

DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

5 January 2018

LOCAL PLAN REVIEW: DIRECTION OF TRAVELReport of the Forward Planning Manager

Recommendation: That Members endorse the Issues, outline Strategies, and Scope as set out in the Direction of Travel paper.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Report seeks Members' endorsement of a strategic direction of travel for the draft Local Plan. The purpose of the Direction of Travel paper is to seek Members agreement on key strategic issues, and the outline strategy for taking those forward in the Local Plan. Members are invited to endorse the principles set out in order to establish some confidence prior to officers moving forward with policy drafting.

2 Background

- 2.1 The Local Plan is the starting point for all planning decisions made in the National Park. The review of the Local Plan started in 2016. In autumn 2016 we published an [Issues Paper](#) which gave stakeholders, including Members, the opportunity to identify issues and confirm the scope of the Local Plan. A report of that consultation is published [online](#). Through 2017 we have commissioned and prepared a range of reports and evidence which have informed the key issues for the Local Plan, and the different ways in which the Local Plan may respond to these through strategy and policy. The most up to date list of evidence is set out in the Evidence Quick Guide in Appendix 2.
- 2.2 The review process to date has been supported by a Local Plan Member Steering Group. This Group has met regularly and provided overview and scrutiny of the research prepared, and discussed potential options and alternatives around strategy and policy response. The Direction of Travel paper is therefore a result of evidence gathering, public consultation and Member input.

3 Discussion

- 3.1 The principal issues which have emerged through the review process are:
- National Policy, and National Park purposes – the need throughout the Local Plan to strike an appropriate balance, achieving a strategy which is best for Dartmoor, its environment, and its communities.
 - Demographic change – in particular the pressures of an ageing population, and a loss of younger working age people.
 - Settlement Strategy – there is the potential to review the current three tier strategy and enable increased opportunity for small scale change in some smaller settlements.

- Housing – in particular an overall indicative housing target/strategy, but also affordable housing, barn conversions, tenure mix, sites and second home ownership.
- Employment – with a particular focus upon the range of opportunities through the Local Plan for new businesses in a greater range of locations.
- Infrastructure – in particular highways and parking within settlements, and broadband provision throughout the National Park.

3.2 The Direction of Travel Paper is at Appendix 1. This paper sets out an outline Vision for the National Park by topic area. The following section then reflects the proposed structure of the Local Plan by setting the key issues by subject, within each an outline strategy for that subject area, and the scope of policies which will deliver the Vision and Strategy, and respond to the issues outlined.

3.3 The principal areas of potential change in emphasis, priority or scale are:

- **Indicative housing figure**

Whilst the emphasis is to remain on the delivery of affordable housing to meet identified local needs in the National Park, evidence indicates that an increase from current indicative figure of 50 homes per year could avoid population decline, and limit the increase in the proportion of older people. This is subject to further modelling, but an expectation is that an indicative figure of 50-80 homes per year may be appropriate, subject to deliverability.

- **Settlement Strategy**

A four tier strategy is proposed. This is based upon a ‘hybrid’ approach moving from a reliance on functional settlement hierarchy (based upon the availability of services and facilities in a particular settlement), to take on board also the sensitivity/character of a settlement. This would mean the current 34 Rural Settlements being split into two categories, with the scope for more flexible housing and employment policies within a middle tier, and retaining a strong focus on affordable housing in the smallest and most sensitive villages.

- **Exception sites**

It is proposed that within the middle tier of settlements, there may be a more flexible approach to exception sites. This may allow for a lower proportion of affordable housing (to be determined through further modelling) where specific community infrastructure necessary in the settlement is provided.

- **Affordable Housing threshold**

The ability for smaller infill sites to come forward within the top two tiers would improve opportunities for small scale development, self/custom build and opportunities for small local builders. These may come forward with an off-site (commuted sum) contribution rather than a requirement to provide affordable housing on-site.

- **Barn conversions**

In response to a wish for change in emphasis, the conversion or reuse of redundant non-residential historic buildings outside classified settlements will retain its focus upon employment and the most ‘light touch’ changes, but, subject to justification and suitability, may allow for conversion to residential uses without the current preference for holiday lets. Financial contributions

(commuted sums) may be taken in lieu of affordable housing on-site in order to achieve the most appropriate conversion.

- **Design and Sustainability**

There is a continued drive towards improving the quality of design and construction, including the sustainability of new and converted/refurbished buildings. The restrictions of national policy can limit the extent to which this can be a requirement of local policy.

- **Employment development**

It is proposed to increase the opportunity for employment development, including new businesses and the expansion of existing businesses, within the middle tier. There may be more opportunity in other locations where these are clearly justified in relation to National Park purposes.

3.4 Site allocations are not included in the Direction of Travel Paper. Officers have been holding a series of public meetings to give Parish/Town Councils and their communities an early opportunity to input to the consideration of potential allocated sites. Feedback from these meetings is currently being reviewed (and one further meeting is still to be held). Whilst there is generally 'in principle' support for the need for affordable housing, many communities have struggled to respond positively as to where the best place for it might be. Officers will continue to explore site options and pursue avenues which have been suggested by some communities.

3.5 It is considered that the Local Plan will require an element of proactive site identification through allocation in order to deliver the proposed strategy. The Authority will need to communicate carefully how this may best be achieved in the wider community and National Park interest, and provide communities opportunity to respond to proposed site allocations in the draft Local Plan later in 2018.

4 Conclusion

4.1 The Direction of Travel Paper seeks to describe through the draft strategies the potential thrust of the new Local Plan. It is important to note that detailed points within these will be subject to refinement and may change over the coming months.

4.2 Members are invited to endorse the issues, outline Strategies, and scope as set out in the Direction of Travel paper. This will enable officers to progress with further more detailed examination and modelling (in particular through viability and environmental appraisal) over the coming months. Officers will then draft policies which seek to deliver the Vision and Strategy and will be able to do so with a degree of confidence that these are seeking to achieve a policy thrust supported by Members.

4.3 Over the coming weeks there will be further meetings of the Member Steering Group. Further reports will be published online and shared with Members, the public and other stakeholders with an opportunity for informal feedback. Officers will hold a viability workshop with representatives of the development industry. Officers will also hold internal sessions with specialists and planning officers to support the drafting of policy.

5 Financial implications

- 5.1 The review of the Local Plan is already budgeted for within the earmarked reserves. This is on the basis of the project plan which provides for a single draft (Regulation 18) and then submission (Regulation 19) consultations. Thus it is important that Members engage in the review process, and take all opportunities to provide comments at the earliest possible stages in order to avoid the costs and delays of additional work, including further draft stages.

DAN JANOTA



Local Plan: Direction of Travel

This paper summarise key issues and principles, and sets out the proposed strategy areas for the Local Plan.

Its purpose is to begin to establish some key principles, and direction of travel for the Local Plan. Some specific areas, such as targets and thresholds relating to housing, will be subject to change as policy is refined over coming months.

Included beneath each topic are the key policy areas which would be included in order to deliver the strategy. These are policy areas, and not a list of policy titles or an indication of the number of individual policies.

Local Plan Vision

The new local plan will need to have a 'Vision'; a description of what we want Dartmoor to be in 20 years' time. The policies of the local plan set out how we get there. The Vision is proposed to include the following components.

- *Decent homes* - There is access to well designed, energy efficient and affordable housing for those who contribute to Dartmoor's thriving communities
- *A place to do business* - Businesses which respect and value Dartmoor's special qualities have the opportunity to thrive and innovate
- *Sustainability living within environmental limits* - Dartmoor's natural resources are conserved, and there are opportunities for innovation in the way in which we live and work, which provides inspiration to others.
- *Making best use of resources* - Dartmoor's land, resources and buildings are used efficiently, effectively and sustainably. Development prioritises previously developed land and minimises empty homes.
- *Culture and arts* - The National Park's special qualities provide a continual source of inspiration and are celebrated in culture and the arts.
- *Exemplars for outstanding development* - All new development has a character which respects local distinctiveness, vernacular and materials, and leads the way on sustainable building
- *Community involvement and participation* - Dartmoor is a place where people work together with a collective goal to respect and protect the National Park, and to promote and embrace positive change.
- *Prosperous and vibrant communities* - Dartmoor's towns and villages provide opportunities for communities to thrive.
- *Farming, Forestry and Land Management* - Farming and forestry have the opportunity to evolve and innovate, sustaining their vital role in conserving and enhancing Dartmoor's distinctive cultural heritage, nationally important landscapes and precious biodiversity
- *Resilient landscape* - Dartmoor's nationally important landscape character is conserved and enhanced. Its wider landscape setting is respected.
- *Thriving habitats and species* - A cohesive network of habitats allows species to thrive and be resilient to climate change.
- *An historic environment in excellent condition* - Dartmoor's archaeology and historic built environment is understood, protected and available as a source of inspiration and education. Development delivers significant enhancements, including through appropriate re-use.
- *Opportunities for access and enjoyment* - Dartmoor's special qualities are respected, available as a resource for health and well-being, and accessible for everyone to understand and enjoy. Development helps manage visitor impacts in a way which protects the National Park for the benefit of future generations.

Spatial Strategy and Planning Applications

A key part of the Local Plan is the 'spatial strategy' which describes where different types of development are acceptable in different areas of the National Park. The local plan will also set out policies which guide some of the more detailed issues around planning applications, such as: good design, amenity, hazards, and flooding.

Key Issues and principles:

- The need to sustain a focus upon National Park purposes and duty.
- A focus of development in the most sustainable locations (larger settlements).
- A desire to make best use of land and built resources, by prioritising brownfield land, making use of existing buildings, and avoiding speculative development.
- Community desire to see greater flexibility and opportunity in some of the smaller settlements.
- The potential to look at a more qualitative approach to settlement classification.
- A need to keep in check the level of development in the open countryside.

Draft Strategy - Spatial Strategy and Planning Applications

Development is focussed upon protecting the Special Qualities of the National Park, whilst meeting the needs of its communities. Development should maximise the use of brownfield land and existing buildings. Major development will not take place in the National Park except in exceptional circumstances.

Housing and employment development will take place in the most sustainable settlements, where the mix of people, homes, jobs and infrastructure make for the most efficient use of resources. Most development will take place in Local Centres where land is allocated to meet identified local need for affordable housing, employment uses, or opportunities for regeneration. In Rural Settlements development may come forward at a smaller scale, in order to meet identified housing, employment and infrastructure needs for that community and where there are specific redevelopment opportunities. In Villages and Hamlets only small scale affordable housing development or small scale business growth is appropriate. Outside classified settlements development will principally support the needs of farming and forestry, where it can be shown that it needs to take place in the open countryside.

Alterations, improvements and extensions to existing buildings should be sympathetic to the existing building and make use of materials which reflect local character. Changes should be sympathetic to the building and its setting, and not erode the range of properties of different sizes and affordability.

All planning applications must be informed by a thorough understanding of the site and its surroundings, and respect the amenity enjoyed by its neighbours.

Policy scope:

- National Park purposes & special qualities
- Settlement strategy
- Presumption in favour of sustainable development
- Major development
- Amenity
- Design
- Hazardous development and sites
- Flood risk

Environment

Dartmoor's environment is one of the main reasons it is a National Park. Understanding Dartmoor's landscape, habitats, wildlife and cultural heritage is crucial so that we can protect those 'Special Qualities' from harm, and improve them wherever we can.

Key Issues and principles:

- The need to sustain a focus upon National Park purposes and duty.
- The potential to explore opportunities for biodiversity net gain.
- The need to reduce the impact on climate change, and adapt to it.
- An opportunity to improve and protect ecological networks which connect designated areas.
- The protection of tranquillity, dark night skies, and landscape character in the National Park, and its landscape setting.
- A desire to better reflect forestry as part of Dartmoor's landscape character.
- A desire to make the best use of redundant barns on Dartmoor.

Draft Strategy Environment

All new development in Dartmoor National Park should respect the natural and historic environment, and demonstrate how the proposal will conserve or enhance it. The highest standards of environmental responsibility, sustainability and innovation will be sought in new development, aiming to reduce the impact on climate change, and adapt to it.

All new development must sustain and enhance Dartmoor's designated and priority habitats and species, and the ecological networks which support them. Dartmoor's geodiversity will be protected from harmful development and access improvements will be sought.

Development must conserve and enhance Dartmoor's landscape character, tranquillity and dark night skies.

Proposals affecting heritage assets, including designated and non-designated assets, should respect their significance and demonstrate how the historic environment will be conserved and enhanced by the development.

Conversion or reuse of redundant non-residential historic buildings outside classified settlements will be acceptable where it is necessary for the viable conservation of the building. The impact of change should be minimised, focussing on employment uses before considering residential uses. Any new use must be consistent with the conservation of the building, its setting and location.

Policy Scope:

- Landscape character and landscape setting
- Tranquillity and dark night skies
- Climate change
- Biodiversity and geodiversity
- Ancient woodlands and ancient and veteran trees
- Air quality and water quality
- Archaeology
- Historic buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Enabling development
- Re-use of historic buildings in the countryside

Housing

Housing is an important issue, not just for Dartmoor but nationally. The local plan must strike a balance between supporting thriving villages and towns, and conserving the National Park.

Key Issues and principles:

- Projections show an ageing population, the scale of which could be limited to a degree through housing delivery
- Reducing household size, increasing empty homes/second homes, and housing development over the plan period have led to no real net change in population 2001-2011
- There is a local desire for greater flexibility in smaller settlements
- The farming community would welcome increased flexibility, but is threatened by the increased opportunity which would come as a result
- There is a need to plan for suitable accommodation for older people, including downsizers
- There is a desire to see greater opportunity for small builders and custom/self-build
- Opportunity to set an evidenced affordable housing threshold appropriate for Dartmoor
- Communities appear to be enthusiastic about limiting second home opportunities. A principal residence policy could chime well with a desire/need to increase the working age population, and make best use of our housing stock, but the unintended consequences are as yet untested
- Some interest in exploring how low impact development could work
- Communities are keen to see what is 'genuinely affordable'

Draft Strategy - Housing

Housing development is focussed on meeting the needs of Dartmoor communities and will take place at a rate of between 50 and 80 homes [to be determined through further research/modelling] per year, aiming to support balanced communities whilst recognising Dartmoor's sensitivity to change.

Affordable housing must be secured as affordable into the future, and may be either rented or for sale. The affordability of new homes should relate to the prevailing local housing allowance. Applications should respond to up to date evidence of community need in respect of the number, type and tenure of new homes. Affordable housing may include that built by a registered provider, a house builder or through custom and self-build.

Market housing will support the delivery of affordable housing, it should respond also to local needs in terms of size, mix and tenure, and will restrict second and holiday home use.

In Local Centres land is allocated to meet affordable housing need; the aim is for 50% of homes [to be determined through further research/modelling] on allocated sites to be affordable, subject to viability. Developments which do not deliver a meaningful proportion of affordable housing will not be supported.

In Rural Settlements small scale housing development will be permitted. On infill sites of up to 3 units [to be determined through further research/modelling] affordable housing contributions may be in the form of a commuted sum. On sites of greater than three units affordable housing provision should be on site. This should be at 100% affordable housing, though this may be reduced to not less than 50% [to be determined through further research/modelling] in order to deliver other development needed to make the provision of affordable housing viable, or is required in the community. where this has community support.

A rural exception site policy will operate in all classified settlements, allowing for a small amount of affordable housing, including to meet the identified needs of Villages and Hamlets.

Outside classified settlements residential development will principally support the needs of farming and forestry, where it can be shown that it is necessary to live in the open countryside. Conversion of redundant non-residential historic buildings to residential uses for rural workers will be permitted where the location is suitable, and the building and its setting are conserved.

Low impact residential development, and development to meet the needs of the gipsy and traveller community, will be permitted where it is consistent with the settlement strategy.

Policy Scope:

- Housing policy by settlement type
- Definition of affordable housing
- Definition of a local person
- Second home ownership
- Residential conversions in classified settlements
- Low impact development
- Extensions and alterations
- Ancillary accommodation
- Replacement dwellings
- Agricultural and rural business workers
- Gypsies and travellers

Communities, Services and Infrastructure

Dartmoor's rural villages and towns need to have services and infrastructure which make sure they are sustainable, viable, thriving and healthy places to live.

We do not usually see major infrastructure projects coming forward on Dartmoor, though we will need to consider the availability of, and the need to improve, the following services and infrastructure in Dartmoor's communities such as transport, education, health, communication, water, sports and children's play facilities, Green Infrastructure, and community facilities.

Key Issues and principles:

- Communities are keen to ensure that any new housing is brought forward with an understanding of the limitations of local infrastructure, and supported by improvements where appropriate.
- There is the potential for policy to be more flexible/proactive around support for sustainable transport.
- Policy protection of community assets, including public open space should be retained.
- Many communities perceive traffic, congestions and parking issues within towns and villages.
- New car parks may not resolve parking issues where these relate to historic centres and residents expect to park on-street close to their homes.
- There is a need to enable the continued improvement of high speed broadband network, and mobile connectivity in order to support businesses and home working.

Draft Strategy Communities, Services and Infrastructure

New development should be located where it enables the most effective use of sustainable transport. New sustainable transport networks, including cycle and walking networks, electric car charging, bus and rail infrastructure will be supported where they conserve and enhance the National Park's Special Qualities.

New services and facilities including for transport, education, health, community, sport and recreation purposes will be supported where these are well related and proportionate to the community they serve, and minimise the need to travel. New development should protect or improve the quality and range of sport and play facilities.

New development will be expected to contribute to the provision of new services and/or infrastructure where this is necessary.

Proposals which will result in a loss of community services or facilities will only be approved where equivalent or enhanced provision is made, or where clear evidence demonstrates it is no longer required or viable.

All new development should provide an appropriate amount of parking, and demonstrate how it will have either a neutral or positive effect on local parking and congestion. Applications for large scale development should be supported by a transport assessment.

Policy Scope:

- Infrastructure
- Community services and facilities
- New and existing recreational space and sports facilities
- Telecommunications
- Sustainable transport
- Parking standards
- Highways
- Public rights of way
- Signs and advertisements

Business, Economy and Leisure

The local plan should support Dartmoor's thriving towns and villages which are 'open for business'. Dartmoor has a relatively strong economy for a rural area. It isn't reliant on one specific business or sector, but has a fairly broad range of employment and activity. Businesses on Dartmoor should be able to thrive, however they must do so in a way which protects Dartmoor's special qualities; many of which are the reason businesses are located or choose to base themselves on Dartmoor in the first place.

Key Issues and principles:

- There is a need to support the continued improvement of high speed broadband network, and mobile connectivity in order to support businesses and home working.
- There is a desire to support new incoming small business in appropriate places
- An industry desire to better reflect forestry management needs
- Potential for the local plan to better recognise the value of arts and culture
- A continued need to support farm business needs, including through diversification
- There is a need to carefully balance horse related development, understanding its benefits and its impact upon landscape character

Draft Strategy Business, Economy and Leisure

Businesses which respect and value Dartmoor's special qualities will have the opportunity to thrive and innovate in the National Park.

New business development will be permitted within and adjoining Local Centres. Opportunities for small scale expansion of existing premises and sites, and new small scale business development will be permitted in the Rural Settlements.

In the Villages and Hamlets, and outside Classified Settlement business development should maximise use of existing premises, sites or buildings, and will be supported where there is a clear justification for its location.

Opportunities for home working will be supported where consistent with other policies in the Local Plan.

New tourist accommodation should be located within classified settlements, and maximise the use of existing buildings or previously developed land.

New visitor attractions and facilities which support National Park purposes, will be permitted where they are well related to classified settlements, have appropriate sustainable transport access, and their scale is appropriate to their location. Elsewhere visitor facilities will be permitted where evidence clearly demonstrates the proposal is essential for the proper management of visitors at that location.

Development meeting the needs of agricultural or forestry businesses will be supported where it maximises the use of previously developed land or existing buildings, respects its environment, and is of a size necessary to support the business.

Horse related development will only be permitted where the proposal is appropriate for the amount of land available, and will have no adverse impact upon the Special Qualities of the National Park, alone or in combination with other nearby development.

Cultural and artistic proposals will be supported where they actively pursue National Park purposes.

Policy Scope:

- New business development
- Expansion of existing businesses
- Visitor facilities and recreational development
- Farm diversification
- Visitor attractions
- Signs and advertisements
- Horse related development

Minerals, Waste and Energy

Dartmoor has long been used as a source of natural resources. The local plan must consider how this continues into the future, in a sustainable way.

Key Issues and principles:

- Larger scale minerals and waste operations should not take place in the National Park.
- There is an opportunity encourage small scale stone quarries, particularly from former or existing sites, to support building conservation.
- Use of secondary and recycled materials should be maximised.
- Minerals safeguarding areas should be identified consistent with the adjoining Minerals Planning Authority.
- Large scale renewable energy is not considered consistent with National Park purposes, but domestic and community scale can be appropriate.
- There is a desire to support community-scale recycling.

Draft Strategy - Minerals, Waste and Energy

DNPA will work with other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities locally to meet identified minerals and waste needs through development outside the National Park wherever possible.

Minerals development should:

- minimise the impact of new, existing or redundant minerals operations and sites upon Dartmoor's environment and communities
- maximise the use of recycled materials and secondary aggregates, in preference to primary minerals extraction
- allow for appropriate opportunities to extract mineral resources within the National Park, where:

- It provides material which enables conservation of the National Park's distinctive character, or

- It is necessary to meet a proven wider need for a specific mineral which, taking into account the National Park's high conservation status, cannot be reasonably met elsewhere

- safeguard Dartmoor's mineral resource so that it may be accessed in the future, whilst not presuming it would be appropriate to do so.

Small-scale community-based reuse, recycling and composting facilities will be supported, where they are located on a site within or adjoining the community they serve, and provide principally for waste arising in that community.

Household, business and community scale renewable energy development will be supported where it is demonstrated on balance, to have a positive environmental impact. Larger scale renewable energy development, including wind and solar farms, are not appropriate in the National Park.

Policy Scope

- New or Extended Minerals Operations
- Minimising the Impact of Minerals Operations
- Restoration and aftercare
- Minerals Safeguarding
- Waste disposal and recycling facilities
- Renewable energy development

Towns, Villages and Development Sites

The current local plan identifies or 'allocates' sites for housing, business use or redevelopment in most of Dartmoor's largest villages and towns (the 'local centres'). The new local plan will need to proactively identify potential housing land in order to ensure the overall strategy is deliverable, and must consider which sites are the most appropriate for future development.

Key Issues and principles:

- Some current allocations require scrutiny around their availability and deliverability, in order to understand why they have not yet come forward.
- A different approach to pre-application engagement (from the current default of Development Briefs and Masterplans) is required
- Some allocations which were intended to be phased have come forward in a single tranche.
- Some Local Centre communities have a limited appetite for allocations of any notable scale, whilst the industry is promoted larger scale scheme as more deliverable.
- Allocations will be required in order to provide confidence in the deliverability of housing over the plan period.
- Local Centres communities rightly want to focus on brownfield sites, but these may not deliver any meaningful proportion of affordable housing.
- Allocation can increase the land value such that Community Land Trust (CLT) and Housing Association led schemes are priced out.
- There is some confusion around the relationship between Neighbourhood Plans and the Local Plan. As yet no Neighbourhood Plans have been completed.

Draft Strategy - Towns, Villages and Development Sites

Settlement boundaries are identified for Local Centres and Rural Settlements in order to prevent inappropriate development and help in understanding how other policies in this plan apply.

In Local Centres land is allocated to meet affordable housing need, setting out clearly the constraints and opportunities of the site. Development on allocated sites will only come forward to meet an identified local need for affordable housing. Sites are also allocated both in Local Centres and Rural Settlements to enable specific redevelopment opportunities.

Applications for development on allocated sites should demonstrate and respond to a thorough understanding of the site and its surroundings. It should also involve positive and open community and stakeholder engagement, including through best practice such as Development Briefs or Masterplans where appropriate.

Where there is Neighbourhood Plan this will be given appropriate weight in the decision making process alongside the Local Plan. Where a community has a properly prepared Parish Plan or Design Statement this will be a material consideration in decision making.

Policy Scope

- Settlement boundaries for Local Centres and Rural Settlements
- Allocated sites for redevelopment opportunities, and housing development
- Neighbourhood Plans and other community plans
- Community engagement in planning proposals

QUICK GUIDE: Local Plan Evidence



Local plans are based on a lot of technical evidence and it can be confusing. This quick guide summarises the role each piece of evidence plays in the local plan review. We will publish this evidence as it is completed, and welcome your feedback.

Topic	Key evidence	Quick explanation
Preparing the local plan	<u>Authority Monitoring Report</u>	Monitors the performance of the local plan. Shows current and future development trends and identifies issues not addressed by the current local plan.
	<u>Statement of Community Involvement</u>	Explains how we will involve and engage the public in preparing the local plan and which documents we will consult on.
	<u>Local Development Scheme</u>	Sets out the timetable for preparing the local plan, and other policy documents.
	<u>Duty to Cooperate Statement</u>	Reports on how we are engaging with public bodies to address strategic cross-boundary planning issues.
	<u>Examination documents</u>	Documents which will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for the examination of the local plan.
	<u>Issues Paper</u>	Sets out the likely scope of the new local plan and the issues it will need to address.
Strategy	<u>Spatial Strategy Topic Paper</u>	Explains the evidence used to identify what types of development will be appropriate in different locations in the National Park.
	<u>Design and the Built Environment Topic Paper</u>	Explains the issues and evidence used to inform the local plan's design policies
	<u>Strategic Environmental Assessment</u>	Ensures environmental considerations are integrated into the preparation of the local plan.
	<u>Sustainability Appraisal</u>	Ensures social, economic and environmental impacts are considered when preparing the local plan to achieve sustainable development.
	<u>Habitat Regulations Assessment</u>	Identifies aspects of the local plan with potential to effect European wildlife sites and sets out appropriate mitigation strategies.
	<u>Natural Environment Topic Paper</u>	Explains the issues and evidence used to develop local plan policies on the natural environment.
Environment	<u>Historic Environment Topic Paper</u>	Explains the issues and evidence used to develop local plan policies on the historic environment.
	<u>Landscape Character Assessment</u>	Identifies and describes the unique combination of elements and features that make the National Park's landscapes distinctive.
	<u>Landscape Sensitivity Assessment</u>	Assesses the sensitivity of the landscape adjoining some of the National Park's largest settlements to built development.
	<u>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</u>	Identifies strategic flooding issues and informs the strategic policies of the local plan, particularly the location of new housing.
	<u>Strategic Housing Market Needs Assessment</u>	Provides the evidence base needed to inform the local plan's housing strategy, including an assessment of housing need.
	<u>Housing Topic Paper</u>	Draws together evidence around housing supply and demand, viability and the local plan's housing strategy.
Housing	<u>Land Availability Assessment</u>	A technical exercise which identifies land available in the National Park with potential for housing, employment and gypsy and traveler uses.

Communities, Services and Infrastructure	Neighbourhood Planning	The neighbourhood plans which have been adopted in the National Park which the local plan must regard.
	Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Identifies future strategic and community infrastructure needed to deliver the local plan.
Economy, Business and Leisure	Economic Development Needs Assessment Employment Land Review Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Land Availability Assessment	<p>Assesses the likely future need for economic development in the National Park and informs the local plan's economic strategy.</p> <p>Assesses existing employment land and premises in the National Park and informs the local plan's economic strategy.</p> <p>Study into the quantity, quality and value of existing open spaces, sports and recreational facilities, their functions and the needs of local people.</p> <p>A technical exercise which identifies land available in the National Park with potential for housing, employment and gypsy and traveler uses.</p>
Minerals, Waste and Energy	Minerals and Waste Development Topic Paper Local Aggregate Assessment	<p>Explains the issues and evidence used to develop local plan policies on minerals and waste.</p> <p>Devon-wide evidence base which informs the local plan's approach to the supply of aggregates.</p>
27	Settlement Profiles	Profiles of the National Park's settlements, including demographic and housing statistics, services, facilities, sports pitches, play space and employment land.

How to find out more:

Contact the Forward Planning Team at Parke, Bovey Tracey, Devon TQ13 9JQ
01626 832093

www.dartmoor.gov.uk/localplan



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Email us at forwardplanning@dartmoor.gov.uk to join our emailing list

DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

5 January 2018

FEES AND CHARGESReport of the Head of Business Support

Recommendation : That subject to any amendments proposed at the meeting, Members

- (i) approve the recommendations made in section 3 of this report; and**
- (ii) approve the 2018/19 schedule of fees and charges as set out in Appendix 2**

1 Background

- 1.1 The Authority is responsible for a number of services for which fees are permitted to be charged in order to offset the costs involved. The Government requires that Local Authorities should raise revenue wherever possible to cover costs, which means that fees and charges (which include suggested donations) are reviewed and approved on an annual basis.

2 Current Situation

- 2.1 The Authority needs to consider the fees and charges for each financial year during the budget setting process. Whilst not a major source of income, they do contribute to meeting the costs of delivering some services. The charges applied may be the difference between providing a service and having to withdraw it all together.
- 2.2 The fees and charges for the current year were approved by the Authority in January 2017 (NPA/17/002). Changes made for the 2017/18 financial year included:
 - Annual Ranger Ralph membership fee (first introduced in 2011 at £5) was increased to £9 (medium-term aim of £10)
 - A charge was introduced to help meet the cost of officers attending and supporting events and activities anywhere on Dartmoor (not just on our own land).
 - Photocopying charges and hospitality (static since 2011) and room hire (static since 2008) were increased marginally to cover increased costs (officer time and tea/coffee).
 - Pre-application fees (first introduced in 2015) were reviewed and the fees were increased by circa 10% (NPA/17/001).
- 2.3 Appendix 1 provides information on the budgeted level of income expected from fees and charges for 2017/18 i.e. the level achieved for the first nine months; the projected outturn; and the outturn comparator for the previous financial year.

- 2.4 It should be noted that this report does not include Planning Application Fees as these are set centrally by Government.

3 Recommendations for 2018/19

- 3.1 The proposed schedule of fees and charges for 2018/19 is attached at Appendix 2. Those identified to be altered this year are highlighted in yellow. Many often remain unchanged for several years at a time, as they are individually so small, increasing them annually by just inflation for instance, would be inefficient.
- 3.2 The annual Ranger Ralph membership fee was first introduced in 2011 at £5 and has been increased gradually as previously agreed. It was considered to be reasonable to increase the membership fee on a phased basis to reach a target price of £10; it is therefore proposed to increase the membership fee to £10 next year. Membership figures remain constant at around 160 at any one time.
- 3.3 Guided walks - it is proposed to increase the adult charge from £5 to £6; there has been no increase for a number of years and this increase is a means of maintaining market position rather than creating large lag for future large increases; children under 14 will still go free.
- 3.4 Guided walks, children's Activities - it is proposed to increase the charge from £4 to £5; not increased for a number of years and is a means of maintaining market position rather than creating large lag for future large increases; target audience are children.
- 3.5 Education walks - it is proposed to increase the charge for walks up to 3 hour from £55 to £60 and for walks up to 6 hours from £70 to 75; no increase for a number of years and is a means of maintaining market position rather than creating large lag for future large increases.
- 3.6 The Authority started formally charging for car parking at Princetown in 2013 and has a service level agreement with West Devon Borough Council to manage the machines, collect the money and for enforcement. We will also be introducing formal charging at Haytor, Postbridge and Meldon Reservoir from April 2018 as approved in October (NPA/17/036). Car park charges will remain unchanged for the next twelve months, although it is anticipated that formal charging will increase the revenue received (compared to donations); a review will be undertaken prior to April 2019.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 As previously stated, fees and charges (excluding planning fees) are not a major income source for the Authority and the income forecast for the end of the current financial year is likely to be circa £72,000; which is approximately £18,000 less than 2016/17. Introducing car parking charges at Postbridge, Haytor and Meldon should provide increased revenue in 2018/19 by around £25,000, based on experience at Princetown.
- 4.2 The schedule of fees and charges will be incorporated into the 2018/19 Revenue Budget, which will be presented for approval in March.

5 Equality and Impact Assessment

- 5.1 The implications for access to services and the economy of the area are fully considered and addressed in all of the Authority's policies, especially when considering charging for services. Consideration is given to proactively engaging those who may not otherwise access Dartmoor, being mindful of potential barriers and balancing the need to generate income and maintaining budgets that are flexible and responsive to the needs of service users.

DONNA HEALY

Background Papers: NPA/17/001, NPA/17/002, NPA/17/037

Attachments: Appendix 1 - Income to date for 2017/18
Appendix 2 - Proposed fees and charges 2018/19

20180105 DH Fees and Charges 2018/19

Sales, Fees and Charges	2016/17 Outturn	2017/18 Budget	2017/18 Actual at Month 9	2017/18 Forecast Outturn	
	£	£	£	£	
Pre Application Advice	(17,658)	(20,000)	(11,300)	(16,000)	
Filming	(9,951)	0	(800)	(800)	Very little filming income to date
Room Hire & refreshments (Parke)	0	0	(187)	(187)	
Work Recharged to 3rd Parties	(3,025)	0	(800)	(800)	Assisted ENPA last year
Events	(1,433)	0	(49)	(49)	Higher Uppacott unavailable this year
Advertising DHFP Newsletter	(1,115)	0	(150)	(300)	
DHFP Membership fees	(2,585)	0	(2,083)	(2,500)	
Photocopying	(98)	(50)	(99)	(120)	
Legal Costs recovered	(3,800)	(4,500)	(4,944)	(5,500)	
Car Parking charges at Princetown	(25,477)	(18,000)	(16,687)	(25,000)	
Guided Walks	0	(250)	0	0	
Educational Walks	(2,130)	(2,500)	(2,774)	(2,774)	
Ranger Ralph	(1,236)	(800)	(696)	(800)	
Junior Ranger programme	(300)	(375)	(300)	(300)	
Donations made at Car Park Cairns	(12,804)	(10,000)	(16,826)	(17,000)	Postbridge, Haytor, Meldon, Dartmeet, Newbridge
£ for the Park	(8,987)				Now part of Donate for Dartmoor
Total	(90,599)	(56,475)	(57,695)	(72,130)	

DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

FEES AND CHARGES 2018/19

Appendix 2 to Report No. NPA/18/002

Description of Charges Levied (or Donations suggested)	Unit	2017/18 Rates (VAT @ 20%) £			2018/19 Rates (VAT @ 20%) £		
		NET (£)	VAT (£)	GROSS (£)	NET (£)	VAT (£)	GROSS (£)
Administration							
Photocopying - Black and White (charges for sizes over A3 as for plans below)	A4 per side	0.25	0.05	0.30	0.25	0.05	0.30
	A3 per side	0.25	0.05	0.30	0.25	0.05	0.30
Photocopying - Colour (charges for sizes over A3 as for plans below)	A4 per side	0.38	0.08	0.45	0.38	0.08	0.45
	A3 per side	0.38	0.08	0.45	0.38	0.08	0.45
Plan Copying – Colour (subject to copyright)	A4 per side	0.38	0.08	0.45	0.38	0.08	0.45
	A3 per side	0.38	0.08	0.45	0.38	0.08	0.45
	A2 per side	0.67	0.13	0.80	0.67	0.13	0.80
	A1 per side	1.17	0.23	1.40	1.17	0.23	1.40
	A0 per side	2.17	0.43	2.60	2.17	0.43	2.60
NB: Copying charges that total less than £1 will be waived							
Microfilm Copying		As photocopying			As photocopying		
Private Telephone Calls		Actual time			Actual time		
Private Faxes		Actual time			Actual time		
Development Management							
Planning Application Fees		See "Government Scale Charges"			See "Government Scale Charges"		
Pre Application Fees:							
Class A: Residential between 31-149 dwellings / Non-residential floor space 5,000-9,999 sq.m - 1 meeting		550.00	110.00	660.00	550.00	110.00	660.00
Class A: Additional meeting fee		275.00	55.00	330.00	275.00	55.00	330.00
Class B: Residential between 10-30 dwellings / Non-residential floor space 1,000-4,999 sq.m - 1 meeting		366.67	73.33	440.00	366.67	73.33	440.00
Class B: Additional meeting fee		183.33	36.67	220.00	183.33	36.67	220.00
Class C: Residential (including holiday lets) between 3-9 dwellings / Non-residential floor space 500-999 sq.m - 1 meeting		275.00	55.00	330.00	275.00	55.00	330.00
Class C: Additional meeting fee		137.50	27.50	165.00	137.50	27.50	165.00
Class D: Residential 1-2 dwellings (including replacement dwellings) including change of use to conversion & holiday lets / Non-residential floor space up to 499 sq.m - 1 meeting		137.50	27.50	165.00	137.50	27.50	165.00
Class D: Additional meeting fee		45.83	9.17	55.00	45.83	9.17	55.00
Class E: Advertisements / telecommunications proposals/ Change of use where no operational development (except residential / holiday let) - 1 meeting		91.67	18.33	110.00	91.67	18.33	110.00
Class F: Listed Building where site visit involved		108.33	21.67	130.00	108.33	21.67	130.00
Class F: Additional meeting fee		54.17	10.83	65.00	54.17	10.83	65.00
Class G: Other minor development including agricultural based development - 1 meeting		70.83	14.17	85.00	70.83	14.17	85.00
Class G: Additional meeting fee		37.50	7.50	45.00	37.50	7.50	45.00
Class H: Domestic Scale Renewable energy - solar, wind, hydro Free unless site visit required		108.33	21.67	130.00	108.33	21.67	130.00
Class H: Non Domestic Scale Renewable energy - solar, wind, hydro		137.50	27.50	165.00	137.50	27.50	165.00
Class H: Additional meeting fee		45.83	9.17	55.00	45.83	9.17	55.00
Copy of Section 52/106 Agreement		Charge per page in scale of photocopying charges above subject to maximum charge of £10.00 (inc VAT)			Charge per page in scale of photocopying charges above subject to maximum charge of £10.00 (inc VAT)		
Copy of Decision Notice							
Copy of Enforcement Notice							
Copy of Appeal Decisions							
Copy of Appeal Statement							
Copy of Tree Preservation Order							
Planning Search		10.00	2.00	12.00	10.00	2.00	12.00
All postal requests carry a minimum £2 postage/administration charge. Actual postage will be charged if in excess of £2		1.67	0.33	2.00	1.67	0.33	2.00
Agenda – Copies of Minutes/Reports/One off requests		32 Charge per page (inc VAT)			Charge per page (inc VAT)		

DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY FEES AND CHARGES 2018/19

Appendix 2 to Report No. NPA/18/002

Description of Charges Levied (or Donations suggested)	Unit	2017/18 Rates (VAT @ 20%) £			2018/19 Rates (VAT @ 20%) £		
		NET (£)	VAT (£)	GROSS (£)	NET (£)	VAT (£)	GROSS (£)
Meeting Room Hire							
Parke							
Meeting Room	Half Day (up to 4 hrs)	80.00	EXE	80.00	80.00	EXE	80.00
	All Day (over 4 hrs)	160.00	EXE	160.00	160.00	EXE	160.00
	Refreshments per delegate:						
	1st serving	1.92	0.38	2.30	1.92	0.38	2.30
	2nd serving	1.33	0.27	1.60	1.33	0.27	1.60
Cancellation charges	Notice of cancellation of 48 hours or more	No Charge			No Charge		
	Notice of cancellation 24 to 48 hours	50% Charge			50% Charge		
	Notice of cancellation less than 24 hours	Full Charge			Full Charge		
High Moorland Office							
Room 1	1 hour	20.00	EXE	20.00	20.00	EXE	20.00
	Half Day (up to 4 hrs)	45.00	EXE	45.00	45.00	EXE	45.00
	All Day (over 4 hrs)	70.00	EXE	70.00	70.00	EXE	70.00
	Evening Room Hire (per hour)	N/A			N/A		
	Refreshments per delegate:						
	1st serving	1.92	0.38	2.30	1.92	0.38	2.30
2nd serving	1.33	0.27	1.60	1.33	0.27	1.60	
Honesty Cairns (Donations)							
Cars		2.00	OOS	2.00	2.00	OOS	2.00
Coaches		5.00	OOS	5.00	5.00	OOS	5.00
Car Parking at Princetown, Haytor Upper and Lower, Postbridge, Meldon							
Cars - Per Day (24 hours)		1.67	0.33	2.00	1.67	0.33	2.00
Cars - Per half Day (up to 3 hours)		0.83	0.17	1.00	0.83	0.17	1.00
Coaches - Per Day		4.17	0.83	5.00	4.17	0.83	5.00
Woodlands							
Cordwood	Trailer load	All forestry products to be sold at current market rates (plus VAT)			All forestry products to be sold at current market rates (plus VAT)		
	Cubic metre						
Chippings	Bag						
Sign Arms (fingers) single	420 x 114 x 21mm	5.00	1.00	6.00	5.00	1.00	6.00
(Minimum 10 boards) single	530 x 114 x 21mm	5.40	1.08	6.48	5.40	1.08	6.48
Single	710 x 114 x 21mm	7.00	1.40	8.40	7.00	1.40	8.40
Double	1320 x 114 x 21mm	15.40	3.08	18.48	15.40	3.08	18.48
Single	760 x 171 x 21mm	9.50	1.90	11.40	9.50	1.90	11.40
Double	1370 x 171 x 21mm	17.50	3.50	21.00	17.50	3.50	21.00
Signboards A	530 x 80 x 21mm	4.30	0.86	5.16	4.30	0.86	5.16
(Minimum 10 boards) B	400 x 300 x 21mm	17.00	3.40	20.40	17.00	3.40	20.40
C	600 x 300 x 21mm	22.00	4.40	26.40	22.00	4.40	26.40
D	300 x 200 x 21mm	5.75	1.15	6.90	5.75	1.15	6.90
E	600 x 200 x 21mm	10.25	2.05	12.30	10.25	2.05	12.30

DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

FEES AND CHARGES 2018/19

Appendix 2 to Report No. NPA/18/002

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		NET (£)	VAT (£)	GROSS (£)	NET (£)	VAT (£)	GROSS (£)
Guided Walks and Education Walks							
Guided Walks	Adult	5.00	EXE	5.00	6.00	EXE	6.00
	14 years & under	FREE OF CHARGE			FREE OF CHARGE		
Children's Activities	Children (accompanying adult free)	4.00	EXE	4.00	5.00	EXE	5.00
Private talks	Higher Uppacott - per group (max 20)	60.00	EXE	60.00	60.00	EXE	60.00
Education Walks	Walks up to 3 hours (per guide = 25 children)	55.00	EXE	55.00	60.00	EXE	60.00
	Walks up to 6 hours (per guide = 25 children)	70.00	EXE	70.00	75.00	EXE	75.00
Ranger Ralph	Annual subscription (per child)	8.00	ZERO	8.00	10.00	ZERO	10.00
	Events	FREE OF CHARGE			FREE OF CHARGE		
Junior Ranger Programme	Annual subscription (per child)	25.00	ZERO	25.00	25.00	ZERO	25.00
Higher Uppacott	Bespoke Events	Delegated to Director of Conservation and Communities			Delegated to Director of Conservation and Communities		
Legal Services							
Public Path Orders:							
Public path orders: Advertisements x 2 Preparing order, all officer time, administration, postage, legal costs, site visits, notices, negotiations with users etc.	Per advert	See Below			See Below		
	Unopposed orders	£900.00 plus advertising costs (plus VAT)			£900.00 plus advertising costs (plus VAT)		
	Additional orders linked to above	£350.00 plus advertising costs (plus VAT)			£350.00 plus advertising costs (plus VAT)		
	Opposed orders	£1,500 - £2,500 plus advertising costs (plus VAT)			£1,500 - £2,500 plus advertising costs (plus VAT)		
	Temporary closures	£550.00 plus advertising costs (plus VAT)			£550.00 plus advertising costs (plus VAT)		
	Extending a Temporary closure & submission to Secretary of State	£50 per hour + Advertising costs + VAT (minimum charge £250)			£50 per hour + Advertising costs + VAT (minimum charge £250)		
	Informal Consultations (includes consulting with interested parties, summarising responses and Authority Report)	400	80	480	400	80	480
Legal charges	Per hour	80-140	OOS	80-140	80-140	OOS	80-140
Copy / Inspection of Deeds or Documents (held in secure storage)	Per document	37.50	7.50	45.00	37.50	7.50	45.00
Section 106 agreements	Per hour	£80-£140 per hour (Minimum £160)			£80-£140 per hour (Minimum £160)		
Certification of a document	Per document	4.17	0.83	5.00	4.17	0.83	5.00
Supply data to:	Non Public Body	40.00	8.00	48.00	40.00	8.00	48.00
Environmental Information Regulations							
Disbursement Costs:							
Photocopying - Black and White (charges for sizes over A3 as for plans below)	A4 per side	0.25	0.05	0.30	0.25	0.05	0.30
	A3 per side	0.25	0.05	0.30	0.25	0.05	0.30
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	A1 per side	1.17	0.23	1.40	1.17	0.23	1.40
	A0 per side	2.17	0.43	2.60	2.17	0.43	2.60
Microfilm Copying		As photocopying			As photocopying		
Staff Time: For every members of staff or agency staff involved in considering or dealing with a request for information	Search for Information. Identification & location of information. Retrieval of information. Copying of information. Collating & despatching of information.	£25 per hour (pro rata)			£25 per hour (pro rata)		
		34	VAT will only be charged if the information could Be obtained elsewhere		34	VAT will only be charged if the information could Be obtained elsewhere	
Filming on DNP Land (owned or managed)		NET (£)	VAT (£)	GROSS (£)	NET (£)	VAT (£)	GROSS (£)

DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY FEES AND CHARGES 2018/19

Appendix 2 to Report No. NPA/18/002

Description of Charges Levied (or Donations suggested)	Unit	2017/18 Rates (VAT @ 20%) £			2018/19 Rates (VAT @ 20%) £		
Feature films		From £2,500 plus VAT			From £2,500 plus VAT		
TV Feature / Mini series / Drama		From £500 to £1,500 plus VAT			From £500 to £1,500 plus VAT		
TV Documentary / Children's		From £250 to £1,000 plus VAT			From £250 to £1,000 plus VAT		
Advertising / Promotional		£,1,200 plus VAT			£,1,200 plus VAT		
Commercial Photo Shoot		From £1,000 to £2,000 plus VAT			From £1,000 to £2,000 plus VAT		
National Park staff time		£50 per hour / £300 per day plus VAT			£50 per hour / £300 per day plus VAT		
Aerial Footage (including stock footage)		Price on application			Price on application		
News, current affairs or educational / schools		Free of charge			Free of charge		
Officer support for Filming and / or Event Management		NET (£)	VAT (£)	GROSS (£)	NET (£)	VAT (£)	GROSS (£)
National Park staff time		£50 per hour / £300 per day plus VAT			£50 per hour / £300 per day plus VAT		
Miscellaneous		NET (£)	VAT (£)	GROSS (£)	NET (£)	VAT (£)	GROSS (£)
Closure of car parks for filming, large scale or other events (minimum charge)	Low season (1 Oct - 31 March)	150.00	30.00	180.00	150.00	30.00	180.00
	High season (1 April - 30 Sept)	300.00	60.00	360.00	300.00	60.00	360.00
Creation of maps for external bodies (GIS)	Fixed cost based on half day	41.67	8.33	50.00	41.67	8.33	50.00
	Hourly rate above half day	16.67	3.33	20.00	16.67	3.33	20.00
Gateway Repair	Per Gateway (per hour - minimum 2hrs)	45.00	9.00	54.00	45.00	9.00	54.00
	Drilling/Gluing per fixing	20.00	4.00	24.00	20.00	4.00	24.00
	Fittings	6.00	1.20	7.20	6.00	1.20	7.20
Gateposts	Repair per post - or individually priced	75.00	15.00	90.00	75.00	15.00	90.00
	Replacement - plus cost of commercially sourced post	75.00	15.00	90.00	75.00	15.00	90.00
Dartmoor Hill Farm Project Membership Scheme		50.00	10.00	60.00	50.00	10.00	60.00

DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

5 January 2018

**MAKE GREAT MEMORIES IN ENGLAND'S NATIONAL PARKS –
DISCOVER ENGLAND FUND PROJECT UPDATE**Report of the Visitor Services ManagerRecommendation: **That Members note progress of the implementation of this fund****1 Introduction**

- 1.1 Following a successful Expression of Interest submitted by the Tourism officers across the 10 National Parks in England to the Discover England Fund in January 2017, a full application was made to the Visit England in April 2017.
- 1.2 Titled 'Make Great Memories in England's National Parks', the application set out the business case for £1million of funding (with an additional £400k match-funding) to deliver a joined up branded collection of signature experiences, business support and trade marketing strategy for a bookable tourism product across nine English National Parks (New Forest National Park Authority opted not to be part of the final submission).
- 1.3 The National Parks were awarded the funding in September 2017 and recruited an interim project manager to establish the scheme. A full time project manager starts on 02 January 2018.

2 Project Aims

- 2.1 "Make great memories in England's National Parks" is a two year collaboration between England's National Parks Authorities (NPAs) to position these iconic national park landscapes as a core product for overseas visitors to England. The scheme will introduce a new collection of National Park Experiences to the overseas travel trade in Australia and Germany by March 2019.

The project objectives are to:

- develop a strong international brand proposition for experiences in England's National Parks;
 - create compelling world-class visitor experiences within the National Parks;
 - establish an industry development programme; and
 - develop and execute a distribution plan with the travel trade.
- 2.2 This a travel trade focussed proposition which will develop the appeal of England's National Parks through the development of a range of new and immersive experiences that will enable Australian and German visitors to enjoy the real England – the quintessential, the extraordinary and the exceptional – side by side with some stand-out internationally renowned iconic places. It will be a collection of

memorable, once-in-a-lifetime experiences. These experiences can only be appreciated from within our National Park landscapes which will help you delve deeper into rural English life and connect you with local people, history, culture and cuisine. Many of these will be National Park Ranger brand led experiences.

- 2.3 Research demonstrates that the fast-growing Australian outbound tourism aligns to the proposition we are offering through this project. The Australian and German 'Outdoor Enthusiast' segment (age 35-55) and 'Mature Experience seeker segment (age 50-65) represents the right demographics, which have a propensity to travel with a strong outbound trajectory and is motivated to visit the rural offer in England. Through the development of easily accessible and bookable experiences, joined up with quality accommodation and transport offerings, the new 'National Parks Experience Collection' will represent the natural jewel in England's tourism.
- 2.4 The Government's 8-point plan for National Parks, published in 2016, emphasised the importance of National Parks as '*drivers of the Rural Economy*' and specifically '*driving growth in international tourism*'. This funding will help English National Parks to develop a business case to make it simpler and easier for international visitors and domestic visitors to enjoy the nine National Parks and the wider English countryside in sustainable ways. Providing access to our National Parks is part of our core purpose to promote opportunities for people to understand and enjoy the special qualities of the Park.
- 2.5 This project will offer an appeal to domestic, as well as international visitors, and offers the opportunity for the English National Parks to work better together to promote opportunities for visitors to understand and enjoy the unique special qualities of each National Park in England. In doing this, it offers a way to boost the tourism economy in each National Park. Critically it will:
 - help provide a quality experience for anybody who uses our visitor services that people are willing to pay for; and,
 - offer an opportunity to develop the provision of new quality experiences that will generate new income to fund sustainable activity on Dartmoor.

3 Project Governance, match funding and officer commitment

- 3.1 The Peak District National Park Authority has agreed to be the lead and accountable body for the scheme and furthermore to deal with the recruitment and hosting of the project manager and their team.
- 3.2 Nine out of the ten English National Parks have agreed to support the scheme through match-funding and officer time. For Dartmoor National Park Authority this amounts to:
 - 15 days of officer (Visitor Service Manager) time per year (at set rate of £180/day) – to support local delivery;
 - £5k per year for the two years of the scheme (2017/18 – 2018/19) - to support the core project;
 - £2.5k per year for the two years of the scheme (2017/18 – 2018/19) - to support the ranger pilot
- 3.3 See 6.1 for additional financial implications

4 Ranger Experience Pilot

- 4.1 Dartmoor National Park Authority is one of four National Parks that will pilot the Ranger Experience programme alongside the Lake District, Peak District and Exmoor.
- 4.2 The rationale for this programme is that National Park Rangers are recognised as an international brand through their established presence in Australian, North American and other international National Parks. In submitting the application to the Discover England Fund, the case was outlined that the Ranger brand communicates trust, familiarity, a sense of safety and security, as well as the concept of 'learning while experiencing' and 'caring for the environment'.
- 4.3 This Ranger Experience Programme aims to introduce the Ranger brand proposition to our international experience offer. This new and unique offer in England will enable our National Park Rangers to deliver commercial, guided itineraries within and across the Parks either as part of group packages or smaller more intimate offerings. However, this concept needs to be tested in our overseas markets in the early stages of the programme. The Ranger brand has been used successfully by VisitScotland in its marketing activity for Loch Lomond National Park.¹
- 4.4 The project will pilot the effective use of the National Park Ranger staff and volunteers to create a selection of compelling Ranger led experiences. These experiences will form a key part of the National Park Experiences Collection and will sit alongside complimentary experiential products available through commercial providers. Critically, the project will provide National Parks with the basis upon which to develop a clear, long- term, business model including target market and segmentation analysis to ensure successful delivery. The pilot will create a well-researched business case for these National Parks to provide commercially viable Ranger experiences.
- 4.5 The tender to deliver this programme has been advertised on the Peak District National Park website and it is anticipated that a consultant/cy will be appointed in mid-January to deliver the programme across five phases over 15 months:
- **Phase 1:** Research and Preparation of Ranger Pilot Delivery Framework
 - **Phase 2:** Implementation of the Ranger Pilots in four national Parks (Dartmoor, Exmoor, Peak District, Lake District).
 - **Phase 3:** Evaluation of the Pilots
 - **Phase 4:** Preparation of a toolkit to assist other ranger teams to develop appealing experiences.
 - **Phase 5:** Preparation of Business Case

¹ Loch Lomond NP - see [Fiona's Story](#).

5 Conclusion and Next Steps

- 5.1 The Visitor Services Manager (VSM) sits on the project delivery team and to date the project is on target with regards its delivery timescale and budgets. The full project team will be in place at the start of January 2018 and take over some work that officers from the Nine National Parks have been undertaking to date.
- 5.2 The Peak District are acting as the lead and accountable body and their CEO, Sarah Fowler, is leading the project for the tourism officers group. The group have tele-conference calls fortnightly and have face to face meetings quarterly.
- 5.3 The VSM is liaising with the Dartmoor NPA Ranger team to ensure that they are fully engaged with the Ranger Pilot programme. The time commitment of the Ranger service has been identified and will be drawn up into their work programmes for 2018/19. The Director of Conservation and Communities has been kept fully informed during this process. The pilot programme will also explore opportunities and implications of the 'copyright' of the Ranger brand and if we are then able to license it to create an income stream. Beyond the pilot programme the Ranger Experiences programme will look to be an income generator for the National Park.
- 5.4 It is anticipated that beyond the 2 year life span of the project the legacy will live on – in addition to seeing the fruits from the specified target markets the 'experiences will be available domestically and to other markets – there will be scope to target other markets on the back of this and also to roll out the concept within Welsh and Scottish National Parks.

6 Financial Implications

- 6.1 A cash financial commitment of £7,500 per annum for two years has been set aside from the match-funding reserve. There could also be a further commitment, up to a maximum of £8,900 (monetarised or non-monetarised) per National Park, in the event that partner match funding is not secured over the course of the programme, this has also been set aside in reserves.
- 6.2 Officer time commitment will be identified within 2018/19 section plans and individual work programmes.

7 Equality and Sustainability Impact

- 7.1 Legacy is a key requirement of all Discover England Fund grant applications; The businesses that will form part of the National Parks Experience Collection will have a new/enhanced product that will be commercially available beyond the lifetime of the project. The Ranger led experiences will continue beyond the lifetime of the project within the four National Parks that will have piloted it and the toolkit developed will be taken to the other six English National Park Authorities for them to develop their own business case and product. We intend to continue the partnership that will have developed between National Park Authorities/DMOs/LEPS to sustain future promotion of the National Park Brand to international and domestic consumers.
- 7.2 This fund will enable us to reach a target in the Government's 8-point plan for National Parks, published in 2016, which emphasised the importance of National

Parks '*driving growth in international tourism*'. However, it should be noted that this growth will be relatively small and will look to increase the length of visitor stay and critically visitor spend. By its very nature the experience programme will ensure that these international guests leave with an increased understanding of the special qualities of Dartmoor.

- 7.3 The experience, learning and product development will be taken to all 15 National Parks across the UK to develop a business case for how we can develop the experience collection into venture that supports the future care of our best and most iconic British landscapes.

RICHARD DRYSDALE



Make great memories in England's National Parks

Q. Which National Parks are involved?

A. The English National Parks involved are Peak District National Park Authority, Lake District National Park Authority, Dartmoor National Park Authority, North York Moors National Park Authority, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, Exmoor National Park Authority, South Downs National Park Authority, Northumberland National Park Authority and the Broads Authority.

Q. Why is the New Forest National Park Authority not involved?

A. The New Forest National Park is one of the smallest in the UK with the highest density of nature conservation designations. Around 16 million people are within a 90 minute drive of the New Forest and we welcome an estimated 13.5million visits each year, which are vital to the local economy. While we support the other members of the English National Park family in their bid to attract new international visitors, we have chosen instead to focus our resources at this time on improving the understanding and enjoyment of people who are already visiting the New Forest, while reducing their impact on this precious landscape.

Q. Why have the international markets of Australia and Germany countries are being targeted?

A. Germany and Australia represent the two largest international visitor markets for England's National Parks currently; representing 15.8% and 14.1% of international visitors respectively. Australia has seen a rapidly growing outbound holiday market over the last decade, as a long-haul market their length of stay and spend is higher than many short-haul markets. As an English-speaking market it will be easier and quicker for businesses within the National Parks to develop product which meets the needs of Australian visitors within the context of a 19 month programme.

Germany represents the largest international market for England's National Parks, representing 15.8% of visitors. It also represents the key market for our chosen segments. Germany has an expansive outbound market that is high spending and has an above propensity to visit rural and coastal areas of Britain. Germans have a strong tendency to make repeat visits to Great Britain; 90% of departing Germans are either 'Very' or 'Extremely' likely to recommend Britain for a holiday or short-break. Forecasts suggest there is the potential for steady growth in the number of visits from Germany to Britain during the next decade.

Q. Why have you chosen Australia knowing the impact long haul journeys have on the environment?

A. We acknowledge that long-haul travel to the UK has an environmental impact until there is a dramatic shift in airline technology that significantly reduces emissions. We also accept that the UK is already very popular destination for overseas travel and we want to maximise the economic and wider benefits these visitors can bring to our areas in a responsible way. We will work with all our travel trade partners to develop carbon off-setting packages which are built into overseas travel packages that preserve important carbon stores within our National Parks; through peat and moorland restoration for example.

We welcome the opportunity to work more closely with the travel trade to develop tours of National Parks which have limited direct impact on our precious landscapes and our resident communities through for example, encouraging off-season travel and carefully planned routes and itineraries.

By helping visitors to stay longer in our National Parks; and have a deeper, more meaningful and valuable experience we can help to reduce frequency of these long trips, creating truly 'once in a lifetime' opportunities.

Q. What will you deliver with your million pounds?

A. In short we will:

- Offer 1:1 business support and training for 90 businesses across the National Park family, to assist them in developing new experiences which uniquely stand out in the international marketplace, meet the needs of visitors from our target audiences and the international travel trade.
- We will help these businesses to sell their products to international markets through the travel trade through the development of a 'National Parks Experiences Collection'; a new branded collection of the best bookable experiences in our National Parks. We will develop activities which educate the travel trade about the offer available in each National Park.
- We will develop the role of National Park Rangers in four of our National Parks (Lake District, Peak District, Dartmoor and Exmoor), so they play a key role in telling the unique stories and history of each of our National Parks directly to international visitors.

Q. What are the timescales?

A. Implementation of the project will commence in early September 2017, allowing for a 19-month implementation period through to March 2019.

Q. Where has the match funding come from?

A. £120,000 of cash funding is coming from the National Park Authorities involved. Further match funding will come from joint activities with the overseas travel trade and partnerships with tourism businesses within each of the National Parks.

DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

5 January 2018

**FIT FOR PURPOSE:
PRINCIPLES FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL LAND MANAGEMENT SCHEME FOR
DARTMOOR**

Report of the Head of Conservation and Land Management and Chief Executive (National Park Officer)

Recommendation: **That Members:**

- (i) **endorse the principles for a new Environmental Land Management Scheme for Dartmoor developed by the Task and Finish Group;**
- (ii) **agree to submit these to Defra as a contribution to post Brexit policy development; and**
- (iii) **authorise further work on a potential environmental land management pilot that builds on the learning from Dartmoor Farming Futures.**

1 Background

- 1.1 Brexit will be played out across almost all policy areas but agriculture stands out in terms of EU spend and the opportunity that EU exit provides to shape a new approach. Through our membership of the EU and the Common Agricultural Policy £3bn is invested, per annum, in agricultural support and rural development across the UK. Government figures indicate that spend on agri-environment agreements and Basic Payment Scheme in the English National Parks is worth approximately £160m per annum and we estimate that between £12 to £16 million is spent per annum supporting farming and rural development on Dartmoor. EU exit provides an opportunity to shape a new approach to farm support, delivery of environmental benefits and wider rural development.
- 1.2 Responding to this opportunity, the Chairs of the English National Park Authorities established a Task and Finish Group to provide advice on strategic priorities in relation to farming post Brexit to ensure environmentally sustainable farming in National Parks and the pursuit of National Park purposes. The policy proposals from the Group were agreed by the Chairs of the English National Park Authorities in April 2017 and presented to this Authority on 26 May 2017 (NPA/17/023). The proposals are centred around three, linked components:
- A National Park FARM (Farming and Rural Management) Scheme to provide a base or foundation level of environmental husbandry and public goods.
 - FARM Plus – locally-led agri-environment schemes for each National Park
 - Wider Rural Development – local resources for wider rural development
- 1.3 The policy paper ‘Farming in the English National Parks’ and supporting case studies can be accessed via the National Parks England (NPE) website:

http://www.nationalparksengland.org.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0009/967905/Farming-in-the-English-National-Parks.pdf

- 1.4 It is acknowledged that this is not a complete description of an English replacement of the Common Agricultural Policy and that other important elements, such as trade deals, will help determine the viability of farming systems in our National Parks and have a potentially significant impact on our landscapes.

2 Dartmoor Task and Finish Group on Future of Farming

- 2.1 Recognising the importance of farming to the landscape of Dartmoor National Park, its natural and cultural heritage and the future viability of our communities, the Authority established a 'farmer-led' task and finish group to develop the NPE proposals in more detail using Dartmoor as a case study. The group comprised of the following people:

Maurice Retallick (Chairman of the Group, farmer, commoner and member of Dartmoor Commoners' Council)

John Waldon (Chairman, Dartmoor Commoners' Council)

Tom Stratton (Duchy of Cornwall, Dartmoor Common Owners' Association)

Phil Coaker (farmer and commoner)

Helen Radmore (farmer and commoner)

Russell Ashford (farmer, commoner and member of Dartmoor Commoners' Council)

Will Dracup (farmer and commoner)

Layland Branfield (farmer, commoner and member of Dartmoor Commoners' Council)

Ed Hamer (Chagfood, community supported agriculture initiative)

Tracy May (farmer and commoner)

- 2.2 The group was supported by Chris Giles (Head of Conservation and Land Management) and Kevin Bishop (Chief Executive [National Park Officer])

- 2.3 The group has developed a set of principles that it thinks should provide the foundation for future farm and environmental support on Dartmoor:

1. Scheme design would encourage farmer engagement at all stages
2. Shared Vision for the landscape area (eg National Park) to provide a framework for local tailoring
3. A agreement should be predicated on a set of outcomes that deliver a range of public benefits
4. Full integration of environmental objectives into the farm's business
5. The agreement would be relevant to local conditions
6. Agreements to be an appropriate length
7. Sufficient resources for providing advice at the correct time
8. Encourage and enable innovation
9. Reward those that do the work
10. Accountability and transparency

- 2.4 Members will note that the group has supported a farmer-led, outcome focused approach to the delivery of environmental objectives in a way that ensures a clear link to the farm economy/business. Full details of the principles are contained in appendix 1 together with an explanation of what they would mean in practice, the outcomes we are seeking and examples/opportunities to demonstrate/test.

- 2.5 The Group also endorsed the idea of using Dartmoor as a potential pilot to develop these principles and help Defra and Natural England in designing a post Brexit scheme. In particular, the group were keen to look at how the principles they have developed could link with the proposed universal environmental land management scheme (that Defra have announced); the basis for paying for outcomes; and the operational costs of running a locally tailored scheme.
- 2.6 The proposals developed by the group have been shared at the Farmers Forum held in December 2017, discussed at the Dartmoor Commoners' Council and promoted to the wider farming community by members of the group.

3 Building on Practical Experience and Local Knowledge

- 3.1 The work of the group has drawn on over 30 years of farmer experience of delivering agri-environment schemes and, in more recent years, the Dartmoor Farming Futures initiative. Farming Futures is an experimental project aimed at developing a new approach to the management of the public and environmental benefits associated with Dartmoor's moorland that:
- Offers farmers and landowners more responsibility for the design and delivery of agri-environment schemes;
 - Focuses on the complete range of public benefits (ecosystem services) that are associated with upland farming (from food production to carbon sequestration) and identifies priorities for particular spatial areas; and
 - Facilitates a collaborative approach to agreeing the outcomes sought, delivering the management required and assisting with the monitoring of the process.
- 3.2 The initiative was developed in partnership with Dartmoor Commoners' Council, Duchy of Cornwall, Natural England, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Defence Infrastructure Organisation (formerly Defence Estates) and South West Water.
- 3.3 The pilot has been subject to two independent evaluations:
- Cumulus Consultants were appointed to report on the development stage and whether the approach of engaging with farmers had led to a better understanding of the outcomes sought, management required to deliver those outcomes and how the outcomes will be monitored. Cumulus Consultants concluded that the pilot was making a difference to the future management of the commons and in particular, was resulting in better engagement and understanding from the farming community in delivery of environmental outcomes. Cumulus Consultants made recommendations that the approach be included within the Rural Development Programme for 2014 – 2020.
 - The second evaluation was conducted by a research post hosted by the National Park Authority and funded via Natural England. The report of this qualitative evaluation into farmer behaviour was published in January 2017. The report concluded that the process of farmer engagement was led to a greater understanding and ownership amongst the farming community of their agreement and of the outcomes they are delivering. It also concluded that the training and monitoring process has increased the commoners understanding of the biodiversity and environmental features that can be found on their commons

3.4 Both reports can be accessed via the National Park website:

<http://www.dartmoor.gov.uk/living-and-working/farming/farming-futures>

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 Work to-date has been resourced within existing work programmes. We will need to consider the resource implications of any pilot in detail but sustainable farming is a priority for the National Park.
- 4.2 One member of the Task and Finish Group has started looking at payment rates and mechanisms with a view to using this to inform any potential pilot. We have also had an offer from Professor Brett Day at Exeter University to run a roundtable discussion on payment mechanisms (payment by results, reverse auctions, covenants etc.) which we will be organising for Spring 2018.
- 4.3 It is anticipated that this work will form part of work programmes for the 2018/19 Business Plan.

5 Conclusion

- 5.1 The Task and Finish Group have developed a set of principles that we hope will be the foundation for future environmental land management schemes on Dartmoor (and potentially beyond). They provide a framework for a farmer-led approach to the delivery of environmental outcomes and build on the lessons from Dartmoor Farming Futures. It is recommended that the Authority adopt these principles and submit them to Defra for consideration.
- 5.2 Members of the task and Finish Group were also keen for the Authority to seek support from Defra and Natural England for a pilot or demonstration scheme on Dartmoor to test these principles. Again, it is recommended that the Authority support this.
- 5.3 The Group agreed that they would convene if Defra and/or Natural England are interested in meeting with them to discuss the principles and a potential pilot/demonstration scheme on Dartmoor.
- 5.4 As well as sharing the principles with Defra and Natural England we will also seek comments and thoughts from other stakeholders so that we might develop a common approach to future environmental land management on Dartmoor.

CHRIS GILES AND KEVIN BISHOP

Attachments: Fit for Purpose: Principles for Environmental Land Management Scheme Design

20180105 CG/KDB Fit for Purpose

Fit for Purpose: Principles for Environmental Land Management Scheme Design

The following principles (and explanation) are offered as a contribution towards the design of a new scheme to support and reward farmers on Dartmoor for securing and managing a range of public benefits.

Principle	What does it mean?	Outcome	Examples/Opportunity to Test/Demonstrate and potential problems
<p>1. Scheme design would encourage farmer engagement at all stages.</p>	<p>Farmers are encouraged to provide their considerable expertise to develop a scheme that is relevant to the local area.</p> <p>They would also participate in the development of a monitoring programme and be engaged in monitoring progress towards achieving the outcomes.</p> <p>Scheme design would encourage direct farmer participation and avoid third party participation in the application process.</p> <p>Scheme must enable farming to remain practicable</p>	<p>Secures improved ownership and understanding, by the farmer, of the agreement.</p> <p>The resulting scheme would be better understood, supported by the farmer, be more realistic and deliverable.</p> <p>Helps facilitate a pride in delivering public benefits.</p>	<p>Evidence from the assessment of DFF.</p> <p>Evidence of better understanding of agreement by those who prepared the application compared to those farmers that used an agent.</p>
<p>2. There would be a shared Vision for the landscape area (eg National Park).</p>	<p>The Vision would be inclusive of the main public benefits and its boundary relevant to potential delivery, e.g. a water catchment or National Park.</p> <p>The vision would relate to national and local priorities.</p> <p>The principal objectives and resulting outcomes would be recognised and supported by the main stakeholders (including farmers). These outcomes would be relevant to the area and some would be common to all agreements in a defined landscape area.</p>	<p>Joint ownership of the vision would ensure better delivery of multiple benefits whilst giving confidence to the farmers that all stakeholders shared the same ambition(s) for a discreet area of land.</p> <p>A publically available vision could enable better public understanding of why certain farming activity was supported and to demonstrate value.</p> <p>Transparent method for targeting and ensuring a link between national priorities and local delivery.</p>	<p>Refresh the Dartmoor Moorland Vision and extend it to enclosed land.</p> <p>Create opportunity to review how 'on and off farm education' could improve understanding and bring benefits to farmers and public.</p> <p>Dartmoor integrated Rhôs pasture plan/map could be basis for testing work</p> <p>Mardle tributary of the Dart - natural flood management catchments</p>

Principle	What does it mean?	Outcome	Examples/Opportunity to Test/Demonstrate and potential problems
<p>3. An agreement would be predicated on a set of outcomes that deliver a range of public benefits.</p>	<p>There is a clear contractual agreement to deliver a range of public benefits that are relevant to the farm/common that are achievable, ambitious and clearly described.</p> <p>There is a presumption that food production would be included in the list of outcomes that farmers can deliver against</p> <p>An approach that is not complicated and avoids often confusing prescriptions by focusing on outcomes.</p>	<p>Moving beyond maintenance to improvement where required</p> <p>Clear link between public payment and public benefit</p> <p>Maximises public value</p> <p>No need for complex options and prescriptions.</p> <p>Continuity of mapping</p>	<p>Dartmoor Farming Futures (DFF) provides an example of this approach.</p> <p>Opportunity/need to test at the farm level.</p>
<p>4. Full integration of environmental objectives into the farm's business.</p>	<p>We want to see environmental improvement to be a core part of a farm business whilst ensuring the business is profitable. To secure this change (for most farmers) this will require a simple, map-based, walk over the farm process by the farmer to identify the potential outcomes and farm practices required to deliver them.</p> <p>It is essential that the farmer who will deliver the agreement completes the application (with additional advice if required).</p>	<p>Improves awareness of environmental and cultural 'assets or special qualities' at a farm level. Encourage better integration of environmental outcomes into the farm business.</p> <p>The environment (protection and enhancement) is seen by the farmer as integral to their future business.</p> <p>If the farmer shapes the agreement then the agreement is more likely to deliver the outcomes.</p>	<p>Need to test this approach as it could be resource hungry.</p> <p>Would need to have a practical value to farmer and relevant to their business. Promote as a business opportunity.</p> <p>Potential option to offer grant to farmers to produce farm environmental audit and business plan. This then gets them to identify outcomes they can deliver to enter scheme.</p> <p>Will need to ensure that there is access to clear and trusted advice.</p>

Principle	What does it mean?	Outcome	Examples/Opportunity to Test/Demonstrate and potential problems
<p>5. The agreement would be relevant to local conditions.</p>	<p>Scheme design must enable the character of different places, the weather (and future weather), visitor pressure, local culture etc. to be reflected in the selection of outcomes and the financial reward. This can be achieved within a national framework that sets broad objectives and priorities.</p> <p>The governance should reflect local circumstances – commons, tenants.</p>	<p>Will secure a more resilient scheme/agreement and integrated delivery.</p>	<p>May require some form of base line assessment (ie links to monitoring programme)</p> <p>Could be tested through the Dartmoor Farming Futures pilot.</p>
<p>6. Agreements to be an appropriate length</p>	<p>The length of a scheme must be sufficiently long to provide confidence to the agreement holder that delivery of the outcomes is achievable and also to facilitate changes in farming practice where these are required to deliver the outcomes.</p> <p>An agreement for a common/moorland should be a minimum of 10 years but longer if possible (20 years) with a roll over to ensure continuity of actions and benefits.</p> <p>There would need to be annual reporting (and monitoring) to demonstrate delivery and progress towards the outcomes.</p> <p>Need to consider how price inflation is factored into an agreement</p>	<p>A long term agreement is likely to be more attractive and more likely to deliver real change. Confidence is improved by longer term agreements.</p>	<p>Dartmoor Farming Futures demonstrates annual reporting as a measure of achieving the outcomes.</p>

Principle	What does it mean?	Outcome	Examples/Opportunity to Test/Demonstrate and potential problems
<p>7. Sufficient resources for providing advice at the correct time.</p>	<p>Provision of advice focuses on the selection of the most appropriate outcomes for the farm/common, then providing technical advice on aspects of the outcomes and support for monitoring. Provide integrated delivery/solutions 'one voice'.</p> <p>Facilitate knowledge sharing across and within different areas, amongst the deliverers of the agreements.</p> <p>Ensure learning - leads to more effective and efficient delivery.</p>	<p>Access to expert advice</p> <p>Clarity</p> <p>Co-ordinated advice</p> <p>Improved, more efficient delivery</p>	<p>Link to local conditions and have a clear shared vision for the 'place'</p> <p>Moorland Management Forum, Dartmoor Hill Farm Project and access to local advice</p> <p>Upstream Thinking, Dartmoor Moorland Bird Project, DNPA Archaeologists, vegetation monitoring programmes</p> <p>Opportunities to test this linked to principles 1 and 4 above</p>
<p>8. Encourage & Enable Innovation</p>	<p>Encourage new ideas. Help stimulate innovation and productivity.</p> <p>Consider how best to support next generation</p>	<p>More efficient delivery</p> <p>Better outcomes</p>	<p>Opportunities to test this linked to principles 1, 4 and 7 above</p>
<p>9. Reward those that do the work</p>	<p>Ensure the correct level of reward is received by those that contribute to achieving the outcomes and/or enables it to happen</p> <p>Payments made in a timely manner</p> <p>The agreement must be with the principle deliverer (of the outcomes). This would also apply to agreements on common land and tenanted land</p> <p>Collaborative action (ie farmers working together to deliver landscape scale management and enhancement) should be incentivised.</p> <p>Need to consider alternative payment mechanisms</p>	<p>Fairness</p> <p>Value for money</p> <p>Maintain cash flow</p> <p>Support for local economy</p>	<p>Need to find a practical resolution to this issue. Potential solution to pay for activities but what happens if you enable the actions?</p> <p>Test on a new Dartmoor Farming Futures trial.</p>

Principle	What does it mean?	Outcome	Examples/Opportunity to Test/Demonstrate and potential problems
10. Accountability & Transparency	<p>Better information available to the public relating to what public money is paying for.</p> <p>Farmers clear on what they are delivering in return for public funding.</p> <p>Acknowledge success to the agreement holder when outcomes are achieved.</p>	<p>Improved understanding by all (farmers & public) that would lead to better public support.</p> <p>It could result in encouraging collaborative working to deliver the outcomes.</p>	<p>Opportunity to test through National Park Visitor Centres, outreach programmes and use of websites and social media.</p> <p>Improved mechanism for the distribution of funding on commons between commoners</p>

Footnote: 'Scheme' refers to overarching national plan/framework established to facilitate delivery
'Agreement' refers to individual (or group) contracts to deliver specific objectives within a scheme for a defined number of years

DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK PLANNING AUTHORITY

5 January 2017

**TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS, SECTION 211 NOTIFICATIONS
(WORKS TO TREES IN CONSERVATION AREAS)
AND HEDGEROW REMOVAL NOTICES
DETERMINED UNDER DELEGATED POWERS**

Report of the Trees and Landscape Officer

Recommendation : **That the decisions be noted.**

TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS

Teignbridge

Ref: 17/0045 25 Wallaford Road, Buckfastleigh SX 7604 7040

Application to reduce the canopy of a holm oak. The works will help balance the crown of the tree. Consent was granted subject to the following conditions:

1. Five working days' notice to be given to the Authority prior to the commencement of approved works.
2. All works are carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work Recommendations.

Ref: 17/0048 3 Lears Cottages, Christow SX 8315 8513

Application to pollard a maple tree. The tree has a basal cavity and an unbalanced crown. Consent was granted subject to the following conditions:

1. Five working days' notice to be given to the Authority prior to the commencement of approved works.
2. All works are carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work Recommendations.

Ref: 17/0049 Grange Green, Buckfast SX 7385 6740

Application to crown lift a beech tree. The works are necessary to prevent the tree damaging an adjacent property. Consent was granted subject to the following conditions:

1. Five working days' notice to be given to the Authority prior to the commencement of approved works.
2. All works are carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work Recommendations.

West Devon

Ref: 17/0040 Chestnut Cottage, Walkhampton SX 5352 6978

Application to crown lift several trees overhanging the garden. The works are minor and will have minimal impact on the health or appearance of the trees. Consent was granted subject to the following conditions:

1. Five working days' notice to be given to the Authority prior to the commencement of approved works.
2. All works are carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work Recommendations.

Ref: 17/0042

The Retreat, Horrabridge

SX 5126 6887

Application to reduce three beech trees. The works are relatively minor and will have minimal impact on the health or appearance of the trees. Consent was granted subject to the following conditions:

1. Five working days' notice to be given to the Authority prior to the commencement of approved works.
2. All works are carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work Recommendations.

Ref: 17/0043

1 Sampford Gardens, Horrabridge

SX 5207 7009

Application to raise the canopies of an ash, a sycamore and two beech trees. The works are minor and will have minimal impact on the health or appearance of the trees. Consent was granted subject to the following conditions:

1. Five working days' notice to be given to the Authority prior to the commencement of approved works.
2. All works are carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work Recommendations.

South Hams

Ref: 17/0044

Enthurst House, Didworthy

SX 6859 6209

Application to remove low limbs from two beech trees. The works are minor and will have minimal impact on the health or appearance of the trees. Consent was granted subject to the following conditions:

1. Five working days' notice to be given to the Authority prior to the commencement of approved works.
2. All works are carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work Recommendations.

SECTION 211 NOTICES

Teignbridge

Ref: 17/0039

Primrose Cottage, Lustleigh

SX 7850 8122

Notification to fell two cypress trees and an ash tree. The ash is infected with honey fungus and the cypress has minimal amenity value.

A Tree Preservation Order has not been made.

Ref: 17/0041

Stable House, Lustleigh

SX 7850 8120

Notification to fell a Douglas fir and cypress tree. The trees are in poor condition and the felling will have minimal impact on the character of the Conservation Area.

A Tree Preservation Order has not been made.

Ref: 17/0047

The Old Court House, Ashburton

SX 7572 6987

Notification to fell a silver birch and Judas tree. The trees are hidden from public view and have no public amenity value.

A Tree Preservation Order has not been made.

West Devon

Ref: 17/0038

Dart Cottage, Princetown

SX 5880 7377

Notification to fell three rowan trees. The trees are in very poor condition.

A Tree Preservation Order has not been made.

BRIAN BEASLEY