

DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

4 May 2018

PROPOSED NEW VISITOR CENTRE AT POSTBRIDGEReport of the Head of Communications and FundraisingRecommendation: That Members:

- (i) **Consider the draft Project Plan for a new Visitor Centre at Postbridge and comment on the plan, funding and risk analysis;**
- (ii) **Comment on and agree the design principles and considerations outlined in paragraph 4.2;**
- (iii) **Authorise officers to proceed with the Postbridge Visitor Centre project up to, and including, a potential tender phase. Final approval to proceed following tenders will be sought from the Authority;**
- (iv) **Agree the provisional budget detailed in section 6;**
- (v) **Appoint two Members to a Project Steering Group which will report to Leadership Team and the Authority;**
- (vi) **Agree that the unfunded costs identified in the report should be taken from reserves up to a maximum of £140,000 with the Section 151 Officer authorised to re-profile our reserves accordingly.**

1 Background

- 1.1 Dartmoor National Park Authority operates three visitor centres, at Haytor, Princetown and Postbridge. The centre at Haytor is owned by the Authority, designed and built as a purpose built visitor centre. The centre at Princetown is leased from the Duchy of Cornwall and the centre at Postbridge is owned by the Authority (the building) but sited on land leased from the Duchy of Cornwall. The three centres provide an important resource for visitors and the local community providing information on the special qualities of the National Park; opportunities for enjoyment; interpretative material to aid understanding; a resource to communicate key messages and an opportunity for retail sales to help off-set costs and promote, where appropriate, local producers.
- 1.2 Each Visitor Centre has its own focus and attracts different types of user (see table 1). Postbridge is particularly popular with visitors arriving by coach and as a gateway to the high moor.

Table 1: Visitor Numbers and Role for the Visitor centres operated by the Authority

Visitor Centre	Average number of visitors per annum (2014/15 – 17/18)	Visitor Centre Role
Haytor	45,515	Gateway to the Eastern side of Dartmoor. The natural environment hub that explains about the moorland birds in particular.
Princetown	74,083	Flagship Visitor Centre that caters for all groups and visitors to understand the role of the National Park and appreciate the special qualities of Dartmoor.
Postbridge	57,715	The gateway to the 'high moor' and the archaeology hub, in particular the bronze age. Popular with walkers and international visitors, attracting nearly 750 coaches every summer.

- 1.3 As we developed the Landscape Partnership scheme – Moor than meets the eye (MTMTE) – we had a vision of an enhanced visitor centre at Postbridge that would provide an improved resource for visitors and be better able to tell the story of bronze age Dartmoor and interpret the findings from Whitehorse Hill. The final Landscape Partnership programme included a project for an enhanced visitor centre at Postbridge with a budget allocation of £184,920 (£100,000 from our reserves and £84,920 match funding from the HLF).
- 1.4 The specific objectives for the project in the MTMTE bid are to:
- Enhance the Postbridge Visitor Centre and its immediate environment as a learning and engagement resource for visitors and the local community.
 - Showcase Postbridge as the premier reference point for understanding the importance of the bronze age and, in particular, Whitehorse Hill.
 - Develop the Postbridge Visitor Centre as a starting point and springboard for experiencing the area's natural and cultural richness and diversity through interpretation and walking opportunities. In turn this will improve visitors understanding of the area's special qualities.
 - Enhance and effectively integrate learning, experiential and engagement opportunities within the heart of the Landscape Partnership area.
- 1.5 As we developed options to extend the Visitor Centre at Postbridge to deliver the objectives outlined above it became clear, due to a number of factors, that the budget would not be sufficient to fund a meaningful increase in floorspace that was accessible for all and provided a basis for enhanced interpretation. Leadership Team took the decision that we needed to look for additional sources of funding and develop a contingency plan that enabled us to deliver the Landscape Partnership objectives associated with the Postbridge Visitor Centre, via an option that was not dependent upon any significant alterations to the Visitor Centre.
- 1.6 In 2017 we submitted an expression of interest to the Rural Development Programme England (RDPE) Rural Growth Programme for part-funding of a new centre. The bid contained the original objectives from the MTMTE project and also highlighted that through the creation of a new high-class visitor centre, visitor numbers could be increased and 'dwell times' extended, supporting the local economy and becoming an important draw for celebrating the cultural heritage in this area of Dartmoor. The Heritage Lottery Fund money was cited as match funding for the Rural Growth Programme bid.

- 1.7 The expression of interest was successful and we were invited to submit a full application for funding. However, we cannot submit the full application for funding until we have secured planning permission. We were also informed that the Heritage Lottery Fund grant would be classed as public and not private sector funding and thus not count as match funding. Following discussion with the Rural Payments Agency, Defra and the Heart of the South West Local Enterprise Partnership we have now been given the indication that if we submit the full grant application (subject to planning permission) we could be able to claim 100% capital funding for the project subject to the Visitor Centre not trading at a profit.
- 1.8 The Rural Growth Programme is funded via the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). The conditions for the European funding are that it must be spent by the end of 2020, following the UK withdrawal from the EU. This means the centre must be built and operational by that point, giving us a very tight timeline if we were to proceed. There are also conditions attached to the MTMTE funding that require the interpretive element of the project to be completed by mid-2019 (the end of the five year Landscape Partnership programme). In order to achieve this we have separated out the interpretation element into a separate programme that can be delivered in the necessary timeframe.

2 Lease and Architectural Appointment

- 2.1 Postbridge Visitor Centre is owned by the Authority but constructed on land owned by the Duchy of Cornwall and under the terms of our lease we have to secure the approval of the Duchy of Cornwall to any alterations to the building, or any new building that we might wish to construct.
- 2.2 The current lease expires in 2084 but the Duchy of Cornwall has indicated that they would be willing to offer the Authority a new 99 or 125 year lease commencing from a date to be agreed. We have also exchanged correspondence regarding potential heads of terms for a new lease. Subject to Member approval, we will instruct NPS (our agents) to develop a new lease for Postbridge for agreement and signing should we be successful with our full grant application and let a contract for the construction of a new Visitor Centre.
- 2.3 The Duchy has written to us with the name of an architect that they would recommend we use for the project. Given the terms of the current lease and, specifically, the requirement for the design of any new building to be approved by the Duchy of Cornwall, we are proposing to use the architect recommended to us by the Duchy of Cornwall. We will also ensure that the architect works closely with our own planning team to ensure the design fits within our own planning policies and design guide for the National Park.
- 2.4 We have approached the architect and had preliminary discussions about the project and have shared the timeline with him. NPS (see 3.1 below) will help draft the brief and contract for the architect.
- 2.5 The terms we would seek to commission the architectural team on would be as Principal Designer under the HSE Construction Design and Management [CDM] Regulations 2015.

3 Project Management

- 3.1 The Authority has neither the expertise nor the capacity to manage this project. We have approached NPS, via Devon County Council, to project manage and act as quantity surveyors for the contract, with us as the client. NPS managed the Haytor Visitor Centre construction and has experience in managing contracts of this size and complexity.
- 3.2 We have had initial discussions with NPS and they have produced a draft project timeline and risk register. If Members determine to proceed with the project a detailed project plan, timeline, estimate of costs and risk register will be drawn up in consultation with the architect.
- 3.3 There are numerous risks associated with this project and these are detailed in draft in Appendix 2 and reviewed in section 5 below.
- 3.4 To mitigate these risks we are proposing a staged approach with clearly identified 'exit points'. The draft Project Plan (Appendix 1) developed by NPS identifies these exit points and we have asked them to estimate liabilities associated with each exit point. These exit points are critical to ensuring that the Authority is minimising risk and financial exposure.

4 Vision and Design Brief for the New Centre

- 4.1 The potential Rural Growth Programme grant provides us with an exciting opportunity to design a new, purpose-built visitor centre that provides an enhanced visitor experience, supports local economic benefits and enables us to better tell the Dartmoor Story. A new, purpose-built centre would be an important resource to help deliver some of the objectives in the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan and 8 Point Plan for National Parks – especially the objectives relating to engaging people with the natural and cultural environment.
- 4.2 The design brief for the architect would set out our vision for the new centre and surrounding area, along with operational considerations and flexibility for interpretation. The main points are set out below:

External considerations, we seek:

- A high quality Visitor Centre that reflects the Authority's design guide, the design principles of the Duchy of Cornwall and is a model, within cost constraints, of sustainable design and operation – a building that welcomes people and is of a calibre suitable for submission for design awards.
- A clearly identified Visitor Centre that draws visitors in from the moment that they enter the car park and that people recognise from wider publicity – a destination building.
- Outside shelter/s for walkers, Ten Tors, DoE groups.
- 24 hour accessible toilets.
- Improved interpretation opportunities across the site, both inside and outside the centre and beyond into the local area. To include, but not limited to, a reconstructed roundhouse (to be procured separately).
- Improved access to walking opportunities through better flow across the site and increased interpretation.

- Maximises opportunity for vistas to the high moor.

Internal considerations, we seek:

- Flexible and imaginative interpretative space supporting the interpretation plan and design.
- Increased ability to cope with visitor flows at busy times and allow peak flows of coach parties and school groups.
- Welcoming and good sized retail area and sales opportunities.
- Greater flexibility of the useable floor space.
- Level and/or multi floor access for all.
- Interpretative spaces to be flexible enough to cater for school groups and events well as regular visitors.
- A design that integrates with interpretation requirements (e.g. to enable multiple sound installations).

Operational considerations, we seek:

- A design and building that will minimise operating costs through energy efficiency, passive solar and the ability to operate with a single staff member (a 'PassivVisitor Centre')
- Staff comfort and well-being (facilities).
- Good sight lines for staff to car-park.
- Operates year round.
- Secure (in terms of the building and for staff working alone).
- Flexible space that is easy to maintain/update/change as required.
- Use of renewable energy sources.

- 4.3 The interpretive element of the project will be delivered through MTMTE. We are in the process of developing a brief to tender for interpretation of the Dartmoor Story that is state of the art, immersive and flexible. This will be developed as a separate project; working alongside the design team for the main contract to ensure, once the centre is complete, the interpretation can simply be slotted in or used in the existing building.
- 4.4 A key element of the interpretation will be the 're-construction' of a bronze age roundhouse outside the centre. This will be procured separately with the intention that this is developed as a volunteer project, overseen by a suitable qualified company/individual and with input from our archaeologists. The intention is for the roundhouse to be built during 2019, ahead of the construction of the new centre, but in time to be able to draw down funding from the Landscape Partnership.
- 4.5 Other interpretative considerations that will be developed through the brief include:
- Consideration of the wider area, so that all MTMTE projects around Postbridge have common links and narrative;
 - Interpretive filming for immersive elements in a new Centre. These immersive elements would be developed so that they could be used across all of our communication channels (Visitor Centres, Outreach, Website, social media etc);
 - Encouraging visitors to explore the local area – an important factor in increasing 'dwell time' and the propensity for visitors to spend money in the local economy
 - The interpretation on the Postbridge Trails and elsewhere will encourage visitors to complete their 'journey' at the Visitor Centre.

5 Risk register

5.1 This is a project with significant risks and not all of these can be controlled by the Authority. NPS have helped us develop a draft risk register (see Appendix 2). The key risks include but are not limited to:

- Failure to get design approval from the Duchy of Cornwall or planning permission
- Failure to secure the full funding bid.
- Costs of the construction escalating once the project is tendered.
- The project over running meaning we do not meet the completion deadline for funding.

5.2 The Project Plan (see Appendix 1) identifies contractual exit points linked to each of these risks to minimise our risk exposure. The financial risks up until construction commences are primarily the consultancy fees and staff time; once construction has started the financial risks increase. The most significant risk is missing the completion date as this could mean that we lose the external grant and the Authority has to fund the whole project. The larger financial risks come once the build is underway.

5.3 We are mitigating any risk to the Landscape Partnership through a separate contract for interpretation and ensuring that this material can be used across multiple platforms, could be used in a new visitor centre but could also work within the existing building.

5.4 If we are to proceed with the project we would ensure that this was entered on our own Strategic Risk Register accordingly.

6 Financial implications

6.1 The estimated outline budget for the project is set out in the table below:

Table 2: Projected Costs

Estimated project costs	Funded	Not funded
Demolition cost (potentially funded via Rural Growth Fund)	£25,000	
Construction of new centre and fitting out (potentially funded via Rural Growth Fund)	£500,000	
Interpretation – funded via Heritage Lottery Fund Landscape Partnership Grant and existing allocation from Authority reserves.	£120,000	
NPS Project Management		£29,000
Architect and technical consultants approx.10% of construction cost		£50,000
Planning and building regulation fees		£3,000
Contingency – based on 10% of construction costs		£50,000
Total	£645,000	£132,000

- 6.2 If the Rural Growth Programme bid is successful then we will need to find circa £132,000 from reserves. This figure includes project management, architects and technical fees and a contingency fund. It does not include any backfilling of staff time. This money would have to come from reserves and if Members determine to proceed with this project they would be authorising officers to review our reserves and to make provision for the costs identified in table 2.
- 6.3 Even with managed exit points the Authority would be incurring costs (eg professional fees) that would have to be paid irrespective of any decision to withdraw. It is also likely that the Authority would have to bankroll the construction costs i.e. pay the construction company and then claim back, in arrears, from the Rural Payments Agency.
- 6.4 There is an opportunity cost associated with the Postbridge project – it is not in the Business Plan, but will obviously be a key strategic project calling on officer time over the next two years. We will need to consider how we back-fill this time with potential temporary support or consider other projects that might have to stop or be delayed. The project will also be a significant call on the Authority’s reserves – at least £132,000 but potentially more. This could mean that if we commit to Postbridge Visitor Centre then we will not have the staff time or reserves to support other initiatives/projects that are not within the current Business Plan.

7 Project team and member involvement

- 7.1 It is proposed that a small project team is established to monitor and manage progress. This team will be chaired by the Head of Communications and Fundraising as the Leadership Team sponsor and will also comprise the Head of Business Support as Section 151 Officer to ensure the financial risks are controlled. The role of this group will include, for example:
- Ensuring that the project is on time.
 - Monitoring costs and expenditure to ensure it is within budget.
 - Mitigating risks.
 - Ensuring the design meets the Authority’s requirements and those of the Duchy of Cornwall.
 - Securing necessary approvals.
 - Liaison with the local community and businesses.
 - Communication (internal and external).
- 7.2 At the 2017 Annual Meeting the Authority appointed four Members to the Postbridge Project Group. It is recommended that the Authority now appoint two Members to join the Project Team detailed in paragraph 7.1 – it would be helpful if these Members had experience of project management/governance. The Project Team will report to Leadership Team and the Authority.

8 Conclusion and next steps

- 8.1 The potential capital grant from the Rural Growth Fund provides us with an opportunity to realise our vision for Postbridge through the development of a purpose built visitor centre. A centre that better meets the needs of visitors, is able to support the local economy and acts as a landmark destination for those visiting

the National Park (and, in particular, the 'high moor'). This opportunity is not without significant risk: we have to secure Duchy of Cornwall approval for the design; we want to engage fully with the local community; obtain planning permission; run a tender process; procure, construct and open the new Centre by December 2020. Our advisers, NPS, suggest that this is a very challenging timetable but feasible.

8.2 We have developed a project plan that seeks to minimise risk by identifying exit points at key stages of the process i.e. even if Members approve the project there are still opportunities for the Authority to exit the project at various points in time.

8.3 The recommendation is that Members:

- Comment on and agree the design principles and considerations outlined in paragraph 4.2
- Authorise officers to proceed with the Postbridge Visitor Centre project up to, and including, a potential tender phase. An Authority report will be presented to seek final approval to proceed; by this stage the design and budget will be fixed and we will know whether we have secured Rural Growth Programme funding – it will be a decision as to whether to let the construction contract or not.
- Agree the provisional budget detailed in section 6 with unfunded costs to be taken from reserves up to a maximum of £140,000 and authorise the Section 151 Officer to re-profile the reserves accordingly
- Appoint two Members to a Project Team which will report to Leadership Team and the Authority.

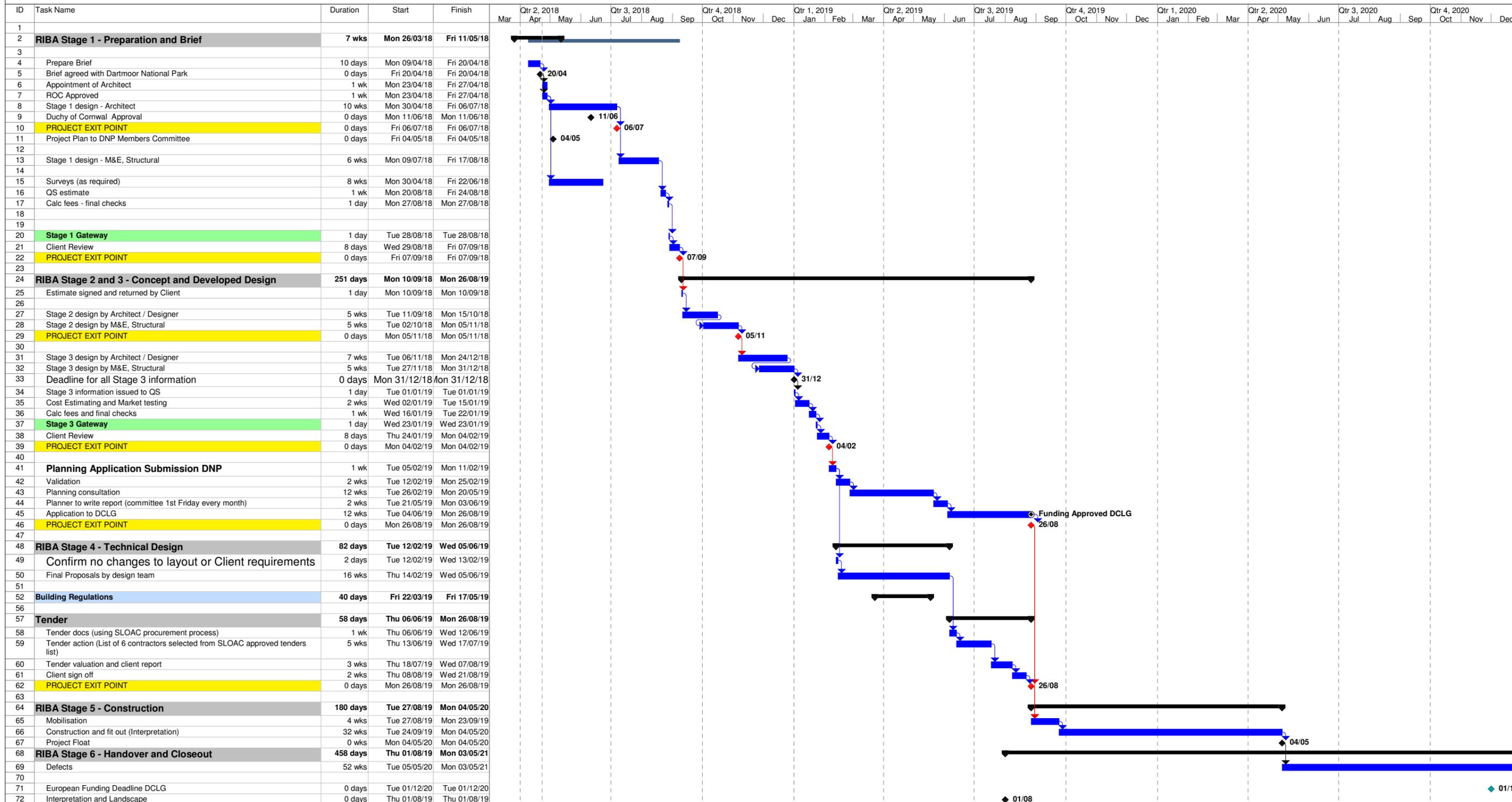
8.4 The opportunity to potentially construct a new visitor centre at Postbridge by utilising funding from the Rural Growth Programme will allow us to build on the outcomes delivered through the MTMTE Landscape Partnership. A new, purpose-built visitor centre which can cater for school groups, coach parties and becomes a destination in its own right will be an additional legacy of the Landscape Partnership. It could also be a significant benefit for the local economy through attracting new visitors and getting them to spend a bit longer discovering the 'Dartmoor Story' and a bit more money in the local economy.

SAMANTHA HILL

Attachments: **Appendix 1: Project Plan**
 Appendix 2: Draft Risk Register

20180504 SH Proposed New Visitor Centre at Postbridge

Dartmoor Visitors Centre
Rev 4



Date: Mon 23/04/18

Task		Summary		External Milestone		Inactive Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Finish-only	
Split		Project Summary		Inactive Task		Manual Task		Manual Summary		Progress	
Milestone		External Tasks		Inactive Milestone		Duration-only		Start-only		Deadline	

Draft Risk Register for Postbridge Visitor Centre Project

<u>ID Nr</u>	<u>Risk Description</u> (A possible adverse future event)	<u>Current Probability Rating</u> (High/Med/Low)	<u>Current Impact Rating</u> (High/Med/Low)	<u>Consequences of Event</u> (On Time/Quality/Cost/Environment etc)	<u>Overall Priority Rating</u> Hi/Med/Low	<u>Changed since previous issue?</u>	<u>Mitigation or Countermeasures</u>	<u>Mitigation or Countermeasure actions</u> by whom and by when	<u>Current Risk Owner</u> Organisation	<u>Notes & Comments</u> (including date the risk passed or closed)
1	Objections to design for building by HRH.	High	High	Project is cancelled, while Client considers how to move forward.	High	-	Client to employ a Duchy experienced Architect.	Principle Designer	Client	
2	Project exceeds Client funding	High	High	Project is put on hold while funding decision resolved.	High	-	Ensure that costs presented represent value for money to keep Client informed.	Design Team	Client	
3	Fluctuations in inflation. Risk of inflation increase	High	High	Increase in cost of whole project	High	-	Client to consider additional contingency to manage unforeseen market changes.	Client	Client	
4	Construction tender exceed budget due to limited sub-contract market interest	Med	High	Delay due to cost reductions exercise, or due to the seeking of additional funding. Reduction in quality of materials.	Med	-	Close monitoring and management throughout the tender stages	Design Team Project Manager Contractor	Client	
5	Discovery of unforeseen ground conditions	Low	Med	Significant cost and programme implications	Med	-	Ground investigations to be considered and included in any contractor package.	Design Team	Client	
6	Delay in new services to site.	High	High	Delay to programme, whilst service works are concluded	High	-	Ensure that applications are submitted in sufficient time.	M&E Engineer Project Manager	Client	
7	Objections to planning application for building by DNP Planners.	High	High	Delay to issue of planning consent will delay programme and increase costs	High	-	Liaison with Dartmoor National park and consultation with stakeholders and community	Principle Designer	Client	
8	Discovery of significant archaeological remains on site.	Low	Med	Delay to programme whilst remains recovered/recorded. Increased costs for standing time/prelims.	Low	-	Carry out necessary historical assessments of the area during design phase.	Design Team	Client	

Draft Risk Register for Postbridge Visitor Centre Project

<u>ID Nr</u>	<u>Risk Description</u> (A possible adverse future event)	<u>Current Probability Rating</u> (High/Med/Low)	<u>Current Impact Rating</u> (High/Med/Low)	<u>Consequences of Event</u> (On Time/Quality/Cost/Environment etc)	<u>Overall Priority Rating</u> Hi/Med/Low	<u>Changed since previous issue?</u>	<u>Mitigation or Countermeasures</u>	<u>Mitigation or Countermeasure actions</u> by whom and by when	<u>Current Risk Owner</u> Organisation	<u>Notes & Comments</u> (including date the risk passed or closed)
9	Changes in design brief throughout the process	Low	High	Delay to programme and abortive work increasing costs	Low	-	Design reviews with fee calculations as required.	Design Team	Client	
10	Ecological value on site	Low	Med	Development delayed whilst additional surveys carried out.	Low	-	Further surveys to be carried out as appropriate.	Design Team	Client	
11	Failure to provide sustainable drainage solution.	Low	Med	Additional costs in providing attenuation.	Low	-	Attenuation to be used where possible	Civil Engineer Project Manager	Client	
12	Design work falls behind programme	Low	Med	Programme compromised and extended, completion delayed, costs affected.	Low	-	Design Team to monitor and discuss with Senior Managers should the programme be at risk of not being delivered.	Design Team	Client	
13	Design does not comply with Part L of the Building regulations	Low	Low	Additional costs, delay to programme	Low	-	Further investigation needed as scheme progresses.	Design Team	Client	
14	Exceptionally adverse weather during construction	High	High	Delay if work is held up or damaged. Possible loss and expense claim depending on type of contract	High	-	Contractor to organise site operations and sequencing to reduce risk	Contractor Project Manager	Client	High due to location.

RECORD OR RISK WORKSHOPS & SIMILAR REVIEWS

<i>PROJECT PHASE</i>	<i>TYPE OF TEAM REVIEW</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>ATTENDEES</i>
Feasibility Review	Client, PM		
Stage 3 Review			
Tender Review			

DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

4 May 2018

DARTMEET CAR PARKReport of the Director of Conservation and Communities

Recommendation: That Members authorise the Authority to offer a grant of £10,000 to the owner of Dartmeet car park - the grant to be used as a contribution towards the cost of re-surfacing the car park in line with an agreed specification.

1 Introduction and Background

- 1.1 A management agreement between the owner of Dartmeet car park and the Authority has been in place since 30 May 2008. The agreement expires on 30 May 2018.
- 1.2 The agreement provides for public access to the land for car parking and the erection of honesty boxes to collect voluntary car park donations. The income from the honesty boxes is distributed between the owner and the Authority; the owner receives the first £3,000, the Authority receives the next £1,500. Any additional income is shared between the two parties.
- 1.3 Under the agreement the Authority is responsible for collecting and distributing money collected from the honesty boxes; to cut the grass three times a year and to collect litter once a week.
- 1.4 A schedule of improvement works was attached to the agreement, to be implemented if financial resources allowed.

2 Review of the Agreement

- 2.1 The current agreement terminates on 30 May 2018.
- 2.2 Income collected from the honesty boxes has been distributed in line with the agreement. Over the 10 year period the landowner has received £27,084.55 and the Authority has received £6,947.47. The Authority has used the income generated (less than £1,000 a year) to off-set its costs for grass cutting and litter collection (as per the agreement) and some minor maintenance work to the car park.
- 2.3 The schedule of proposed improvements works as outlined in the agreement included new banking to better delineate car parking spaces and resurfacing of the car park. These have not been delivered and the surface of the car park now requires attention.

- 2.4 As the agreement is drawing to an end the landowner has received quotes for re-surfacing of the car park. These are in the region of £70,000, which concurs with quotes obtained by the Authority in 2016. The landowner has asked whether the Authority would be able to offer a contribution towards this cost.
- 2.5 The landowner does not wish to enter into a new agreement for the car park. Instead he plans to manage the site himself in the future. The owner would like to implement improvements to the car park before the summer.

3 Conclusion and Recommendation

- 3.1 Car parks are considered essential for people to access and enjoy Dartmoor without causing damage to the Common or obstruction of the highway by indiscriminate parking. They are an important visitor management tool. Over the past 30 years the Authority has created and maintained a large number of car parks, the scale and location of which has taken account of the perceived carrying capacity of a site and impact on the landscape.
- 3.2 The Authority has had an interest in Dartmeet car park for many years; it is a heavily used site attracting over 60,000 cars a year. The current agreement which terminates in May 2018 has been in place for 10 years. Future arrangements as outlined above are for the owner to take responsibility for the car park and generate an income to ensure its maintenance. This is a positive and sustainable solution for the future. The Authority would no longer be required to undertake grass cutting or litter collection as dictated by the terms of the current access agreement; however, our interest in the toilets will continue.
- 3.3 Over the term of the agreement no major re-surfacing has taken place, but there is now a need to undertake improvements. In order to help the transition from joint management to full management by the owner, it is recommended that the Authority offers a one-off grant of £10,000 (from the Project Fund 2018/19) to the owner of the car park; the grant to be used to re-surface the car park in line with an agreed specification.

ALISON KOHLER

DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

4 May 2018

**YOUR DARTMOOR – NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014 – 2019
PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2017 AND PROPOSED REVIEW PROCESS**

Report of the Project Development Manager, the Conservation and Outreach Officer and the Chief Executive (National Park Officer)

- Recommendations : **That Members:**
- (i) **note progress with delivering the National Park Management Plan 2014 – 2019 and offer any comments on the issues raised by the Steering Group and the trends highlighted by the Management Plan Indicators;**
 - (ii) **note the proposed process, indicative timeline and opportunities for Members to engage in the Management Plan review.**

1 Background

- 1.1 Under section 66(1) of the Environment Act 1995 each National Park Authority (NPA) is required to prepare and publish a National Park Management Plan (Management Plan) for its Park and review it every five years. Although preparation of the Management Plan is the prime responsibility of the NPA, its preparation needs actively to engage and gain support of all key stakeholders who will assist in its delivery. Dartmoor National Park Authority led a review of the Management Plan during 2012-13 and a revised version of the Management Plan – Your Dartmoor – was ‘approved’ by the Authority in November 2013 (NPA/13/041).
- 1.2 The Management Plan is the strategic plan for the National Park – a Plan for the National Park as a whole and not just for the Authority. It is a Plan for all who care about Dartmoor and its future.
- 1.3 The purpose of the Management Plan is to:
- Set out a joint, long term Vision and Ambitions for the National Park;
 - Provide the framework for partnership working through the priorities and action plans;
 - Provide the framework for all policy and activity in the National Park, coordinating and integrating other plans, strategies and actions (including the Local Plan);
 - Provide the basis for focusing resources and drawing in funding;
 - Communicate what is important about Dartmoor and the priorities for action to the wider community;
 - Provide a focus for the work of the National Park Authority and how it accounts to Government;
 - Illustrate how partner organisations have due regard for National Park purposes;

2 ‘Your Dartmoor’: Dartmoor National Park Management Plan 2014 - 2019

- 2.1 Your Dartmoor was published via a dedicated website:

<http://www.yourdartmoor.org/>

- 2.2 This website provides details about the special qualities of the National Park (which in turn help shape the Management Plan); how the plan was developed through consultation and engagement; details of the priorities and associated action plans; and how we are monitoring delivery of the action plans.
- 2.3 Your Dartmoor is shaped around three themes: Sustain, Enjoy and Prosper and six priorities.
- 2.4 There is a detailed action plan linked to each of the six priorities.
- 2.5 Working with partners, we have sought to ensure that Your Dartmoor is a 'living document'. Each year a steering group meeting is organised by the NPA with an open invite to all partners, stakeholders and interested parties in the Management Plan to review and comment on the Action Plans that accompany each of the six priorities. Progress on delivery, issues raised by Steering Group members and revised action plans are then presented to a Delivery Board (facilitated by the NPA) for comment and approval. The Delivery Board comprises senior representatives from key delivery organisations. It plays a strategic role in overseeing implementation of the plan, monitoring how delivery is progressing, considering priorities, resourcing and providing a constructive challenge role for delivery.

3 Feedback from the Steering Group Meeting

- 3.1 The key issues raised by the 2017 Steering Group Meeting are summarised in the table below with notes on how these priorities/themes are to be addressed.

Table 1: Key themes/issues identified by the Management Plan Steering Group 2017.

Issue/priority identified by the Management Plan Steering Group	Notes on how the Authority and partners are responding
Concerns over the future of support for farming on Dartmoor and a lack of understanding of rural life. How will commoners and the quality of commons be affected and what will the expectation of farmers be?	The Authority established a Task and Finish Group on the Future of Farming and the principles that it developed for a new scheme have been submitted to Defra. We have also submitted an expression of interest to extend Dartmoor Farming Futures as a potential pilot for the new environmental land management system. National Parks England has also submitted proposals for an integrated locally-led system of farm and rural management support. Foundation for Common Land HLF Project "Our Common Cause" is focussed on Commons across areas in England An opportunity to discuss and raise awareness of Commons.
Concern about Dartmoor becoming a retirement home with an ageing population and the affect this might have on local communities and services.	This is an issue that is being considered as part of the Local Plan review
Create a stronger Dartmoor voice where Dartmoor is recognised for all its assets. Make better use of partnership working to create a stronger voice.	These are challenges and opportunities for the Management Plan review (see below).
Make the most of opportunities for partnership working with a wide variety of organisations and enable other organisations to help deliver the Management Plan's priorities.	

Issue/priority identified by the Management Plan Steering Group	Notes on how the Authority and partners are responding
<p>A new 'smarter' Vision that is DNP specific and defines our USP – a process to engage young people will be important as part of this.</p> <p>We must consider climate change and how we plan and manage this change, (opportunities offered for mitigation by peatland/woodland improvements and creep, manage species loss/gains, adaptation of resource to increased extreme weather events etc.)</p>	
<p>Importance of up to date and relevant evidence to inform and the need to communicate this well</p>	<p>We published a State of the Park report in 2017. This provided an overview of trends for each of the key themes in the Management Plan but is limited by available data.</p> <p>Exeter University through the SWEEP programme (South West Partnership for Environmental and Economic Prosperity) are working on a natural capital account for Dartmoor. This project may help us in making the case for additional investment in data given that the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan is advocating a natural capital approach.</p>

4 Delivering the Management Plan

4.1 The six action plans that accompany the Management Plan (one for each of the priorities identified through the last review) contain a total of 149 actions. Table 2 provides an analysis of progress for each priority as of November 2017. Overall progress is good: 26 completed; 109 in progress and on time, 9 failing behind time and only 5 are unlikely to be achieved or subject to 'significantly delay'. These figures are dependent on our partners reporting accurate information. The Delivery Board received this information and scrutinised the actions that are falling behind and/or are unlikely to be achieved. The Management Plan is an ambitious document and a key reason for many of the actions that are delayed is lack of funding/capacity. A full copy of the progress report for 2017 can be accessed at: <http://www.yourdartmoor.org/delivering/action-plans>

Table 2: Summary of Progress in Delivering Management Plan Actions 2017

Status	Future of farming and forestry	Spectacular landscapes, natural networks	Making the most of cultural heritage	Enjoying Dartmoor	Prosperous Dartmoor	Community focus	Total
Not started	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In progress & on time	20	15	11	39	10	14	109 (105)
Completed	6	6	1	3	5	5	26 (25)
Falling behind time	1	1	2	3	1	1	9 (14)
Significantly delayed /Unlikely to achieve	0	1	0	2	2	0	5 (5)
Total	27	23	14	47	18	20	149

Figures in brackets refer to 2015 performance report

4.2 There is an agreed set of indicators that seek to measure progress towards the ambitions (or outcomes) identified in the Management Plan ie what impact are the actions associated with the Management Plan having on Dartmoor’s special qualities? These indicators are reported annually to the Delivery Board and the 2017 report is contained in appendix 1.

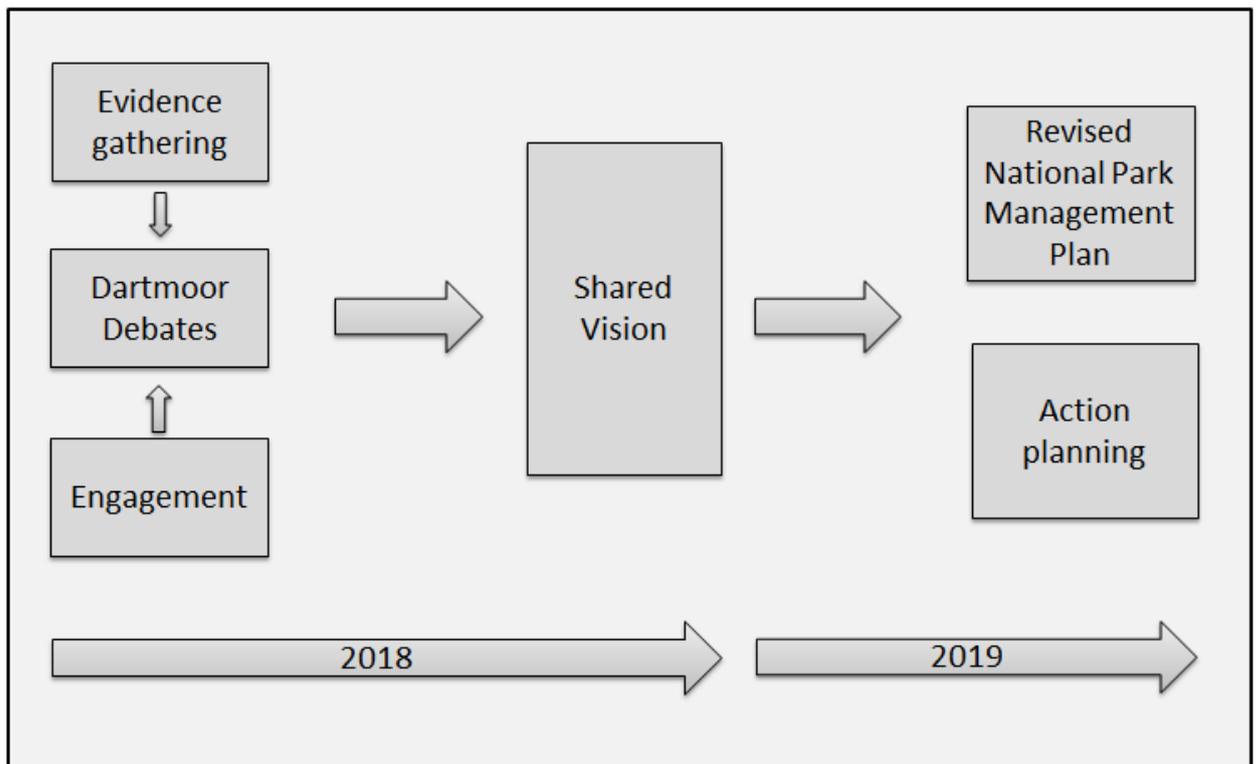
5 Proposed approach for the Management Plan review

5.1 The current NPMP runs until 2019, and a timetable and process for the review is set out below.

5.2 The priority is to look initially at the Vision for Dartmoor – to ensure that there is a clear vision for what we want Dartmoor to look like and the public benefits we seek to sustain and enhance from the National Park over the next 30 years. As part of this we are reviewing the Moorland Vision of a grazed landscape to assess the evidence that this is the most effective way of delivering multiple benefits. The Moorland Vision is map and picture-based and our intention is to extend this approach to develop a ‘visual’ vision for the whole of the National Park.

5.3 The indicative timeline and process for the Management Plan review is outlined in figure 1. It is proposed that the period to the end of 2018 is spent gathering evidence and engaging with partners and the public through a series of ‘Dartmoor Debates’ (see below) in order to develop a shared Vision for the National Park. Consultation on the proposed Vision and updated Management Plan will take place in 2019. Once the Vision is agreed, the remaining time in 2019 will be focused on working with partners to agree strategic actions and priorities to deliver the Vision through a partnership approach.

Figure 1: ‘Your Dartmoor’ review process and timeframe



6 Key Drivers for the Management Plan review

6.1 The Management Plan review is taking place at a time of significant change, but this also brings with it potential opportunities. There are a number of key drivers that the review will need to take account of, including:

- [The 25 Year Environment Plan](#) and its focus on environmental enhancement. The 25 Year Environment Plan contains many policy aims that National Parks can contribute towards, particularly:
 - The principle of delivering net environmental gain from all development
 - A clear focus on natural capital approaches
 - The development of a new environmental land management system
 - Creation of a Nature Recovery Network
 - Connecting people with nature, and the health and wellbeing benefits that this brings.
 - Commissioning a 21st century 'Hobhouse' review of National Parks and AONBs which will look at how designations deliver their responsibilities, scope for enhancement and extension, and how they are financed.
- [Health and Harmony: the future of food, farming and the environment](#) – is the Government's consultation on future agricultural policy. The Command Paper and responses to this will feed into a new Agriculture Bill and help shape both farming and wider rural development policy post Brexit.
- [The Government's 8 Point Plan for National Parks](#) with similar aspirations as the 25 Year Environment Plan but with a particular focus on:
 - Connecting young people with nature
 - Creating thriving natural environments
 - National Parks driving growth in international tourism
 - Delivering new apprenticeships in National Parks
 - Promoting the best of British Food from National Parks
 - Everyone's National Parks
 - Enhancing people's involvement in interpretation of the historic environment and natural beauty in National Parks
 - Health and wellbeing in National Parks
- Brexit will obviously have significant implications on future policy and funding particularly in relation to farming, the wider economy and the environment.
- Natural Capital – in its fourth annual report on the state of natural capital, the Natural Capital Committee recognised that National Parks contain very significant natural capital and recommended that National Parks prepare natural capital accounts to quantify and value their main natural capital assets.

7 Next Steps

Evidence gathering

7.1 A number of pieces of work are underway or planned which will help to inform the Management Plan review including:

- Update of the State of the Park Report (completed 2017)
- Dartmoor Research Day (17 July 2018)
- A review of the moorland vision and the evidence to support a future vision for the whole National Park
- A review of the Dartmoor Recreation Strategy and Living Dartmoor (the wildlife strategy)

- Natural capital account for Dartmoor and an assessment of the potential recreation impacts from population growth around the National Park, being carried out by Exeter University through SWEEP.

'Dartmoor Debates'

- 7.2 The Authority is proposing to run a series of workshops on key topics to stimulate debate over the future Vision for Dartmoor and inform the Management Plan review. A series of six 'Dartmoor Debates' is proposed, the scope of these is being developed but is likely to include:

Natural environment: this will explore how the natural environment is changing; what the Government's ambition to enhance the environment, means for Dartmoor; and what Dartmoor's natural environment might look like in the future

Understanding and enjoyment: this will consider trends in visitor numbers, motivation and activity; future opportunities and pressures from recreation and tourism; building understanding of the National Park; and how to maximise wider benefits such as health and well-being.

Cultural heritage: covering the conservation and management of Dartmoor's heritage assets; how this might be affected by changes in the natural environment; promoting research and understanding; and enhancing cultural heritage through encouraging communities to be in touch with their past.

Dartmoor's future economy: this will include assessment of Dartmoor's local economy, and how a successful and sustainable economy can be supported in future, with a particular emphasis on economic development that supports the special qualities of the National Park.

The future of farming and forestry on Dartmoor: this will examine the trends in farming and forestry, potential future scenarios for farm businesses in the light of leaving the EU; and examine how Dartmoor's farmers, foresters and commoners can help to deliver the vision for the National Park.

Young people's vision: working with local schools and young people (who live on or visit Dartmoor) to develop their vision for the National Park.

- 7.3 The Dartmoor Debates will be held over the summer (June to September). Further details will be circulated to members in advance and it is hoped that some members will be able to attend each Debate.
- 7.4 The outputs from the Debates will be used to highlight key issues and develop the draft Vision for Dartmoor. This will be discussed with members and partners at a meeting of the Steering Group towards the end of 2018. Public consultation on the draft vision will take place in early 2019. This will then feed into a review of the Management Plan and delivery later in 2019.

8 Equality and Impact Assessment

- 8.1 The Management Plan contains a series of actions that are focused on promoting equality of access and awareness; and promoting understanding of diversity. It is anticipated that the review will have a clear focus on ensuring that the next Management Plan has actions that support the theme of a 'National Park for All'.

9 Financial Implications

- 9.1 The Authority provides the secretariat support for the Management Plan process and the key actions that the Authority is responsible for leading are incorporated into our business planning process. The Management Plan can provide a useful framework for attracting additional resources.
- 9.2 We have made provision for the Management Plan review in our 2018/19 Business Plan and Medium Term Financial Plan.
- 9.3 The intention, through the review, is to seek to cost delivery of the Management Plan actions. We hope that the work South West Partnership for Environmental and Economic Prosperity (SWEEP) is doing may help us develop a 'Natural Capital Investment Plan' to accompany the next Management Plan.

10 Conclusion

- 10.1 The Management Plan is an important document – a framework for partnership action to help deliver National Park purposes. The current plan is an ambitious document with over 140 actions: some of these are costed and some are desired actions that require funding. The process of supporting an annual Steering Group and a smaller Delivery Board (comprising key delivery partners) has, to-date, helped ensure that the Management Plan is a living document but there is still more to do in terms of ensuring that all of our partners are bought into this process and see it as valuable.
- 10.2 The Management Plan review will focus on developing a shared vision for the National Park: one that reflects National park purposes, supports our local communities and identifies how we might both sustain and enhance the National Park for future generations to enjoy. The review will be taking place against a fast moving policy framework driven by BREXIT.
- 10.3 There will be opportunities for Members to engage in the review process through the Dartmoor Debate workshops and the intention is to report progress to the Park Management Working Panel.

CLARE REID, CLAIRE PARTRIDGE and KEVIN BISHOP

Your Dartmoor National Park Management Plan Indicators - 2017

Theme	Ambitions	Indicator	Base Line as of 2013	Trend (to 2017)	2014 Status	2015 Status	2016 Status	2017 Status	What will success look like?
Sustain	Land Management: Farming communities and land management practices continue to play a central role in conserving and enhancing Dartmoor's special qualities and delivering a range of public benefits.	Numbers of grazing livestock: (i) cattle ¹ (ii) sheep ² (iii) ponies ³ (Defra June Survey of Agriculture ⁴)	(i) 42,969 (ii) 167,288 (iii) 1200 (2010)	↔ ↔ ↓	(i) 42,613 (ii) 190,391 (iii) 1200 (2013 data published in 2014)	Next survey due to be repeated in June 2016. Stats will be available autumn 2017	(i) 40,121 (ii) 189,617 (iii) 1200 (2016 data published in 2017)	Next survey due to be repeated in June 2019. Stats will be available autumn 2020	Livestock numbers are maintained.
		Number of active farmers (i) full-time farmers (ii) part-time farmers (iii) employees (P/T & F/T) and casual workers (Defra June Survey of Agriculture)	(i) 579 (ii) 642 (iii) 308 (2010)	↓ ↔ ↓	(i) 603 (ii) 631 (iii) 356 (2013 data published in 2014)	Next survey due to be repeated in June 2016. Stats will be available autumn 2017	No data	(i) 613 (ii) 660 (iii) 354 (2016 data published in 2017)	Number of active farmers is maintained.
		Number of active graziers on the commons. (Dartmoor Commoners Council) ⁵	182 (2012)	↑	188 (2014)	???? (2015)	???? (2016)		Quartermen to be canvassed to confirm from the list of registered graziers for each common how many are active. To be carried out every 2 or 3 years so a trend can be ascertained.
		Area and % of National Park (usable agricultural area) under agri-environment schemes. (NE, Protected Landscapes indicator) © Natural England copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2017.	49,516 ha 60% (2013)	↔	65,228 ha 79% (March 2014)	64,988 ha 79% (March 2015)	39,111ha 48% (March 2016)	57,093 69% (March 2017)	At least 60,000 ha in an agri environment scheme by 2020.
Habitats and Wildlife: Dartmoor's internationally and nationally important habitats are expanded and	% of broad habitats in SSSIs (9) in: (i) Favourable (ii) unfavourable recovering (iii) unfavourable declining condition	(i) 28% (ii) 71% (iii) 1%	↑ ↑ ↔	(i) 16% (ii) 83% (iii) 1%	(i) 16% (ii) 82% (iii) 2%	(i) 16% (ii) 82% (iii) 2%	(i) 19% (ii) 79% (iii) 2%	At least 27% of SSSIs (7060ha) in favourable condition by	

¹ Includes female 2+ years beef with offspring, calves under 1 year and other cattle. Does not include dairy. Based on survey responses so does not represent total numbers.

² Includes breeding ewes, lambs under 1 year, and other sheep. Based on survey responses so does not represent total numbers.

³ Pony numbers not yet available but the Dartmoor Commoners Council and Dartmoor Hill Pony Association are investigating setting up a database.

⁴ Based on survey responses so does not represent total numbers. Does not include smallholdings with less than 10 cows or 20 sheep.

⁵ Based on information provided to the Dartmoor Commoners Council as part of annual registrations.

9 SSSI condition figures have changes due to the re-unitisation of the Dartmoor SSSI

Key: ↑ = the situation is improving ↓ = the situation is getting worse ↔ = the situation is stable

Theme	Ambitions	Indicator	Base Line as of 2013	Trend (to 2017)	2014 Status	2015 Status	2016 Status	2017 Status	What will success look like?
	linked and in optimal condition, supporting resilient ecosystems with healthy populations of priority species.	(NE, <i>Protected Landscapes indicator</i>) © Natural England copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2017.	(March 2013)		(March 2014)	(March 2015)	(March 2016)	(March 2017)	2020, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition. NE to provide revised target
		% County Wildlife Sites in good condition. (<i>Dartmoor National Park Authority</i>)	89% (2013)	↔	88% (March 2014)	89% (March 2015)	90% (March 2016)	90% (March 2017)	To maintain at least 89% of County Wildlife Sites in 'good' condition.
		% of 13 key species* whose status is stable or increasing. ⁶ (<i>Pearl-bordered fritillary; greater horseshoe bat; flax-leaved St John's-wort; ring ouzel; bog hoverfly; blue ground beetle; red backed shrike; vigur's eyebright; southern damselfly; marsh fritillary; high brown fritillary; Deptford pink; dunlin</i>) (<i>Dartmoor National Park Authority</i>)	82% (2011)	↔	100% *Key species measured vigur's eyebright southern damsel fly & marsh fritillary. (March 2014)	Figure to follow	100% *Key species measured vigur's eyebright southern damsel fly & marsh fritillary (March 2016)	100% All stable	At least 90% of key species are stable or increasing. Key species to be reviewed by Living Dartmoor group
	Natural Resources: Dartmoor's distinctive and high quality natural resources are managed and enhanced for environmental and public benefits.	Length and % length of monitored rivers achieving 'good' or 'high' ecological status (under the Water Framework Directive). (<i>Environment Agency, Protected Landscapes indicator</i>) © Environment Agency and database right © Natural England copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2017	70.9 km 14.8% (2012)	↑	191.2 km 35.6% (March 2014)	195.5 km 36.4% (March 2015)	184km 34.5% (March 2016)	192km 36% (March 2017)	152.5 km, 31% achieving good ecological status by 2015. See appendix 1 EA to provide a new measure of success as the 2015 measure has been achieved.
		Area and % of woodland under active management. (<i>Forestry Commission</i>) © Forestry Commission copyright 2017 © Natural England copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database	5,796 ha 51% (2011)	↔	6,110 54% (March 2014)	6,415 ha 57% (March 2015)	6,421ha 56% (March 2016)	6,502 57% (March 2017)	Increase the area of woodland under active management.

⁶ Results to be reported annually but longer-term trends need to be taken into account given annual fluctuations in population numbers due to weather and other factors.

Key: ↑ = the situation is improving ↓ = the situation is getting worse ↔ = the situation is stable

Theme	Ambitions	Indicator	Base Line as of 2013	Trend (to 2017)	2014 Status	2015 Status	2016 Status	2017 Status	What will success look like?
		right 2017							
	<u>Archaeology and Historic Built Environment:</u> Dartmoor's outstanding archaeological and historic landscapes are well managed, understood and enjoyed, and the character of its distinctive historic built environment is conserved and enhanced.	Number and % of Scheduled Monuments at Risk. ⁷ <i>(English Heritage)</i>	375 out of a total of 1,058 35% (March 2013)	↑	359 out of a total of 1,058 34% (March 2014)	343 out of a total of 1,058 33% (March 2015)	352 out of a total of 1,082 (+18 Sites) 32.5% (March 2016)	340 out of a total of 1,082 31.4% (March 2017)	Reduce Scheduled Monuments at risk by 5% by 2019.
		Number and % of Listed Buildings at Risk <i>(all listed buildings)</i> . ⁸ <i>(Dartmoor National Park Authority)</i>	34 out of a total of 2,565 1.3% (March 2013)	↑	33 out of a total of 2,565 1.3% (March 2014)	No change (March 2015)	No change	32 out of a total of 2,565 1.25% (March 2017)	Keep levels of Listed Buildings at Risk at 1.3% or below.
	<u>Cultures and Traditions:</u> Local communities, cultures, skills and traditional ways of rural life continue to be sustained and celebrated as defining characteristics of Dartmoor.	Attendance figures for 2 traditional Dartmoor Shows Chagford Show Widcombe Fair * attendance figures not available	6,500 (Aug 2013)	↔	8,000 (Aug 2014)	7,000 (Aug 2015)			Maintaining current visitor attendance
		Number of traditional community events/shows taking place on Dartmoor	24	↔	24	24	23 Holne fete did not take place	24 Holne revel replaces fete	No loss in traditional community events
	<u>Landscape and Tranquillity:</u> Dartmoor is celebrated for its distinctive landscapes and provides the opportunity to experience wildness, solitude, tranquillity, dark night skies and a sense of space.	No suitable indicators identified. The CPRE tranquillity mapping is not likely to be updated.							<i>The Devon Landscape Policy group are holding a workshop to come up with an indicator for tranquillity for use across the Devon LA areas.</i> Steering Group to advise on suitable indicator or monitoring.

⁷ At risk' includes all monuments categorised as being at 'high' or 'medium risk on English Heritage's 'Heritage At Risk Register'. Excludes any monuments that are still shown as at 'high' or 'medium' risk on the English Heritage register but which English Heritage has confirmed meet all the criteria to now be considered to be 'low' risk

⁸ This is the number of individual listed buildings and may differ from the English heritage figure where one listing may include a number of buildings

	Military Training: All military training on Dartmoor is consistent with National Park purposes, and Defence Training Estate land is managed as an exemplar of conservation and recreational opportunity.	% of Scheduled Monuments within Dartmoor Training Area at high risk. <i>(MOD/HE)</i>	8%	↔	10% (March 2014)	10% (March 2015)	10% (March 2016)	10% (March 2017)	6% by 2019 The MOD and HE will meet to discuss the recording of information relating to scheduled monuments at risk on land owned or land used by the MOD for which they have differing responsibility. They will then agree a suitable indicator and measure of success.
Enjoy	Recreation and Access: Dartmoor offers a variety of access and recreational opportunities for everyone seeking inspiration, peace and active recreation in harmony with each other, the local community and the area's special qualities.	% length of Public Rights of Way which are 'easy to use' <i>(does not necessarily follow the definitive line).</i> <i>(Dartmoor National Park Authority)</i>	94% (March 2013)	↓	85.4% (March 2014)	83% (March 2015)	83% (March 2016)	79% (March 2017)	Maintain at least 90% <i>(reflecting decreasing funding for RofW management)</i>
		Number of organised recreational events and large-scale recreation events. ⁹ <i>(Dartmoor National Park Authority)</i>	64 recorded organised events per year 17,935 participants 4 events with 1000+ attendance	↔	60 recorded events 16,005 Participants 5 events 1000+ Of those 3 road events 1 x on & off road and 1 x sponsored walk	67 recorded events 17,344 Participants 6 events 1000+ Of those 5 road events inc 1x cycling on & off road event & 1x walk	65 recorded events 18,258 Participants 4 events 1000+ of those 3 x road cycling events and 1 x walking	60 recorded events 19,390 Participants 3 events 1000+ Of those 2 x cycling, 1 x walking	Maintain geographical spread in line with Recreation Strategy with limited adverse impact on the special qualities and local communities. Fewer annual events, No further growth of events over 1,000 people.
	Tourism: Tourism on Dartmoor is high quality and sustainable, making a positive contribution to the environment, local economy and communities of the National Park.	Total number of staying visitors <i>(STEAM)</i>	234,000 (2011)	↔	242,000 (2013)	261,000 (2014)	263,000 (2015)	260,000 (2016)	Increase the number of staying visitors
		Economic impact of tourism: (i) total spend (ii) spend per visitor (all visitors) <i>(STEAM)</i>	(i) £119.20m (ii) £52 (2011)	↑ ↑	£125.20m £59 (2013)	£131.8m £60 (2014)	£139.52m £60 (2015)	£144.43m £60.43 (2016)	Increase spend per visitor

⁹ As notified to DNPA. Organised events defined as more than 50 people on foot 30 cycling or horse riding. Large-scale events defined as over 1,000 participants

Key: ↑ = the situation is improving ↓ = the situation is getting worse ↔ = the situation is stable

	Military Training: All military training on Dartmoor is consistent with National Park purposes, and Defence Training Estate land is managed as an exemplar of conservation and recreational opportunity.	Number of days that the public can access each live firing range: Okehampton Merrivale Wilsworthy Number of days of public access with six weeks advance notice: Okehampton Merrivale Wilsworthy	325 days pa 283 days pa 232 days pa 325 days pa 283 days pa 232 days pa	↔ ↔	248 days pa 186 days pa 118 days pa	248 days pa 186 days pa 118 days pa	252 days pa 192 days pa 120 days pa	Analysis to be completed, data supplied by MOD	Maintain at or below five-year average (2008-2012)
		MOD contributed to all Park visitor survey							Report awaited
	Information and Communication: People's understanding and enjoyment of Dartmoor National Park is enhanced by high quality and accessible information.	% of users who are satisfied with information from DNPA: (i) visitor centres, and (ii) website (<i>Dartmoor National Park Authority</i>)	(i) 92% (ii) 72% (March 2013)	↑ ↑	(i) 95% (ii) 41% (March 2014)	New website being developed figure not collected 2015	Stats not collected	Stats not collected	New visitor survey to be used in future as web stats and specific VC surveys no longer completed.
	Learning and Education: High quality, diverse learning experiences are available for everyone to enable them to understand, value and contribute to the conservation and enhancement of Dartmoor.	% of users reporting increased understanding of Dartmoor as a result of Education events provided by DNPA. (<i>Dartmoor National Park Authority</i>)	89.2% (March 2013)	↑	97% (March 2014)	82% (March 2015)	75% (March 2016)	100% (March 2017)	90%
		% of users satisfied with DNPA education events. (<i>Dartmoor National Park Authority</i>)	84.2% (March 2013)	↔	100% (March 2014)	100% (March 2015)	100% (March 2016)	100% (March 2017)	95%
		Number of recorded volunteer days for DNPA. ¹³ (<i>Dartmoor National Park Authority</i>)	2,471 (March 2013)	↑	2,886 (March 2014)	2573 (March 2015)	2601 (March 2016)	1481 (March 2017)	Increased number of volunteering opportunities and volunteer days on Dartmoor.
		Number of volunteer days for DNP as recorded by DNPA, RSPB, WT, NE, NT, DWT & SWLT						8485 (days) (March/April 2017)	

Key: ↑ = the situation is improving ↓ = the situation is getting worse ↔ = the situation is stable

Prosper	Economic Activity: Broad ranging economic activity is consistent with Dartmoor's special qualities and provides local sources of employment.	% of households in Dartmoor National Park that have access to superfast broadband. <i>(Devon County Council and Dartmoor National Park Authority)</i>	Awaiting figures	↑	24.4% (2014 - Feb 2015)	50% (Dec 2015)		Awaiting figures	95 % coverage of households on Dartmoor following the Connecting Devon and Somerset programme and the Rural Community Broadband Scheme.
	Business start-ups and survival rates	<i>Data not currently available on Dartmoor basis</i>				<i>Looking at sources of info</i>			<i>An economic profile is nearing completion and may help inform future monitoring in this area.</i>
	Number of businesses ¹⁰ on Dartmoor <i>(Inter Departmental Business Register)</i>	2065 (2012)							<i>Work is being carried out on behalf of all National Parks to provide information cut to the National Park boundary.</i>
	Unemployment rate in DNP <i>(Office of National Statistics)</i>	1.5 (Nov 2013)	↓	1.4 (2014)	0.23% <i>The methodology for collecting this information has changed, (Nov 2015)</i>	0.14% (Sept 2016)	0.18% (Nov 2017)	Up 0.4% = 13 extra claiming job seekers allowance	
	Community Wellbeing: Dartmoor communities thrive and benefit from access to a range of local services, amenities, housing and employment opportunities.	Number and % of affordable housing approved per year. <i>(Dartmoor National Park Authority)</i>	14 out of a total of 60 approved new dwellings 23% (2012/13)	↑	25 out of a total of 71 approved new dwellings 35% (2013/14)	17 out of a total of 81 approved new dwellings 21% (2014/15)	13 out of a total of 85 approved new dwellings 15% (2015/16)	16 out of a total of 38 approved new dwellings 42.1% (2015/16)	Average of 50 homes a year, of which at least 50% are affordable.
	% of DNP residents very satisfied or fairly satisfied with their local area as a place to live. <i>(Dartmoor National Park Authority 2013 residents survey)</i>	95% (Nov 2013)	↑	<i>Reported every 3 years</i>	<i>Reported every 3 years</i>	<i>Reported every 3 years</i>	97% (Aug 2017)	<i>Maintain 95% of DNP residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live in.</i>	

¹⁰ VAT- and/or PAYE-based enterprises

	Number of applications received, Number determined and % granted. ¹¹ <i>(Dartmoor National Park Authority)</i>	601 566 87.3% (March 2013)	↔	639 560 86.88% approval (March 2014)	632 588 86.6% approval (March 2015)	689 532 88% approval (March 2016)	672 553 88.6% Approval (March 2017)	618 580 89.36% 5yr average as target
Development: Development makes a positive contribution to thriving communities, through high quality, sympathetic and well-informed design, conserving the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment and reinforcing local character.	Indicator relating to the quality of design to be developed.							
	Annual energy consumption on Dartmoor. <i>(South West Devon Community Energy Partnership)</i>	947 GWh (2012)	N/A					Data set does not lend itself to an annual update
Carbon and Energy: Dartmoor is an exemplar of carbon reduction and climate change adaptation through carbon storage, energy efficiency, decarbonising products, and the production of renewable energy and heat.	Total installed renewable energy capacity on Dartmoor by MCS certified installers' 1. FiT projects- 1. Solar PV 0- 5 MW 2. Wind 0-5 MW 3. Hydro 0-5 MW 2. MCS projects- 1. Biomass 0-45 kW 2. Solar thermal 0-45 kW 3. Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP) 0-45 kW 4. Ground Source Heat Pump (GSHP) 0-45 kW <i>(Regen SW)</i> <i>Geographical area is the LSOA codes that have at least 40% of their address points within the National Park boundary</i>	4578.7 426.0 383.8 302.0 66.3 335.7 165.0 (Dec 2013)	↑ ↔ ↑ ↔ ↑ ↑	5732.1 426.0 487.6 781.9 93.1 541.1 228.2 (Dec 2014)	6220.3 426.0 487.6 1037.4 93.1 618.2 263.2 (Dec 2015)	Data to be collected every other year subject to funding from partners	Have approached Regen SW for cost of providing data for 2017	Indicator on renewable energy to be developed?

Appendix 1

Water Framework Directive Targets

The aim of the Water Framework Directive is to achieve Good Ecological Status in all water bodies or Good Ecological Potential in those water bodies where they have been modified for human use such as flood defences or urbanisation, by 2027.

In South West we set a target of raising our baseline compliance from 31% to 43% of our water bodies. This was across all water bodies and did not favour any particular location above others. What does dictate what can be done where and when is a combination of factors from what measures (or actions) would need to be put in place to achieve GES, who's responsibility it is, how would that be funded, is a solution sustainable and/or is there even a technically feasible measure.

¹¹ Includes planning applications, prior approvals, listed buildings consents, and certificates of lawfulness.

The Environment Agency is currently undertaking a Cost Benefits Assessment on measures aimed at improving elements to GES. The completion of this exercise will be with a predicted outcome for each element, by 2021 and or 2027. It is worth noting that in terms of how WFD compliance works, improving one element where others continue to fail will still cause the water body as a whole to be non-compliant.

The measures identified and benefits expected have been discussed with some partner organisations and will be discussed once again with a broader audience within the consultation on 2nd cycle River Basin Management Plan which will be publically consulted on through the summer.

If you take the Rivers on Dartmoor as examples; the water bodies not at GES are failing typically because low pH or fish. pH is predominantly natural with an improving anthropogenic influence. Fish compliance is mainly linked to barriers to the passage of fish migration and some habitat for improvement. Low flows are also an issue in some locations.

The 2nd cycle plan, which will be finalised and published early in 2015, will have a reviewed target / predicted outcome for each water body and there will be discussion and opportunities for organisations such DNPA to be fully involved in the thinking, leading to those final predicted outcomes.

Regen SW

1. Geographical area is the LSOA codes that have at least 40% of their address points within the National Park boundary
2. Only uses FIT data and MCS Installations data
3. The data shows the 'Total installed renewable energy capacity on Dartmoor by MCS certified installers'

DRAFT

Ref: 17/0077

Easdon Cottage, North Bovey

SX 7413 8377

Notification to reduce the crown of an oak tree. The works are minor and will have minimal impact on the health or appearance of the tree.

A Tree Preservation Order has not been made.

West Devon

Ref: 17/0072

Meavy Barton, Meavy

SX 5406 6727

Notification to fell two fruit trees and crown lift two sycamore trees. The works will have minimal impact on the character of the Conservation Area.

A Tree Preservation Order has not been made.

Ref: 17/0074

1 Brookside Cottage, Sticklepath

SX 6423 9405

Notification to fell several semi-mature trees. The felling will have minimal impact on the character of the Conservation Area.

A Tree Preservation Order has not been made.

BRIAN BEASLEY