceptional circumstances and where it can be shown to be in the public interest. Examples of development that might be classed as major include mineral workings, waste disposal facilities, larger energy generating schemes, water storage reservoirs, high voltage electricity transmission schemes, large scale military development and larger road schemes.

Sustainability Appraisal
 In particular, this policy will have positive impacts upon social and economic sustainability objectives by seeking to ensure that services, facilities, housing and employment opportunities are available locally.



Staithes

The overarching strategy to meet the needs of people in the National Park is based upon improving the sustainability of local communities by supporting, improving and consolidating existing services and facilities, providing additional housing and employment opportunities within settlements and enabling alternative modes of travel to the private car in accordance with the following settlement hierarchy:

1 Local Service Centre – Helmsley

- a Housing including open market and affordable housing.
- b Employment development to support existing or provide new employment opportunities in the town and support and diversify the rural economy.
- c Improve existing facilities and provide new facilities to serve local residents, strengthen its role as a Local Service Centre and support its role as a visitor destination.

2 Service Villages

In Scalby, West and East Aylton, Guisborough, Sleights, Thornton Le Dale, Easington and Ampforth:

- a Housing including open market and affordable housing.
- b Employment development to support existing or provide new employment opportunities and support and diversify the rural economy.
- c Improve existing facilities and provide new facilities to consolidate the Service Village role.

3 Local Service Villages

In Fylingthorpe, Hinderwell, Lythe, Staithes, Osmotherley and Swainby:

- a Housing to meet an identified local need to live in the parish and affordable housing.
- b Employment development to support existing or provide new employment opportunities and support and diversify the rural economy.
- c Improve existing facilities and provide new facilities to consolidate the role in service provision.

4 Other Villages

- a Opportunities for new housing to meet an identified local need to live in the parish.
- b Affordable housing where it will improve the environmental, social and economic sustainability of the settlement.

CORE POLICY B
 Spatial Strategy

For further reference:

- Regional Spatial Strategy Settlement Study Report

5 Open Countryside

- a Housing relating to an essential need to live in the countryside.
- b Conversion of traditional rural buildings to support economic uses including holiday accommodation or residential letting for local needs.
- c Other essential social or community need where there are no other suitable locations in settlements listed in the settlement hierarchy.
- d Development to meet the needs of farming, forestry, recreation, tourism or other rural enterprises with an essential need to locate in the countryside.
- e Replacement dwellings.
- f Conversion of other existing buildings for employment use.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Statement 1 – Delivering Sustainable Communities
- Planning Policy Statement 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policies YH2, YH6, RR1
- Helmsley Joint Area Action Plan Development Plan Document (to be prepared)

- 5.4 The spatial strategy in Core Policy B sets out how the limited opportunities for new development in the Park will be distributed to achieve the visions for the Park to 2026 in accordance with the objectives. The policy allows for the development of new services and facilities, housing and employment development within settlements according to its designation within the settlement hierarchy with the overall aim of making local communities more self sustaining. Determining an appropriate distribution of development involves an understanding of how the settlements across the Park function, including the role of settlements beyond the Park boundary which serve a large rural hinterland.
- 5.5 The settlement hierarchy which forms the basis of Core Policy B is located in Section 3. The policy makes a distinction between the larger settlements on the periphery of the Park (which are located within it or split by the Park boundary) identified as Service Villages and the smaller, more self contained settlements within the Park identified as Local Service Villages and Other Villages. The Authority has historically permitted open market housing in the larger settlements on the periphery of the Park which tend to serve a wider housing market area and have a greater range of house types. Consultation on the Core Strategy and Development Policies showed that people thought that a mixture of open market, local needs and affordable housing should continue to be allowed in the Park and the policy provides for this. It is considered that the levels of open market housing will be relatively low and will not undermine the Regional Spatial Strategy which has no general housing provision figure for the two National Parks.
- 5.6 The Proposals Maps show all of the settlements in the hierarchy, but no development limits are identified. The suitability of a site for development will be assessed on a case by case basis. In the case of Helmsley a joint Development Plan Document for the town will be produced with Ryedale District Council which will address the scope for further housing and employment development including allocations where necessary.

Implementation

- 5.7 As they form the overarching strategy, Core Policies A and B will be delivered by all of the other Core Policies and Development Policies.

Monitoring

Indicator	Baseline data	Source	Target
CORE POLICY A Delivering National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development			
Land managed in line with conservation objectives	73.4%	State of the Park Report	76.6% (2011/12)
Wading birds breeding on moorland	44 (based on 3 sample areas)	State of the Park Report	Target not appropriate as surveys are undertaken on ad hoc basis
Number of river sites with water quality 'Very Good'	6 out of 8 (2005)	State of the Park Report	To increase
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
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)
Visitor days	9.0 million (2006)	State of the Park Report	No target set
Amount of traffic	1.946 million vehicles (2006)	State of the Park Report	To reduce
Moorland sheep flocks	100 flocks (2006)	State of the Park Report	No target set
Number of villages with a general store	30% (2006)	State of the Park Report	To maintain or increase

CORE POLICY B

Spatial Strategy

The spatial strategy will be implemented via the housing and economy policies and therefore the monitoring of those chapters will also demonstrate progress against Core Policy B.



Native woodland
in Autumn

6 Protecting, Enhancing and Managing the Natural Environment



Kildale Moor

Sustainability Appraisal

This policy provides a positive contribution towards meeting environmental sustainability objectives as it will specifically protect and enhance the natural environment including protected species and habitats.

This chapter takes forward the following spatial objectives:

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

This will be achieved through the following policies:

- Core Policy C – Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Development Policy 1 – Environmental Protection
- Core Policy D – Climate Change
- Development Policy 2 – Flood Risk
- Core Policy E – Minerals
- Core Policy F – Sustainable Waste Management

CORE POLICY C Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity

The quality and diversity of the natural environment of the North York Moors National Park will be conserved and enhanced. Conditions for biodiversity will be maintained and improved and important geodiversity assets will be protected. Protected sites and species will be afforded the highest level of protection with priority also given to local aims and targets for the natural environment.

All developments, projects and activities will be expected to:

- 1 Provide an appropriate level of protection to legally protected sites and species.
- 2 Maintain, and where appropriate enhance, conditions for priority habitats and species identified in the North York Moors Local Biodiversity Action Plan.
- 3 Maintain and where appropriate enhance recognised geodiversity assets.
- 4 Maintain and where appropriate enhance other sites, features, species or networks of ecological or geological interest and provide for the appropriate management of these.
- 5 Maximise opportunities for enhancement of ecological or geological assets, particularly in line with the North York Moors Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Tees Valley and North East Yorkshire Geodiversity Action Plans and the regional Habitat Enhancement Areas.
- 6 Mitigate against any necessary impacts through appropriate habitat creation, restoration or enhancement on site or elsewhere.

For further reference:

- North York Moors National Park Management Plan

Applicants should refer to:

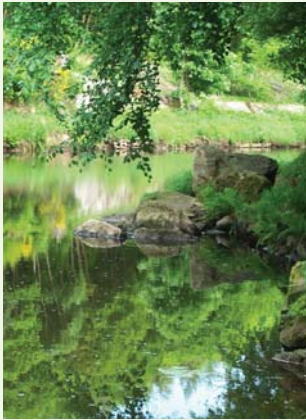
- Planning Policy Statement 9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
- Circular ODPM 06/2005, DEFRA 01/2005 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System
- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policies ENV2, ENV3, ENV6, ENV7, ENV8, YH8
- North York Moors Planning Advice Note 2 – Planning and Biodiversity
- Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document – Part 3 Trees and Landscape
- North York Moors Local Biodiversity Action Plan
- Tees Valley Geodiversity Action Plan
- North East Yorkshire Geodiversity Action Plan (to be prepared)
- Development Policy 1

- 6.1 Protecting and enhancing the natural environment is a statutory purpose of National Park designation and not only relates to legally protected sites and species but to the Park as a whole.
- 6.2 Protected sites and areas are identified on the Proposals Maps. 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. These are all shown on the Proposals Maps.
- 6.3 Other sites, features, species or networks of ecological or geological interest include:
- Priority habitats and species identified in the North York Moors Biodiversity Action Plan
 - Regionally Important Geological Sites or other sites identified in the Local Geodiversity Action Plans (shown on the Proposals Maps);
 - Sites identified on the Section 3 Conservation Map (includes ancient woodland) (shown on the Proposals Maps);
 - Nature Reserves (National Nature Reserve shown on the Proposals Maps);
 - Heritage Coast (shown on the Proposals Maps);
 - Sensitive Marine Area (shown on the Proposals Maps);
 - Land subject to an agri-environment agreement;
 - Other features of ecological value such as trees, hedgerows, walls, rivers, ponds, wetlands and wild flower grasslands.
- 6.4 Legally protected species which are prominent in the Park and which could be affected by new developments include, but are not limited to, bats, swallows, house martins, swifts, starlings, sparrows, barn owls, great crested newts and badgers.
- 6.5 Any proposal likely to affect a Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area or RAMSAR site (which is not directly connected with its management) will require an Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations to determine whether or not it will have an adverse effect on the integrity of the site(s). Candidate Special Areas of Conservation and potential Special Protection Areas will be afforded the same level of protection as those already designated. There are other situations where the applicant may need to provide a professional survey including on sites which contain or are adjacent to existing trees or where there are known to be or thought to be protected species.

Curlew Chicks



- 6.6 The Authority has produced a Biodiversity Action Plan for the National Park which identifies important species and habitats and sets priorities for their maintenance, protection and enhancement. New development should not compromise the aims of the Biodiversity Action Plan and should seek to contribute to meeting them wherever possible.
- 6.7 Policy ENV8 of the Regional Spatial Strategy identifies Habitat and River/Floodplain Enhancement Areas and sets out the ways in which decisions should contribute to ensuring that important habitats are maintained and enhanced. Consideration of these should be undertaken alongside ensuring that priorities identified in the North York Moors Biodiversity Action Plan are addressed.
- 6.8 Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) are important features resulting from a variety of processes including glacial, coastal or industrial. RIGS are identified as worthy of protection for either their educational, scientific, historic or landscape importance. Two RIGS groups operate in the Park – North East Yorkshire Geology Trust, which covers the majority of the Park, and the Tees Valley RIGS group which covers the Redcar and Cleveland part of the Park. There are a number of RIGS designated in the Redcar and Cleveland part of the Park and also one to the south of Great Ayton in Hambleton District. The North East Yorkshire Geology Trust is looking to identify further sites in the near future.
- 6.9 The Amendment to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1985 required the Authority to prepare a map showing areas of 'Mountain, Moor, Heath, Woodland, Down, Cliff or Foreshore whose natural beauty is particularly important to conserve'. This is known as the Section 3 Conservation Map.
- 6.10 The Regional Spatial Strategy recognises the importance of protecting, creating and enhancing areas and networks of green infrastructure. Green infrastructure can provide many benefits including promoting sustainable and healthy travel patterns and recreation opportunities, protecting and linking important wildlife habitats and creating flood storage areas. Recognising that the Park itself could be seen as a strategic area of green infrastructure, the Authority will investigate the value of and objectives for identifying green infrastructure within the Park, particularly in terms of how this might bring together the existing work of the Authority and how it will enable linkages beyond the Park boundary.



River Esk

- 6.11 The creation of and enhancements to green infrastructure in the Park will be largely beyond the role of the planning system as levels of new development will be limited and it may be that the Authority's Management Plan is better placed to identify, and set the framework for, green infrastructure within the Park.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 1

Environmental Protection

To conserve and enhance the special qualities of the North York Moors National Park, development will only be permitted where:

- 1 It will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on surface and ground water, soil, air quality and agricultural land.
- 2 It will not generate unacceptable levels of noise, vibration, activity or light pollution.
- 3 There will be no adverse effects arising from sources of pollution which would impact on the health, safety and amenity of the public and users of the development.
- 4 Land stability can be achieved without causing unacceptable environmental or landscape impact.
- 5 There is or will be sufficient infrastructure capacity to accommodate the demand generated by the development.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Statement 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
- Planning Policy Statement 23 – Planning and Pollution Control
- Planning Policy Guidance 14 – Development on Unstable Land
- Planning Policy Guidance 24 – Planning and Noise

- 6.12 The special qualities of the Park are susceptible to damage by pollutants, such as lighting and noise, and its ecosystems can be vulnerable to air and water pollution. Whilst the North York Moors is regarded as being generally unpolluted the National Park Management Plan aims to ensure that the Park is protected from such impacts. Bodies such as the Environment Agency, the Environmental Health Department of the relevant District Council and Yorkshire Water / Northumbria Water will advise the Authority on whether any development is likely to be acceptable in terms of pollution.
- 6.13 The best and most versatile agricultural land is defined as that of grades 1, 2 and 3A and whilst much of the land in the Park does not fall within these categories there are pockets around Whitby and the western and southern fringes which are of a high quality.

Sustainability Appraisal

This policy will have a positive impact upon meeting sustainability objectives which seek to address the causes and effects of climate change, with beneficial knock-on effects for social and economic objectives. Some uncertainties exist with regard to the landscape and historic environment however these can be mitigated at the implementation level.

For further reference:

- Warming up the Region – Climate Change Impacts Scoping Study for Yorkshire and the Humber
- Delivering Sustainable Energy in North Yorkshire – Recommended Planning Guidance
- Delivering Sustainable Energy in North Yorkshire – Recommended Guidance for Developing Energy Action Plans and Strategies

- 6.14 The Park has areas of cliffs and steep slopes, particularly around its periphery, which may be affected by landslip, historical mine workings, coastal erosion or the compression of soft upland peat. In some coastal locations erosion is taking place very rapidly. Ground stability can be a material consideration in determining a planning application. Detailed information is not available on where unstable land exists in the Park but in some cases the Authority may request the applicant to demonstrate that the land is stable or that any instability can be overcome. In coastal locations and on inland cliffs applicants will be required to demonstrate that the rate of erosion will not exceed the design life of the building (assumed to be 75 years for substantial development, but could be less in the case of less substantial development).

CORE POLICY D

Climate Change

Activities in the National Park will address the causes of climate change and contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, by:

- 1 Reducing the use of energy and the need to use energy.
- 2 Generating energy from renewable sources where these are of a location, scale and design appropriate to the locality and which contribute towards meeting domestic, community or business energy needs within the National Park.
- 3 Requiring residential developments of 5 or more houses and other uses of 200sqm or more to generate energy on-site from renewable sources to displace at least 10% of predicted CO₂ emissions.

The impacts of climate change on the National Park will be mitigated by:

- 4 Directing development away from flood risk areas.
- 5 Facilitating necessary coastal and flood protection works.
- 6 Addressing the management of upland areas to assist in flood storage and carbon retention.
- 7 Encouraging enhancements for biodiversity to buffer, extend and connect habitats.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1
- Planning Policy Statement 22 – Renewable Energy
- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policies YH2, ENV1, ENV5
- River Tyne to Flamborough Head Shoreline Management Plan
- Renewable Energy Supplementary Planning Document
- Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document
- Development Policy 2



Turbine at Dalby
Forest Visitor Centre

- 6.15 The Government is committed to reducing the causes of climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions are a key contributor to climate change and therefore targets for their reduction have been set nationally. The Authority must ensure that the causes of climate change are addressed at the local level and is working to reduce energy use and promote renewable energy around the Park. This must however be undertaken within the context of National Park purposes.
- 6.16 In the Park transport contributes significantly to climate change. Chapter 10 takes this policy forward in relation to the contribution that can be made from changing transport patterns.
- 6.17 The Regional Spatial Strategy sets a target for the North Yorkshire sub-region for a total of 209MW of installed grid connected renewable energy capacity by 2010 and 428MW of installed grid connected renewable energy capacity by 2020. It is acknowledged that the contribution of the National Park to meeting this target is likely to be relatively small as many of the installations coming forward in the National Park, due to their smaller scale, and potentially their remote location, will not be for the purpose of grid connection but to serve a local need. The majority of the renewable energy to meet the targets is expected to be provided outside of National Parks where larger scale installations may cause less harm to the landscape, however National Parks are expected to contribute via small scale developments which are compatible with National Park purposes. Taking forward the regional targets, a study¹⁸ commissioned by North Yorkshire local authorities in 2005 examined what level of contribution could be made from microgeneration in the National Parks. For the North York Moors National Park it is considered that 1.56MW could potentially be installed by 2010 and 7.96MW by 2021 from solar water heating, ground source heat pumps, wood heat, photovoltaics and micro wind, to contribute towards the wider regional targets, although there are other technologies that could also come forward.
- 6.18 A further study¹⁹ was undertaken in 2005 by Land Use Consultants which assessed the sensitivity of the landscape across North Yorkshire to renewable energy development and concluded that large scale renewable energy developments would generally not be appropriate in the Park. Therefore, consistent with national policy²⁰, planning permission for renewable energy developments should only be granted where the objectives of the designation will not be compromised. For the purposes of this policy 'appropriate scale' is defined as:
- Wind developments of one turbine and of a height which is well related to landscape, landform, structures and buildings in the immediate vicinity;
 - Other renewable energy developments where these will not have an unacceptable impact upon the special qualities of the National Park.
- 6.19 Where schemes are to be connected to the Grid consideration should be given to reducing the visual impact of the connection and that undergrounding may resolve potential impacts.
- 6.20 The Authority operates a Community Renewable Energy Project whereby communities are facilitated in reducing their energy use and developing renewable energy schemes to meet their energy needs. Currently the Authority is working with the Upper Esk, Appleton-le-Moors and Spaunton, and Botton communities. Targets have been set to reduce emissions from communities involved in the project from 19,405 tonnes in 2005/6 to 12,738 tonnes by 2009/10 and enabling the development of renewable energy schemes will contribute towards meeting these.

Footnotes:

¹⁸ Delivering Sustainable Energy in North Yorkshire – Recommended Guidance for Developing Action Plans and Strategies (Land Use Consultants, 2005)

¹⁹ Delivering Sustainable Energy in North Yorkshire – Recommended Planning Guidance (Land Use Consultants, 2005)

²⁰ Planning Policy Statement 22 – Renewable Energy (ODPM, 2004)

Robin Hood's Bay



Mike Kipling

- 6.21 Wind turbine developments in particular have the potential to impact upon ecological interests, particularly birds and bats. Much of the upland area of the Park is designated as a Special Protection Area under the Habitats Directive and proposals that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site would not be in accordance with the Development Plan.
- 6.22 Proposals will be assessed on their contribution to a reduction in carbon emissions and also in terms of any community or economic benefits arising from the scheme, and a balance between this and the visual and environmental impact will form the basis of decisions.
- 6.23 Where meeting the energy required cannot be met through a particular technology without having an unacceptable visual or other impact it may be necessary to investigate using an alternative, or range of, technologies.
- 6.24 The Authority will seek to ensure that renewable energy installed under the 10% requirement will not have an unacceptable visual impact and the same considerations will be given as for any other renewable energy proposal. It is possible that there will be more than one way to meet the requirement for providing renewable energy and applicants should show how they have arrived at the submitted scheme, taking into account the visual impact of the installation. In some exceptional circumstances the Authority may consider that the requirement cannot be met without unacceptable visual or other impact and in such cases the requirement may be relaxed.
- 6.25 The need to adapt and respond to the effects of climate change, such as increased drought and flood risk and related effects upon biodiversity, is also becoming increasingly important. Many of the actions to mitigate against climate change are being addressed by plans and programmes outside of the Local Development Framework. In particular, the Catchment Flood Management Plans set the basis for flood defence works as well as changes to land management to reduce run-off levels which has particular implications for the upland areas of the Park. The Authority is also promoting measures which will slow water flow from these areas.
- 6.26 One of the impacts of climate change is the continuing erosion of the coastline of the Park which is addressed via the Shoreline Management Plan²¹. The Shoreline Management Plan recognises that erosion will continue to take place along much of the coastline, and the underlying policy approach is to protect and maintain communities and to allow natural processes to occur in other locations. The Shoreline Management Plan also aims to both protect and enhance sites of national and international environmental value. Coastal defences can have a significant impact upon visual amenity and nature conservation interests and these impacts will need to be carefully addressed in any proposal. This is especially important as the entire National Park coastline is defined as Heritage Coast where natural assets and recreational opportunities should be protected.

Footnotes:

²¹ River Tyne to Flamborough Head SMP2 (North East Coastal Authorities Group, 2007)



Flood Damage
at May Beck

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2

Flood Risk

Development will only be permitted where:

- 1** It complies with the sequential approach as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25.
- 2** It will not lead to an increase in flood risk elsewhere.
- 3** A site specific Flood Risk Assessment is submitted where required.
- 4** In the case of flood defences, they form part of a Catchment Flood Management Plan or other approved programme of flood management.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Statement 25 – Development and Flood Risk
- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policy ENV1
- North East Yorkshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
- Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document

- 6.27** The Authority, in partnership with Ryedale District Council, Scarborough Borough Council, the Regional Assembly for Yorkshire and the Humber and the Environment Agency, commissioned a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in 2006. This provides information on the extent of flood risk in the study area, as well as signposting means of reducing the risk of flooding through the planning process and wider land management initiatives and adds further value to the Environment Agency's flood risk maps. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will help to inform any allocations for development in further Development Plan Documents.
- 6.28** Flood zones have been developed by the Environment Agency. Zone 1 is where there is little or no risk of flooding, in Zone 2 there is a low to medium risk and in Zone 3 there is a high risk. The Environment Agency publishes maps of flood risk on its website www.environment-agency.gov.uk which identify these zones and should be referred to as the most up to date source of information on flood risk. These maps are continually being updated and will be used in the consideration of this policy. Due to its upland nature most of the Park is within Zone 1 however along the river corridors and in coastal areas there are tracts of land which fall within Zones 2 and 3.
- 6.29** Planning Policy Statement 25 sets out a sequential approach which seeks to direct development away from Zones 2 and 3 unless the development is minor, the use would be acceptable in these higher zones or there are exceptional circumstances. The development will be expected to conform to any existing flood protection measures and include additional flood resilience measures where appropriate. A site specific Flood Risk Assessment will be required alongside any application in flood Zones 2 or 3, or an application in Zone 1 where the site is larger than 1 hectare. Even where development is located in Zone 1 consideration should still be given to ensuring that flood risk elsewhere is not increased through run-off.

Sustainability Appraisal

This policy provides benefits for maintaining the heritage and for the economy. Potential impacts upon the landscape and natural environment could be overcome through mitigation at the implementation level.

CORE POLICY E**Minerals**

Minerals extraction in the National Park will enable the provision of materials necessary for preserving traditional buildings and for maintaining and enhancing the character of settlements and the countryside of the National Park. Minerals extraction or the re-working of former quarries will be permitted where:

- 1** It is of a scale appropriate for its location in the National Park and is for meeting a local need for building stone.
- 2** There are no suitable sources of previously used materials to meet the identified need.
- 3** Any waste materials from extraction will be re-used or recycled wherever possible.
- 4** A scheme for restoration and after-use of the site based upon protecting and enhancing the special qualities of the National Park forms an integral part of the proposal.

Development which would compromise the future extraction of important building stone at existing or former quarries will not be permitted.

All other minerals developments will be considered against the major development tests. The continued extraction of potash at Boulby will be permitted provided that any detrimental effect on the environment, landscape or residential or visitor amenity is not unacceptable in the context of any overriding need for the development.

Applicants should refer to:

- Minerals Policy Statement 1 – Planning and Minerals
- Minerals Policy Statement 1 Annex 4 (for oil and gas developments)
- Circular 12/96 (for major developments)
- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policy ENV4

6.30 The Regional Spatial Strategy seeks a progressive reduction in aggregate production in National Parks and states that there is no strategic justification for the provision of any new crushed rock sites within these areas in the plan period. Therefore the priority will be for small scale extraction for local use and the use of previously used materials. 'Local need' referred to in criterion 1 of the policy is defined as for need within the Park or the immediately adjacent parishes.

6.31 The Government has awarded licenses for oil and gas exploration in parts of the Park. As with other minerals developments, the extraction of oil and gas should only take place in the Park in exceptional circumstances and will therefore be subject to rigorous examination. Proposals for oil and gas exploration, appraisal and production will be considered against the policy in Annex 4 of Minerals Policy Statement 1.



Spaunton Quarry

- 6.32 However, in circumstances where a building or feature of national significance undergoing restoration or rebuilding requires additional building stone for which the most practicably sourced best match can be shown to be within the Park, permission may be given to vary an existing planning permission relating to a quarry to enable the use of such material in particular locations beyond those originally specified with the planning permission.
- 6.33 National objectives for mineral use, as set out in Minerals Policy Statement 1²², seek to ensure that sustainability principles are applied to planning for minerals. This means that where possible the use of resources, particularly natural and finite resources, should be avoided and that re-use should take precedence over using new resources. This not only helps to preserve the landscape and natural environment of the Park, but also reduces the amount of overall energy used to construct a building. In this respect, in assessing the suitability of previously used materials consideration should be given to any transportation implications.
- 6.34 Mineral extraction sites should not become derelict once extraction has ceased and any planning consent will be subject to the Authority being satisfied that a suitable scheme for after-use is in place. Given the high quality of the environment in the Park, it is especially important to ensure that such reclamation is of the highest possible standard. After-use could include uses which would benefit the wider community such as for education, recreational or flood storage purposes, and should also seek to contribute to the delivery of other plans such as the North York Moors Biodiversity Action Plan, the Geodiversity Action Plans and the regional Habitat Enhancement Areas as identified in the Regional Spatial Strategy. The scheme will need to indicate how the proposals for after-use will be financed.
- 6.35 The Authority will also, where appropriate, consider the use of powers under the 1995 Environment Act which allows for Prohibition Orders to be served on mineral workings that have ceased in order to ensure that extraction does not resume without a new planning permission requiring current assessments and conditions.
- 6.36 As the buildings within the Park form an important element of its special character it is necessary to consider how these will be repaired and how new buildings will contribute to this and where the materials for these might come from. Therefore, the Authority will give consideration to safeguarding existing and formerly worked building stone quarries which are likely to be important in providing stone in the future. In the meantime English Heritage and Natural England will be consulted on any developments which may affect the operation of existing or formerly worked building stone quarries. It is not considered appropriate to safeguard other mineral resources as there is no policy provision for their extraction in the Park, only a limited scale of development is likely to come forward in the Park which could affect future extraction and other policies already provide a high level of protection for the countryside under which the minerals lie.
- 6.37 The policy approach for Boulby is established out of the recognised national need for potash. Proposals in respect of potash extraction at Boulby will therefore be dealt with differently and will be considered against the general policies within the Core Strategy and Development Policies.

Footnotes:

²² Minerals Policy Statement 1 – Planning and Minerals (DCLG, 2006)

Sustainability Appraisal

This policy will have positive social and environmental impacts, particularly in relation to encouraging waste reduction, reuse, recovery and recycling.

For further reference:

- Let's Talk Less Rubbish – A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the City of York and North Yorkshire 2006 – 2026

Footnotes:

²³ Let's Talk Less Rubbish – A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the City of York and North Yorkshire 2006 – 2026 (York and North Yorkshire Waste Management Partnership, 2006)

- 6.38 Minerals development has the potential to have significant effects upon the natural environment, particularly considering that much of the Park is protected by international environmental designations. Amongst other environmental considerations, proposals that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site would not be in accordance with the Development Plan. Most applications for mineral extraction will need to be accompanied by a formal environmental statement to address the above issues and to show how the impacts arising from extraction will be kept to a level compatible with its location within a National Park. This should seek to address the visual and traffic impacts, any potential effects on nature conservation, impacts upon archaeology and any pollution of the air, water or soil.

CORE POLICY F

Sustainable Waste Management

The development of small scale waste facilities will be facilitated where this will:

- 1 Contribute towards meeting the targets of the waste management authorities in respect of increasing reuse, recycling, composting and energy recovery from waste.
- 2 Manage waste predominantly generated from communities within the National Park.
- 3 Enable waste to be managed as close to its source as possible.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policies ENV12, ENV13, ENV14

- 6.39 National policies for waste management advise that it should be addressed as a resource and that disposal be regarded as the last option. The York and North Yorkshire Waste Management Partnership, through the waste management strategy, has set targets to move towards reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering energy from waste and diverting waste away from landfill. Of relevance to the National Park, the York and North Yorkshire Waste Management Strategy²³ seeks to create an enhanced network of 'bring' bank facilities close to where people live. The Authority does not have any formal waste responsibilities other than planning, however the approach of the waste management authorities is supported by the National Park Management Plan.

- 6.40 In light of the waste management strategies covering the Park, the low levels of waste generated within the area and the high level of protection afforded to the Park's special qualities, it is appropriate that any waste management facilities are of a scale appropriate to the Park, relating only to accommodating waste from the immediate area. In this respect the development of local amenity and recycling facilities on sites within or adjacent to settlements are likely to be appropriate. Larger scale commercial facilities can cause harm to the environment of the Park due to the size or nature of the operations being undertaken and will only be permitted where the scale of the operation is compatible with its location in the Park. Landfill is not considered appropriate within the Park.

- 6.41 The Regional Spatial Strategy sets out apportionments for planning for waste management. Within the North Yorkshire Sub-Region, the apportionment has been divided between North Yorkshire County Council and City of York Council as waste planning authorities with no apportionment provided for National Park Authorities. However, in view of objectives to manage waste close to where it is produced it is considered that there may be requirements for local facilities in the Park and Core Policy F makes provision for this.
- 6.42 Small scale waste facilities are defined as those which do not have an unacceptable impact upon the special qualities of the Park in terms of impact on the landscape. This will be assessed upon a case by case basis. Due to the nature of waste facilities potential impacts upon the natural environment will also need to be addressed. Amongst other environmental considerations, proposals that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site would not be in accordance with the Development Plan. Significant new waste disposal sites and all landfill sites will be regarded as major development and be subject to the tests set out in Planning Policy Statement 7. Effects of waste management facilities can be reduced by locating these alongside similar existing uses.

Implementation

Plan / project	Lead Authority(ies)	What does it involve and what will the outcomes be?
CORE POLICY C Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity		
North York Moors Biodiversity Action Plan	North York Moors National Park Authority	Identifies priority habitats and species and actions for each of these which could include, for example, through Environmental Stewardship Schemes, working with other organisations, securing funding for specific projects and providing advice to landowners and the public.
Tees Valley Geodiversity Action Plan	Tees Valley Wildlife Trust Tees Valley RIGS Group	This documents important geological assets and sets the framework for conserving, managing and promoting the geological heritage of the Tees Valley, through education and volunteer activities.
North East Yorkshire Geodiversity Action Plan	North East Yorkshire Geology Trust	This will document important geological assets and set the framework for conserving, managing and promoting the geological heritage of North East Yorkshire, through education and volunteer activities.

Agri-Environment schemes	Natural England North York Moors National Park Authority	Natural England's Environmental Stewardship Scheme and the North York Moors Farm Scheme seek to encourage farmers to manage their land in a way which delivers environmental benefits. In 2006 502 farm holdings had agri-environment agreements in place (around a third of farm holdings).
River Basin Management Plans	Environment Agency	These will be produced by 2009 and will set out a Programme of Measures for all water bodies to achieve 'good' status (or higher in Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation) under the Water Framework Directive ²⁴ .
North Yorkshire and Cleveland Coastal Strategy (2004-2009)	North Yorkshire and Cleveland Coastal Forum	The strategy sets out a framework for actions by the stakeholders and agencies with coastal responsibilities in respect of conserving and enhancing the natural environment as well as the built heritage, the economy and transport. It is anticipated that in the future an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan which will set the framework for all actions along the coast will be produced however there is no timetable for this at present.
Heritage Coast Management Plan	North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast Authorities	This was adopted in 2008 and sets out actions to preserve and enhance the Heritage Coast, such as habitat management and village improvements.
CORE POLICY D Climate Change		
Community Renewable Energy Project	North York Moors National Park Authority	The Authority is working with three communities (Upper Esk, Appleton-le-Moors & Spaunton and Botton) to reduce their energy use and take forward community based renewable energy developments. The project may be extended to further communities in the future.
Sustainable Development Fund	North York Moors National Park Authority	The Authority administers the Sustainable Development Fund which has been used to fund renewable energy projects, for example towards photovoltaic panels, solar hot water heaters and energy saving measures at Hinderwell Village Hall and at Lockton Youth Hostel.

Footnotes:

²⁴ The Water Framework Directive (2000/06/EC)

Implementation (continued)

CORE POLICY D (continued) Climate Change		
Carbon Neutral National Park Authorities	North York Moors National Park Authority	All National Park Authorities have, through the English National Park Authorities Association, committed to becoming carbon neutral by 2012 (in line with the rest of Government estate). The North York Moors National Park Authority is producing an action plan to meet this target.
Catchment Flood Management Plans	Environment Agency	Catchment Flood Management Plans set the basis for measures to reduce flooding and its effects. The Esk and Coastal Streams Catchment Flood Management Plan is to be published shortly, and work has begun on the Derwent Catchment Flood Management Plan.
Shoreline Management Plan	North Yorkshire and Cleveland Coastal Authorities Group	The Shoreline Management Plan sets out a policy approach to protect and maintain communities and to allow natural processes to occur in other locations, and contains actions for coastal authorities to take this forward.
Climate change and biodiversity	North York Moors National Park Authority	The Authority is examining the effects of climate change upon habitats and species and is developing a monitoring framework for selected species. The Authority is also promoting measures to slow water flow and protect the peatland resource.
CORE POLICY E Minerals		
Safeguard building stone	North York Moors National Park Authority English Heritage	The Authority will investigate identifying existing and former building stone sites which are likely to be important in stone provision in the future and safeguard these from other developments.

Core Policy F Note:
A Tees Valley Joint Municipal Waste Strategy which will cover the part of the Park in Redcar and Cleveland Borough is being prepared. The Authority will ensure that the objectives and targets of the Waste Strategy, once developed, can be delivered through the Local Development Framework.

CORE POLICY F Sustainable Waste Management

Let's Talk Less Rubbish – A Municipal Waste Action Plan for the City of York and North Yorkshire	York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership	Sets targets to: Recycle or compost 50% of waste by 2020; Divert 75% of rubbish away from landfill by 2013. The targets are proposed to be met through educational and promotional activities as well as ensuring that infrastructure, such as local recycling banks, are in place.
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Monitoring

Indicator	Baseline data	Source	Target
CORE POLICY C Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity			
Percentage and area of land managed in line with conservation objectives in the National Park	99,475ha / 69.3% (2006/7)	Best Value Performance Plan	76.6% by 2015/16
Percentage of SSSIs (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
Number of rivers with at least 'good' water quality (GOA standards)	100% (2006/7)	State of the Park Report	To maintain
Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including: i. Change in priority habitats and species (by type); and ii. Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.	i. Data is currently variable in frequency of collection and in quality. Improved data will be available to monitor targets in the Biodiversity Action Plan. ii. Area covered by Special Area of Conservation designations – 30.95% (44,440ha) Area covered by Sites of Special Scientific Interest – 32.91% (44,095ha) Area of land covered by Regionally Important Geological / Geomorphological Sites – 0.18% (252.5ha) (2006/7)	Natural England	i. Targets will be established in the Biodiversity Action Plan. ii. To maintain or increase

Monitoring (continued)

CORE POLICY D Climate Change			
Average CO ₂ emissions per capita	24.2 tonnes (2003)	Audit Commission ²⁵	To decrease
Average annual domestic consumption of electricity	4827.5kWh (2004)	Audit Commission ²⁶	To decrease
Renewable energy capacity installed by type	608.2kW (permissions granted 2006/7)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	To increase capacity. There is no target for renewable energy generation in the North York Moors National Park.
Percentage of residential applications for 5 or more dwellings or 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%
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality grounds	0 (2006/7)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	To maintain at zero level

Footnotes:

²⁵ Based upon average for 4 constituent local authorities using Local estimates of CO₂ emissions (tonnes CO₂) – Total emissions per capita

²⁶ Based upon average for 4 constituent local authorities

CORE POLICY E**Minerals**

Production of primary land won aggregate	0.1 million tonnes (2005)	Yorkshire and Humber Regional Aggregates Working Party Report	Progressive reduction in aggregate production
Production of secondary / recycled aggregates	Data not currently available	-	Target not appropriate as there is currently no data

CORE POLICY F**Sustainable Waste Management**

Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	none (2006/7)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	Target not appropriate as this will depend upon how the waste strategies are implemented.
Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed	13,624 tonnes estimated total Recycled 15.52% Composted 18.74% Energy recovery 14.38% (2004/5)	Audit Commission ²⁷	Recycle or compost 40% of household waste by 2010, 45% by 2013 and 50% by 2020 Divert 75% of rubbish away from landfill by 2013 ²⁸ (Contribute to Tees Valley targets when these are set)

Footnotes:

²⁷ Estimates for the National Park based upon Audit Commission data available for the four constituent authorities.

²⁸ Targets set in Let's Talk Less Rubbish – A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the City of York and North Yorkshire 2006 – 2026

7 Protecting and Enhancing Cultural and Historic Assets

This chapter takes forward the following spatial objectives:

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

This will be achieved through the following policies:

- Core Policy G – Landscape and Historic Assets
- Development Policy 3 – Design
- Development Policy 4 – Conservation Areas
- Development Policy 5 – Listed Buildings
- Development Policy 6 – Historic Parks and Gardens
- Development Policy 7 – Archaeological Assets
- Development Policy 8 – Conversion of Traditional Rural Buildings
- Development Policy 9 – Advertisements

Sustainability Appraisal

This policy provides a direct positive contribution towards sustainability objectives which seek to preserve and enhance the landscape and the historic environment.

CORE POLICY G Landscape, Design and Historic Assets

The landscape, historic assets and cultural heritage of the North York Moors will be conserved and enhanced. High quality sustainable design will be sought which conserves or enhances the landscape setting, settlement layout and building characteristics of the landscape character areas identified in the North York Moors Landscape Character Assessment. Particular protection will be given to those elements which contribute to the character and setting of:

- 1 Conservation Areas
- 2 Listed Buildings
- 3 Historic Parks and Gardens
- 4 Scheduled Monuments and other sites of archaeological importance

The re-use of buildings of architectural and historic importance which make a positive contribution to the landscape and character of the National Park will be encouraged.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Statement 1 – Delivering Sustainable Development
- Planning Policy Guidance 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment
- Planning Policy Guidance 16 – Archaeology and Planning
- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policy ENV9
- Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document
- Development Policies 3 – 9

For further reference:

- North York Moors Landscape Character Assessment



Westerdale Heather

- 7.1 The landscape, historic and cultural assets of the North York Moors are an integral part of its special qualities. Its land use and management, the built environment and archaeological remains as well as less tangible elements such as language, customs and crafts reflect the Park's occupation and use by successive generations of hunters, herdsman, farmers, monks and miners, all of whom have left their mark, contributing to the distinct local variations in landscape character.
- 7.2 A Landscape Character Assessment of the North York Moors was published in 2003. It identified nine landscape character types:
- Moorland
 - Narrow Moorland Dale
 - Forest
 - Coast and Hinterland
 - Limestone Hills
 - Narrow Glacial Channel and Griffs
 - Limestone Dale
 - Central Valley
 - Upland Fringe
- 7.3 Each of these character types has a distinctive landscape, settlement patterns and building characteristics and it is the relationship between these elements which creates the diverse character of the North York Moors. The Authority has published a Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document which explains the characteristics of these areas in more detail and sets out the distinctive characteristics of the nine main landscape areas in the Park and the main principles which should be considered when designing new buildings including renewable energy installations.
- 7.4 The distinctive character of the Park's built environment depends much on its wealth of traditional and historic buildings. There are 42 Conservation Areas in the Park (either wholly or partly within the Park boundary) and 2999 Listed Buildings. Four historic parks and gardens are included on the register maintained by English Heritage. In addition, the Park has a rich archaeological and historical landscape with records of over 12,000 known archaeological sites and features, over 800 of which are given protection as Scheduled Monuments. The historic built environment and archaeological assets of the North York Moors are a unique legacy and an integral part of its landscape and cultural heritage which the Authority must seek to 'conserve and enhance' in carrying out its functions.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 3

Design

To maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the National Park, development will be permitted where:

- 1** The siting, orientation, layout and density preserves or enhances views into and out of the site, spaces about and between buildings and other features that contribute to the character and quality of the environment and will not result in the loss of an open space which contributes to the amenity, character and setting of a settlement.
- 2** The scale, height, massing, proportion, form, size, materials and design features of the proposal are compatible with surrounding buildings, and will not have an adverse effect upon the amenities of adjoining occupiers.
- 3** A high standard of design detailing is used whether traditional or contemporary, which reflects or complements that of the local vernacular.
- 4** Provision is made for adequate storage and waste management facilities.
- 5** Good quality sustainable design and construction techniques are incorporated in the development including measures to minimise energy use and where possible use energy from renewable sources.
- 6** A satisfactory landscaping scheme forms an integral part of the proposal.
- 7** The design takes account of the safety, security and access needs for all potential users of the development and provides car parking provision in line with the standards adopted by the Authority.

Applicants should refer to:

- Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document
- Secured by Design
- Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention
- Code for Sustainable Homes

- 7.5** New development should respect existing settlement character, patterns and layouts and the principles of traditional building design in order to ensure that the character and local distinctiveness of the built environment is maintained and the landscape of the Park conserved and enhanced. Most development in the smaller settlements has taken place on infill plots and whilst this will still be permitted under the housing policies, some 'gap' sites may not be suitable for development where they contribute to the amenity, form and character of the settlement.



New House,
Osmotherley

Staithes



- 7.6 It is important to recognise that new development today represents the cultural heritage of future generations. It should always be of the highest quality and should demonstrate the use of good quality and sustainable design and the Design Guide provides more guidance to help achieve this. The Authority does not wish to simply to replicate the past and stifle innovation or originality. Support will be given to proposals of a more contemporary, modern design where they promote and reinforce local distinctiveness and seek to add variety and interest to the Park's cultural heritage by enhancing and enriching it over time.
- 7.7 The safety and security of potential users of new development are an important consideration which should be taken into account at an early stage in the design process. Incorporating features that address this issue will help to contribute to a high quality and safe environment for all.
- 7.8 In order to encourage a choice in modes of travel within and around the Park alternative modes of transport to the private car should also be considered, particularly when assessing an appropriate location for a development proposal. The accessibility needs of all potential users including the elderly, wheelchair users and those with children should be carefully considered in any proposed design or layout.
- 7.9 It is important to recognise that new development today represents the cultural heritage of future generations. The principles of sustainable design should therefore be applied including measures to reduce energy use and use of resources, the use of sustainable drainage systems and the incorporation of facilities for the sustainable management of waste. Development should facilitate the efficient use of natural resources in construction and make use of recycled materials, land and buildings wherever possible.
- 7.10 The Authority is working with communities to produce Village Design Statements which will be adopted by the Authority as Supplementary Planning Documents and these are included in the Local Development Scheme (September 2007).
- 7.11 A Design and Access Statement must accompany most planning applications in the Park. This should demonstrate how the principles of good design including those set out in this policy have been incorporated into the development and how the development will be accessed by all users.



Helmsley

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 4

Conservation Areas

Proposals for development within or immediately adjacent to a Conservation Area will only be permitted where they preserve or enhance the character and appearance or setting of the area and where:

- 1** Buildings and features, including open spaces, watercourses, trees, hedges, walls and railings that make a significant contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area are retained and respected.
- 2** The scale, proportions, design detailing and materials of the development respect the existing architectural and historic context with reference to:
 - a the form, scale, proportions, design detailing and materials of traditional buildings.
 - b historic plot boundaries and layouts.
 - c traditional street patterns.
 - d the relationship between buildings and spaces.
 - e views into and out of the area.
- 3** In cases where the demolition of a feature or building that makes a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area is proposed, there is an overriding justification for the proposal.

Applicants should refer to:

- Conservation Area Assessment and Management Plan Supplementary Planning Documents (to be prepared)

- 7.12** The boundaries of all 42 Conservation Areas in the Park are shown on the Proposals Maps.
- 7.13** The distinctive character of such areas is derived from a number of inter-related historical and architectural features including the relationship between buildings and spaces, views along streets and between buildings, traditional street patterns and layouts and the design detailing and materials of traditional buildings. It is the combination of all these features that gives each Conservation Area its own distinctive character and qualities.
- 7.14** Development in Conservation Areas will be carefully controlled to ensure that their character is preserved or enhanced. The Authority has introduced Article 4 Directions in 38 of the Conservation Areas which means that additional controls are imposed on alterations to features including doors, windows and chimneys.
- 7.15** The Authority also has a duty to publish proposals for the safeguarding and enhancing of Conservation Areas and has a rolling programme in the Local Development Scheme for the production of Conservation Area Assessment and Management Plans which will be adopted as Supplementary Planning Documents. These will identify the features that contribute to the individual character and interest of each Conservation Area and include measures to ensure that the character and the appearance of Conservation Areas will be maintained through the effective management of change as well as ensuring that opportunities to enhance the character and appearance are maximised.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 5

Listed Buildings

Proposals for the alteration, extension or change of use of a Listed Building or the construction of any structure within its curtilage will only be permitted where they will not have an unacceptable impact on the special historic or architectural interest of the building.

Any development which would have an unacceptable impact on the setting of a Listed Building will not be permitted.

Proposals for the demolition of a Listed Building will not be permitted unless there is overriding justification to warrant this.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Guidance 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment

7.16 The Listed Buildings in the Park are a significant part of its built and cultural heritage and represent a range of buildings of such importance that, once lost, cannot be replaced. As the Authority has a statutory duty to protect Listed Buildings the presumption, therefore, is always in favour of their preservation.

7.17 Whilst often the best use of a Listed Building will be that for which it was originally built, the Authority recognises that ensuring its continued upkeep and active use will at times require it to accommodate change. It is important however that any repairs, alterations and extension complement the special historic and architectural character of the building and that the removal of historic fabric is kept to a minimum.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 6

Historic Parks and Gardens

Development will only be permitted where there is no unacceptable effect on the character, appearance, amenity, setting, views out of or enjoyment of:

- 1** Arncliffe Hall
- 2** Duncombe Park
- 3** Mulgrave Castle
- 4** Rievaulx Terrace and Temples

- 7.18 English Heritage maintains a register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest that are graded according to their level of interest. These are shown on the Proposals Maps. There are no statutory controls over the protection of these sites, but PPG15 advises that registered parks and gardens should be protected under the planning system.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 7

Archaeological Assets

Proposals for development that would have an unacceptable impact on the integrity or setting of a Scheduled Monument, or other sites or remains considered to be of national archaeological importance will not be permitted.

In the case of sites or remains of regional or local importance, development proposals will only be permitted where the archaeological interest is capable of being preserved in situ. Where this is not justifiable or feasible, permission will only be granted where provision is made for appropriate preservation by record. In all cases, an appropriate assessment and evaluation will be required to be submitted as part of the planning application in areas of known or potential archaeological interest.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Guidance 16 – Archaeology and Planning

- 7.19 The location of the Scheduled Monuments in the Park is shown on the Proposals Maps.
- 7.20 The archaeological and historical landscape of the North York Moors represents a finite and non-renewable resource that helps us to understand our heritage but can be easily damaged or destroyed by development and once lost cannot be replaced. It includes sites of former industrial workings such as alum mines. Proposals for development that would have an unacceptable impact on the integrity or setting of a Scheduled Monument or other sites or remains considered to be of national archaeological importance will not be permitted.
- 7.21 In the case of sites or remains of regional or local importance, development proposals will only be permitted where the archaeological interest is capable of being preserved in situ. Where this is not justifiable or feasible, permission will only be granted where provision is made for appropriate preservation by record. In all cases, an appropriate assessment and evaluation will be required to be submitted as part of the planning application in areas of known or potential archaeological interest. Where development affecting an archaeological site is permitted, the Authority will seek to preserve the remains either in situ or by an appropriate level of investigation and recording.



Barn at
Hutton le Hole

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 8

Conversion of Traditional Unlisted Rural Buildings

Outside the settlements identified in the settlement hierarchy, the conversion of traditional unlisted rural buildings for an employment use, short term self catering holiday accommodation, residential annexe to an adjacent existing dwelling or long-term/permanent residential letting units for local occupancy will be permitted where:

- 1** The building is of architectural and historic importance and makes a positive contribution to the landscape and character of the National Park.
- 2** The building is in a structurally sound condition, capable of conversion without substantial rebuilding, as demonstrated by a structural engineer's report.
- 3** The building is capable of conversion and of sufficient size to accommodate the proposed use without the need for significant alterations, extensions or other new buildings.
- 4** The proposed use is compatible in nature, scale and level of activity with the other buildings in the group and the character of the locality.
- 5** The proposal is of a high quality design which retains existing external features which contribute significantly to the character of the building including original openings and roofing materials; reflects the simple functional form and traditional character of the building and provides for essential services and other functional requirements without harm to the fabric of the building or its setting.
- 6** The proposed use does not lead to changes to the building's curtilage or the creation of new vehicular access or parking areas that would adversely affect its character and appearance or that of the wider landscape.
- 7** The building is located within an existing group of buildings that have a close physical and visual relationship to each other and, where holiday cottage use, annexes or local needs letting is involved, include an existing residential unit within the group.
- 8** In the case of long-term/permanent residential uses, the occupancy of the accommodation is restricted to a person satisfying the local needs criteria set out in Core Policy J and the tenure will be restricted to letting only and the unit will not be sold off separately from the main dwelling.
- 9** In the case of residential annexes, the building is within the immediate curtilage of the main dwelling and the occupancy of the accommodation is restricted to a family member and the unit will not be sold off separately from the main dwelling.

Applicants should refer to:

- Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document – Part 4 Re-use of Rural Buildings (to be prepared)

- 7.22 Traditional rural buildings make an important contribution to the quality and character of the landscape of the Park, and reflect different periods of activity and evolution of the area forming a significant part of the Park's cultural heritage. They can include chapels, schools, mill buildings and agricultural buildings. Such buildings are often in themselves architecturally and historically important and finding a new use is an important way in which such buildings can be retained. It should be noted however that traditional rural buildings that are still in some form of community or business use will be protected under Development Policies 11 and 15, and Core Policy I.
- 7.23 The purpose of the policy is to ensure the retention of the most desirable and significant buildings in the Park which without conversion to alternative uses would deteriorate and be lost to the Park's heritage. It is a building conservation policy rather than a housing policy and as such not every building will be considered suitable for conversion and re-use. For example, proposals to re-use buildings which are in need of substantial re-building would be tantamount to the construction of a new building which could involve a loss of character and in the case of locations outside settlements, could have wider landscape character and sustainability implications. Due to their location in the countryside, there may be potential for impacts upon the natural environment which will need to be addressed. Amongst other environmental considerations, development proposals that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site would not be in accordance with the Development Plan.
- 7.24 In terms of proposed new uses, Planning Policy Statement 7 favours the re-use of buildings for economic purposes, which can often have less impact on the fabric of a traditional building and retain its character, whilst at the same time preventing the introduction of residential development in very remote locations. However Planning Policy Statement 7 also recognises that residential conversions may be more acceptable in some locations. Under this policy, conversion to a wider range of alternative uses such as short-term self-catering holiday accommodation, residential annexes and long-term residential letting units will also be supported where the building is within an existing group that has an existing dwelling. In such cases the Authority will impose conditions or secure legal agreements to control the occupancy of the unit and also ensure that it is not sold off separately from the existing residential unit.

Farndale



DEVELOPMENT POLICY 9

Advertisements

Advertisements will only be permitted where:

- 1** The size, scale, proportions, design, position and materials of the advertisement do not detract from the character and appearance of the host building or site and/or the wider streetscape and landscape of the National Park.
- 2** The number of advertisements is kept to a minimum to avoid clutter.
- 3** There will be no adverse effect on residential amenity or public and highway safety.
- 4** In the case of advance directional advertisements, it can be demonstrated that the sign is reasonably required to locate the related enterprise, the sign will not have an adverse impact on the character and appearance of the locality and will not, either individually or cumulatively, impact on highway safety and will be located outside of the limits of the highway. Advertisements will not be permitted for businesses eligible for 'white on brown' tourism signing.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Guidance 19 – Outdoor Advertisement Control

7.25 The impact of signs and advertisements on the character and appearance of buildings, settlements and the wider landscape can be considerable, both individually and cumulatively, because by their very nature they aim to attract attention and are often prominently displayed. However for many businesses they are an important means of attracting customers.

- 7.26 The Authority will therefore give careful consideration to proposals for advertisements to ensure that they are sensitively and sympathetically displayed so as to protect the visual amenity of the Park, and public and highway safety. Illuminated advertisements can be particularly visually intrusive in a rural landscape and will be carefully controlled.
- 7.27 The design of an advertisement together with its size, positioning and materials can determine how well it fits into the context provided by its surroundings. As such, standard corporate or shop 'franchise' signs will not always be appropriate.
- 7.28 The mounting of advertisements on walls and other existing structures to help avoid the unnecessary erection of free standing signs will be encouraged, but large advertisements which do not respect the proportions of the building to which they are attached can be unsightly and therefore will not be supported. Likewise advertisements which are made of non-traditional shiny and reflective materials can harm the amenity of an area or a proliferation of advertisements can lead to unsightly clutter.

Implementation

Plan / project	Lead Authority(ies)	What does it involve and what will the outcomes be?
CORE POLICY G Landscape, Design and Historic Assets		
Grants for conservation works	North York Moors National Park Authority	The Authority operates a number of grants that seek to enhance and protect the built and cultural heritage of the National Park. These include the Streetscape Enhancement Grants which fund works such as the reinstatement of features such as railings, sash windows, paneled doors and chimneys, the replacement of concrete roof tiles and the removal of unattractive dormer windows, porches and extensions. Grants are also available for a limited number of exceptional Listed Buildings or Listed Buildings which are considered to be 'at risk'.
Conservation Area Assessment and Management Plan Supplementary Planning Documents	North York Moors National Park Authority	Provision for these to be prepared is incorporated within the Local Development Scheme. These will identify the special features of the areas and set out proposals for future management.



Westerdale

Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Documents	North York Moors National Park Authority Community groups	The Authority is working with communities to assist in the preparation of Village Design Statements which will be adopted as Supplementary Planning Documents.
Heritage Coast Management Plan	North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast Authorities	This was adopted in 2008 and sets out actions to preserve and enhance the Heritage Coast.

Monitoring

Indicator	Baseline data	Source	Target
CORE POLICY G Landscape, Design and Historic Assets			
Number and percentage of listed buildings within the National Park indicated as 'At Risk'.	224 7.4% (2006/7)	Best Value Performance Plan	6.78% by 2011/12
Number of Scheduled Monuments 'At Risk'	Data not currently available	-	Target not appropriate
Percentage of Conservation Areas with an up to date character appraisal	7.14% (2006/7)	Best Value Performance Plan	42.85% by 2011/12
Number of highways consultations responded to (to ensure minimal detrimental impact upon the special qualities)	158/161 (98%) (2005/6)	North York Moors National Park Authority Records	Target not appropriate

8 Supporting the Rural Economy



Daleside, Hawnby

Sustainability Appraisal

This policy provides a positive contribution towards meeting economic and social sustainability objectives. The effects upon environmental objectives are not as clear but any impacts can be mitigated at the implementation level.

This chapter takes forward the following spatial objectives:

- 7** 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.
- 8** Strengthen and diversify the local economy by supporting a range of opportunities for employment and training particularly in sustainable locations.

This will be achieved through the following policies:

- Core Policy H – Rural Economy
- Development Policy 10 – New Employment and Training Development
- Development Policy 11 – Re-Use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities
- Development Policy 12 – Agriculture
- Development Policy 13 – Rural Diversification
- Development Policy 14 – Tourism and Recreation
- Development Policy 15 – Loss of Existing Tourism and Recreation Facilities
- Development Policy 16 – Chalet and Camping Sites
- Development Policy 17 – Commercial Related Horse Development
- Development Policy 18 – Retail Development

CORE POLICY H Rural Economy

The rural economy will be strengthened and supported by providing local communities with a range of opportunities for entrepreneurship, education and training. This will be achieved through:

- 1** New employment development in the Local Service Centre of Helmsley, Whitby Business Park, Service Villages and the Local Service Villages.
- 2** Training and education opportunities in the Local Service Centre of Helmsley, Service Villages and Local Service Villages.
- 3** Supporting the agricultural sector and opportunities for diversification.
- 4** Sustainable tourism based on recreation activities and tourism development related to the understanding and enjoyment of the Park.

For further reference:

- The Regional Economic Strategy 2006 – 2015

Applicants should refer to:

- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policies C1, RR1, E1, E6, E7
- Development Policies 10-18
- Whitby Business Park Development Plan Document (to be prepared)
- Helmsley Joint Area Action Plan (to be prepared)

- 8.1 The Northern Way Growth Strategy places emphasis on the significant contribution that rural areas in northern England have on the nearby city regions as they are often a labour market source and can make the city regions more attractive places to live and work. The responses of local people to the Preferred Options consultation reflected the need to provide a range of employment and training opportunities within the Park for its residents, as well as supporting existing industries such as farming and tourism.
- 8.2 The Regional Economic Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber 2006-2015 emphasises the role that the region's nationally important landscapes play in fostering the environmentally led economic development of the region. The emerging Investment Plan for York and North Yorkshire 2004-2009 will be based on a number of themes which will help deliver a sustainable economy for the sub region founded on the area's knowledge base and blend of contemporary, high quality cultural and environmental assets. The Yorkshire and the Humber Rural Framework identifies rural business development, employment, education and skills training and market towns as priorities for the economic and social regeneration of rural areas. The Core Policies contained in this section aim to deliver the aims and objectives through all these strategies within the constraints of a designated landscape.
- 8.3 Traditionally farming, forestry and tourism have dominated the economy of the Park. Other employment opportunities in the Park are limited to small businesses and the self employed with the exception of a small number of larger organisations such as Boulby Potash mine and RAF Fylingdales. Further development at Boulby mine is dealt with under Core Policy E. At RAF Fylingdales, development to modernise and improve the existing accommodation and buildings to support and service the existing military use will be permitted in recognition of its role as a military base and employment use.
- 8.4 Access to a range of high quality and long term employment opportunities is a key factor in encouraging young people to stay in the area and help maintain sustainable rural communities. In order to develop the relevant skills required for employment it is essential that local people have access to a range of training and opportunities so that they can develop the relevant skills for employment. The Authority has a duty to foster the economic and social well being of local communities and therefore will encourage and promote opportunities for new employment, training and enterprise in the Park as well as supporting the continued viability of the agriculture and tourism sectors. Facilities for the provision of basic skills training are also needed to address the poor level of basic skills, which has been identified in the North Yorkshire Strategic Partnership Community Strategy as problematic around the coastal town of Scarborough and the upland areas of the County.
- 8.5 Approximately half of the Whitby Business Park lies within the Park boundary. Although development of this scale is not usually acceptable within the Park, due to its position on the edge of Whitby and because of a historical commitment to the site an exception is considered justified. Proposals for the further development of the Business Park will be dealt with in a separate Development Plan Document. This will take into account the wider strategy for Whitby which will be set out in Scarborough's Core Strategy.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 10 New Employment and Training Development

A Within or adjacent to the main built up area of the Local Service Centre of Helmsley, the Service Villages and Local Service Villages the following types of development for employment and training purposes will be appropriate:

- 1** The re-use of existing buildings where the building has sufficient land and storage space attached for the functional needs of the proposed use and it does not adversely affect the character of the area.
- 2** The expansion of an existing facility or business.
- 3** New buildings where there is no other suitable accommodation available in the locality.

B Within the main built up area of Other Villages development for employment and training purposes will be appropriate:

- 1** Where a site in a Local Service Centre, Service Villages or Local Service Villages would not meet the requirements of the proposed enterprise and there is no existing suitable accommodation in the immediate area.
- 2** Where the proposal relates to the expansion of an existing facility or business.
- 3** Where the proposal relates to re-use of an existing building which has sufficient land and storage space attached for the functional needs of the proposed use and does not adversely affect the character of the area.

C In the Open Countryside the re-use of an existing building for employment and training provision will be appropriate where:

- 1** The building is of sound construction and does not require significant alteration or extension to accommodate the proposed use.
- 2** There is sufficient land and storage space attached for the functional needs of the proposed use, including parking.
- 3** The building does not have an adverse impact on the character of the area.
- 4** There are existing adequate access arrangements for the proposed use and level of activity.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Guidance Note 4 – Industrial, Commercial development and small firms
- Planning Policy Statement 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
- Planning Policy Statement 6 – Planning for Town Centres
- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policies E1, E7

■ The Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2015
For further reference:

Workshop Units, Hinderwell



- 8.6 In the Regional Spatial Strategy Local Service Centres provide the focal points for development to meet local needs. The Core Strategy and Development Policies aim to focus opportunities for new employment development in Helmsley (the Local Service Centre), the Service Villages and the Local Service Villages listed in the settlement hierarchy, as they have a range of existing community facilities and are considered to have the capacity to accommodate further limited growth. For this reason permission will only be granted for new build employment provision within the Other Villages listed in the settlement hierarchy where it can be adequately demonstrated that there are no existing suitable sites available which can meet the requirements of the business enterprise within Helmsley, the Service Villages and Local Service Villages. In such cases proposals must be accompanied by a robust assessment of why existing provision cannot meet the needs of the enterprise, the reasons why it needs to be in that location and the impact on the area in terms of local traffic generation.
- 8.7 Within the Park there are traditional and non traditional buildings which are no longer required for their original purpose. Many of these existing buildings may be suitable for re-use for new employment falling under use classes B1 and B2²⁹ and for training purposes which can operate without adversely affecting the special qualities and tranquillity of the Park. For example, many traditional rural buildings could be adapted for re-use in the IT industry, workshops, offices, research laboratories, or other similar uses which will not result in high levels of noise generation, pollution or vehicular movements. For proposals within the open countryside particular attention will need to be given to impacts upon the natural environment. Amongst other environmental considerations, development proposals that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site would not be in accordance with the Development Plan.
- 8.8 There are many temporary buildings located in the Park, the replacement of which with a more substantial permanent structure would be tantamount to a new building in the open countryside harming the character and appearance of the landscape. For this reason the re-use of buildings outside settlements must show that the building is of sound construction and capable of re-use without significant repair or alterations.
- 8.9 The use of existing buildings for warehousing purposes will not be encouraged as this type of development does not generate employment opportunities proportionate to the floor space involved and generates additional traffic movements within the Park. For this reason the preferred use of existing buildings will be for those uses falling under classes B1 and B2 unless the proposed B8 use is ancillary to the existing business.
- 8.10 The Authority is keen to support the future expansion of business premises, which provide employment opportunities for local people in order to facilitate local economic activity. Proposals for the expansion of existing enterprises will be supported where the cumulative activity levels will not adversely affect residential amenity and highway safety and other considerations as set out in other policies.

Footnotes:

²⁹ As defined in The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 and The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order 2005

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 11 Re-Use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities

Proposals for the re-use of existing employment sites and training facilities for other purposes will only be permitted where:

- 1** The premises are not capable of beneficial re-use for economic purposes; or
- 2** The new use would result in a significant improvement to the environment or to access and highway arrangements, which outweighs the loss of employment land.

Applicants should refer to:

- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policy E5

8.11

There are a limited number of employment sites within the Park and where premises may no longer be suitable for employment use alternative uses may be sought. In exceptional circumstances the retention of an employment/training facility may no longer be viable as it cannot be re-used for alternative employment purposes or the activity is having an undesirable impact on nearby users. In these circumstances applicants will need to adequately demonstrate the limitations of the current building to the Authority and to demonstrate through an appropriate marketing exercise that re-use for economic purposes is not viable.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 12 Agriculture

Proposals for new agricultural buildings, tracks and structures or extensions to existing buildings will be permitted where:

- 1** There is a functional need for the building and its scale is commensurate with that need.
- 2** The building is designed for the purposes of agriculture.
- 3** The site is related physically and functionally to existing buildings associated with the business unless there are exceptional circumstances relating to agricultural necessity for a more isolated location.
- 4** A landscaping scheme which reduces the visual impact of the proposal on the wider landscape and is appropriate to the character of the locality is submitted as part of the proposal.



Feeding sheep,
Goathland

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Statement 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas



Keasbeck Hill Farm,
Harwood Dale

- 8.12 The Authority will support development proposals that will enable farm businesses to become more competitive, comply with changing legislation and associated guidance, diversify into new agricultural opportunities and to adapt to changing markets. The best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3A of the Agricultural Land Classification) will be safeguarded.
- 8.13 Under the Town and Country (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 applications for a range of buildings/structures can be made through a system of notification, whereby the Authority is only required to approve the details of a scheme relating to its siting, design and external appearance. In considering applications the Authority must be satisfied that the proposal is designed for the purposes of agriculture in terms of its scale and location and will not have an adverse impact on the character of the wider landscape. Investigation of need or other aspects of the agricultural holding may be undertaken if there is cause to doubt the need test, for example where a building is of a substantial size clarification may be sought over the intended use to ensure that the size is justified.
- 8.14 Applicants will need to demonstrate that very special circumstances exist for proposals for new buildings in isolated locations in the open countryside. These circumstances may arise from requirements to comply with changing legislation or for example the siting of slurry stores, which through planning regulations must be sited away from certain farm buildings. Where proposals are in more isolated locations a landscaping scheme, which reduces the impact of the proposal on the wider landscape will be required. Potential impacts upon the natural environment will also need to be addressed. Amongst other environmental considerations, proposals that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site would not be in accordance with the Development Plan.
- 8.15 The Authority will consider imposing a condition on appropriate planning permissions requiring the removal of the building if it is no longer needed for agricultural purposes.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 13

Rural Diversification

Proposals for the diversification of existing agricultural businesses will be supported where:

- 1 The scheme will make use of an existing building and complies with Development Policy 8. New buildings will only be permitted if the diversified use cannot be suitably accommodated through the conversion or alteration of an existing building.
- 2 The proposed scheme is compatible with the existing farming activity and is of a scale and nature which will not harm the character or appearance of the locality.
- 3 The existing access arrangements are appropriate for the proposed use.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Statement 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 14

Tourism and Recreation

The quality of the tourism and recreation product in the National Park will be maintained and improved through adopting the principles of sustainable tourism. New tourism development and the expansion or diversification of existing tourism businesses will be supported where:

- 1** The proposal will provide opportunities for visitors to increase their awareness, understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park in a manner that will not undermine the special qualities of the National Park or in a way that conserves and enhances the special qualities.
- 2** The development can be satisfactorily accessed from the road network³⁰ (categories 1, 2 or 3) or by other sustainable modes of transport including public transport, walking, cycling or horse riding.
- 3** The development will not generate an increased level of activity, including noise, which would be likely to detract from the experience of visitors and the quality of life of local residents.
- 4** It will make use of an existing building. Proposals for new buildings will be expected to demonstrate that the facility cannot be satisfactorily accommodated within an existing building in that location.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Statement 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policy E6
- Development Policies 16 & 17

8.16 The farming sector continues to face a period of instability caused by market pressures and changes in farm support mechanisms. For this reason farmers are diversifying their businesses to supplement their income. The Authority supports diversification schemes which will ensure the continued viability of farm businesses as long as they do not generate an increased level of activity which could harm the character, appearance and natural environment of the area. Amongst other environmental considerations, development proposals that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site would not be in accordance with the Development Plan.

8.17 A statutory purpose of the National Park is to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Park by the public. The Regional Economic Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber 2006 – 2015 aims to create a broader and stronger economic base for rural communities and encourage sustainable tourism. The Yorkshire and Humber Sub-Regional Investment Plan provides the vehicle by which the Regional Economic Strategy will be implemented within York and North Yorkshire and highlights the importance of using heritage and the natural and cultural assets of the region as catalysts for economic activity.

For further reference:

- Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism
- Moors and Coast Tourism Strategy 2006-2009
- A Tourism Strategy for the Tees Valley

Footnotes:

³⁰ For the purposes of the Local Development Framework, Category 1, 2 & 3 roads are considered to be those defined on the road hierarchy map contained within the North York Moors National Park Management Plan. Category 1 and 2 roads are also visually illustrated on the accompanying Proposals Maps.

Tourist Information Centre,
Helmsley



8.18 The Authority has adopted the principles of sustainable tourism which is most commonly defined by the World Tourism Organisation as 'meeting the needs of the present tourists and host regions while protecting and enhancing opportunities for the future'. The aim of the Core Strategy and Development Policies is to support tourism based opportunities for visitors and local communities which respect the Park's special qualities. For this reason the Authority will not support development which would adversely impact the integration between social, economic and environmental benefits. Amongst other environmental considerations, development proposals that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site would not be in accordance with the Development Plan.

8.19 The Authority also encourages sustainable tourism through encouraging visitors to use Moorsbus, a recreational bus service meeting the needs of visitors to the Park. The Authority is a member of the Moors and Coast Area Tourism Partnership, which is a private and public sector consortium that seeks to support the growth of the tourism economy through the Moors and Coast Tourism Strategy. The vision of the Tees Valley Tourism Strategy is "a sustainable tourism sector that contributes to the social and economic well-being of the Tees Valley, achieving success through delivery". The Strategy's Action Plan includes a number of projects aimed at improving provision in the Cleveland Hills area of the Park.

8.20 The management of woodland owned by the Forestry Commission is important for recreation and tourism in the Park and future plans will be set out in the District Strategic Plan to be prepared by Forest Enterprise.

8.21 In order to fulfil its purposes the Authority must help to provide opportunities for the enjoyment and understanding of the special qualities of the area. However tourism and recreation facilities can have an adverse impact on the environment, particularly because of traffic generation and it is therefore important to ensure that the special qualities and habitats of the Park are not compromised by new developments. Developers can positively contribute to reducing the impacts of traffic within the Park by encouraging modal shifts, for example through the preparation of green travel plans which will be required for proposals which will have significant transport implications.



Trailways Cycle Hire,
Hawsker



Ellerby Hotel

- 8.22 The industry can also fluctuate greatly as new types of activity, attractions and areas become more or less popular and this can have a significant impact on the economic stability of the Park.
- 8.23 The Park offers a range of tourist accommodation such as hotels, guesthouses, self catering cottages, hostels, chalets, caravan and camping sites which make it more accessible to a greater number and variety of people. However proposals for new accommodation will only be permitted where the scale and design of the proposed development will not have an adverse impact on the character of the local area. Proposals should be in locations which can be accessed by public transport, cycling or walking and development should not result in the generation of increased levels of traffic.
- 8.24 Recreational facilities can be both those that serve the local community as in the case of a leisure centre or the needs of visitors to the Park such as specialist activities like mountain bike hire facilities. For the purposes of decision making, proposals for recreational facilities for tourists should be assessed under this Development Policy while proposals for recreation facilities to serve the needs of the local community should be assessed against Core Policy I.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 15

Loss of Existing Tourism and Recreation Facilities

Proposals that would result in the loss of an existing tourist or recreation facility will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the National Park Authority, that the business is no longer viable.

- 8.25 The tourism sector has an important role in the local economy. Tourists are attracted to the Park by the range of tourism facilities and range of accommodation provision and therefore it is important to retain this range, particularly serviced accommodation such as hotels. The Authority seeks to retain existing facilities unless it can be robustly demonstrated that the business is no longer economically viable, through the submission of relevant financial information. The information will then be subject to an independent appraisal to determine the viability of the enterprise. A separate advice note, which sets out the information required in these circumstances will be produced by the Authority. This policy relates to tourist facilities with the exception of holiday cottages.



Cabins, Keldy

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 16

Chalet and Camping Sites

Proposals for the provision of small scale new caravan, camping and chalet sites or the expansion of existing sites will only be permitted where:

- 1** The site is located within an area of woodland or forest which is well established and will provide a setting for the proposed development which will enable the proposal to be accommodated within the wider landscape without harming the Park's special qualities and where arrangements for the maintenance of this in perpetuity can be demonstrated.
- 2** The site is physically and functionally linked to an existing business and can be managed appropriately without the requirement for additional permanent residential accommodation.
- 3** The site is in close proximity to the road network³¹ (categories 1, 2 or 3) and the proposal will not result in an increase in traffic generation that would be harmful to the character of the area or highway safety.
- 4** The scale of the development and the design of the structures proposed and associated works together with the anticipated levels of activity will not adversely affect the special qualities of the National Park – including the peace and tranquillity of more remote locations.
- 5** Proposals should be designed to minimise the level of permanency so that buildings can be removed when they are no longer required without damage to the natural landscape.

Applicants should refer to:

- Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism
- Planning Policy Statement 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas

8.26 Caravan, camping and chalet sites contribute to the provision of a range of accommodation in the Park to meet different tourist needs. The provision of small scale caravan, camping and chalet sites can also be a supplementary source of income for farm businesses.

8.27 However the nature of this type of activity can have a significant visual impact on the appearance and character of the landscape and therefore any proposals for new facilities of this nature will need to be well screened by well established woodland. Applications for the expansion of existing sites will also need to be well screened or involve improvements, which would benefit the Park. There may be some locations in the Park where the creation of new chalet and camping sites is not appropriate because of the isolation and tranquillity of the location. In such circumstances the introduction of a new activity and associated traffic, whether or not in a well screened position, would adversely impact the special qualities of the Park and the natural environment and therefore would not be considered favourably. Amongst other environmental considerations, development proposals that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site would not be in accordance with the Development Plan.

Footnotes:

³¹ For the purposes of the Local Development Framework, Category 1, 2 & 3 roads are considered to be those defined on the road hierarchy map contained within the North York Moors National Park Management Plan. Category 1 and 2 roads are also visually illustrated on the accompanying Proposals Maps.

8.28 Much of the woodland in the Park is designated as Section 3 woodland and proposals for new sites or expansion of existing sites must not have an unacceptable impact upon the value of the site as designated.

8.29 Although the need to provide a range of tourist accommodation is acknowledged the introduction of large new chalet and camping sites would have an adverse impact on the character of the Park and therefore any proposals for new facilities should be of a small scale commensurate with the size of the adjacent settlement. It is considered that sites for the provision of more than 6 new units are rarely likely to be considered acceptable. Proposals should be located in close proximity to the main road network to ensure that the development does not increase the level of traffic on minor roads.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 17

Commercial Horse Related Development

Proposals for horse related development for commercial equestrian centres and liverys will be permitted where:

- 1 There is no requirement for a new or additional dwelling to manage the site.
- 2 The amenities enjoyed by neighbouring occupiers will not be harmed by reason of disturbance and/or smell nuisance.
- 3 The proposal site is accessible by an adequate network of safe equestrian routes, which are capable of absorbing the additional usage.
- 4 There is adequate provision for parking and/or other associated ancillary facilities.
- 5 The proposal is of appropriate scale and well related to existing buildings.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Statement 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas

8.30 PPS 7 acknowledges the important role that equestrian activities can play in the economy of rural areas and says that local authorities should support enterprises that that maintain environmental quality and countryside character.



Shop in Ampleforth

- 8.31 Horse riding in the Park is generally considered as an appropriate form of recreation and will be supported by the Authority as long as it does not lead to conflicts with the landscape and natural beauty of the Park or with residents and other Park users. However the increasing popularity of equestrian activities has resulted in increased pressure for development for new buildings and associated structures such as all weather exercise and training areas. The concentration of this type of activity may lead to the over saturation of bridle paths, which adversely impacts other users such as walkers who may find their enjoyment reduced or may have a detrimental impact on the natural environment and the appearance of the landscape. As such any proposals for commercial horse related development should be of appropriate scale and well related to existing buildings. Amongst other environmental considerations, development proposals that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site would not be in accordance with the Development Plan.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 18

Retail Development

Proposals for new retail development or financial and professional services will be supported:

- 1 Within the defined commercial areas of Helmsley, Hutton le Hole and Thornton le Dale unless the proposal is primarily for and of benefit to the local community.
- 2 Within the main built up area of Service Villages, Local Service Villages and Other Villages.
- 3 Where new proposals are ancillary to an existing enterprise provided that the proposal does not result in a cumulative increase in activity which would have an unacceptable impact on the character of the area, the amenity of local residents, or the wider vitality and viability of villages.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Statement 6 – Town Centres

- 8.32 Helmsley, Hutton le Hole and Thornton le Dale are settlements which are under particular pressure for new commercial/retail activity. To protect the character of these areas and the amenity of residents commercial areas have been defined and these are shown on the Proposals Maps.
- 8.33 Retail development is important to the enjoyment and needs of local residents and visitors to the Park. In guiding new retail development it is important to balance the provision of convenience services and retailing for visitors. Proposals aimed primarily at visitors can undermine the viability and character of rural settlements and therefore proposals for such development will be carefully considered. However the Authority acknowledges that the introduction of an element of retailing activity can help support existing enterprises such as agriculture and therefore where proposals are for the sale of the direct outputs from an existing enterprise this may be considered appropriate.

Implementation

Plan / project	Lead Authority(ies)	What does it involve and what will the outcomes be?
CORE POLICY H Rural Economy		
Whitby Business Park Allocation Development Plan Document	North York Moors National Park Authority	The Development Plan Document will seek to allocate land for employment at Whitby Business Park, which is partly in the National Park, to provide for the wider employment needs of Whitby.
Helmsley Area Action Plan Development Plan Document	North York Moors National Park Authority Ryedale District Council	The Area Action Plan will identify employment land in Helmsley, based upon meeting Ryedale District Council's employment land targets.
The Regional Economic Strategy 2006 to 2015	Yorkshire Forward	Contains objectives to deliver high quality growth that will maximise long term benefits to people, businesses and to the environment
Investment Plan for York and North Yorkshire	York and North Yorkshire Partnership Unit	The North York Moors National Park is covered by Theme E: 'utilise heritage and natural cultural assets of the upland areas and their market towns as economic drivers.'
Business Link	Business Link	Aims to create opportunities for business across the region, by providing advice and expertise
Agri-Environment schemes	Natural England North York Moors National Park Authority	Natural England's Environmental Stewardship Scheme and the North York Moors Farm Scheme seek to encourage farmers to manage their land in a way which delivers environmental benefits. In 2006 502 farm holdings had agri-environment agreements in place (around a third of farm holdings).
Moors and Coast Tourism Strategy 2006 - 2009	Moors and Coast Tourism Partnership	Aims to provide coherence to marketing and visitor services, help operators maximise profitability and champion improvements to the quality and scope of the tourism product. A number of targets are set out in the strategy.
A Tourism Strategy for the Tees Valley	Tees Valley Partnership	Aim is to provide a guide for public agencies and private operators active within the sector to help increase the economic impact of tourism.

Regional Forestry Framework 'The Value of Trees in Our Changing Region' July 2005	Government Office for Yorkshire and Humber	Provides a strategic framework for the future management of trees and woodlands in the region and the context for the preparation of the District Strategic Plans which set out the strategy for tourism and recreation in woodland managed by Forest Enterprise in more detail
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Monitoring

Indicator	Baseline data	Source	Target
CORE POLICY H Rural Economy			
Number of farm holdings with an agri-environment scheme	502 (2007)	North York Moors National Park Authority	Target not appropriate
Amount of floorspace developed by type	B1 125.22 sqm B2 319.58 sqm B8 374 sqm (2007)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	Not appropriate
Employment land available by type	6.78 ha (2007)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	All available land utilised
Levels of Unemployment	1.2% (2007)	North Yorkshire County Council	No increase
Number of visitor days spent in the Park	9 million (2006)	North York Moors National Park Authority STEAM data	Target not appropriate

9 Promoting Healthy and Sustainable Communities

This chapter takes forward the following spatial objectives:

- 9 Maintain and foster vibrant local communities where young people have an opportunity to live and work and consolidate the role of settlements.
- 10 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.
- 11 Support the provision and retention of key community facilities and services throughout the area.

This will be achieved through the following policies:

- Core Policy I – Community Facilities
- Core Policy J – Housing
- Core Policy K – Affordable Housing on Exception Sites
- Core Policy L – Gypsies and Travellers
- Development Policy 19 – Householder Development
- Development Policy 20 – Extension to Residential Curtilages
- Development Policy 21 – Replacement Dwellings
- Development Policy 22 – Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions

Sustainability Appraisal

This policy provides a positive contribution towards social sustainability objectives, particularly in terms of ensuring access to services and facilities and ensuring that local needs can be met locally.

CORE POLICY I Community Facilities

The provision of new health, sport, education and other community facilities will be supported:

- 1 Where they are located within the main built up areas of the Local Service Centre of Helmsley, Service Villages and Local Service Villages.
- 2 In other locations where there are no suitable sites in the Local Service Centre of Helmsley, Service Villages and Local Service Villages.
- 3 Where they will provide an essential facility to support the local community.

The loss of community facilities will be resisted unless it can be demonstrated that it is no longer suitable or viable for a community use.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Statement 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policies RR1 and C1

- 9.1 In the Park community facilities like village halls, chapels, Post Offices and shops often serve networks of small communities and are essential for people who may face long journeys to reach alternative services. Access to community facilities and services, such as pubs and shops are considered an essential element of sustainable and inclusive communities. The Authority will seek to protect existing community facilities and will only approve proposals which would lead to their loss where it can be robustly demonstrated that the facility is no longer suitable or viable for its community use.
- 9.2 Although shops play an important role in supporting sustainable communities they also play an important role in the local economy and therefore proposals for retail developments will be assessed under Development Policy 18 in Chapter 8.
- 9.3 Proposals for new community facilities should preferably be located within the Local Service Centre of Helmsley or within Service Villages in order to maximise accessibility to facilities. Notwithstanding this, it is recognised that there are areas within the Park which are poorly serviced and in which no Service Villages or Local Service Villages have been designated. In these situations a location in one of the 'Other Villages' in the settlement hierarchy will be considered where it will meet the needs of the local community.
- 9.4 Where it can be demonstrated that a site within the built up area of a settlement is not feasible, a location on the edge of the built up area or in the open countryside will be considered.
- 9.5 The natural environment of the Park is a resource for physical activities which can help improve the health and well being of the local and wider population and visitors and proposals which encourage such activity will be supported. The provision of new health and sporting facilities are important to the health and well being of residents of the Park and will be encouraged by the Authority in order to support the aims of the Community Strategies and support healthy communities.

Village Hall,
Coxwold



CORE POLICY J Housing

A mix of housing types and tenures will be sought to maintain the vitality of local communities, consolidate support for services and facilities and support the delivery of more affordable housing. This will be delivered through:

- 1 Locating all open market housing, including new build and converted units, in the main built up area of the Local Service Centre of Helmsley and the Service Villages. On larger sites more than 0.1 hectares or where 2 or more residential units are proposed, at least 50% of the resulting units must be affordable including conversion schemes. The 50% target may be varied in the light of the viability of the development, and is an interim figure for a period of 3 years, pending the completion of a general affordable housing viability assessment. Sites of less than 0.1 hectare must meet the definition of a small infill gap.

- 2 Supporting the development of local needs housing located on infill sites or as a conversion of an existing building within the main built up area of the Local Service Villages and Other Villages.
- 3 Restricting new housing development in the Open Countryside to that which is proven as essential for farming, forestry or other essential land management activities, replacement dwellings and conversion of traditional rural buildings for residential letting for local needs.

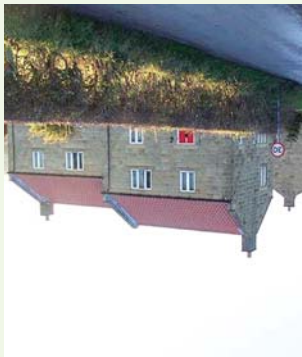
- 4 Supporting proposals for new development at Botton Village in the eight existing neighbourhoods, (Botton Farm, Lodge, Falcon, Village Centre, High Farm, Stormy Hall, Nook and Honey Bee Nest) where it can be demonstrated that the development is necessary to meet the needs of the existing community and cannot be accommodated through the through the re-use, extension or alteration of an existing appropriate building.

The occupancy of local needs housing will be restricted to:

- A People who are currently living in and have permanently resided in the National Park for 5 years or more and are living in accommodation that no longer meets their requirements or
- B People who do not currently live in the National Park but have a strong and long standing link to the local community including a previous period of residence of 5 years or more or
- C People who have an essential need to move to live close to relatives who are currently living in and have resided in the National Park for at least the previous 5 years or more and require support for reasons of age or infirmity or
- D People who require support for reasons of age or infirmity and need to move to live close to relatives who are currently living and have resided in the National Park for at least the previous 5 years or more or
- E People who need to live in the National Park as a result of current sole employment within that parish or adjacent parishes within the National Park.

Sustainability Appraisal

This policy contributes positively towards sustainability objectives which seek to ensure that local needs are met locally. Potential impacts upon the historic environment can be mitigated at the implementation level.



Affordable Housing, Chop Gate

For further reference:

- Delivering Affordable Housing
- Affordable Rural Housing Commission, Final Report 2006
- Yorkshire and Humber Regional Housing Strategy

All applicants will need to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the National Park Authority that the needs of the identified proposed occupants are genuine, that the proposal represents the most practical and sustainable solution to meet the need identified and why the existing housing stock cannot meet their needs.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Statement 3 – Housing
- Planning Policy Statement 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policies H1, H4, H6, RR1, C1
- Helmsley Joint Area Action Plan Development Plan Document (to be prepared)
- Housing Supplementary Planning Document

- 9.6 The Regional Spatial Strategy does not include target figures for the provision of new housing in the region's National Parks. With the exception of the Local Service Centre of Helmsley (where sites may be allocated in a future Development Plan Document), all new housing development is likely to be the result of windfalls. Due to the environmental constraints of the Park there are limited opportunities for new housing development and therefore future completions are likely to be small in number. Over the last 16 years (1st April 1991 to 31st March 2007) a total of 423 new build residential properties have been completed within the Park, it is anticipated that future completions will be of a similar average annual figure of 26 units and will be focused in the Local Service Centre and Service Villages. This anticipated level of completed dwellings excludes provision on exception sites, the scale of which will relate to the need identified in a current Parish Housing Needs Survey. As a result of the requirement to meet local need and the small levels of anticipated development it is not considered appropriate to compile a list of developable sites for the 15 year period set out in Planning Policy Statement 3.
- 9.7 Local Occupancy conditions have been applied to new build properties in the Park since 1992. The concept was extended in the 2003 Local Plan to include most new build dwellings. This approach helps the Authority ensure that the limited opportunities for new housing meet local need rather than external demand. The policy does not produce 'affordable' properties as the value of houses with the condition is lowered by only 15 – 20% of market value. The high average house prices in the Park means that this is still unaffordable to many people but the policy does provide opportunities to meet the housing needs of local people who are already in the housing market.
- 9.8 The policy provides a number of potential ways of demonstrating a need for a dwelling in a particular locality. However there is an overall requirement to demonstrate that there are no suitable properties available within the existing housing stock to meet the need and that the proposal is the most appropriate means of meeting that need. The Authority will be producing further guidance on the information that will need to be submitted to demonstrate that the local needs criteria have been met in the Housing Supplementary Planning Document and this information will be required at the planning application stage.



Affordable Housing,
Battersby Junction

- 9.9 The definition of affordable housing in Planning Policy Statement 3 has been used as the basis for the Authority's definition which is;

'Non-market housing provided to those whose needs are not met by the market. It can include social rented and intermediate housing (such as shared ownership). It should be available at low enough cost to afford based on local incomes and house prices and must include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households'.

- 9.10 Affordable housing is usually provided and managed by Registered Social Landlords, however other models will be considered where it can be robustly demonstrated through either an up to date District Housing Needs Survey or Parish Housing Needs Survey that the houses will be affordable to local people in need and will remain so in perpetuity. Further details on the information which will need to be demonstrated by applicants and the different types of affordable housing models will be set out in the Housing Supplementary Planning Document.
- 9.11 Evidence obtained from the District Housing Needs Surveys show that there is a high level of affordable housing need as follows:

District	Date of Housing Needs Survey	Affordable Housing Need per annum in National Park	Total affordable housing requirement (April 2007 to March 2012)
Scarborough	2006	100	500
Ryedale	2006	44	220
Hambleton	2004	8.6	43
Redcar and Cleveland	2006	Not collated at this level	30 required in the sub area of Guisborough, which includes a small part of the National Park

- 9.12 Planning Policy Statement 3 Housing sets an indicative national minimum threshold of 15 dwellings for where a percentage of affordable housing must be provided. However, Local Planning Authorities may set a different threshold where viable and practicable. In determining the minimum site-size threshold, an assessment of the impact on economic viability must be undertaken together with the impact upon overall levels of housing delivery and creating communities.



Affordable Housing,
Egton

- 9.13 The Authority has been unable to undertake a full general viability assessment of the affordable housing target in criterion 1 of Core Policy J, but will carry out such an assessment within 3 years of the adoption of this DPD and then review the 50% figure if necessary in the light of the results of the assessment. In the interim period, the 50% quota will be applied. This figure is based on Policy H4 of The Yorkshire and Humber Plan and on the high price of housing in the National Park, which will support the viability of housing developments providing 50% affordable housing. It also takes into account the shortfalls of affordable housing units identified in the District Housing Needs Surveys and the scale of housing that has been provided in the Park in the past. The type of housing provided must reflect the need identified in the relevant Housing Needs Survey.
- 9.14 Proposals for dwellings in the open countryside for people employed in agriculture, forestry and other essential land management activities will be assessed against the criteria set out in Annex A of Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas. The occupancy of dwellings approved under this policy will be subject to appropriate occupancy conditions. Applications for the removal of such conditions will be assessed through Development Policy 22.
- 9.15 Core Policy J allows for housing development within the main built up area of the settlements. The Proposals Maps show the entire settlement and an interpretation of what constitutes the main built up area will be considered on a case by case basis.
- 9.16 The majority of new housing development will take place on infill sites and these are defined as a small gap within a continuously built up frontage within the main built up area of the settlement, which can accommodate no more than one dwelling. However it is important to recognise the amenity value of certain open spaces within the built up area of settlements and therefore not every gap will be considered as an appropriate infill site. Gaps created by the development of affordable housing exception sites are not considered as infill gaps and may not necessarily be part of the main built up area of the settlement. On larger sites in Helmsley and the Service Villages consideration will be given to the use of the whole site and therefore on sites which can accommodate more than one unit proposals to split the site into smaller units for the construction of single dwellings will not be considered as infill gaps.
- 9.17 Botton Village towards the head of Danby Dale is a village owned by the Camphill Village Trust, which is a registered charity that works to provide people with special needs with the opportunity to live and work within a largely self sufficient community. Community facilities and houses in which members of the community live in larger 'family' groups are located in neighbourhood areas, each centred around established dwellings/farmsteads. Residents of the community find their daily work within the community and its well developed social and cultural activities provide support and leisure activities for all. Physically and socially Botton Village is different to all other settlements and communities in the Park and therefore requires specific mention in the policy, to allow development for local needs without damaging the landscape.
- 9.18 A large part of Helmsley is located outside of the National Park Boundary within Ryedale District Council. For this reason the Authority will work in conjunction with Ryedale District Council to develop a joint Development Plan Document for the whole settlement which will address the need for further housing development to meet the housing provision figure for Helmsley in the Ryedale Core Strategy.

Sustainability Appraisal

This policy contributes positively towards sustainability objectives which seek to ensure that local needs are met locally. Potential impacts upon the landscape and historic environment can be mitigated at the implementation level.

For further reference:

- Delivering Affordable Housing
- Affordable Rural Housing Commission, Final Report 2006

CORE POLICY K

Affordable Housing on Exceptions Sites

In order to maintain the sustainability of local communities, proposals for the development of 100% affordable housing as an exception to normal policy will be supported where need has been identified, on sites:

- 1** Adjacent to the main built up area of Helmsley and the Service Villages.
- 2** On sites which could accommodate more than 1 unit within and adjacent to the main built up area of the Local Service Villages.
- 3** Within or adjacent to the main built up area of Other Villages on sites which could accommodate more than 1 unit, where it can be demonstrated through a Sustainability Appraisal that the development will contribute to the environmental, social and economic sustainability of the settlement.

The affordable housing provision must be to meet the needs identified through a current housing needs survey. Robust arrangements must be demonstrated to ensure that all units provided as an exception to normal policy remain affordable to the local community in perpetuity.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Statement 3 – Housing
- Yorkshire and Humber Spatial Strategy – Policies H1, H4, H6, RR1, C1
- Housing Supplementary Planning Document

- 9.19 Planning Policy Statement 3 on Housing encourages Local Planning Authorities to use a Rural Exception Site policy. This allows small sites on which new housing development would normally be contrary to policy to be developed for 100% affordable housing. Such proposals should meet the needs of local people identified in a Housing Needs Survey and the housing must remain affordable and available to local people in perpetuity. The occupancy of the units will be subject to a legal agreement limiting the residency to people from the parish or if there are no suitable applicants, the adjacent parishes.
- 9.20 Further details of the issues that must be fully considered and the information required to support a planning application for affordable housing on exception sites are set out in the Housing Supplementary Planning Document.

Sustainability Appraisal

This policy provides a positive contribution towards health objectives by enabling suitable permanent sites for gypsies and travellers to reside whilst not compromising the environment of the National Park.

For further reference:

- Identifying Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs in Yorkshire and Humber

Footnotes:

³² Identifying Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs in the Yorkshire and The Humber (Sheffield Hallam University and CRESR, 2006)

CORE POLICY L

Gypsies and Travellers

Proposals for the provision of permanent accommodation to meet the needs of gypsy and travelling communities will be supported where they meet an established need identified by the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments carried out by the Districts and shortfall specified in the Regional Spatial Strategy. Planning permission for sites will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the objectives of the National Park designation will not be compromised and there are no suitable sites outside the boundary.

Applicants should refer to:

- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policy H6

- 9.21 In 2006 the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly commissioned a joint report by Sheffield Hallam University and CRESR³² which identified the need for 57 new pitches in the North Yorkshire sub-region up to 2020. All District Authorities must carry out a local assessment of Gypsy and Travellers needs and it may be appropriate to utilise rural exception sites to deliver additional provision as set out in ODPM Circular 01/2006 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites. The North Yorkshire sub-region jointly commissioned a North Yorkshire Sub-Regional Gypsy and Traveller Assessment which identifies a shortfall of 133 pitches within the sub region. An Action Plan has been prepared to take forward the conclusions of the Assessment and discussions are taking place between the partner authorities on how the action points will be delivered.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 19

Householder Development

Proposals for development within the domestic curtilage of dwellings will need to take full account of the special qualities of the Park's nine landscape character areas and architectural character of settlements and will only be supported where:

- 1 The scale, height, form, position and design of new development does not detract from the character and form of the original dwelling or its setting in the landscape.
- 2 The development does not adversely affect the residential amenity of neighbouring occupiers or result in inadequate levels of amenity for the existing dwelling.
- 3 The development does not harm the amenities of adjoining occupiers by reason of noise and disturbance, smell or other adverse impact.
- 4 In the case of annexe accommodation, the development is ancillary to the main dwelling in terms of its scale and specification, in the case of new build it is physically attached to the main dwelling and in all cases the annexe will remain under the control of the occupier of the main dwelling.

Applicants should refer to:

- Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document

- 9.22 Extensions are often a convenient way of providing additional accommodation and new structures such as garages and sheds are often required for additional domestic storage. However, they should not adversely affect the character of the host building or wider landscape or the amenities of neighbouring residents. Proposals which incrementally extend small dwellings beyond their original size can have a detrimental impact on the character of the area and on the mix of dwelling types available in the Park. In designing an extension, applicants should consider the design, scale and materials of neighbouring buildings. Applicants are also encouraged to incorporate sustainable construction techniques where feasible. Where the building is Listed or located within a Conservation Area regard should also be had to Development Policies 4 and 5.
- 9.23 The extension of existing properties or conversion of adjacent outbuildings to form an annexe can often meet the changing accommodation needs of households. The design of the scheme should ensure that the accommodation is ancillary to the main building and commensurate with the accommodation needs of the household and retains sufficient amenity space. Any permissions will be subject to a condition preventing the annexe from being sold off separately from the main house.
- 9.24 There is increasing demand for buildings and facilities associated with the keeping of horses within domestic curtilages. Isolated stable buildings and associated fences and jumps in prominent locations can have an adverse impact on the special character and appearance of the Park. For this reason permission for new buildings associated with the keeping of horses for recreational purposes will only be supported where they are closely associated with the domestic curtilage.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 20

Extensions to Residential Curtilages

Proposals for the extension of existing domestic curtilages will only be permitted where the land does not form an important amenity or open space and where the change of use to domestic curtilage will not have an adverse impact on the character of the landscape.

- 9.25 In areas of open countryside the change of use of agricultural land for domestic use can result in the erosion of the quality of the landscape particularly when domestic paraphernalia, landscaping and fencing is added. The extension of domestic curtilages will therefore only be permitted where the site can be integrated without detriment to the wider landscape and the natural environment. Amongst other environmental considerations, development proposals that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site would not be in accordance with the Development Plan.



Comondale

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 21

Replacement Dwellings

The replacement of an existing dwelling outside the main built up area of the settlements listed in the settlement hierarchy will only be permitted where:

- 1** Residential use has not been abandoned.
- 2** The building is in an unsatisfactory state of repair or lacks basic amenities which cannot be provided within the existing building and its replacement would enable an unsatisfactory dwelling which is incongruous in the landscape to be replaced by one which makes a positive contribution to the landscape and character of the National Park.
- 3** The replacement dwelling is in the same position and of similar floor area, volume and scale and with a similar curtilage as the existing dwelling.

All replacement dwellings permitted under this policy will be restricted to local occupancy as defined in Core Policy J.

Applicants should refer to:

- Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document

- 9.26 The erection of a new dwelling outside the settlements listed in the settlement hierarchy would normally be contrary to policy and the replacement of an existing house with one of a significantly different size and scale could have an adverse impact on the character and appearance of the local area. For this reason permission will only be granted for the replacement of existing dwellings where it can be demonstrated that the building is in an unsatisfactory state of repair and that the residential use has not been abandoned. The replacement dwelling should be of a similar footprint, scale and size as the existing dwelling and in the same location unless an alternative position is more suitable in landscape terms. Because the replacement building constitutes a new dwelling in the Park it will be restricted to local occupancy as set out in Core Policy J.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 22

Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions

The removal of agricultural occupancy conditions will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is no longer a need for the accommodation on the holding or in the locality. Where permission is granted, the condition will be substituted with one which restricts occupancy to local needs as defined in Core Policy J. Where a local person cannot be found to occupy the dwelling permission may be granted for temporary holiday use or rented accommodation for local needs.

9.27 Proposals for new dwellings to meet the needs of a person employed in agriculture, forestry or other essential land management activities may be permitted in Open Countryside where the criteria set out in Annex A of Planning Policy Statement 7 are fully met. However, due to changing farm practices and the vulnerability of the agricultural sector there may be occasions where dwellings constructed for agricultural workers permitted in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 7 are no longer required. In such circumstances Planning Policy Statement 7 says that units should not be kept vacant, nor should the present occupants be unnecessarily obliged to remain in occupation simply by virtue of the agricultural occupancy condition. If it is demonstrated that there is no longer an agricultural need for the accommodation the Authority may consider allowing the owners to find an alternative use for the accommodation such as holiday use or rented accommodation for people who meet the local occupancy condition criteria. However, if the owner wishes to dispose of the dwelling the agricultural occupancy condition will be replaced with a local occupancy condition as set out in Core Policy J to ensure the dwelling serves a local housing need.



Agricultural Workers' Dwelling, Hardwick Farm, Harwood Dale

Implementation

Plan / project	Lead Authority(ies)	What does it involve and what will the outcomes be?
CORE POLICY I Community Facilities		
Sustainable Development Fund	North York Moors National Park	The Authority assists in maintaining community facilities through the Sustainable Development Fund for example through providing grants to support communities in running local shops, providing funding for sports facilities and providing grants for insulating village halls.
Liaison with other agencies	Various	The Authority seeks to ensure that community facilities are safeguarded through responding to consultations by other agencies who provide facilities such as the Primary Care Trust and to consultations from Government Departments such as in relation to Post Office closures.

Implementation (continued)

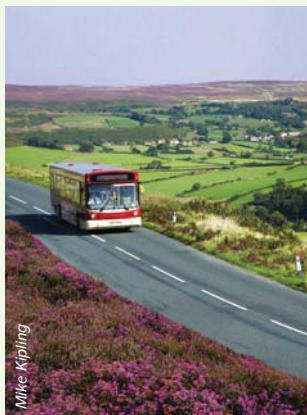
CORE POLICY J Housing		
Regional Housing Board	Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly Government Office Housing Corporation Housing Providers and District Authorities	Advising Ministers on Single Regional Housing Pot Resources to Deliver Regional Housing Strategy priorities.
Helmsley Area Action Plan Development Plan Document	North York Moors National Park Authority Ryedale District Council	The Development Plan Document will allocate land in Helmsley to assist in meeting Ryedale District's housing target.
CORE POLICY K Affordable Housing on Exception Sites		
Rural Housing Enabler Project	YRCC, District Authorities, NYMNPA and Housing Associations	Deliver affordable units in settlements where local need is identified
CORE POLICY L Gypsies and Travellers		
North Yorkshire Sub Regional Gypsy and Traveller Action Plan	Project Officer and host employer yet to be identified	Identify sites to meet the shortfall of pitches in the sub region and other initiatives in response to the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment for North Yorkshire 2007/08

Monitoring

Indicator	Baseline data	Source	Target
CORE POLICY I Community Facilities			
Percentage of settlements in the settlement hierarchy with a) shop b) school	a) 37% b) 33% (2006)	North York Moors National Park Authority Community Facilities Survey	To maintain or increase
CORE POLICY J Housing			
Percentage of new housing units completed in: a) Helmsley b) Service Villages c) Local Service Villages d) Other settlements	a) Helmsley – 0% (0 units) b) Service Villages – 21% (14 units) c) Local Service Villages – 7% (5 units) d) Other Villages – 72% (48 units) (2006/7)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records and Residential Land Availability Survey	Increase in proportion of development in Helmsley, Service Villages and the Local Service Villages compared to elsewhere.
CORE POLICY K Affordable Housing on Exception Sites			
Affordable Housing Completions	0 (2006/7)	North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Records	10 units completed per year ³³
CORE POLICY L Gypsies and Travellers			
Dependent on targets and monitoring of the North Yorkshire Sub Regional Gypsy and Traveller Action Plan			

Footnotes:

³³ Taken from North York Moors National Park Authority Business Plan 2009-2012



Mike Kipling

Moorsbus

Sustainability Appraisal

This policy provides a positive contribution towards environmental sustainability objectives, particularly addressing the causes of climate change, whilst also providing social and economic benefits.

10 Promoting Accessibility and Inclusion

This chapter intends to take forward the following spatial objectives:

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

This will be achieved through the following policies:

- Core Policy M – Promoting Accessibility and Inclusion
- Development Policy 23 – New Development and Transport
- Development Policy 24 – Transport Infrastructure
- Development Policy 25 – Telecommunications

CORE POLICY M Accessibility and Inclusion

Through strong and effective partnerships the Park Authority will work to improve accessibility to services and facilities within and beyond the National Park for all users and to encourage more sustainable patterns of travel. This will be achieved by:

- 1 Locating new development in settlements where services and facilities are available or where they can be accessed in another settlement by a range of transport modes.
- 2 Supporting the development and implementation of Service Centre Transportation Strategies contained in the North Yorkshire County Council Local Transport Plan for Helmsley and Kirkbymoorside, Pickering and Thornton-le-Dale, Stokesley and Great Ayton, Whitby and Esk Valley, Scarborough, Thirsk and Northallerton.
- 3 Demand management measures that reduce seasonal traffic congestion, minimise the environmental impacts of transport and increase road safety for the benefit of all users.
- 4 Supporting the development of community transport initiatives such as the Esk Valley Community Railway.
- 5 Improving accessibility through the use and development of innovative and alternative modes of transport to the private car – including public transport, walking, cycling and horse riding.
- 6 Providing access to new developments in technology and communications services.
- 7 Reducing the need to travel.

For further reference:

- North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan
- Redcar & Cleveland Local Transport Plan
- North York Moors National Park Management Plan
- Traffic and Transport Strategy for the Future of the North York Moors National Park

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Guidance 13 – Transport
- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policies T1, T2, T3, T5, T8 and T9
- Development Policies 23, 24 & 25

- 10.1 Transport is a part of all our lives and has a fundamental role in connecting people to places, particularly in remote rural areas like the National Park. This means that transport and lifestyle choices are vital issues for rural residents who rely on the Local Service Centres, Service Villages and Local Service Villages within and beyond the Park boundary to provide for many of their daily needs such as shopping, jobs, healthcare, education and leisure facilities.
- 10.2 The topography of the land has, to a large extent, dictated the pattern of settlement. With the exception of isolated farmsteads, the more remote rural areas atop the Moors are sparsely populated, whilst larger settlements such as Helmsley, Ampleforth, Thornton-le-Dale, West and East Ayton are scattered around the fringes of the Park. As a consequence, services and facilities are also spread out and therefore generate a need for travel, including a cross-boundary 'pull' to larger urban centres such as York, Middlesbrough, Scarborough and Thirsk.
- 10.3 Many of the smaller, more remote settlements within the Park have a very limited range of services and community facilities such as Post Offices, GP practices, libraries and schools can all be some distance away. Where public transport services operate they do not always meet specific needs and this can socially exclude some people from a 'normal' life. It is therefore important that the accessibility issues are considered for all users and in particular those most affected such as older people, young families with children, people with disabilities and young people.
- 10.4 A key planning objective for transport is to reduce the need to travel by private car by making these daily needs more accessible by the use of alternative and more sustainable means such as walking, cycling and public transport and through the preparation of green travel plans. Green travel plans are a mechanism through which alternatives to the car can be considered and more sustainable options for travel can be encouraged and will be required for proposals which will have significant transport implications.
- 10.5 However, providing alternatives to compete with the desirability of the private car in an area characterised by a dispersed pattern of settlements, an ageing population and a seasonal influx of visitors is a significant challenge. As a form of transport, rail has a valid contribution to make in terms of improving accessibility and widening travel choices within the National Park by connecting the more remote communities and providing an alternative means of travel, particularly in the context of sustainable tourism. As one of only seven original pilots in the country, the Authority recognises the particular value of the Esk Valley Community Rail Partnership (CRP) and has actively supported it for a number of years. Having CRP status enables the Authority, through the partnership, to work effectively with communities to promote the line and improve its use and accessibility.
- 10.6 Today's lifestyle depends greatly on access to a reliable transport system, yet, at the same time there are concerns about the visual impacts, the impact from noise, accidents, biodiversity loss and air quality that transport can have on the quality of life.



Cyclists, Bousdale Woods

- 10.7 The Regional Spatial Strategy together with the North Yorkshire County Council and Redcar and Cleveland Local Transport Plans (2006–2011) set out the broader strategic approach to the issues of transport and accessibility within the Park. The documents support national planning guidance by seeking a reduction in travel demand and a shift to modes of transport with lower environmental impact. More specifically, the North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan also adopts a ‘Service Centre Transportation Strategy’ approach to identify transport issues and solutions for groups of settlements, which are focal points for employment and the delivery of services. The Service Centres of significance to the Park include: Stokesley and Great Ayton; Pickering and Thornton-le-Dale; Helmsley and Kirkbymoorside; Whitby and Esk Valley; Scarborough; Thirsk; and Northallerton.
- 10.8 The Authority recognises that a close working partnership with the Highway Authority will be required to ensure that the Local Development Framework is consistent with the detailed strategies contained in the Local Transport Plan. These include: the Service Centre Transportation Strategies; addressing safety issues on the B1257 (north of Helmsley); developing management measures to address the effects of tourism traffic on ‘honeypots’ such as Hutton-le-Hole, identifying safer routes for pedestrians and cyclists between and within villages and implementing the recommended actions in the Public Rights of Way Improvement Plans.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 23

New Development and Transport

In order to effectively minimise the overall need for journeys and reduce the environmental impacts of traffic on the National Park, development will be permitted where:

- 1 Its location is, or is capable of being, accessed by public transport, walking or cycling.
- 2 Existing Public Rights of Way, linear routes and other access routes for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders are protected.
- 3 The external design and layout and associated surfacing works take into account the needs of all users including cyclists, walkers and horse riders.
- 4 It is of a scale which the adjacent vehicular road network has the capacity to serve without detriment to highway safety or the environmental characteristics of the locality.
- 5 Highway detailing, road improvements and street furniture are complementary to the character of the area and are the minimum required to achieve safe access.
- 6 Existing attractive or historic highway features important to the character of the National Park are preserved.
- 7 Parking is provided in accordance with the relevant maximum standards adopted by the Authority.

Footpath Towards
Roseberry Topping



Applicants should refer to:

- Transport Issues and Development – A Guide (for parking standards in North Yorkshire)

- 10.9 Decisions which relate to the location of development in rural areas should, wherever possible, give people the greatest opportunity to access services and facilities by a range of alternative modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport. In acknowledging the importance that the private car has to some residents in the Park, opportunities to use cars more innovatively, for example through car sharing schemes or demand based transport services, will also be encouraged.
- 10.10 The protection of Public Rights of Way and linear routes, such as disused railway lines, provides opportunities to encourage walking, cycling and horse riding as safe and attractive alternative modes of transport within the Park – whether for recreational or other purposes. As valuable transport infrastructure, they should be afforded protection from development likely to prejudice their current or future use. The location of protected linear routes is shown on the Proposals Maps.
- 10.11 It is important to recognise that the access needs of all users of development should be catered for. Whilst people need to travel easily and safely their needs also need to be accommodated in terms of the site layout and the internal and external design of new development. More specifically, people with mobility impairments (the partially sighted, wheelchair bound, the elderly and people with young children) face obstacles such as raised kerbs, steps and untreated surfaces – all of which present barriers to easy access and movement.
- 10.12 Ensuring that the adjacent road network has the capacity to accommodate proposed new development is important. Generating traffic over and above the capacity of the road network has the potential to compromise highway safety and culminate in a damaging impact on the environment, for example, through the degradation of roadside verges as a result of parking.
- 10.13 The road network within the Park has developed over a period of many years. During this time, simple roadside features such as (directional) finger posts, wayside markers and troughs have today become attractive elements of historic value within the landscape. The retention of such features will be encouraged to help retain the integrity of the Park's special landscape character.



Sutton Bank
Park and Ride

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 24 Transport Infrastructure

Infrastructure that is required to facilitate transport related schemes or initiatives will be permitted where:

- 1** They are for new Public Rights of Way, linear routes and other access routes for pedestrians, cyclists or equestrians.
- 2** In the case of Park and Ride schemes:
 - a The location of the proposed site is on or in close proximity to a Category 1³⁴ road and the National Park boundary;
 - b Where possible, the site is accessible by alternative modes of transport;
 - c The siting, scale and design does not have an adverse impact on the landscape character and amenity of adjacent occupiers.
- 3** In the case of public car parks they:
 - a Form an integral part of a coordinated approach to traffic management;
 - b Help to solve existing identified parking problems, and
 - c Will benefit the needs of both communities and visitors to the National Park.

Applicants should refer to:

- Regional Spatial Strategy – Policies T1, T2, T3, T5, T8 and T9

10.14 New road schemes and upgrading can have a significant impact upon the landscape and the natural environment of the Park. Government guidance states that major transport developments should not take place in National Parks, save in exceptional circumstances, such as the demonstration of a compelling need that could not be met by any reasonable alternative. The Authority will therefore continue to resist major road proposals within its area, be they the routing of major new roads or the upgrading in status of existing routes. The Local Transport Plans do not identify any major new road schemes in the Park. The existing Category 1 and 2 roads in the Park are shown on the Proposals Maps.

10.15 A significant 93% of all recreational trips to the Park are undertaken by private car. As a traffic management tool, Park and Ride schemes have the potential to play an important role in the interception of some of these car-borne visitors at peripheral locations on, or in close proximity to, its boundary. Opportunities to increase access into the Park in more sustainable ways and to reduce the impact of traffic on its environment, special qualities and communities are also supported in the Authority's Traffic and Transport Strategy³⁵.

10.16 Proposals for Park and Ride schemes within close proximity to the Park boundary will be considered provided that a thorough and comprehensive assessment of alternative sites has been carried out, having regard to sustainable development objectives, the scale and design of the scheme together with potential impacts on adjacent communities and the surrounding area. Particular care will be needed on matters such as flooding/lighting which are essential to the safe operation of park and ride schemes but which may be visually intrusive unless carefully designed.

Footnotes:

³⁴For the purposes of the Local Development Framework, Category 1, 2 and 3 roads are considered to be those defined on the road hierarchy map contained within the North York Moors National Park Management Plan. Category 1 and 2 roads are visually illustrated on the accompanying Proposals Maps.

³⁵ A Traffic and Transport Strategy for the North York Moors (North York Moors National Park Authority, 1997)

- 10.17 The Authority recognises that there are potential opportunities to integrate public transport services serving the Park with proposed and developing park and ride schemes in and around the periphery of Scarborough and Whitby, all of which are identified in and have the support of the Local Transport Plan.
- 10.18 The provision of car parking is another management tool available to reduce the (environmental) impacts of traffic. Whilst large car parks can significantly impact on the surrounding landscape, small isolated facilities can often appear incongruous and be difficult to manage. Careful design is therefore a crucial consideration in the successful integration of car parks in the landscape.
- 10.19 This Policy seeks to ensure that additional public car parking in the Park is only provided where there is a genuine, demonstrated need. If this need can be demonstrated, parking facilities will only be permitted where there is no detrimental effect on adjoining properties, where the existing road capacity is sufficient to accommodate the increased traffic and where acceptable access arrangements can be made. To this extent, there is an expectation that parking provisions will be designed to a high standard, which takes account of the quality or character of the surrounding landscape.
- 10.20 Particular attention should be given to the siting of car parks in locations which have the ability to allow a modal shift in transport – to walking, cycling, horse riding or connection to a public transport service. To this extent, the design of facilities should also take full account of such users.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 25

Telecommunications

The provision of infrastructure for telecommunications and information technology will be supported where it is of a scale and design appropriate to the National Park and helps meet the needs of local communities. Proposals for the erection of telecommunications masts and equipment and any associated development will be permitted where:

- 1 There are no suitable alternative means of provision.
- 2 There is no unacceptable adverse visual impact upon the character of the locality and the wider landscape.
- 3 The siting of the installation makes use of the least environmentally intrusive option available.
- 4 The proposal is part of a co-ordinated, long term strategy for the provision of telecommunications technology.
- 5 Provision is made for the removal of the equipment when it is redundant.

Applicants should refer to:

- Planning Policy Guidance 8 - Telecommunications

Bilsdale Mast



- 10.21 Good telecommunications are an increasingly important part of modern life. Government guidance clearly advocates that local authorities, including National Parks, should respond positively to telecommunications development proposals, whilst taking account of the need to protect the best and most sensitive environments. On this basis, the Authority seeks to help local communities to access communications technology but to also ensure that this is not at the expense of the environment of the Park. The development of the internet and broadband technologies provide opportunities to offset the physical transport challenges of the Park through the potential for working from home and internet shopping.
- 10.22 However, the installations required can cause visual harm to the landscape and built environment if insensitively located. Operators will therefore be expected to show what consideration has been given to reducing such impacts through mechanisms such as mast sharing, the erection of antennae on existing structures (including electricity pylons) and the use of existing features, such as buildings or trees, for screening. The aim for all operators should be for the apparatus to blend into the landscape. All opportunities to pursue innovative solutions and apply the latest technology should also be examined. The additional cost of these measures may not seem commercially justifiable in terms of usage levels, but is justified in terms of the purposes of the National Park.
- 10.23 The minimisation of any other impact on the environment, such as the effect of access roads, security fencing and power supply will also need to be considered. Where the impact of development would be considerable, sites or mast arrangements which are of lower efficiency or higher cost may be appropriate. Because of topography and the need to protect the landscape of the Park 100% coverage is unlikely to be possible as there will be occasions when the impact of a proposal is such that refusal will be justified. Because of the rapid pace of change in technology, permissions will normally be temporary so that masts can be removed when they are no longer necessary to meet the requirements of the operator.
- 10.24 Under the provisions of the Environment Act telecommunication providers are specifically required to have regard to National Park purposes.

Implementation

Plan / project	Lead Authority(ies)	What does it involve and what will the outcomes be?
CORE POLICY M Accessibility and Inclusion		
North York Moors National Park Management Plan	North York Moors National Park Authority	The Management Plan sets out a range of actions to manage traffic within the Park through a range of management techniques including integrated traffic management, demand management, route management and public transport initiatives.
Regional Transport Strategy	Yorkshire and Humber Assembly	The Regional Transport Strategy supports the wider Regional Spatial Plan but also provides a broader strategic steer on transport investment and management within sub-regional rural areas.
Local Transport Plan 2 (2006-2011)	North Yorkshire County Council	The Local Transport Plan 2 sets out a range of individual transport measures to address issues relating to public transport provision, traffic congestion, accessibility and road safety.
Service Centre Transportation Strategies	North Yorkshire County Council	Focussing upon service centres, these will identify transport issues and measures to tackle these.
Local Transport Plan 2 (2006-2011)	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	The Local Transport Plan 2 promotes improved access to jobs and services particularly for those most in need, improved road safety, reduced traffic congestion, improved air quality, and improved quality of life.
A Traffic and Transport Strategy for the Future of the North York Moors National Park	North York Moors National Park Authority, North Yorkshire County Council, local District Councils.	The Strategy sets out a coordinated approach to safeguard and enhance local and recreational access to the National Park at the lowest possible environmental cost. The document is based upon a number of principles, which support the Management Plan and compliment the aims and objectives of other 'local' transport plans and initiatives.
Public Rights of Way Improvement Plans	North Yorkshire County Council Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	Provide an assessment of the extent that local rights of way meet current and likely future public need. It also contributes to other LTP objectives such as contributing to the local economy, quality of life and sustainable transport and tourism.

Monitoring

Indicator	Baseline data	Source	Target
CORE POLICY M Accessibility and Inclusion			
Percentage of Rights of Way network which is easy to use by the public	68.5% (2006/7)	State of the Park Report	90% by 2010/11
Number of highways consultations responded to	158/161 (98%) (2005/6)	North York Moors National Park Authority Data	Target not appropriate
Number of days when ozone pollution at High Muffles ³⁶ exceeded UK Air Quality Standards	31 (2006)	UK Air Quality Archive	To decrease the number of days exceeding UK Air Quality Standards.
Average distance travelled to fixed place of work by residents in the Park	15.76km (2001)	Census	To maintain or decrease figure
Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of key local facilities	Data currently not available	-	Target not appropriate as the Park does not have a housing provision figure in the Regional Spatial Strategy
Number of green travel plans submitted in support of a planning application	Data currently not available	-	An increase in the number of green travel plans submitted with planning applications
Number of vehicles at Saltergate traffic counter	1.9 million (2006)	North Yorkshire County Council	Target not appropriate
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.

Footnotes:

³⁶ Air quality monitoring site

Appendix 1

List of North York Moors Local Plan Policies that will be Superseded by the Core Strategy and Development Policies DPD

Note – All policies in the North York Moors Local Plan are being replaced by the policies in the Core Strategy and Development Policies document

Policy in Core Strategy and Development Policies Document	Local Plan Policy that will be superseded
CP A Delivering National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development	GP 3 General Development Policy
CP B Spatial Strategy	GP 1 Strategic Policy
CP C Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity	NE 1 Special Protection Area and Special Areas of Conservation NE 2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest NE 3 Section 3 Conservation Map NE 4 Protected Species NE 5 Protection of Other Sites, Species and Habitats NE 6 Trees, Woodland, Hedgerows and Walls NE 7 Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites NE 8 Rivers, Streams, Ponds and Wetland Habitats
CP D Climate Change	U2 Electricity Generation
CP E Minerals	M1 Boulby Potash M2 Large Scale Mineral Extraction M3 Oil and Gas M4 Local Building Stone M6 Effects of Extraction M7 Reclamation and After Use M8 Secondary and Recycled Materials
CP F Sustainable Waste Management	U8 Small Scale Waste Disposal and Recycling Facilities
CP G Landscape, Design and Historic Assets	
CP H Rural Economy	Policy E8 Whitby Business Park
CP I Community Facilities	Policy C2 Provision of Community Facilities Policy C3 Protection of Community Facilities

Policy in Core Strategy and Development Policies Document	Local Plan Policy that will be superseded
CP J Housing	<p>Policy BE13 Conversion of Traditional Rural Buildings to Permanent Residential Use in Settlements</p> <p>Policy H1 Local Needs Settlements</p> <p>Policy H3 Larger Settlements</p> <p>Policy H4 Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Policy H7 Botton Village</p>
CP K Affordable Housing on Exception Sites	Policy H5 Affordable Housing
CP L Gypsies and Travellers	
CP M Accessibility and Inclusion	
DP 1 Environmental Protection	<p>U12 Environmental Protection</p> <p>Policy U13 Existing Sources of Pollution and New Development</p> <p>F4 Development of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land</p>
DP 2 Flood Risk	Policy U5 Flooding
DP 3 Design	<p>Policy BE6 Design of New Development</p> <p>Policy BE10 Landscaping</p> <p>Policy BE11 Community Safety and Security</p> <p>Policy BE12 Important Undeveloped Space</p>
DP 4 Conservation Areas	Policy BE1 Conservation Areas
DP 5 Listed Buildings	<p>Policy BE2 Demolition of Listed Buildings</p> <p>Policy BE3 Changes to Listed Buildings</p> <p>Policy BE4 Development Affecting the Setting of a Listed Building</p>
DP 6 Historic Parks and Gardens	Policy BE5 Historic Parks and Gardens
DP 7 Archaeological Assets	<p>Policy AR1 Sites of National Archaeological Importance</p> <p>Policy AR2 Other Sites of Archaeological Importance</p>
DP 8 Conversion of Traditional Rural Buildings	<p>Policy BE14 Conversion of Traditional Rural Buildings to Permanent Residential Use Outside Settlements</p> <p>Policy BE15 Conversion of Traditional Rural Buildings to Tourist Accommodation</p>

Policy in Core Strategy and Development Policies Document	Local Plan Policy that will be superseded
DP 9 Advertisements	Policy BE8 Advertisements and Fascial Signs Policy T12 Advance Directional Advertisements
DP 10 New Employment and Training Development	E1 New Building Policy E2 Re-Use of Rural Buildings for Economic Use
DP 11 Re Use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities	Policy E3 Existing Economic Uses
DP 12 Agriculture	Policy F6 New Agricultural Buildings, Structures and Associated Works
DP 13 Rural Diversification	Policy F5 Farm Diversification
DP14 Tourism and Recreation	Policy TM1 Serviced Accommodation Policy TM10 Visitor Attractions Policy R1 Recreation
DP 15 Loss of Existing Tourism and Recreation Facilities	
DP16 Chalet and Camping Sites	TM4 Self Catering Accommodation Outside Settlements TM7 Backpackers Campsites
DP 17 Commercial Horse Related Development	Policy R3 Equestrian Centres and Livery Developments
DP 18 Retail Development	Policy C1 Retailing
DP 19 Householder Development	Policy H8 Extensions to Dwellings Policy H9 Curtilage Buildings Policy H10 Annexe Accommodation
DP 20 Extensions to Residential Curtilages	Policy H12 Extensions to Curtilages
DP 21 Replacement Dwellings	Policy H6 Replacement Dwellings
DP 22 Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions	Policy F3 Removal of Occupancy Conditions
DP 23 New Development and Transport	Policy T2 Development Affecting the Public Rights of Way Network Policy T4 Protection of Linear Routes Policy T11 Highway Detailing and Road Improvements
DP 24 Transport Infrastructure	Policy T3 Creation or Improvement of Public Access Routes Policy T8 Public Car Parks Policy T10 Park and Ride
DP 25 Telecommunications	Policy U1 Telecommunications

Local Plan policies not being replaced

GP2	Major Development
BE7	Shop Fronts
TM2	Visitor Hostels
TM3	New Build Self Catering Accommodation Within Settlements
TM5	Environmental Improvements to Existing Camping and Caravan Sites
TM8	Bunkhouses and Camping Barns
TM9	Refreshment Facilities
R2	Domestic Horse Related Development
H2	Larger Infill Development
H11	Sub Division of Curtilages/Infilling
E4	Open Storage
E5	Warehousing
F1	Agricultural and Other Essential Rural Workers Dwellings
F2	Temporary Agricultural Workers Dwellings
C5	Protection of Fuel Filling Stations
U3	Transmission Lines
U4	Water and Sewerage
U6	Gas
U9	Coastal Protection
U10	Development Near to Coastal and Other Cliff Edges
U11	Unstable Land
M5	Minerals Transportation
M9	Review of Minerals Consent

Note – although these policies are not being ‘replaced’ in the Core Strategy and Development Policies DPD, where appropriate reference has been made to the relevant national or regional planning policies.

Appendix 2

List of Abbreviations and Glossary

Wherever possible this document has sought to avoid the use of specialist terminology and jargon. It is, however, inevitable that certain phrases and terms are used whose meaning may not be immediately clear. This glossary seeks to define and clarify the meaning of a number of references in the Plan. Please contact the Planning Policy Team should any further guidance be required.

– **Accessibility**

The ability of all members of the community to reach the services and facilities they need.

– **Affordable Housing**

Affordable housing can be defined as:

‘Affordable housing is non-market housing provided to those whose needs are not met by the market. It can include social rented and intermediate housing (such as shared ownership). It should be available at low enough cost to afford based on local incomes and house prices and must include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households’

AMR

– **Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)**

A requirement of the Local Development Framework. The Annual Monitoring Report will assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in the Local Development Documents are being implemented.

– **Community Plan**

The long term vision and action plan for an area that articulates the aspirations, needs and priorities of the local community.

– **Conservation Area**

Conservation Areas are ‘areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’. Such areas are designated by Local Planning authorities under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Local Planning authority has limited additional powers over the demolition of buildings and the removal of trees within such areas.

– **Core Strategy**

The core strategy sets out the spatial vision and strategic objectives for the local authority area; a spatial strategy; core policies and a monitoring and implementation framework with objectives for achieving delivery.

– **Development**

Defined in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as ‘...the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of the any buildings or other land.’

–	Development Plan Consists of the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy and the Development Plan Documents contained within the Local Development Framework.
DPD	Development Plan Documents Development Plan Documents are spatial planning documents that together with the Regional Spatial Strategy form the Development Plan for a local authority area.
–	Development Policies The detailed policies used to guide particular forms of development. Development Policies are contained within the Development Plan Document.
–	English Heritage Government Agency which seeks to protect and promote England's historic environment and ensure that its past is researched and understood.
–	Environment Agency A Government Agency responsible for conserving and managing water resources; river pollution control; flood defence; water conservation and recreation as well as pollution control.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment A process by which information about the environmental effects of a proposal is collected, and taken into account by the planning authority in informing their judgement about whether or not to grant planning consent. The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1999 out the types of project for which an environmental assessment is required.
–	Listed Building The Secretary of State, advised by English Heritage, compiles a listed of buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest'. Any material alteration to or demolition/substantial demolition of a listed building, whether external or internal, requires an application for listed building consent to be submitted to the Local Planning authority. Provisions relating to listed buildings are contained in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
LDD	Local Development Document The collective term given to all Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement in the Local Development Scheme.
LDF	Local Development Framework The name given to the portfolio of Local Development Documents. It consists of the Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports.
LDS	Local Development Scheme The work programme for the preparation of the Development Plan Documents. All authorities must submit a Scheme to the Secretary of State for approval.
–	Local Plan The adopted North York Moors Local Plan that will be replaced by the Local Development Framework.

LTP	<p>Local Transport Plan</p> <p>The transport strategy prepared by the local transport authority ie North Yorkshire County Council.</p>
–	<p>Natural England</p> <p>Natural England has been formed by bringing together English Nature and elements of the Countryside Agency and the Rural Development Service. Natural England works for people, places and nature to conserve and enhance biodiversity, landscapes and wildlife in rural, urban, coastal and marine areas. Natural England conserves and enhances the natural environment for its intrinsic value, the well being and enjoyment of people and the economic prosperity that it brings.</p>
PPG	<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note</p> <p>Planning Policy Guidance notes are issued by the Government to provide guidance on national policy and the operation of the planning system. PPGs are subject to periodic review. The determination of planning applications must have regard to these statements of Government policy.</p>
PPS	<p>Planning Policy Statement</p> <p>Planning Policy Statements are the replacements for Planning Policy Guidance Notes.</p>
PROW	<p>Public Rights of Way</p> <p>Routes over which, even where in private ownership, the public has a right of passage. They comprise byways, which are open to any user; restricted byways, open to any user other than mechanically propelled vehicles; bridleways, which can be used by those on foot, horse or bicycle; and footpaths which are open to those on foot only.</p>
RIGS	<p>Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites</p> <p>Geological/geomorphological sites of local importance complementing the national network of geological SSSIs (see below).</p>
RSS	<p>Regional Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Sets out the region's broader policies in relation to the development and use of land and forms part of the Development Plan for local planning authorities.</p>
–	<p>Registered Social Landlord</p> <p>Technical name for not-for-profit organisations registered with the Housing Corporation. Most are housing associations and they build, own and manage the majority of affordable homes.</p>
–	<p>Scheduled Monument</p> <p>The Secretary of State, advised by English Heritage, compiles a schedule of ancient monuments which, by reason of period, rarity, fragility, potential, etc, appear to be of national importance. Provisions relating to Scheduled Monuments are contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the National Heritage Act 1983.</p>
SSSI	<p>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</p> <p>Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 enables Natural England to designate areas of land which, by reason of their flora, fauna or geological or physiographic features, it is in the national interest to conserve. Some forms of permitted development rights may not be exercised in such areas.</p>

- **Spatial Planning**
Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function.
- SAC **Special Area of Conservation**
Areas of international significance established under the EU Habitats Directive, selected to safeguard certain important rare habitats and species.
- SPA **Special Protection Area**
Areas of international significance established under EU Wild Birds Directive to protect important habitats and thereby conserve populations of certain species of birds.
- SCI **Statement of Community Involvement**
A mandatory document which sets out how the local community, stakeholders and other interested parties will be involved in the preparation of Local Development Documents.
- SPD **Supplementary Planning Document**
Documents which provide supplementary information and guidance in respect of policies in the Development Plan Documents. Whilst they do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to an independent examination they are the subject of a formal public consultation process as specified in the Statement of Community Involvement.
- **Sustainability Appraisal**
A tool for appraising policies to ensure that they reflect sustainable development objectives (environmental, social and economic) and required to be undertaken for all Local Development Document.
- **Sustainable Communities**
Sustainable communities are places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all.
- **Sustainable Development**
A widely used definition drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987: Development that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to achieve their own needs and aspiration.



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