



YORKSHIRE DALES
National Park Authority

Annual Monitoring Report



Hill Croft, Long Preston where 16 affordable houses were recently completed

A report of planning policy implementation

1st April 2021 – 31st March 2022

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1 Introduction

Local planning authorities must publish information annually that shows progress with implementing adopted planning policies and developing new ones where they need updating or replacing.

This report relates to the Yorkshire Dales Local Plan 2015-30 and is the sixth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) since a new Local Plan was adopted for the National Park in December 2016.

Separate planning policies apply in the area that became part of the National Park on 1st August 2016. For the time being monitoring in these areas will continue to be carried out by South Lakeland District Council, Eden District Council and Lancaster City Council respectively.

1.1 Essential monitoring requirements

The statutory requirements for monitoring are set out in The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The required outputs are largely procedural matters relating to progress in preparing new policies rather than the actual impact of adopted policies. The Authority has reported against these requirements in Appendix 1. The headlines are that:

- The Local Plan 2015-30 was adopted in December 2016 and provides planning policy for the whole of the pre-August 2016 National Park;
- The Authority published a Local Development Scheme in December 2021 setting out the next stages in its review of planning policies. This will see a new Local Plan prepared that will provide updated and consolidated planning policy coverage for the whole of the post-August 2016 National Park. To date, four consultations have taken place, with a fifth one underway. These will inform a full draft of the Local Plan in 2023. The Local Development Scheme envisages that the new Local Plan will be adopted by 2024. Once adopted the new Local Plan will supersede all existing policies.

1.2 Additional monitoring activity

As in previous years, this report focuses in on two key areas of policy that are particularly important in the Yorkshire Dales context:

- Housing supply - the shortage of housing, and particularly affordable housing, is a national issue. In the Yorkshire Dales, there is a particular set of circumstances that means new housing provision has a vital role to play in maintaining viable and sustainable communities. Policy C1 (housing in settlements) is the most relevant policy for housing tenure and supply. Section 2.1 provides numerical returns on housing permissions and completions, together with further commentary and analysis regarding housing land supply. 2021/22 saw high levels of both planning permissions for and completions of housing.

- Conversion of traditional farm buildings - Policy L2 guides decisions on the conversion of traditional farm buildings. This was one of the areas of policy that became much more flexible with the adoption of the 2015-30 Local Plan and so continues to prompt debate. Section 2.2 of the report sets out statistical information in relation to the location and tenure of these conversions and comments on some of the continuing lessons learnt from the policy.

2.1 Policy C1 – Housing target and delivery

The delivery of housing (especially affordable housing) is a crucial issue in the National Park, as it is nationwide, but for different reasons. The National Park's population growth has stalled, and it is projected to go into decline. This poses real challenges for community sustainability as the population profile ages and services are lost. The planning system has an important role to play in promoting a supply of housing permissions to meet demand, including for those unable to afford a house on the open market.

Tables 1 and 2 overleaf set out information on housing completions and permissions over the last decade. They are expressed as both 'gross' and 'net' figures. The gross figures embrace all self-contained residential units whereas the net figures make deductions for holiday occupancy residential units. It is the net figures that provide the basis for monitoring delivery against housing targets and the supply of housing land as set out in the sections below.

Annual completions

The Local Plan established a housing target for the pre-2016 National Park of 55 net additional dwellings per annum. It is an ambitious target, well in excess of the minimum requirement - or 'objectively assessed need' - for additional housing, which stood at between 32 and 38 units per annum.

During 2021/22 there were 82 net housing completions. This is the highest level of completion in a single year since 2008/9 and exceeds both the Local Plan housing target (55) and objectively assessed need figure (32-38). It goes some way towards compensating for lower levels of completion in previous years, with the 5-year average completion level standing at 35 units per annum.

A total of 24 affordable houses were completed in 2021/22 on two sites in West Witton and Long Preston. This is the highest amount achieved in a single year since comprehensive monitoring arrangements were put in place 20 years ago. Of the 82 completions, 44 involved the change of use of an existing building, including 19 barn conversions.

Annual permissions

A net total of 120 dwellings were granted planning permission in 2021/22. This is the highest level of permissions since 2005/6 and is the second time in three years that the figure has reached three figures. This number includes the 49 houses on the recently commenced development at Station Road in Sedbergh – the largest single housing scheme permitted in the National Park since 2005. This scheme includes 34 affordable houses which, together with 5 affordable houses on a site in Bainbridge, make a total of 39 affordable houses granted permission in 2021/22. As with affordable completions, this is the highest level of affordable permissions in over 20 years.

The change of use of existing buildings, predominantly barns, continue to dominate housing permissions in the National Park, accounting for two thirds of the net units approved¹ since the Local Plan policies first came into force.

¹ Including those approvals that still await a Section 106 legal agreement.

Table 1 - Housing completions 2007/8-2021/22

YEAR	TOTAL ²		OCCUPANCY TYPE							PROPOSAL TYPE				
	Gross residential Units	Net residential units ³	Unrestricted	Affordable	Local Occupancy	Agricultural/Rural worker	Other	Holiday use only	Flexible holiday/local occupancy	New Build	Barn Conversion	Sub division of existing dwellings	Re-occupation of abandoned dwelling	All other change of use
2007/8	82	79	44	15	11	6	1	3	2	60	9	3	3	7
2008/9	93	93	57	19	15	2	0	0	0	57	6	2	3	25
2009/10	33	30	20	0	7	2	0	3	1	16	8	1	2	6
2010/11	24	21	8	0	9	3	1	3	0	8	5	4	2	5
2011/12	40	39	16	4	8	2	4	1	5	18	13	2	2	5
2012/13	35	30	10	1	14	3	1	5	1	14	11	4	2	4
2013/14	34	33	11	14	5	0	1	1	2	22	4	1	4	3
2014/15	31	31	11	7	9	2	0	0	2	20	7	2	0	2
2015/16	33	33	15	0	15	1	0	0	2	18	4	3	3	5
2016/17	38	38	7	22	7	1	0	0	1	23	3	1	1	10
2017/18	23	21	5	5	5	3	0	2	3	14	3	1	1	4
2018/19	19	13	0	0	12	0	0	6	1	4	11	0	0	4
2019/20	19	15	0	0	9	2	0	4	4	5	8	0	1	5
2020/21	51	42	5	3	19	1	0	9	14	6	24	6	3	12
2021/22	88	82	13	24	17	3	1	6	24	38	24	3	2	21

² Slight variances against figures previously reported result from retrospective planning permissions and lawful development certificates that confirm a previously unrecorded completion in a previous year.

³ Excluding holiday letting accommodation.

Table 2 Housing permissions⁴ 2007/8-2021/22

YEAR	TOTAL		OCCUPANCY TYPE							PROPOSAL TYPE				
	Gross residential Units	Net residential units ⁵	Unrestricted	Affordable	Local Occupancy	Agricultural/Rural worker	Other	Holiday use only	Flexible holiday/local occupancy	New Build	Barn Conversion	Sub division of existing dwellings	Re-occupation of abandoned dwelling	All other change of use
2007/8	87	86	28	19	23	3	5	1	8	36	13	6	4	28
2008/9	45	40	17	4	12	5	0	5	2	20	14	3	2	6
2009/10	36	36	9	0	19	1	7	0	0	18	3	3	4	8
2010/11	24	20	7	1	9	2	1	4	0	12	9	1	2	0
2011/12	18	16	7	0	5	3	0	2	1	7	7	1	2	1
2012/13	27	27	6	14	2	4	0	0	1	19	0	4	3	1
2013/14	30	30	10	0	15	4	1	0	0	8	5	3	1	13
2014/15	52	49	1	29	16	2	0	3	1	40	7	1	1	3
2015/16	20	20	3	0	9	4	3	0	1	8	2	2	1	7
2016/17	53	43	3	10	14	0	0	10	16	13	14	2	2	22
2017/18	61	46	2	0	32	2	0	15	10	11	29	2	2	17
2018/19	53	47	4	0	15	3	2	6	23	9	35	0	3	6
2019/20	109	100	16	24	17	5	0	9	38	45	45	0	4	15
2020/21	54	42	1	3	15	5	1	12	17	7	29	3	0	15
2021/22	133	120	16	39	26	7	0	13	32	66	40	2	3	22
Approved pending S106 ⁶	50	47	15	10	9	2	1	3	10	24	12	2	3	9

⁴ Small variances from figures reported in previous years reflect permissions superseded by new schemes and expiries of temporary permissions. Includes expired permissions, but only where not replaced by a more recent permission, to avoid double counting.

⁵ Excluding those limited solely to holiday letting accommodation.

⁶ The Authority has resolved to approve these applications but a formal decision cannot be issued until the completion of a legal agreement.

Baseline 5-year housing requirement

Local planning authorities are expected to maintain a rolling supply of land sufficient to satisfy at least 5 years' worth of their minimum housing requirements.

The 'objectively assessed need' for housing in the Yorkshire Dales Local Plan area is between 32 and 38 dwellings per annum (dpa). This forms the benchmark for measuring whether the National Park has a 5-year supply of housing sites. However, in light of the community viability issues identified above, the Authority set a target of 55 dwellings per annum. So, ideally, it should seek to maintain a 5 year supply in relation to this figure. This results in two baseline scenarios for the 5-year land supply:

- Scenario A - 160 units (based on the lower end of the objectively assessed need range of 32-38 dpa⁷);
- Scenario B - 275 units (based on the Local Plan target of 55 dpa).

Adjusted 5-year housing requirement

The baseline figures need to be adjusted to take account of housing delivery since the start of the Local Plan period (the 2015/16 monitoring year i.e. 5 years). Using the same scenarios as above, there is no under-delivery of housing under Scenario A but, despite a good level of completion in 2021/22, the overall backlog under Scenario B stands at 141 units. These 'backlog' units are added back into the projected annual requirements for the coming 5 years.

An additional buffer⁸, as required by national planning policy, is also added to the annual requirement (including any backlog) for the initial 5 year period, but deducted from the remaining years (6-9) of the Local Plan period. A combination of the backlog and buffer results in a much higher annual housing requirement during the initial 5-year period, compared to the remainder of the Local Plan period. As a result, current housing requirements stand at:

- Scenario A
Years 1-5 = 154 units (31 dpa);
Years 6-8 = 62 units (23 dpa);
Total = 216 units
- Scenario B
Years 1-5 = 499 units (100 dpa);
Years 6-8 = 82 units (27 dpa);
Total = 663 units

⁷ The lower end of the range is used in accordance with National Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 027 Reference ID: 68-027-20190722

⁸ Although the buffer requirement is closely aligned with the Housing Delivery Test and standard methodology for calculating housing requirements, neither of which apply in the National Park, under scenario B the Authority has still applied the largest buffer – 20% - out of an abundance of caution and in recognition of the level of under delivery against the adopted target of 55dpa. Under Scenario A there is no under-delivery, but national guidance still requires a buffer to be added. In this instance the Authority has opted to add a lower 10% buffer.

Gross housing land supply

Gross⁹ housing land supply in the Local Plan area is currently made up of:

- 363 units where a planning application has been approved and remains extant;
- 130 units on land allocated for housing development in the Local Plan;
- 30 units anticipated from other unplanned 'windfall' sites (sites not yet having permission, but that are projected to both obtain planning permission and complete within the remaining 8 years of the Local Plan period).

Total: 523 units

Net housing land supply

Although this gross supply of land exceeds the 5-year figure for both the housing requirement (154) and Local Plan target (499), it needs to be adjusted to take account of 'real world' deliverability. In respect of each of the three main sources of housing supply set out above, the following adjustments need to be made:

a) Extant planning permissions

The 363 units in this category are made up of 151 units where development has yet to commence and 212 where development has started.

i) Permissions where development has yet to commence

Of the 151 units yet to commence, an adjustment needs to be made to account for permissions that might expire (i.e. where development does not commence within the statutory period - normally 3 years from the date permission is given). Based on historical trends, the rate of expiry of housing permissions in the National Park is only around 5% of all housing permissions granted, so this doesn't make a significant difference to the stock of deliverable housing permissions (7 units deducted, leaving 144).

A further adjustment has to be made to take account of the fact that not all of the remaining permissions will complete within a 5-year period. A particular factor in this is the fact that, of the 144 units, 48 are still awaiting the completion of a legal agreement before planning permission can be formally issued. Given that the lag period between permission and completion in the National Park averages 3-4 years, and these units haven't yet received their final planning permission, these are assumed not to be deliverable within 5 years. On top of this, even for schemes that have received their final planning permission, it is likely that a proportion (assumed to be around 25%, equivalent to 26 units) will progress more slowly and fail to complete within 5 years.

As a result of all of these factors, only 70 of the 144 units that have yet to commence development are assumed to be deliverable within a 5-year period, leaving 74 that are assumed to be deliverable later in the Local Plan period.

⁹ Excludes holiday letting accommodation

ii) Permissions where development has commenced

Of the units where development has started, the Authority needs to be realistic about the prospects of a completion within five years, particularly where little or no progress has been made in recent years.

Having reviewed the progress of all 212 commenced residential units, a small number (23) have shown such little progress over several years, or have been the subject of a prolonged hiatus in development, so as to be considered unlikely to complete at all.

A further 36 units have shown a lack of substantive recent progress such that they cannot be considered deliverable within 5 years.

This leaves 153 units where sustained recent progress, or substantial works undertaken, provides a strong indication of completion within 5 years.

These adjustments mean that, of the 363 units with extant planning permission, only 223 can be considered to be deliverable within 5 years. This represents 61% of the gross figure and reflects the generally slow rate of development in the National Park, partly attributable to the predominance of smaller scale and self-build projects rather than larger developments undertaken by volume house builders and commercial developers.

b) Allocated housing sites

Appendix 4 of the Local Plan lists the sites allocated for housing development. An allocation of this type is tantamount to the grant of outline planning consent as it has been tested at examination and clearly establishes the acceptability, in principle, of the site's development for housing.

The Local Plan lists 22 sites with a notional capacity of 203 units. This needs to be adjusted to remove those sites that have subsequently received planning permission, and that are therefore included in the extant permissions figures above, to ensure that they are not double counted.

Six of the allocated sites have received planning permission to date and these are factored into the figures above for extant planning permissions:

- 2 sites (at West Witton and Long Preston) are now complete – 33 houses;
- 1 site (Station Road, Sedbergh) is underway – 49 houses;
- 1 site (at Malham) is awaiting commencement – 2 houses;
- 2 sites (at Austwick and Horton in Ribblesdale) will have approvals issued once a legal agreement to secure affordable housing contributions has been completed – 17 units.

This leaves 16 sites remaining. It is necessary to make an adjustment to the predicted site capacities based on pre-application discussions that have taken place. The capacity estimates in the Local Plan are conservative and sites progressing to development are often found to have scope for higher density of development which raises the overall figure. The adjusted capacity across the remaining 16 sites is 134 units.

The Authority can only reasonably assume completion of sites that are already the subject of a current planning application, or well advanced in the pre-application process, so that there is a realistic prospect of them both gaining permission and completing within 5 years. Of the 130 units encompassed by all the remaining allocated sites, 40 are the subject of a current planning application on sites in Grassington, Long Preston and Giggleswick. None of these have been determined as yet owing, in part, to unresolved issues regarding the viability of delivering the required amount of affordable housing. This means that there remains considerable uncertainty over deliverability within a 5-year period. The Authority has therefore assumed that all of the 130 units on the remaining allocated sites will be delivered over a longer timescale that embraces a full review of current Local Plan policies on affordable housing requirements.

c) *Unplanned 'windfall' sites*

A lot of housing in the National Park has historically come from windfall sites. These are 'unplanned' houses in that they don't form part of a formal allocation in the Local Plan, but are instead made up of general new build infilling and conversions of existing buildings allowable under criteria-based policies. Since the Local Plan policies first began to be used in decision-making, 78% of all residential planning permissions have been on windfall sites.

Over the last 10 years there have been completions, on average, of 30 'windfall' residential units each year, however the bulk of windfall completions over the next 5 years are likely to be sourced from planning permissions that are already extant (accounted for in section (a) above), rather than from entirely new planning permissions. The lag between the point of permission and the point of completion averages 3-4 years in the National Park and this makes it reasonable to expect that only a small proportion of additional windfall completions will be delivered from new planning permissions. The Authority has assumed a total of 30 windfall units will have a genuine prospect of being permitted and completed over the initial 5-year period, but thereafter 30 per annum once a stockpile of permissions has been built up.

Overall situation in relation to the 5-year land supply

In overall terms the Authority has adopted a reasonably conservative approach to assessing deliverable sites over the next 5 years. In summary, it has assessed the following as being deliverable:

- 223 units from extant permissions (taking account of likely expiries and proposals that are moving too slowly to be considered deliverable within 5 years);
- 0 units from allocated sites (based on a lack of sites that are advanced enough in the planning application process to be deemed likely to complete within 5 years);
- 30 units from windfall (based on the 5-year average figure being phased in to allow for the lag between permission and completion).

Total: 253 units

This represents a significant squeeze on the gross supply figure, with just 48% of the overall supply being deemed to be deliverable in the coming 5 years, following the adjustments set out above.

The resultant situation is that the National Park still maintains a 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites (253 units) in excess of the housing requirement over this period (154 units). Over the whole of the remaining 8 years of the Local Plan period, there a total supply of land well in excess of total requirements, with a supply of 583 units to satisfy the total requirement figure of 216.

Although there is not currently an issue in relation to providing for minimum housing requirements (32dpa), it is important to remember that the Authority set a more ambitious housing target (55dpa) well in excess of the minimum requirement. In relation to this more ambitious figure, there is a significant deficit of land supply during the initial 5-year period, by virtue of the backlog from previous years' under-delivery, together with the 'buffer' uplifts required by national planning policy, being 'front-loaded' into the housing requirements for this period. Over the full remaining 8 years of the Local Plan period however, a supply of land equivalent to 583 units balances out the total housing target figure of 581.

The consequence of failing to maintain a deliverable 5-year supply of housing sites would be that relevant development plan policies – most notably Policy C1 of the Local Plan which controls the release of housing land and tenure requirements – may be considered 'out of date' and therefore afforded limited weight in planning decisions. Ultimately this presents a risk of Local Plan policies being overridden by future housing proposals. This is far from a default position however. National policy makes it clear that granting planning permission in these circumstances should not happen if there are clear reasons for refusing the development based on the provisions of national policies that seek to protect areas of particular importance, National Parks being a named example. More fundamentally, the Authority clearly has a 5-year supply of land in relation to the housing requirements identified – it is the more ambitious housing target that presents the problem.

The Authority expects to adopt a new Local Plan for the whole National Park in 2024, meaning that the current Local Plan will be superseded well in advance of its 2030 end date. This will provide an opportunity to re-assess the housing target, which has provisionally been set at 50 dwellings per annum, or 850 dwellings over the full period of the next Local Plan. It also provides an opportunity to review land supply and a consultation later this year will provide the first indication of the sites that might be brought forward to provide a planned supply of land sufficient to accommodate 850 houses.

2.2 Policy L2 – re-use of traditional farm buildings

The objective of Policy L2 is to secure the long term future of traditional buildings in a manner that conserves their intrinsic value. It encourages a range of potential re-uses, but only where the buildings and their locations have capacity to absorb them. In particular, it allows more intensive uses of traditional buildings (notably permanent residential use), in settlements, other building groups and in roadside locations.

Take up

Since October 2015 when the new, more flexible, policy started to be applied, planning permission¹⁰ has been given for barn conversions that will yield 211 new residential units¹¹. Over the same period planning permission has been refused for 20 different barns, although 7 of these have successfully obtained a subsequent approval, meaning only 13 barns have received an outright refusal. This equates to a 94% approval rate overall.

Of the 211 units permitted, 65 have completed and 66 are in progress, with 80 yet to commence.

Locations of approved traditional farm building conversions

Policy L2 allows traditional buildings to be converted within settlements, building groups and suitable roadside locations. Table 3 below shows the breakdown according to location types.

Table 3 - Traditional farm building residential conversion permissions by location October 2015-June 2022

Situation	Units permitted	Percentage	
1. Local Service Centre	2	0.9%	14.1%
2. Service village	18	8.5%	
3. Small settlement	10	4.7%	
4. Hamlet	35	16.6%	59.7%
5a. Residential building group	85	40.3%	
5b. Non-residential building group	6	2.8%	
6a. Roadside (public road)	38	18%	26%
6b. Roadside (private road)	10	4.7%	
7a. Non-roadside (with established access)	6	2.8%	
7b. Non-roadside (field barn)	1	0.5%	
TOTAL	211		

¹⁰ Including permissions that are subject to completion of a Section 106 agreement meaning a formal decision notice has yet to be issued

¹¹ Excluding permissions that have subsequently expired.

Tenure of approved traditional farm building conversions

Table 4 shows the breakdown of permissions for traditional farm building conversion according to tenure, with over half favouring flexibility between local occupancy and holiday letting use.

Table 4 – Traditional farm building residential conversion permissions by tenure October 2015-June 2022

Tenure	Permissions	Percentage
Local occupancy or rural worker	61	29%
Flexible local occupancy/holiday	118	56%
Holiday letting	32	15%
TOTAL	211	

Geographical spread of traditional farm building conversions

Take up of Policy L2 has been concentrated in the Craven part of the National Park and in particular in Wharfedale, as shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5 - Traditional farm building residential conversion permissions by location October 2015-June 2022

District	Sub area	Permissions	District total
Craven	Upper Wharfedale	15	111
	Mid/Lower Wharfedale & Malhamdale	67	
	Three Peaks	29	
Richmondshire	Wensleydale	47	61
	Swaledale	14	
South Lakeland	Dentdale/Garsdale	17	39
	Sedbergh/Cautley	22	
TOTAL			211

Appendix 1 – Essential monitoring requirements

Requirement	<i>The title of the local plans or supplementary planning documents specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme</i>
Response	<p>A Local Development Scheme was adopted in December 2021.</p> <p>It proposes a single Local Plan to unify all planning policy across the whole of the National Park (as extended in August 2016). It will replace all adopted policies currently in force.</p>
Requirement	<i>In relation to each of those documents— (i) the timetable specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme for the document's preparation; (ii) the stage the document has reached in its preparation; and (iii) if the document's preparation is behind the timetable mentioned in paragraph (i) the reasons for this.</i>
Response	<p>The Local Development Scheme provides full details. It envisages that the new Local Plan will be adopted in 2024.</p> <p>During 2019 some key evidence was commissioned to inform the Plan, in particular a Landscape Character Assessment and a study of the socio-economic state of the National Park.</p> <p>An initial consultation – ‘Setting the Agenda’ concluded in February 2020. This allowed people to comment on what they thought were the main issues that the Local Plan needed to address.</p> <p>A second consultation – ‘Exploring our Options: Ambitions’ looked at three of the most important issues raised in the first consultation – housing, farming and climate change - and asked for people's views on the best way to address them. This consultation closed in September 2020 and the Authority considered its outcome in December 2021.</p> <p>A third consultation – ‘Exploring our Options: Building new homes’ focussed on the target for house building and how it should be distributed. It included a ‘call for sites’ to help inform an assessment of the availability of housing development land. This consultation closed in February 2021 and, using the responses received, the Authority made some key housing strategy decisions in June 2021.</p>

	<p>A fourth consultation – ‘Exploring our Options: Local occupancy and barns’ focussed on two specific elements of housing and conservation policy. The outcome of this consultation was reported to the full Authority in December 2021.</p> <p>A fifth consultation – ‘Preferred Options’ is taking place between June and August 2022, providing the first draft of policies for comment. It will be followed, in the autumn, by a consultation regarding potential housing development sites and settlement boundaries.</p> <p>The next stage in 2023 will be a the formal ‘publication’ stage of the Local Plan as it heads towards examination by the Planning Inspectorate.</p> <p>Throughout the process evidence gathering is continuing. A housing viability study, including analysis of the implications of the Government’s ‘First Homes’ policy, was completed in April 2022. A landscape sensitivity assessment of potential housing sites was completed in March 2022 and will be followed by further settlement analysis to further inform where development land is released. A strategic flood risk assessment was completed in June 2022.</p>
Requirement	<i>Where any local plan or supplementary planning document specified in the local planning authority’s local development scheme has been adopted or approved within the period in respect of which the report is made, a statement of that fact and of the date of adoption or approval.</i>
Response	No documents were adopted or approved in 2021/22
Requirement	<i>Where a local planning authority are not implementing a policy specified in a local plan, the local planning authority’s monitoring report must—</i> <p>(a) identify that policy; and</p> <p>(b) include a statement of—</p> <p>(i) the reasons why the local planning authority are not implementing the policy; and</p> <p>(ii) the steps (if any) that the local planning authority intend to take to secure that the policy is implemented.</p>
Response	A full schedule of the adopted local plans currently in force can be found in Appendix 1 of the Local Development Scheme . While the majority of policies contained in these plans can be given substantial weight in planning

	decisions, more caution is required with aspects of the 1997/2006 South Lakeland Local Plan. Further guidance is available on our website .
Requirement	<i>Where a policy specified in a local plan specifies an annual number, or a number relating to any other period of net additional dwellings or net additional affordable dwellings in any part of the local planning authority's area, the local planning authority's monitoring report must specify the relevant number for the part of the local planning authority's area concerned— (a) in the period in respect of which the report is made, and (b) since the policy was first published, adopted or approved.</i>
Response	The Local Plan 2015-30 establishes a target of 55 net additional dwellings per annum. In accordance with the recommendations of the Inspector appointed to examine the Local Plan's soundness, the target had effect from the 2015/16 monitoring year onwards. During 2015/16 there were 33 net additional housing units completed. During 2016/17 there were 38 net additional housing units completed. During 2017/18 there were 21 net additional housing units completed. During 2018/19 there were 13 net additional housing units completed. During 2019/20 there were 15 net additional housing units completed. During 2020/21 there were 42 net additional housing units completed. During 2021/22 there were 82 net additional housing units completed.
Requirement	<i>Where a local planning authority have made a neighbourhood development order or a neighbourhood development plan, the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain details of these documents.</i>
Response	No NDOs or NDPs were made in 2021/22
Requirement	<i>Where a local planning authority have prepared a report pursuant to regulation 62 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010(2), the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain the information specified in regulation 62(4) of those Regulations.</i>
Response	Not applicable. The Authority does not currently charge Community Infrastructure Levy.

Requirement	<i>Where a local planning authority have co-operated with another local planning authority, county council, or a body or person prescribed under section 33A of the Act, the local planning authority's monitoring report must give details of what action they have taken during the period covered by the report.</i>
Response	<p>During the monitoring year the Authority has consulted with its constituent and adjoining local authorities on the progress of the new National Park Local Plan and adjacent Local Plans. It has discussed the outcomes from the first four Local Plan consultations and issues arising from changes to national policy and the latest housing viability evidence for the Park. Constituent authorities are also assisting with National Park studies around flood risk, recreational land requirements, Gypsy and Traveller requirements and potential housing sites assessments.</p> <p>During the year the Government announced changes to the constitution of local government in North Yorkshire and Cumbria. From the 1st April 2023 a new unitary authority is being created in North Yorkshire and two new unitary authorities will provide services in Cumbria. This will affect the membership of the National Park Authority from 2023 and change some of the partnership working that the Authority is currently engaged in.</p> <p>Some other notable Local Plan activity during the monitoring year included engagement with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Yorkshire Rural Housing Enablers • Sedbergh Economic Group • South Lakeland & Cumbria Housing Group • York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership • The Highways Agency • Bolton Abbey Estate • North Yorkshire Rural Commission
Requirement	<i>A local planning authority must make any up-to-date information, which they have collected for monitoring purposes, available in accordance with regulation 35 as soon as possible after the information becomes available.</i>
Response	This report has been published on our website and made available for inspection at our offices in accordance with Regulation 35. The report has been produced as soon as possible following the conclusion of housing completions monitoring, which is essential in order to allow the information in this report to be presented.