



**DARTMOOR LOCAL PLAN**  
guiding planning applications in Dartmoor National Park

**TOPIC PAPER 10**  
**Monitoring and Governance**

December 2019



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## **1 Introduction**

### *1.1 Objectives*

- 1.1.1 This Topic Paper is one of 10 topic papers which form part of the evidence base that support the emerging Dartmoor National Park Local Plan. These topic papers have been produced to coordinate and consolidate some of the evidence used in drafting the emerging local plan. All the topic papers are available to view online at [www.dartmoor.gov.uk/localplanreview](http://www.dartmoor.gov.uk/localplanreview)
- 1.1.2 The purpose of this topic paper is to present discussion and evidence, and serve as a starting point for developing a governance and monitoring framework for the Local Plan. Invariably the paper will cover issues which overlap with those in other parts of the evidence base, and in particular this Topic Paper should be read alongside the Duty to Co-operate Statement of Common Ground, the Authority's Monitoring Report, the Environmental Reports (SA/SEA/HRA) and, will have relevance to all other areas of policy in respect of monitoring. This the Topic Paper's aims are to:
- identify relevant legislation and policy which set the statutory framework for the local plan;
  - review the current Dartmoor National Park Authority framework relating to governance, and its effectiveness in meeting or aligning with best practice, and delivering and Duty to Co-operate requirements;
  - review the current monitoring framework, and key contextual and output indicators; and
  - recommend any ongoing framework for the governance of the Local Plan, including through relationship with other organisation, and identify an appropriate monitoring framework for the Local Plan in line with national requirements and relevant best practice.

## **2 Governance**

### *2.1 Introduction*

- 2.1.1 Moving from preparation, to the adoption and implementation of the Local Plan, it is important that there are appropriate ongoing governance structures and processes in place which ensure that:
- The Local Plan is monitored effectively and on an ongoing and meaningful way
  - Implementation is actively managed, to effectively deliver the strategy and priorities of the Plan
  - Stakeholders are engaged in the monitoring process, and able to inform and input to monitoring
  - Local Plan monitoring leads to a change in approach to implementation, or to policy review where necessary, with active stakeholder engagement in this process.
- 2.1.2 Much of this governance structure exists already, as set out below. There are some areas of detail which would benefit from a more explicit setting out of the approach to monitoring and review; these are described at the end of the section.

## 2.2 Existing structures

2.2.1 A number of structures currently exist which support the governance of the Local Plan through its preparation, and will continue through its monitoring, review and updating.

2.2.2 *Within* DNPA these are:

- **National Park Authority meetings**

The Authority makes decisions at key formal stages in plan preparation, including to commence review, publish draft or adopt development plans or supplementary documents.

- **Planning and Sustainable Development Working Panel**

The Panel is a non-decision making body which meets 3-4 times per year, to discuss planning matters including local plan review, development management performance, and other key issues or matters of relevance to DNPA's planning function. Organisation or individuals from outside the organisation can sometimes be invited to give a presentation or join a discussion. Matters discussed at the Panel which require formal decisions will be considered at an Authority meeting.

- **Local Plan Steering Group**

The Member Steering Group was formed specifically to give Members and officers a forum for discussion around the local plan review. Through the review process it has steered an approach to consultation and engagement, reviewed evidence and reports prepared or commissioned by officers, and considered draft policy and Local Plan text. It is not a decision making body, but a sounding board for Local Plan review. Matters discussed at the Steering Group which require formal decisions will be considered at an Authority meeting.

2.2.3 Reaching *outside* DNPA, these are:

- **The JAC: Joint Advisory Committee on Housing for Local Needs in Dartmoor National Park**

The JAC consists of Officers and elected Members from DNPA, each constituent Housing Authority, Homes England and Housing Enablers and Devon Communities Together. The purpose of the JAC is to enable collective work or collaboration in the interests of supporting housing delivery within the National Park. Organisation or individuals from outside the organisation can be invited to give a presentation or join a discussion. The JAC does not make formal decision, but may lead to further work or actions which may be taken up by member organisations, including leading to decisions by DNPA relating to the Local Plan.

- **Duty to Co-operate partnerships**

DNPA has actively participated in a Duty to Co-operate meetings on an ad hoc basis (responding to a specific issue) or more ongoing basis (more regular meetings to enable closer working). Details of the Duty to Co-operate process are set out within the Scoping Report, Duty to Co-operate Statement of Common Ground, and any Regulation 22 Statement of Consultation or further statement of compliance prepared upon submission. Of particular note in the Duty to Co-operate process is:

- Devon County Council – Joint [protocol on the Duty to Co-operate](#)<sup>1</sup>.
- Plymouth and South West Devon – regular meetings in relation to the Joint Local Plan
- Devon, Exeter, Teignbridge, Mid Devon and East Devon planning authorities – periodic engagement at key steps in preparation of the Greater Exeter Strategic Plan (GESP)

## 2.3 Key partners

- 2.3.1 Duty to co-operate partners are set out in the table below, with reference to their respective roles. Other key bodies with which DNPA actively engages/co-operates, include; Cornwall Council, the Heart of the South West Local Enterprise Partnership, and the Local Nature Partnership.
- 2.3.2 It is not the intention of this paper to duplicate the information set out in the Duty to Co-operate Scoping Report and Statement of Common Ground, or other Topic Papers. These should be referred to for further detail on analysis of evidence, issues, discussion, recommendations and outcomes which have shaped the Local Plan drafting.

<b>Signatories to the Statement of Common Ground</b>	<b>Other Duty to co-operate partners and additional signatories</b>
Devon County Council	the Environment Agency
Mid Devon District Council	Historic England
South Hams District Council	Natural England
Teignbridge District Council	the Civil Aviation Authority
West Devon Borough Council	Homes England
Exeter City Council	each Clinical Commissioning Group
Plymouth City Council	the National Health Service Commissioning Board
Torbay Council	the Office of Rail and Road
	the Integrated Transport Authority
	the Highway Authority
	the Aggregate Working Party

## 2.4 Key Issues: National Park Purposes

- 2.4.1 There are several governance structures and approaches which operate at a high level to take account of the National Parks statutory purposes.

<sup>1</sup> Devon Duty to Co-operate Protocol 2014 <https://www.devon.gov.uk/planning/planning-policies/the-duty-to-co-operate>

- 2.4.2 A key approach is the National Park Management Plan<sup>2</sup> ('Your Dartmoor'). The Management Plan is a Plan for the National Park as a whole and not just for the National Park Authority, although the Authority, along with many other stakeholders and the local community, are key to the delivery of the Management Plan. The Management is overseen by a Delivery Board made up of senior representatives from key delivery agencies<sup>3</sup> who provide a strategic overview of how progress is being made towards the Vision and Priorities, and agree how resources and activity should be focused. The Delivery Board is supported by three working groups based around the three themes of Sustain, Enjoy and Prosper. These enable all those who will help to deliver the Management Plan to continue to be engaged with the process, to share ideas and experiences, and to strengthen working relationships throughout the Plan period.
- 2.4.3 As the Management Plan plays a key role in bringing partners together to agree a strategy for the future of the National Park, the Plan and its governance structure forms a key way for the strategic priorities and pursuit of National Park purposes to be agreed.
- 2.4.4 There exists a general duty (S62) in the Environment Act 1995, which requires relevant authorities to have regard to National Park purposes in going about their own duties. Typically this will take the form of ensuring that projects and plan align with the Management Plan, and the decisions which are made do not impact upon the pursuit of National Park purposes, often judged through an impact upon the Special Qualities of the National Park.
- 2.4.5 DNPA will therefore seek appropriate policies in adjoining local plans which take account of the special qualities of the National Park, and its setting, as planning decision are made. Such policies exist in all local plans which bound the National Park, including the Minerals and Waste local plans of Devon County Council.
- 2.4.6 The governance structure which exists in relation to the Management Plan currently provides a robust framework for the consideration of a strategic approach the management of the National Park and pursuit of National Park purposes. It is not considered that any additional governance structure beyond this, is required.

## 2.5 *Key Issues: Housing delivery and distribution*

- 2.5.1 There are four separate Housing Authorities covering Dartmoor. The National Park sits within two Housing Market Areas (HMAs) – the Plymouth HMA which includes the parts of West Devon and South Hams inside the National Park, and the Exeter HMA which includes the parts of Teignbridge and Mid Devon inside the National Park. The scale and distribution of housing across the Housing Market Areas is an important element of strategic cross-boundary discussions. DNPA has worked together with its partner authorities within the respective HMAs to understand the housing needs of the National Park within the context of the two HMAs.

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<sup>2</sup> [www.yourdartmoor.org](http://www.yourdartmoor.org)

<sup>3</sup> Deliver Board included representation from: Dartmoor Access Forum, Dartmoor Commoners council, DNPA, Dartmoor Preservation Association, Devon County Council, Duchy of Cornwall, Environment Agency, Forestry Commission, Historic England, Ministry of Defence, National Trust, Natural England, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Visit Dartmoor

- 2.5.2 A more detailed discussion around background, evidence and policy recommendations is set out in the Housing Topic Paper (2019) which supports the Local Plan. However in respect of governance discussions around housing delivery have formed a key part of discussions with Plymouth, South Hams and West Devon Councils (the Joint Local Plan or 'JLP' area), as well as requiring consideration and response to representation on the Local Plan.
- 2.5.3 It is important that the contribution made by the National Park towards the overall delivery across the two HMAs is understood, and monitored. Furthermore, continuing the collaborative approach to strategic housing delivery, an appropriate review process should exist in support of the Dartmoor Local Plan. This would ensure that, where monitoring indicates a clear under-delivery within the respective parts of the National Park such that the Dartmoor Allowance (identified in respect of the JLP) and local affordable housing need is not being met, and such that any under delivery impacts upon the meeting of need across the HMA, this may necessarily lead to a review in whole or part of the plan.
- 2.5.4 DNPA will continue to liaise with the JLP and GESP Authorities on an ongoing basis. This will take place through ongoing engagement with the GESP Officer Team, and Board, and the JLP Joint Local Planning Team and the Partnership Board as necessary. These partners will also be engaged through their housing responsibilities through Dartmoor JAC (described above).
- 2.5.5 The following sets out the framework which will be used for the governance and monitoring Dartmoor's Housing delivery, it is intended to be followed sequentially;
1. DNPA will monitor its housing delivery quarterly, and report on an annual basis. Overall delivery across each HMA will then be considered annually with partners, to assess whether monitoring as a whole indicates that current housing delivery across the HMAs is on-track to meeting the HMAs' housing needs.
  2. Where monitoring indicates that there is under-delivery of housing which means the HMAs' needs are not being met, DNPA will work with partners to identify, the scale of any under-delivery, and in which local planning authority area(s) this is occurring.
  3. Where under-delivery in Dartmoor National Park alone or in combination is demonstrably leading to under-delivery in either HMA, DNPA will identify through monitoring whether it has been sustained for at least 3 consecutive years and whether it is by such a significant amount that it is material, taking into account:
    - the development pipeline in Dartmoor National Park and across the relevant HMA, i.e. development which is under construction or that has been permitted, but not started;
    - the proportion of under-delivery in Dartmoor National Park relative to under-delivery across the relevant HMA;
    - that the NPPF requires great weight be given to conserving and enhancing National Parks' special qualities; and
    - that the 2010 National Park Circular states National Parks are not suitable locations for unrestricted housing to meet general housing needs and does

not therefore provide housing targets for them.

4. Where under-delivery in the National Park is sustained and material having considered the above, DNPA will, within 3 months, consider the reasons for any under-delivery with stakeholders. This will initially be through discussion at the Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) and more broadly with a wider engagement of stakeholders if this is considered necessary. This discussion should help to identify whether under delivery is related to Dartmoor National Park's Local Plan or other factors in the housing delivery process, such as the Development Management process, economy, housing market or other factors. Consistent with national planning practice guidance for the Housing Delivery Test outside National Parks, DNPA will within 6 months complete an action plan in partnership with other relevant Authorities which seeks to address any under-delivery across the HMA.
5. Where policies in Dartmoor National Park's Local Plan are identified as an issue in the action plan, DNPA will review relevant policies within the Dartmoor Local Plan within one year, and if necessary commence a review within 2 years, to address the issues identified.

2.5.6 The above approach on governance and monitoring ensures that the housing strategy of the Local Plan is delivered, that a robust monitoring framework is in place, and that delivery partners and other stakeholders have an opportunity to engage with that process.

## 2.6 *Key Issues: European Sites*

2.6.1 As described above, it is not the intention of this paper to duplicate other evidence presented elsewhere. The Natural Environment Topic Paper, Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) and Duty to Co-operate Statement of Common Ground set out detailed evidence and discussion around the European sites (Special Areas of Conservation) on Dartmoor.

2.6.2 In respect of Governance it is important that it is clear how discussions relating to the protection of European sites take place, in order to discharge legal duties (for example under the Habitats Regulations). There are a number of channels through which the cross-boundary issue of the protection of European sites is considered:

- **Habitat Regulations Assessment (plan and project)**

At a Plan (including the Local Plan) and Project (for example, a planning application) level, Dartmoor National Park Authority is the Competent Body under the Habitats Regulations required to undertake assessment (HRA) which ensures that a plan or project would not have a likely significant effect on the features of a European sites. This is a legal requirement.

- **South Hams SAC Steering Group**

In respect of the South Hams SAC, its multi-site nature has led to a joint approach and the formation of a Steering Group. This group has prepared joint planning guidance, and the guidance and group function to take into account in particular cumulative and in-combination effects of development upon the difference SAC sites, and the foraging and commuting areas outside of the designated sites. This group is formed of each of the local planning authorities which would be the competent bodies in relation to the SAC, and Natural



England.

- **Natural England**

As England's statutory nature conservation adviser, the Habitats Regulations require Natural England to '*secure compliance*' with the requirements of the Directives when specifically discharging its nature conservation functions and to have regard to the requirements of the European Habitats Directive when exercising all of its other functions. A competent authority (e.g. DNPA acting as Local Planning Authority) must consult Natural England for the purposes of HRA and must have regard to any representations that Natural England may wish to make within a reasonable time (as specified by the competent authority). Natural England's formal advice on conservation objectives is publicly available for both European terrestrial sites and European marine sites.

- **Competent Authorities**

The decision-making body in respect of a plan or project will be the Competent Authority. This may include not just the planning authority where the site is located but others nearby, where for example upstream development or cumulative or in-combination development may have the may have a potential impact upon a site.

2.6.3 DNPA has robust policies (within the adopted and emerging Local Plans) and internal processes in place to ensure that planning applications are screened for the need for HRA. The HRA for the Local Plan identifies at a strategic level where policies, allocations or development locations have the potential to have an effect. Where this is the case HRA screening (and potentially full HRA) would be carried out.

2.6.4 There is no broader process or governance framework which exists at a Member level, beyond reference to co-operation relating to cross boundary issues on European Sites in the Duty to Co-operate Statement. This is considered to be proportionate and no additional governance framework is considered necessary.

### **South Hams SAC**

2.6.5 The governance in respect of the South Hams SAC is particularly thorough through the existence of the Steering Group, and shared datasets relating to the SAC. Natural England sustains an oversight of HRA through its formal role, and has the opportunity to identify issues or advise as part of the assessment process

### **Plymouth Sound SAC and Tamar Estuaries SPA**

2.6.6 The HRA for the Local Plan is informed by the study carried out to better understand the potential recreational impacts of new development on the Plymouth Sound and Tamar Estuaries European sites. That study identifies that part of Dartmoor National Park lies within the Zone of Influence (Zol) for recreational users potentially visiting the site.

2.6.7 As part of this work, the Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum (TECF) has developed a Mitigation Strategy, which, via contributions from new residential development within the Zol, seeks to avoid likely significant effects upon the integrity of the sites. This Mitigation Strategy (the Recreation Mitigation Management Scheme Nov 2019<sup>4</sup>)

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.plymouth-mpa.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Recreation-Mitigation-and-Management-Scheme.pdf>  
Monitoring and Governance Topic Paper

is costed based upon the level of growth planned for within the Plymouth, South Hams, West Devon and Cornwall areas; the small level of residential development anticipated within the Zol within Dartmoor National Park was not factored in. Subsequently this has been estimated at 16 homes per year.

- 2.6.8 The level of development within the National Park part of the Zol is negligible within the context of growth across the whole Zol. The potential impact of seeking financial contributions from new housing within the Dartmoor part of the Zol would be significant, in the context of the priorities for development within the National Park. On this basis the parties have agreed that whilst new residential development within the National Park would be within the Zol, it would not be required to make a financial contribution, as the contributions from the quantum of development elsewhere in the Zol will deliver the mitigation strategy.
- 2.6.9 This is agreed by the relevant Local Planning Authorities and Natural England, and the following sets out the framework which will be used for the governance and monitoring of the mitigation of the Plymouth Sound SAC and Tamar Estuaries SPA in respect of Dartmoor National Park:
- 1) DNPA will carry out Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening for all planning applications for new residential development within the Zol; and
  - 2) DNPA may rely upon Standing Advice to be agreed with Natural England in respect of this screening; and
  - 3) DNPA will be informed by the TECF of any issues in respect of the ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the Mitigation Strategy in order to ensure the Strategy is successfully mitigating any likely significant effects; and
  - 4) DNPA will monitor the number of residential permissions within the Dartmoor part of the Zol, and the of Local Planning Authorities will monitoring the number of residential permissions within the rest of the Zol; and
    - a. If the level of residential development deviates significantly (as to be agreed with the relevant Local Planning Authorities and Natural England) from its anticipated level, such that
    - b. The financial contributions across the Zol are failing to, or projected to fail to successfully deliver the Mitigations Strategy, then
    - c. the Local Planning Authorities and Natural England will, through the TECF, review the level of contributions required, including the requirement for any contribution to be sought from residential development within the part of the Zol within Dartmoor National Park.

### **3 Monitoring**

#### *3.1 Monitoring in National Parks*

- 3.1.1 Monitoring and evidence gathering within the National Park presents a set of challenges which do not exist in other district Local Planning Authority areas. A significant portion of contextual evidence and monitoring data produced by government bodies and other local authority data is not provided cut to National Park boundaries. Furthermore much of the data cannot be accurately cut to the boundary as it is either not available at a lower level, there is insufficient data to disaggregate or disaggregated data cannot be built upon into a geography which accurately fits the

National Park boundary. Typically this can include information about the workforce, business numbers, travel/commuting and some other census derived data, and some housing data.

- 3.1.2 In addition to these difficulties specific to National Parks, come a number of monitoring challenges faced by all local planning authorities in respect of subjective or qualitative monitoring. For example landscape quality or character, and built design, are also subjective and perceptual, making them difficult to monitor in an absolute sense.
- 3.1.3 Whilst the monitoring framework should reasonably try to find appropriate indicators or proxies to monitoring the local plan comprehensively, there will inevitably be certain areas which may present challenges, and the approach to monitoring should not be disproportionate.

### 3.2 *Local Plans: Review and Update*

- 3.2.1 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2017 set out the requirement to review a Local Plan every 5 years. Guidance states “Policies in local plans and spatial development strategies should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years, and should then be updated as necessary. Reviews should be completed no later than five years from the adoption date of a plan, and should take into account changing circumstances affecting the area, or any relevant changes in national policy. Relevant strategic policies will need updating at least once every five years if their applicable local housing need figure has changed significantly; and they are likely to require earlier review if local housing need is expected to change significantly in the near future”.
- 3.2.2 This requirement, which is more clearly stated than under previous regulations, commits Local Planning Authority to a more regular cycle of local plan review. Given this it is critical that a robust monitoring framework is in place, to ensure that the delivery and performance of the local plan is considered on an ongoing basis.

### 3.3 *Local Plan Monitoring*

- 3.3.1 There is, however, very limited specific guidance or requirements in respect of detailed monitoring of Local Plans.
- 3.3.2 [The Localism Act](#) (2011) requires local planning authorities to publish monitoring information at least yearly, known as the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR, and previously known as the Annual Monitoring Report). The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (Regulation 34) sets out the requirement for a Local Planning Authority to prepare a Monitoring Report. Within the NPPF, NPPG and other guidance or regulations, specific aspects of monitoring are described which should be set out in that report, including:
  - “Up-to-date and accessible reporting on the Local Development Scheme in an Authority’s Monitoring Report is an important way in which authorities can keep communities informed of plan making activity”. (NPPG Paragraph: 003 Reference ID: 61-003-20190315)
  - “Local planning authorities must publish information at least annually that

shows progress with local plan preparation, reports any activity relating to the duty to cooperate, any information collected which relates to indicators in the plan, and any policies which are not being implemented.” (Paragraph: 073 Reference ID: 61-073-20190315)

- “For decision-taking purposes, an authority will need to be able to demonstrate a 5 year housing land supply when dealing with applications and appeals. They can do this... using the latest available evidence such as a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA), or an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)” (NPPG Paragraph: 004 Reference ID: 68-004-20190722)
- “Relevant authorities are encouraged to publish, in their Authority Monitoring Report, headline data on the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding revealed by their register and other sources.” (NPPG Paragraph: 012 Reference ID: 57-012-201707208)
- “Local planning authorities can also use the Authority Monitoring Report to provide up-to-date information on the implementation of any neighbourhood plans that have been brought into force” (NPPG: Paragraph: 073 Reference ID: 61-073-20190315)
- “Local planning authorities can include the provision of housing for older and disabled people when preparing the Authority Monitoring Report.” (NPPG: Paragraph: 007 Reference ID: 63-007-20190626)
- “In the case of local planning authorities and county councils, prescribed bodies under the duty to cooperate can be treated as additional signatories. Engagement between authorities and prescribed bodies which does not involve agreements on strategic matters can be detailed in Authority Monitoring Reports.” (NPPG: Paragraph: 023 Reference ID: 61-023-20190315)

3.3.3 Best practice guidance was prepared by the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) in 2011 (*Monitoring that matters - towards a better AMR*<sup>5</sup>), but no more recent guidance has been produced by government and this would be now considered largely out of date.

3.3.4 In addition to the requirements for the AMR, government has brought in additional requirements for monitoring planning obligations, stating “In accordance with the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations any authority that receives a contribution from development through the levy or section 106 planning obligations must prepare an infrastructure funding statement”. (NPPG Paragraph: 173 Reference ID: 25-173-20190901). It is likely that DNPA would undertake this monitoring and reporting process in parallel with the AMR on an annual basis. This requirement comes into place in 2020.

### 3.4 Scoping

3.4.1 DNPA already has a comprehensive monitoring framework in place which relates not just to its statutory planning function, but to the National Park Management Plan. The Management Plan is informed by a ‘State of the Park Report’ undertaken periodically, which informs plan review. The Management Plan also has a reporting process in place which monitors plan

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/monitoring-matters-toward-6c1.pdf>  
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implementation, and reports to the Management Plan Delivery Board described above.

3.4.2 The most recent State of the Park Report (2017)<sup>6</sup> includes a suite of indicators divided into the topics:

- Climate Change
- Air Quality
- Farming and Agri-Environment
- Biodiversity
- Archaeological Heritage
- Historic Built Environment
- Water Environment
- Learning and Education
- Tourism and Recreation
- Community Well-Being
- Economic Activity
- Planning and New Development
- Military Training
- Traffic and Transport
- Renewable Energy
- Cultural Distinctiveness
- ORVal (Valuing Dartmoor National Park)

3.4.3 The State of the Park indicators provide a complementary set of contextual indicators which can be used for Local Plan Monitoring. It also includes a number of specific output indicators which can in part also be used for monitoring policy areas of the Local Plan.

3.4.4 The current AMR sets out the following key subject areas:

- Vision, Spatial Strategy and Planning Applications
  - Housing – Strategic Overview
  - Employment – Strategic Overview
  - Planning applications and appeals
- Environment
  - Historic Environment
  - Natural Environment
- Housing
  - Permission granted overview
  - Completions overview
  - Net completions by location
  - Net completions by type
  - Net completions by house size
  - Gross completions by type
  - Affordable Housing
  - Certificates of Lawfulness
  - Custom and Self-build housing
  - Housing trajectory
- Communities, Services and Infrastructure
  - Neighbourhood Planning
- Economy
  - Employment Figures
  - Workforce Characteristics
  - New Policy Focus
- Minerals, Waste and Energy

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<sup>6</sup> [https://www.yourdartmoor.org/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0007/1058749/State-of-the-Park-2017-WEB.pdf](https://www.yourdartmoor.org/_data/assets/pdf_file/0007/1058749/State-of-the-Park-2017-WEB.pdf)

- Minerals Applications
  - Towns, Villages and Development Sites
- 3.4.5 The indicators in the AMR are reviewed and refined on an annual basis. They are currently fit for purpose, though taking into account the points in 3.2.2 above to specifically identify an indicator on the provision of housing for older and disabled people.
- 3.4.6 The future monitoring framework should also take into account any new or different policy areas which should be monitored as part of the new Local Plan. The new monitoring framework should also therefore seek to incorporate additional monitoring indicators for:
- Sustainable construction, and air tightness testing
  - Biodiversity net gain
  - Homes for older and disabled people (M4(2), M4(3), C2 and age restricted dwellings)
  - Local occupancy custom and self-building housing
  - Active and passive electric vehicle charging points installed

### 3.5 Proposed Monitoring Framework

3.5.1 The following table sets out a proposed monitoring framework for the Local Plan which draws from the State of the Park Report and current AMR indicators, and incorporates additional indicators for the new policy areas brought forward in the emerging Local Plan.

Topics	Indicators
<b>1 - Vision, Spatial Strategy and Planning Applications</b>	
Including spatial strategy, major development, delivering good design, sustainable construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Applications for Major Development approved (number and percent of total);</li> <li>● Net homes approved and completed (number and percent of total) in:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Centres;</li> <li>- Rural Settlements;</li> <li>- Villages and Hamlets;</li> <li>- Open countryside</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Appeals lost on design grounds (number and percent of total);</li> <li>● Homes approved and completed which are AECB or Passivhaus accredited, or achieve a minimum 10% reduction in carbon emissions over Building Regulations Part L 2013 (number and percent of total)</li> </ul>
<b>2 - Environment</b>	
Including landscape character, biodiversity, historic environment and the water environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Appeals lost on landscape character grounds (number and percent of total);</li> <li>● SSSI in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition (area and percent of total);</li> <li>● Number of net new Biodiversity Units provided;</li> <li>● Listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas at risk (number and percent of total);</li> <li>● Number of listed buildings and scheduled monuments removed from At Risk Register;</li> <li>● Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds;</li> <li>● Percent of river length achieving water quality rating of</li> </ul>

	good or above
<b>3 - Housing</b>	
Including affordable housing delivery, custom and self-build housing, extensions, rural workers housing and gypsy and traveller accommodation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net homes approved and completed (3 year average);</li> <li>• Net homes approved and completed (number and percent of total) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- allocated sites;</li> <li>- rural exception sites;</li> <li>- windfall sites</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Affordable homes approved and completed (number and percent of total);</li> <li>• Homes which meet M4(2) accessibility standards approved and completed (number and percent of total)</li> <li>• Housing and employment development approved and completed on brownfield land (area and percent of total);</li> <li>• Housing affordability ratio: average house price to average income;</li> <li>• Custom and self-build houses approved and completed (number and percent of total);</li> <li>• Number of people on the self-build register (part 2);</li> <li>• Rural workers' dwellings approved and completed (number and percent of total);</li> <li>• Number of gypsy and traveller pitches approved and completed</li> </ul>
<b>4 - Communities, Services and Infrastructure</b>	
Including community services and facilities, public open space and sports facilities, Electric Vehicle Charging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in community services and facilities (area);</li> <li>• Change in public open space and sports facilities (area);</li> <li>• Number of EVCP (Active/Passive) approved and installed</li> </ul>
<b>5 - Economy</b>	
Including business and tourism development,–, agriculture, forestry and rural land-based enterprise development, arm diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net permissions granted for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- employment floorspace (area);</li> <li>- main town centre uses (area);</li> <li>- tourist accommodation (number);</li> <li>- staff accommodation (number);</li> <li>- camping and touring caravan sites (area);</li> <li>- agriculture, forestry and rural land-based enterprise (area);</li> <li>- farm diversification (area);</li> <li>- equestrian development (area)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Change in number of businesses by sector;</li> <li>• Growth rate of the Dartmoor economy;</li> <li>• Change in job seekers allowance claimant rate;</li> <li>• Change in average income</li> </ul>
<b>6 - Minerals, Waste and Energy</b>	

<p>Including new or extended minerals operations, waste disposal and recycling facilities, renewable energy development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permissions granted (number and area) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- new large scale minerals development;</li> <li>- new small scale minerals development;</li> <li>- extended minerals operations</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Permissions granted for small scale community-based recycling facilities per year (number and area);</li> <li>• Permission granted for new waste management or disposal sites per year (number and area);</li> <li>• Number and output of renewable and low carbon energy schemes permitted</li> </ul>
<p><b>7 - Town, Villages and Development Sites</b></p>	
<p>Including community planning and site allocations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of classified settlements recently or currently engaged in community planning;</li> <li>• Applications and completions on allocated sites (percent and area)</li> </ul>