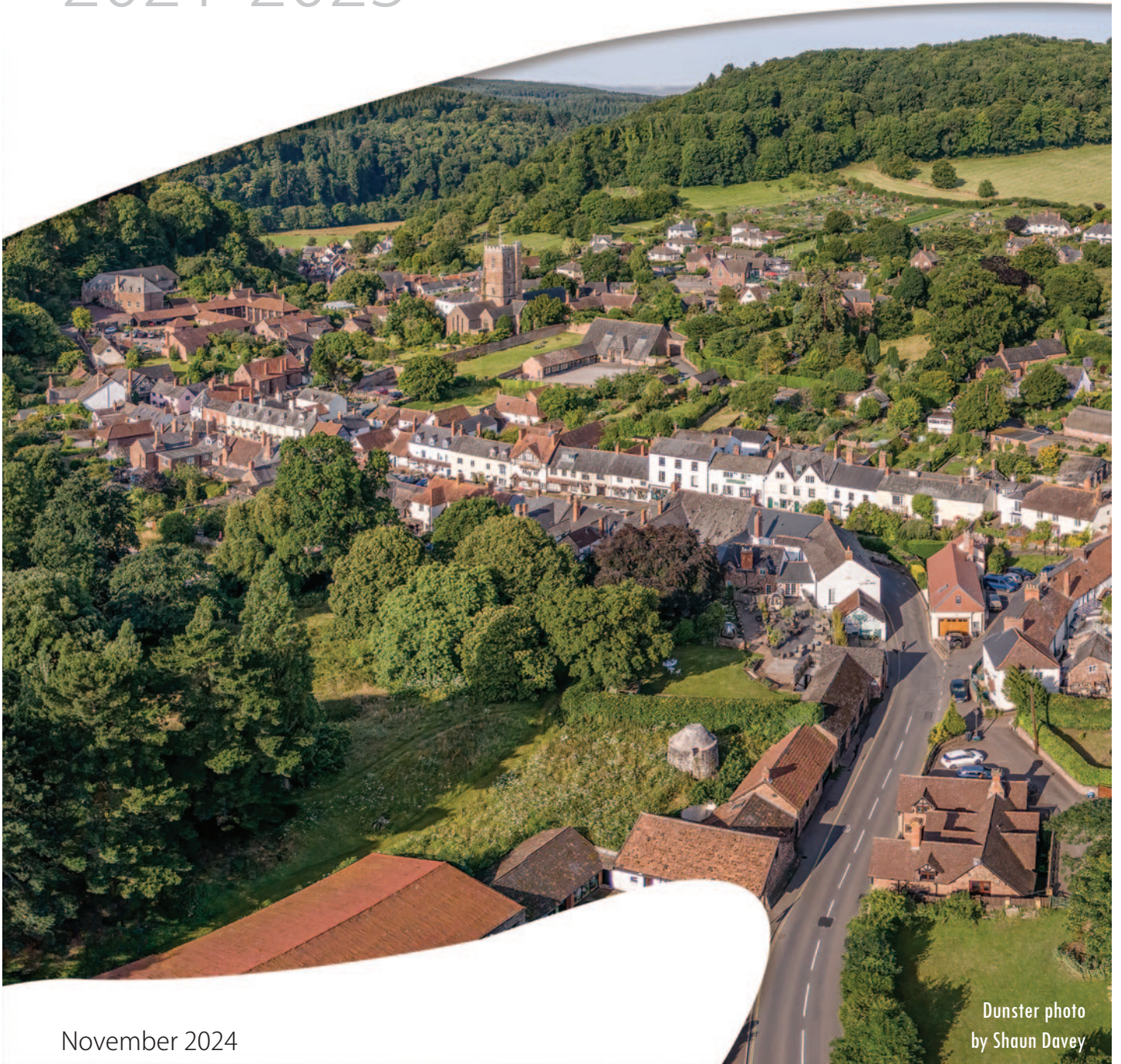


Exmoor National Park

Authority Monitoring Report 2021-2023



November 2024

Dunster photo
by Shaun Davey

If you have any queries relating to the Authority Monitoring Report, please contact:

Policy & Community Team
Exmoor National Park Authority
Exmoor House
Dulverton
Somerset
TA22 9HL

Contents	
1 HEADLINE INFORMATION 2021-22 AND 2022-23.....	4
2 BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT OF THE AUTHORITY MONITORING REPORT	7
3 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME PROGRESS.....	9
4 DUTY TO COOPERATE	13
5 STRATEGIC HOUSING LAND AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENTS (SHLAA)	15
6 MONITORING AND EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL PLAN POLICIES.....	17
GENERAL POLICIES	17
CONSERVING AND ENHANCING EXMOOR	19
RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND MANAGING RESOURCES	25
ACHIEVING A THRIVING COMMUNITY	27
COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES	31
ACHIEVING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY	33
ACHIEVING ENJOYMENT FOR ALL	36
RECREATION	39
ACHIEVING ACCESSIBILITY FOR ALL	41
EXMOOR’S SETTLEMENTS	45
MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK	46
7 THE DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT SERVICE	52
APPENDIX 1 – LOCAL PLAN MONITORING FRAMEWORK INDICATOR.....	56

1 HEADLINE INFORMATION 2021-22 AND 2022-23

1.1 Exmoor is a deeply rural area so the number of planning applications submitted each year, particularly major applications, is relatively low. As such, not all policies will be implemented in any given year and the number of applications submitted relevant to a specific policy are often low and will vary year-to-year. This AMR has been refined in comparison to previous versions and as such, where it is not possible to report on a monitoring indicator or there is no information currently available, these have not been included at this time. A full list of all monitoring indicators is included in the appendix. A general summary of key monitoring areas since the adoption of the Local Plan is provided below.

HOUSING

1.2 Between 2021-23, 1 affordable home was completed and 10 were under construction at the end of 2022-23, as shown.

Table 1.1: Affordable Housing Completions, Under Construction and Not Yet Started 2021-23

	2021-22	2022-23
Affordable dwellings with extant planning permission not yet started	0	3
Affordable dwellings under construction	9	10
Affordable dwelling completions	0	1

1.3 Table 1.2 includes ‘other’ housing that does not fall within the definition of affordable housing such as rural worker dwellings, extended family dwellings, succession farm dwellings, open market, principal residence, staff accommodation and holiday lets. The total number of housing completions, under construction and those not yet started are set out in table 1.2 below.

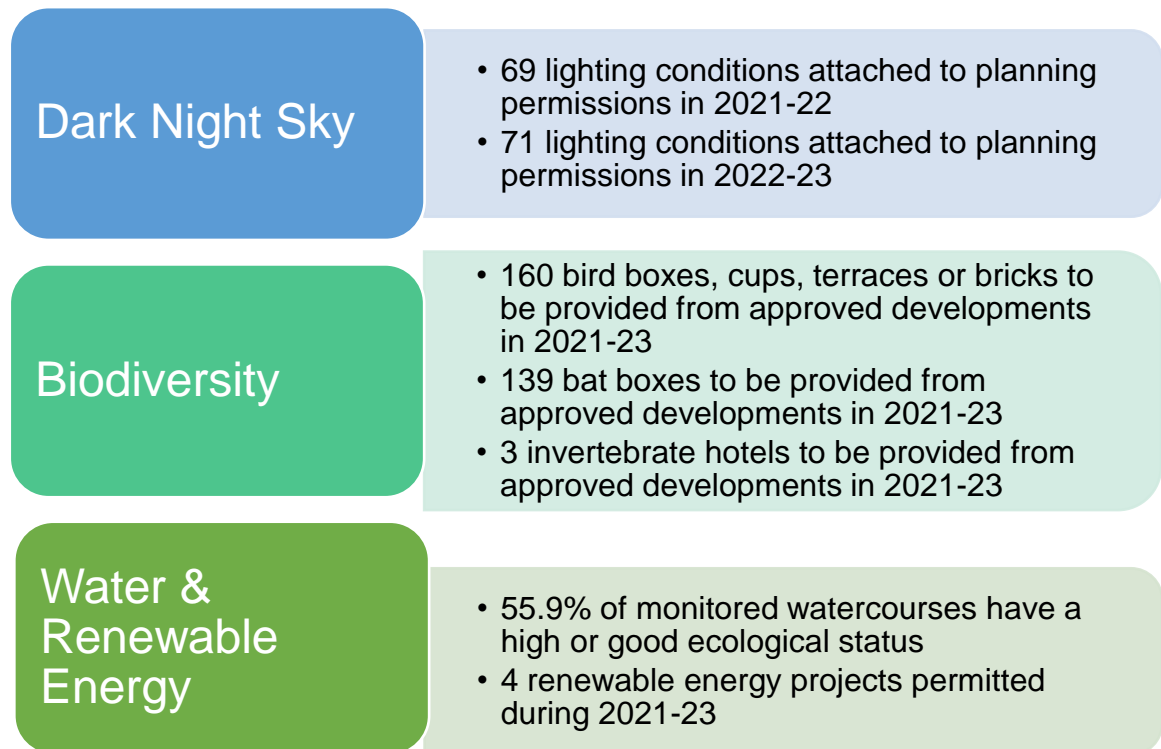
Table 1.2: Housing Completions, Under Construction and Not Yet Started 2021-23

	2021-22	2022-23
Number of dwellings with extant planning permission not yet started	20	19
Number of dwellings under construction	69	74
Net dwelling completions	11	24

ENVIRONMENT

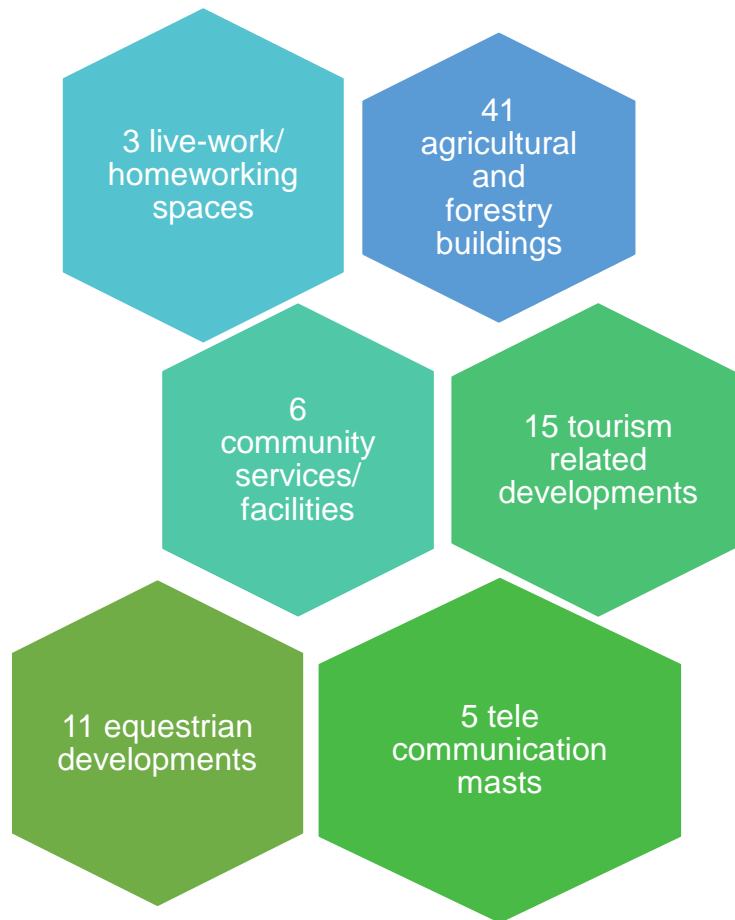
- 1.4 The policies of the Local Plan ensure that development conserves and enhances the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park. This includes protection of Exmoor's dark night sky and since the adoption of the Local Plan in 2017, 489 lighting conditions have been attached to planning permissions. Across the monitoring period, a total of 140 approved developments incorporated green infrastructure including provision for wildlife such as hedgehogs, bees, birds, bats and reptiles.
- 1.5 It is appropriate in some cases to refuse development in order to conserve heritage assets and their settings. A small number of applications were refused during 2021-23 due to adverse impacts on heritage assets and listed buildings.

Figure 1.1: Environment Headline Information 2021-23



ECONOMY

Figure 1.2: Economy Based Developments Approved 2021-23



2 BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT OF THE AUTHORITY MONITORING REPORT

- 2.1 The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) is required to be produced by Local Planning Authorities in accordance with The Localism Act 2011¹. This report relates to the monitoring periods of 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 and 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023 for Exmoor National Park Authority.
- 2.2 The intention of an AMR is to monitor whether policies in Local Development Documents are being implemented and if they are effective. The report must set out the progress made on preparing documents according to the Local Development Scheme and timetable, including any Neighbourhood Plans and activities relating to the Duty to Co-operate. A report on Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) must also be made, however Exmoor National Park Authority are not a CIL charging authority.
- 2.3 Exmoor National Park was designated in 1954 under the National Park and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. The purposes of a National Park under this Act, and as amended by the Environment Act 1995 are to:
- a. Conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage (of the National Parks); and
 - b. Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities (of the National Parks) by the public.
 - c. In addition to pursuing the statutory purposes, the National Park Authority has a duty to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities. To carry out this duty, National Park Authorities are expected to co-operate with local authorities and public bodies whose functions include the promotion of economic or social development within the area of the National Park.
- 2.4 The Authority is the sole planning authority for the area of Exmoor National Park but does not have the range of responsibilities of District and County Councils. The District and County Councils remain responsible for important functions within the National Park area including housing, traffic and transport, education, social services and economic development.
- 2.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides guidance for local planning authorities, both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications, with reference to the National Parks Vision and Circular. The NPPF includes confirmation that great weight should be given to the conservation of the landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, which have the highest status of protection, and that the conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage are important considerations.

¹ Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Part 8, Paragraph 34.

2.6 The 2010 National Parks Vision and Circular sets out national policy for English National Parks and the Broads; the Vision to 2030 guides long-term planning and decision-making including preparation of Local Plans.

3 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME PROGRESS

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

- 3.1. The LDS is a three-year timetable setting out key milestones for local plans and other local development documents. The Exmoor National Park LDS was agreed by members of the Authority in December 2019.
- 3.2. The Local Plan is monitored through a series of indicators. The Authority is required to monitor affordable housing permissions, as well as consideration of affordable housing need and the delivery of affordable housing.
- 3.3. Policy M1-S1 of the Local Plan states that the National Park Authority will complete a review of the indicative affordable housing need figure for the Plan period (238), on the basis of the latest available evidence, by no later than 31 December 2020. If any review shows that there has been an increase of more than 20% in the indicative affordable housing need figure compared with the figure in the Plan, a full or partial review of the Plan will be undertaken to take account of this change.
- 3.4. At the end of 2020, Members considered a briefing on the review of the indicative affordable housing need figure. It was considered that this review should be carried out as part of the evidence for the Local Plan 5-Year Review during 2021. It was noted that, as set out in the Local Plan, the indicative affordable housing need figure is not used in decision making on individual affordable housing applications in Exmoor National Park and it therefore does not affect the delivery of affordable housing.
- 3.5. All Local Planning Authorities are legally required to undertake a review of their Local Plan to assess whether they need updating within 5 years of adoption. The Exmoor National Park Local Plan was adopted in July 2017 and the 5-year review therefore was required to be completed by July 2022. The Authority reviewed the Local Plan to establish whether evidence suggested if a partial or complete review was needed, or whether the plan and policies remained effective. The conclusions of the review were that the Local Plan policies remain effective and that a full or partial review of the Plan was not needed. The reasons for the conclusion were set out in the Authority report and it was decided at the June 2022 Authority meeting to not review the Local Plan at that time. Details of the review process and evidence are set out on the Authority's website.
- 3.6. The National Park Authority published its Brownfield Land Register in December 2017, which is updated as and when new information on eligible sites becomes available.
- 3.7. Since April 2016, the Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016) has placed a number of obligations on all relevant authorities. These include to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who wish to acquire serviced plots of land to build their own homes, to have regard to those registers in carrying out their functions; and to publicise its

register. The Exmoor National Park Self-Build Register has been in place since December 2014, and it is updated continually.

- 3.8. Details about the Exmoor National Park Self-Build Register are publicised on the Authority's website which includes information on how to apply to be entered on the register, how forms will be managed and details of how to be removed from the register. The register has been publicised through articles in local parish publications and the NPA newspaper, display boards, leaflets and through local groups, forums and networks.
- 3.9. The self and custom build policy HC-D6 in the adopted Exmoor National Park Local Plan enables people in local affordable housing need to build their own housing within the National Park either through new build or the conversion of existing buildings based on a rural exceptions site approach. This provides a range of opportunities in named settlements and smaller rural communities for people to self/custom build their own home including those people entered on Part 1 of the Register. Part 1 of the register requires evidence of a local connection but it cannot consider affordable need. However, although Part 1 of the register may include some entries which are not eligible for local affordable housing, individuals could potentially meet requirements for other forms of locally needed housing such as extended family housing through conversions and rural or succession farm dwellings on farmsteads, which can also be self/custom build housing. The NPA provides pre-application advice to assist with the process.
- 3.10. As of October 2021, there were 43 individuals on part 2 of the register and 1 group. On part 1 of the register, which is for people with a local connection, there were 16 individuals and no groups.
- 3.11. As of 30 October 2022, there were 43 individuals on part 2 of the register and 1 group. On part 1 of the register, which is for people with a local connection, there were 19 individuals and no groups.
- 3.12. It is considered that, as the local eligibility tests for entry on Part 1 of the Self Build and Custom Build Register are in line with adopted Local Plan policy, they remain appropriate and that they are still achieving their desired effect.
- 3.13. The Authority's Infrastructure Delivery Plan was published in June 2015 and this will be updated as necessary.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 3.14. The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) is a key document which sets out how the Authority will consult stakeholders and the local community on the preparation of local development documents and planning applications for Exmoor National Park. Previous SCIs were published in 2015 and 2020 (as an interim version in response to

the coronavirus pandemic). The current SCI was formally adopted by the Authority in December 2022².

Exmoor National Park Local Plan 2011-2031

3.15. The NPPF requires that Local Plans set out strategic priorities for the area and these should include strategic policies to deliver the homes and jobs needed; and to conserve and enhance the environment, including the landscape. The strategic priorities of the Local Plan include:

- ensuring sustainable development which enables communities and businesses to thrive, whilst conserving and enhancing the National Park's special qualities;
- supporting and empowering communities to help meet identified local needs, prioritising the delivery of affordable housing, safeguarding community services and facilities, improving accessibility where possible, and responding to climate change;
- enabling a diverse and resilient local economy through locally generated growth and sustainable development; and
- encouraging understanding and enjoyment of the National Park through recreation and tourism development compatible with the quiet enjoyment of Exmoor's special qualities.

3.16. The Local Plan promotes sustainable development through making the best use of existing land and buildings; focusing new development in settlements; encouraging high quality design and sustainable construction; and protecting the open countryside.

3.17. There is emphasis on local needs affordable housing and support for the wider community through accessible housing, extended family housing, housing for rural workers and to assist succession farming and principal residence housing. Plan policies aim to encourage a balanced housing stock with a mix of sizes, types and tenures and there is policy support for the retention of existing and provision of new local services/facilities.

3.18. The plan seeks to foster a diverse and resilient local economy through flexibility for business development, including home-based businesses, agricultural and forestry development, and providing for the roll-out of broadband and mobile phone infrastructure.

3.19. The understanding and enjoyment of the National Park is supported through policies that provide for a range of visitor accommodation, safeguarding the rights of way and access network, and ensuring that development related to outdoor recreation is compatible with the quiet enjoyment of Exmoor's special qualities.

3.20. The Exmoor National Park Local Plan was adopted by the Authority in July 2017.

Neighbourhood planning: The Lyn Plan 2013-2028

3.21. The Lyn Plan 2013-2028, adopted in 2013 was the first neighbourhood plan in a National Park. The Plan aims to promote sustainable development and growth to meet

² [Statement-of-Community-Involvement-2022.pdf](#)

the needs of local people, businesses and visitors, and to underpin and add to the assets valued by the community. Together with the Exmoor National Park Local Plan, the Lyn Plan forms part of the development plan and its policies are considered when determining planning proposals in Lynton and Lynmouth parish. The adoption of the Exmoor National Park Local Plan in 2017 meant most policies in the Lyn Plan were superseded since, legally, the most recently adopted plan takes precedence. However, there are several policies which are additional to the Exmoor National Park Local Plan; the remainder are a material consideration in decision making.

4 DUTY TO COOPERATE

- 4.1. The Duty to Cooperate (DtC) was introduced by the Localism Act 2011. It requires a local planning authority to engage constructively, actively, and on an ongoing basis with relevant or prescribed bodies in order to maximise the effectiveness of development plan preparation and strategic matters. Section 11A of the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act requires relevant authorities (including public bodies), in exercising or performing any of their functions within a National Park, to have regard to the National Park statutory purposes.
- 4.2. The Exmoor-wide DtC Protocol sets out how the prescribed bodies and other partner organisations will work together on strategic issues requiring co-operation. The Protocol forms the basis for discussing strategic priorities, evaluating options to address cross-boundary issues and agreeing outcomes wherever possible, but ultimately respects the individual identities and interests of its signatory organisations.
- 4.3. The sharing of experiences and discussion of common issues with other National Park Authorities through the National Parks Policy Officer Group (NPPOG) also provides an important source of information and experience in relation to planning in protected landscapes.
- 4.4. During the past two years, officers undertook the following DtC activities:

Table 4.1: Duty to Cooperate Activities

Devon and Cornwall Planning Officers Group	Attended various meetings across the monitoring period
Somerset Strategic Planning Conference	Attended event in 2021
Devon County Council	Provided response in relation to transport survey Provided input on Devon-wide DtC protocol
Duty to Cooperate Meetings	September 2021 meeting with Local Authority partners as part of ENPA Local Plan 5-Year Review December 2021 stakeholder workshop on 5-Year Review, including Local Authority and DtC partners
North Devon Council/Torrige District Council	Provided response on draft HELAA methodology consultation
Somerset West and Taunton/ Somerset County Council	Regular meetings with the Rural Housing Enabler to discuss affordable housing in Exmoor National Park (Somerset)

	<p>Co-operated with the Council to input into the Somerset Local Aggregates Assessment</p> <p>Provided response regarding employment matters and issues raised during the ENP Local Plan 5-Year Review</p>
<p>Exmoor Rural Housing Network</p>	<p>Attended a number of meetings throughout the monitoring period, including providing updates on affordable housing and affordability. The Exmoor Rural Housing Network was established in 2014 in response to a significant fall in the number of proposals for affordable housing in the National Park coming forward, despite there being Local Plan policies to support the delivery of affordable homes for people in local housing need. The aim of the network is to share information and develop a locally managed and delivered programme for the wider Exmoor area to help deliver local needs housing.</p>

5 STRATEGIC HOUSING LAND AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENTS (SHLAA)

- 5.1. The role of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) is to identify and assess land and buildings that might have the potential to deliver future housing development. The process seeks to ensure that future decisions relating to the provision of housing are based on sound evidence of deliverability. The Authority published its first SHLAA report in December 2014 following site assessments and review by an independent SHLAA Panel convened by the Authority. The SHLAA was first monitored in the 2014/15 AMR and continues to be monitored within subsequent AMRs to identify whether there is a need for a review or a 'call for sites'.
- 5.2. In terms of assessment review of the SHLAA, planning practice guidance is focused on the five-year land supply to provide an indication of whether there are sufficient sites available to meet the housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies. However, as the Local Plan approach to housing delivery in the National Park is focused on homes to meet local affordable housing need on a rural exception site basis without allocations, there is no five-year land supply requirement for the Authority to demonstrate. Instead, the circumstances for the National Park, are to demonstrate a suitable supply of deliverable sites that will help to address an identified local housing need. The Local Plan sets out an indicative figure of affordable housing units needed in the National Park (2011-31) of 238 units. Recent evidence, which informed the Five-Year Review of the Local Plan, shows a revised need for 196 units 2011-31.
- 5.3. Within the National Park, the only sites that can be defined as 'deliverable', are those which have extant planning permission.
- 5.4. The sites that are included in the SHLAA are defined as follows:
- Deliverable – sites which have been granted planning permission and the permission has not expired.
 - Developable – sites which are considered suitable and have been formally promoted by landowners but are not available as they do not have extant planning permission.
 - Suitable but not available – sites which are considered suitable but have not been formally promoted by landowners, or previously had planning permission which has now expired.
- 5.5. Monitoring of the SHLAA has been undertaken to provide an update at the end of each financial year based on an analysis of planning permissions for dwellings and dwelling completion data. As of the end of March 2022, this has resulted in a supply of 37 deliverable sites (suitable and available) with capacity for 93 dwellings across the National Park, and at the end of March 2023, a supply of 43 deliverable sites with a capacity for 105 dwellings.

5.6. The Number of Deliverable, Developable and Suitable but not Available Sites and Dwellings for the Years 2021-22 and 2022-23 are summarised in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Summary of Deliverable, Developable and Suitable sites 2021-2023

	2021-22		2022-23	
	Sites	Dwellings	Sites	Dwellings
Deliverable (Suitable and available)	37	93	43	105
Developable	22	179	21	178
Suitable but not Available	56	235	55	234

5.7. Additionally, as of March 2022, there were 22 ‘developable sites’ with a yield of 179 dwellings, and a further 56 sites with a yield of 235 dwellings which are considered to be ‘suitable but not available’. These sites do not have extant planning permission for residential development but could come forward to meet local need affordable housing as and when these needs are identified through a rural exceptions sites approach. In Marh 2023 the supply was 21 developable sites with a yield of 178 dwellings, and 55 suitable but not available sites with a yield of 234 dwellings.

5.8. Deliverable sites are more likely to be completed within the first five years, with the remaining ones considered more likely to come forward in the longer term. The SHLAA will continue to be updated through the AMR.

6 MONITORING AND EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL PLAN POLICIES

GENERAL POLICIES

6.1. The Local Plan contains five General Policies that apply to all development proposals within Exmoor National Park. They are high-level policies that aim to achieve the vision, objectives and strategic policies of the Plan and should be read in conjunction with the other Plan policies.

Major Developments

6.2. Major development is only permitted within the National Park in exceptional circumstances where it is in the public interest and is not detrimental to the National Park Purposes. Major development within the context of the National Park is development which has the potential to have a significant adverse impact on the National Park and its special qualities due to its scale, character and nature. In 2021-22, 3 major development applications were approved in the National Park for car parking at Porlock Caravan Park, the Tors Hotel re-development in Lynmouth, and works to the railway line near Parracombe. In 2022-23, 1 major development application was approved in the National Park for river restoration works near Selworthy.

New residential development statistics

6.3. The settlements on Exmoor have been categorised based on the range and type of facilities in the area they serve. Those that are defined as 'named settlements' are either Local Service Centres, Villages or Porlock Weir with the remaining areas of the National Park being defined as Open Countryside. The location of new residential development that completed, is under construction, or is yet to commence, is summarised in the tables below.

Table 6.1 Residential development on Exmoor 2021-22

2021-22	Completed	Under Construction	Not Started
Local Service Centre	2	42	7
Villages & Porlock Weir	0	11	0
Open Countryside	9	16	13
Total	11	69	20

Table 6.2 Residential development on Exmoor 2022-23

2022-23	Completed	Under Construction	Not Started
Local Service Centre	9	41	14
Villages & Porlock Weir	5	14	
Open Countryside	10	19	5
Total	24	74	19

Efficient use of land and buildings

Development on brownfield sites

6.4. Development on Exmoor that redevelops brownfield land through the appropriate reuse or redevelopment of buildings is encouraged. In 2021-22, 73% of completed dwellings were located on previously developed land, and in 2022-23 this figure was 88%.

Conversions

6.5. Existing buildings on Exmoor are an important resource and where they may no longer be required for their intended use, they may be suitable for conversion. Additionally, policies provide flexibility for the subdivision of existing dwellings to address housing needs by providing smaller and, potentially therefore, lower priced homes on Exmoor. The number of dwellings that have been delivered through conversion, change of use or subdivision are set out in the table below.

Table 6.3: Dwellings delivered through conversion, change of use and subdivision 2021-23

		Dwellings	
		2021-22	2022-23
Settlements	Conversion/change of use	2	7
	Subdivision	0	1
Open Countryside	Conversion/ change of use	4	4
	Subdivision	0	1

Securing planning benefits

Number of S106s signed during monitoring years and contributions due from them

6.6. Planning benefits, also known as planning contributions or agreements, are published once a year in an Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS). The IFS 2022-23 reports on section 106 (s106) agreements which were signed during the period of 1st April 2022-31st March 2023. During this year, two s106s were signed which secured affordable housing contributions. The total affordable housing provision to be delivered through these agreements is four dwellings.

CONSERVING AND ENHANCING EXMOOR

6.7. The conserving and enhancing section of the Local Plan ensures development conserves and enhances the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park and includes policies on landscape, dark skies, biodiversity and green infrastructure.

Landscape & seascape character and protecting Exmoor's landscape and seascapes

Table 6.4: Landscape & Seascape Character and Hedgerow Removal Applications

Local Plan Indicator	2021-22	2022-23
Number of applications refused on seascape/landscape grounds in each year	8	6
Length of traditional hedgerows lost (approved via Hedgerow Removal Notices)	0m	568m*

*This figure includes 3 applications, one of which was for the removal of 560m near Dunster Castle to restore the historic landscape character and visual setting of Dunster Castle, which historically was an open area with no boundary in place.

Number of tree preservation orders made following Section 211 Notices within conservation areas in the National Park

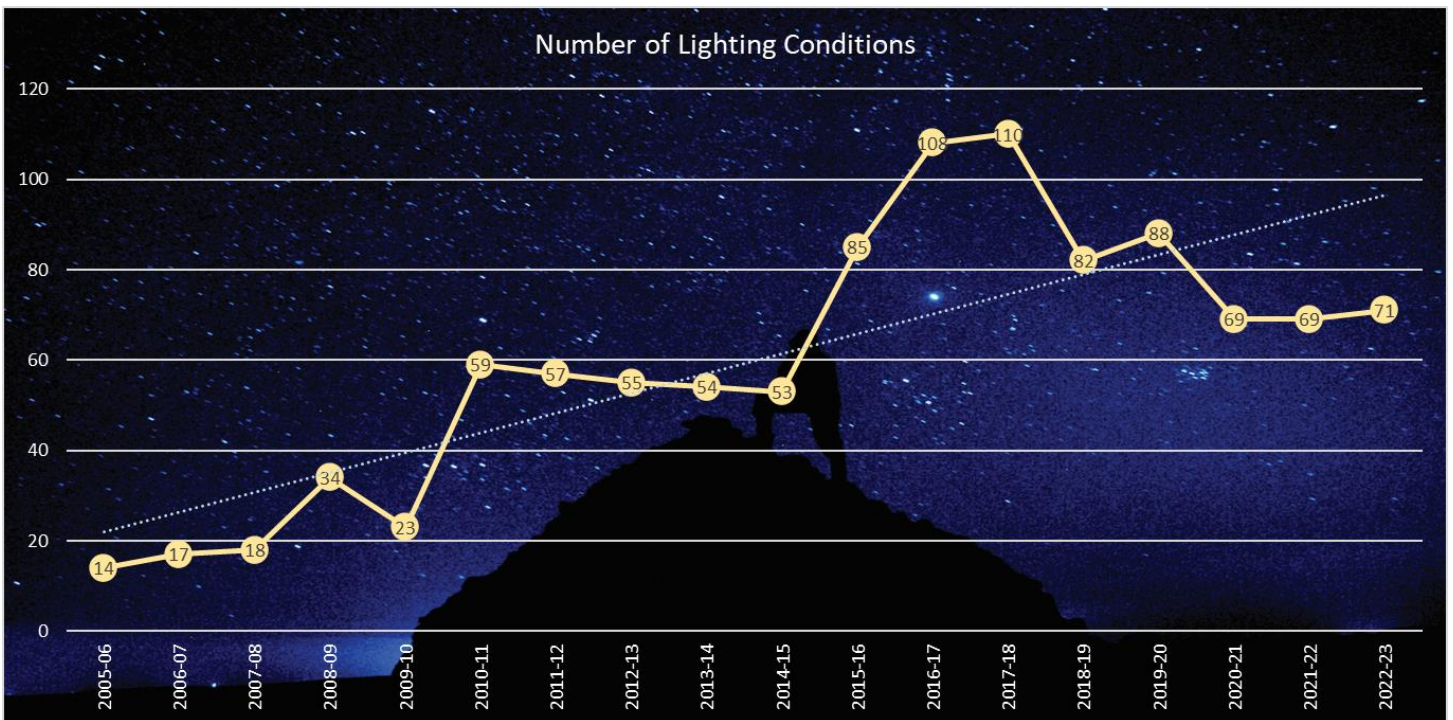
6.8. 0 tree preservation orders were made following Section 211 Notices within conservation areas during both 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Protecting Exmoor's Dark Night Sky

Planning permissions with lighting conditions attached

6.9. In 2011 Exmoor was designated as the first International Dark Sky Reserve in Europe. The Local Plan aims to protect the Dark Sky Reserve status through minimising light pollution and ensuring that development proposals include good lighting management and design. Figure 6.1 shows the number of occasions since 2006 where lighting conditions were attached to planning permissions. Since the adoption of the Local Plan in 2017, 489 lighting conditions have been attached to planning permissions.

Figure 6.1 Lighting Conditions attached to Planning Permissions 2005-2023



Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure and Green Infrastructure Provision

Table 6.5: Applications Relating to the Protection and Provision of Protected/Important Species

Local Plan Indicator	2021-22	2022-23
Number and proportion of applications refused for wildlife harm to protected/important species	4	2
Number of developments with provision for protected/important species	36	46

6.10. As well as protecting against harmful development, it is important to encourage development that includes provisions for protected and important species. Such provisions include bat mitigation and compensation strategies, exploratory inspections for reptiles and amphibians, works outside of nesting seasons and ecologist inspections prior to works commencing.

Number of applications for a DEFRA licence

6.11. In 2021-22, 10 DEFRA licences, and in 2022-23, 11 DEFRA licences were applied for associated with development approved in the National Park.

Condition of SSSIs

Table 6.6: % of broad habitats in SSSIs in favourable, unfavourable recovering or unfavourable declining condition

	Favourable	Unfavourable recovering	Unfavourable declining
2021-22	15.45%	80.70%	0.58%
2022-23	15.45%	80.70%	0.58%

Number of developments incorporating green infrastructure provisions

6.12. Green infrastructure within development proposals allows for wildlife provision to be integrated into the development. In 2021-22, 41 approved developments incorporated green infrastructure provisions, whilst a further 99 approved development incorporated provisions in 2022-23.

6.13. The total number of green infrastructure provisions to be provided under proposals approved from 2021-23 are detailed in Table 6.7 below.

Table 6.7 Green Infrastructure from 2021-23

Type of provision	2021-22	2022-23
Bird boxes, cups, terraces or bricks	53	107
Bat boxes/tubes	47	94
New hedgerow/bank	8	8
Bat access cavity, tiles or lofts	13	13
Bat replacement roost	1	0
Trees	4	25026*
Log pile	1	2
Wildflower area	1	1
Bee brick	1	1
Bee or insect hotel	1	2

*The elevated figure of trees during 2022-23 is largely due to 25,002 trees being planted as part of a river restoration scheme

Cultural Heritage and Historic Environment & Conserving Heritage Assets

6.14. New development that affects Exmoor's heritage assets and their settings is considered in a way that is appropriate to their significance. Development that takes opportunities to conserve them and positively contribute to Exmoor's historic environment is encouraged.

Table 6.8 Historic Environment Monitoring

Local Plan Indicator	2021-22	2022-23
Number of applications refused for harm to setting or significance of a scheduled monument	0	0
Number of applications refused due to adverse impacts on heritage assets and/or their settings	2	2
Number of applications refused due to adverse impact on historic parks or gardens	0	0
Number of applications refused due to adverse impact on listed buildings	1	3
Number of heritage assets removed from 'at risk' registers as a result of development	0	0
Number of conservation area enhancement schemes undertaken	0	0

Number of scheduled monuments affected by development

6.15. During 2021-23, 1 scheduled monument was affected by development at Lee Abbey:

- Proposed removal of high ropes course and low ropes course, together with construction new high ropes course on site of removed low ropes course.
- Proposed replacement of zip wire.
- Listed building consent for proposed replacement of windows.
- Proposed replacement of Windows

Conversion or Structural Alteration of Existing Buildings

Table 6.9 Conversions of existing buildings

Local Plan Indicator	2021-22	2022-23
Applications permitted for conversions of traditional buildings to different use classes	1	3
Applications refused for conversions of traditional	3	1

Local Plan Indicator	2021-22	2022-23
buildings to different use classes		
Applications permitted for conversions of non-traditional buildings to different use classes	0	1
Applications refused for conversions of non-traditional buildings to different use classes	1	0

Design and Sustainable Construction Principles

Applications refused on design grounds

6.16. Design and sustainable construction principles ensure that development proposals achieve high quality sustainable design that reflects and compliments Exmoor's landscape character and historic environment. In 2021-22, 7 applications were refused on design grounds and 6 applications were refused in 2022-23.

% of new buildings roofed in traditional materials

6.17. Materials play an important role in the overall success of design and are key in ensuring that development conserves and enhances the National Park. Policy requires that traditional and natural sustainable materials to be used and that they are sourced locally wherever possible. In 2021-22, 100% of new residential buildings were roofed in traditional materials, whilst 83% were in 2022-23.

Number of developments incorporating Sustainable Drainage Measures

6.18. In 2021-22, 1 development was approved that incorporated Sustainable Drainage Measures, in the form of a storage attenuation tank and control chamber. In 2022-23 no developments were approved that incorporated Sustainable Drainage Measures.

Advertisements and Road Signs

Applications refused for changes/additions to adverts and road signs

6.19. Adverts and road signs are to be appropriately designed to ensure they do not have adverse landscape impacts, and are to be provided jointly with other businesses, collectively for the community, or provided on a business building or well-related to it. No applications were refused for changes/additions to adverts and road signs in 2021-23.

Shopfronts

Applications refused for changes to shopfronts

- 6.20. Traditional shopfronts are important features within the built heritage of Exmoor's settlements and new or replacement shopfronts should be of a high standard to ensure the character and appearance of the building and street is conserved. No applications for changes to shopfronts were refused in 2021-23.

Minerals Policies

- 6.21. Exmoor National Park Authority is the minerals planning authority for the National Park and is responsible for any mineral and associated development. Policy provides for small-scale extraction of stone for building or roofing through the re-working of former quarries or new small-scale quarries, to ensure opportunities are available for local building stone to repair traditional buildings, or for new development.
- 6.22. Other types of mineral extraction such as exploration, extraction and processing are not permitted unless in exceptional circumstances. Interim Development Orders were granted between 1943-1948 for the extraction of minerals prior to full planning controls being introduced in 1948. The registration of such granted quarries was required by 24 March 1992 and only one site, Barlynch, was registered. Policy criteria states that the quarry cannot recommence working without approval of a scheme of operating and restoration conditions.

Number of quarries for local building materials permitted

- 6.23. No quarries for local building materials were permitted in 2021-22 or 2022-23.

Number of other mineral applications permitted

- 6.24. No other mineral applications were permitted in 2021-22 or 2022-23.

RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND MANAGING RESOURCES

Climate Change, Flood Risk and Coastal Development

Applications refused on flood risk grounds or coastal change

6.25. In 2021-23 no applications were refused on the grounds of flood risk or coastal change.

Number of buildings lost and/or replaced due to coastal change

6.26. No buildings were lost and/or replaced due to coastal change in either 2021-22 or 2022-23.

Number of developments granted in Flood Risk Zones 2 + 3

6.27. The management of flood risk is approached through a sequential risk-based approach to avoid and wherever possible reduce the risk of flooding, accounting for the location of the development and the impacts of climate change. In 2021-22, 14 developments were granted permission in Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3, and 18 developments were granted permission in 2022-23.

6.28. The developments permitted were minor in nature and largely involved land or buildings that were already in use. Each development considered the risk of flooding, with the reasons for approval including:

- Environment Agency do not object to the development
- Development does not increase flood risk
- Development has suitable mitigation measures to safeguard against flooding over its lifetime

Porlock Weir CCMA & Replacement Development from CCMA's

Applications received for replacement buildings within the CCMA

6.29. 0 applications were received for replacement buildings within the Porlock Weir CCMA in either 2021-22 or 2022-23.

Water Conservation and Renewable Energy

% of rivers with good/high ecological status

6.30. As of 2022, 55.9% of monitored watercourses have a high or good ecological status.

Applications approved for new water storage facilities

6.31. There are enabling opportunities for water storage on farms and criteria for development proposals to conserve water resources through incorporating water conservation measures. In 2021-22 1 water storage facility was approved and 0 were approved in 2022-23.

Low Carbon and Renewable Energy, Small-Scale Wind and Solar

6.32. Small-scale renewable technologies that meet domestic, community or business energy needs are supported in principle where relevant criteria are met. Small-scale renewable energy such as solar roof panels are often permitted development so are not included in the below figures.

Table 6.10 Number of renewable energy/energy projects permitted by type, size and location 2021-22

2021-22 Location	Energy Type			
	Wind	Solar	Hydro	Biomass
Named Settlement		2		
Open Countryside		1		

Table 6.11 Number of renewable energy/energy projects permitted by type, size and location 2022-23

2022-23 Location	Energy Type			
	Wind	Solar	Hydro	Biomass
Named Settlement		1		
Open Countryside				

Waste, Resource Management and Pollution

Number of recorded water pollution events

6.33. The Local Plan seeks to ensure that development proposals do not contribute to pollution through air, soil, water, light and noise. Pollution incidents are monitored by the Environment Agency and are categorised from 1-4 with category 1 being the most serious. The water pollution incidences were recorded in 2021-23 are shown in Table 6.12. Due to the extent of waterbodies and the radius of these areas, some locations are just outside of the National Park³.

Table 6.12 Number of Environment Agency water pollution incidents 2021-23

	2021-22	2022-23
Category 1	1	1
Category 2	0	2
Category 3	27	12
Category 4	4	5

³ [Exe Main Operational Catchment | Catchment Data Explorer](#)

ACHIEVING A THRIVING COMMUNITY

Housing

- 6.34. The Local Plan includes a range of policies that aim to address the housing needs of local communities, with a focus on local affordable homes. The principal housing need on Exmoor is for affordable homes for local people who live and work in the area. There is no provision for open market housing on Exmoor except where it has a principal residence condition and it is essential to help deliver local affordable homes, or it is housing explicitly provided for in the Local Plan because it is needed by local communities such as housing for land based businesses with a rural worker occupancy tie. A principal residence condition ensures any market dwelling is a person's sole or principal residence and is not occupied as a second home or holiday home.
- 6.35. The net number of dwellings completed in the National Park across the 2021-23 monitoring period is summarised in the below tables. The category shown as 'other' housing includes rural worker dwellings, extended family dwellings, succession farm dwellings, open market, principal residence, staff accommodation and holiday lets.

Table 6.12 Net Housing Figures for 2021-22

2021-22 Net Housing Figures

	Affordable Housing completed	Other housing completed	Affordable Housing under construction	Other housing under construction	Affordable Housing not commenced	Other housing not commenced
No.	0	11	9	60	0	20
Total	11		69		20	

Table 6.13: Net Housing Figures for 2022-23

2022-23 Net Housing Figures

	Affordable Housing completed	Other housing completed	Affordable Housing under construction	Other housing under construction	Affordable Housing not commenced	Other housing not commenced
No.	1	23	10	64	3	16
Total	24		74		19	

Table 6.14 Housing Completions 2021-23

Local Plan Indicator	2021-22	2022-23
Number of principal residence dwellings completed	2	9
Number of extended family dwellings completed	1	1

Local Plan Indicator	2021-22	2022-23
Number of custom/self-build dwellings completed in rural communities	2	4
Number of rural land-based worker dwellings completed	2	2
Number of succession farm dwellings completed	0	0

6.36. The provision of housing on Exmoor aims to meet the needs of all sections of the local community through housing that is of an appropriate size, type and tenure. All affordable housing granted permission in the National Park is subject to an occupancy tie through a legal agreement to ensure the occupants have a local connection and are in housing need. The tables below summarise the size, type and tenure of affordable housing completed on Exmoor from 2021-23.

Table 6.15 New Affordable Housing by Location and Tenure 2021-23

		2021-22	2022-23
Local Service Centres	Social rent		
	Affordable rent		1
	Intermediate owned		
Villages & Porlock Weir	Social rent		
	Affordable rent		
	Intermediate owned		
Open Countryside	Social rent		
	Affordable rent		
	Intermediate owned		
Total Completions		0	1

Table 6.16: Size of New Affordable Housing in 2022-23

2022/23	1-Bed	2-Bed	3-Bed
Flat		1	
Terraced			
Semi-detached			
Detached			
Total	0	1	0

House prices, rents and incomes

6.37. A recent report on local need affordable housing assessments in Exmoor National Park included updated information on property sales and private rental transactions from 2017-2022, as well as household incomes and earnings⁴, as shown in tables 6.17-6.19.

⁴ [Exmoor-affordable-housing-study-Final-version-27-Apr-23-FINAL.pdf](#)

Table 6.17 Property sales from 2017-22 by type

Dwelling Type	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Total Sales
Detached	£323,500	£420,000	£547,500	368
Semi-detached	£215,000	£275,000	£336,000	163
Terraced	£184,500	£225,000	£275,000	196
Flat	£115,000	£154,500	£230,000	78
Other	£275,000	£595,000	£795,000	25
Total	£215,000	£297,250	£435,000	830

Table 6.18 Private rents by dwelling type and size 2017-22 (£ per calendar month)

Dwelling Type and Size	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Total
1 bedroom flat	£433	£477	£498	39
1 bedroom house	£412	£501	£561	8
2 bedroom flat	£550	£594	£650	19
2 bedroom house	£598	£676	£750	58
3 bedroom house	£750	£802	£910	36
4+ bedroom house	£1001	£1001	£1300	6
Total	£498	£624	£750	166*

*Total rentals during this period were 177 but 11 did not have information on dwelling type and size

Table 6.19 Household incomes and individual earnings 2021

	Lower Quartile	Median	Average
Full-time earnings			
Somerset West and Taunton	£22,243	£28,578	£32,448
North Devon	£20,841	£26,118	£30,113
Average	£21,542	£27,348	£31,281
Part-time earnings			
Somerset West and Taunton	£7,038	£9,832	£12,864
North Devon	£6,490	£10,306	£11,793
Average	£6,764	£10,069	£12,329

Number of households on District Councils' housing registers

6.38. The number of households on North Devon Council's and Somerset West and Taunton Council's housing registers are detailed below.

Table 6.20 Housing Registers in Somerset West and Taunton and North Devon

	2021-22	2022-23
Somerset West and Taunton	497	470
North Devon	100	107

NB: The above figures include parishes that are partly within the National Park, and therefore will include households that are located outside of the boundary. Households may have a preference or stated local connection to a given parish, but this may not be verified at the point of registration.

Number of up-to-date parish housing need surveys

6.39. In 2021-22 there were 7 parish housing need survey reports and in 2022-23, there were 6 parish housing need survey reports that were up to 5 years old.⁵ Since 2016, 6 parish housing need survey reports have been prepared covering a total of 24 parishes in or partly in the National Park.

Temporary Caravans

6.40. Residential and other temporary dwellings are permitted on Exmoor only where they relate to new rural land-based businesses, for a temporary period of time to enable the establishment of a viable business. 1 temporary residential caravan was approved in 2022-23, while 1 was refused each in 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Residential Extensions and Outbuildings

6.41. Residential extensions on Exmoor should be proportionate to the size of the existing dwelling, be well sited and designed and should not reduce the level of amenity space around the dwelling to an unacceptable level. The majority of applications for residential extensions from 2021-2023 were approved. In 2021-22, 42 residential extensions were approved and 3 were refused and in 2022-23, 45 residential extensions were approved and 6 were refused.

Replacement Dwellings

6.42. Replacement dwellings may be permitted in circumstances where the existing building adversely affects the landscape or built character of the area. No replacement dwelling applications were refused in 2021-23.

⁵ This includes a survey report for the 'Rural Alliance' group of parishes which, other than Challacombe and Brayford (parish is partly in the National Park), are outside Exmoor National Park

COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

6.43. The Local Plan provides a bespoke approach to planning for community services and facilities on Exmoor. Despite the size of its rural communities, Exmoor retains a relatively wide range of services. Community facilities and services are important in helping to meet the daily needs of local communities, as well as benefitting visitors to the National Park. Named settlements provide opportunities for development to be closer to services and jobs, whilst maintaining a range of local services and facilities. Local Plan community policies seek to ensure that existing services and facilities are safeguarded and can be improved as needed. New provision through reusing existing buildings is encouraged, the overarching aim is to ensure that communities are sustained over the longer term.

Local Commercial Services and Community Facilities

6.44. The Local Plan enables the provision of local commercial services in named settlements through the conversion of existing buildings, extending existing premises and permitting new development. The previous AMR includes the most recent information on the distance of communities which was published in 2019, but as it has not been updated by the government since, it is not replicated in this AMR.

Safeguarding Local Services and Community Facilities

6.45. It is important that the existing local services and facilities within the rural settlements on Exmoor are retained for those that live and work in or visit the National Park.

6.46. The Town and County Planning (Use Classes) Order categorises land and buildings by different uses. A change of use occurs when land or buildings change to a different use, which can occur within the same use class or from one use class to another. A change of use leading to the loss of a community service or facility will not be permitted in the National Park unless it can be shown that certain tests are met including the service or facility is no longer needed, or a replacement service has been provided.

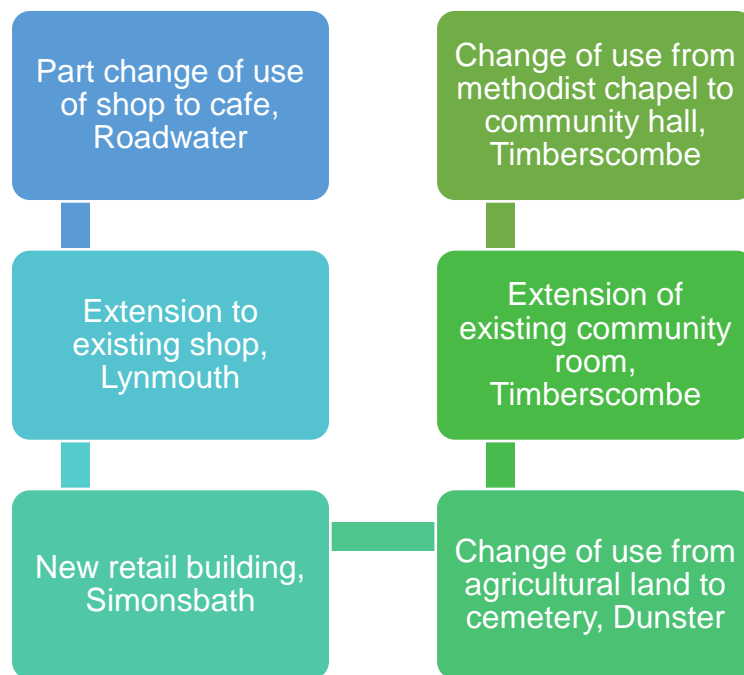
6.47. Applications involving community services or facilities that have been approved throughout the monitoring period are outlined in the table below, with descriptive examples of these summarised in the boxes thereafter. Some changes of use are permitted through General Permitted Development Order and instances of these are excluded from the below figures.

Table 6.21 Community Services and Facilities Gained and Lost 2021-23

	2021-22		2022-23	
	Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
Class E (shops, financial/professional services, restaurants and cafes)	2		1	

	2021-22		2022-23	
	Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
Class F1 (libraries, museums, churches, public halls)				
Class F2 (Community hall/meeting place, indoor and outdoor swimming, small shop)		1	2	
Sui Generis (drinking establishments, takeaways, and other)			1	
Total	2	1	4	0

Figure 6.2 A selection of community services and facilities permitted from 2021-23



Important Visual Amenity Space

6.48. Land which has visual amenity value within or adjoining settlements is protected, as it is recognised that these areas hold significance as green spaces and also to the setting of buildings and character of the settlement. The total area of important local space is 45.16 ha.

Residential Institutions

6.49. The Local Plan provides for the conversion and change of use of existing buildings on Exmoor to residential institutions, including to residential care and nursing homes. One application was approved in 2022-23 for the conversion of barns to residential accommodation to be used for educational field trips in Hawkridge.

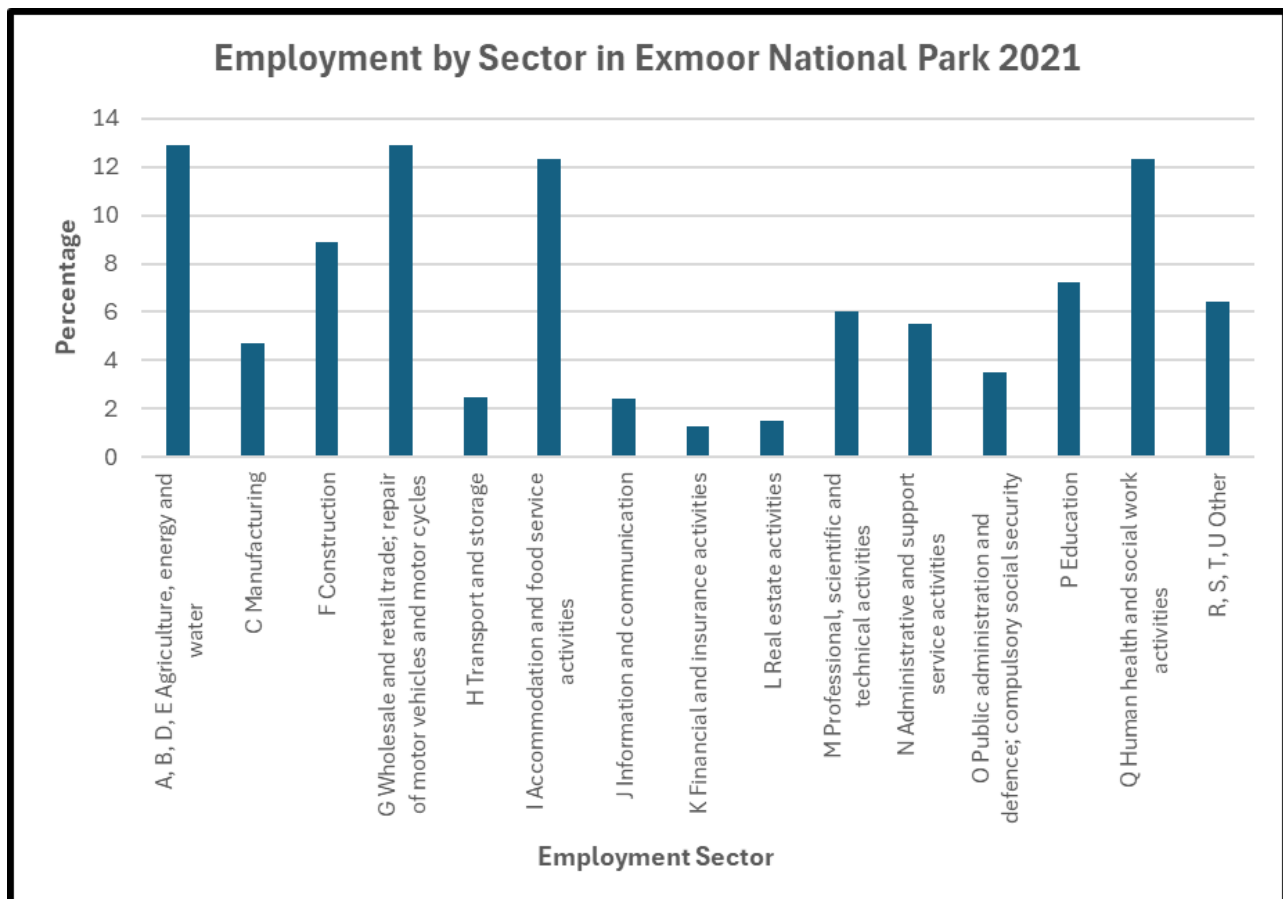
ACHIEVING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

6.50. The Local Plan policies ensure new business are able to develop in sustainable locations and existing businesses are enabled to grow. The policies include a focus on home-based businesses and entrepreneurship as well as new agricultural and forestry development.

Sustainable Exmoor Economy

6.51. Appropriate new business and employment development is encouraged in the National Park where it addresses the needs of the local communities and aids in strengthening and diversifying the economy. The main employment types by sector are summarised in the below figure. This information is based on the 2021 Census.

Figure 6.3 Employment by Sector in Exmoor National Park



Business Development in Settlements and Open Countryside

6.52. The Local Plan states that business development should be located within or adjoining named settlements and consideration should first be given to reusing existing traditional or non-traditional buildings or previously developed sites. Opportunities can be provided for business development in the open countryside through the extension of existing sites and buildings, or through reusing existing traditional buildings in hamlets and farmsteads where there is an existing dwelling.

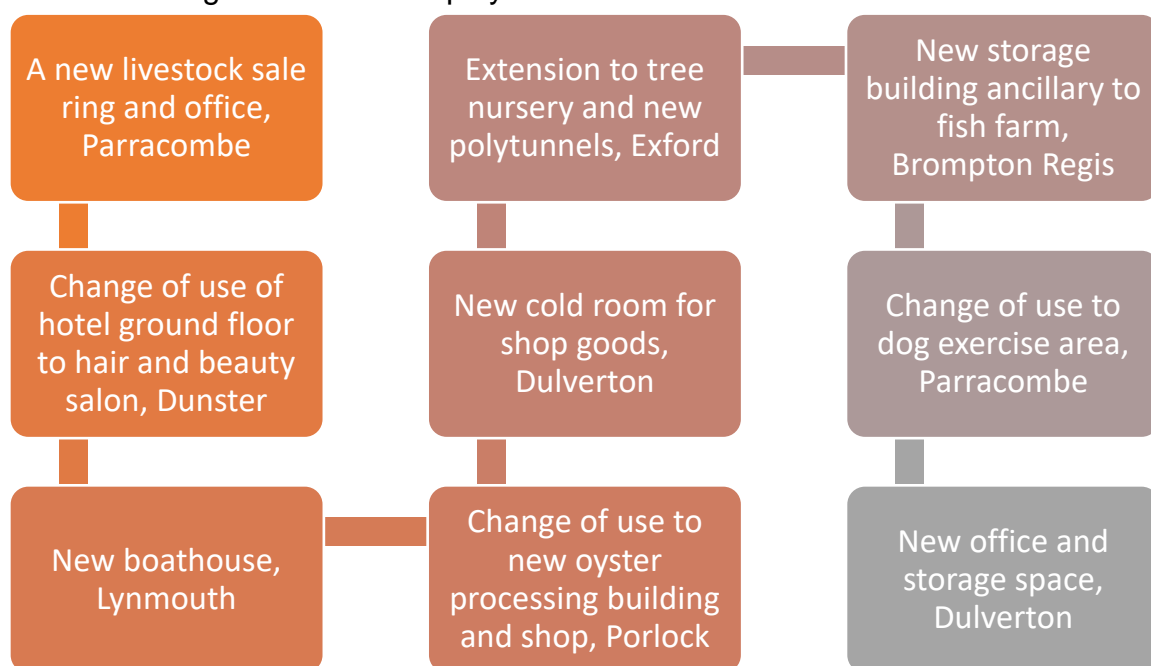
6.53. The creation and loss of employment premises is summarised in the table below.

Table 6.22 Employment Gains and Losses from 2021-23

		2021-22	2022-23
New employment premises created (sqm)	Named settlements	5 (278sqm)	4 (257sqm)
	Open countryside	4 (4,444sqm)	3 (1,218sqm)
Employment premises lost (sqm)	Named settlements	0	0
	Open countryside	0	0

6.54. Employment premises include the uses of office, research & development, light industry, general industry, storage & distribution and sui generis. Some of the new employment premises were created during the monitoring period are shown in figure 6.4.

Figure 6.4 New employment and business created 2021-23



Home Based Businesses

6.55. Entrepreneurship is encouraged on Exmoor through a flexible approach to home-based business spaces, which can be provided for in an existing area of the home, a small extension or within the curtilage of the home through existing buildings or new small-scale outbuildings. Planning permission is not always required for home-working, such as where this is ancillary to the residential use.

6.56. During the monitoring period of 2021-23 for live-work/home-working proposals that required planning permission a total of 3 live-work/homeworking spaces were permitted, totalling 160.5sqm. Since the adoption of the Local Plan a total of 13 live-

work/homeworking spaces have been permitted. The monitoring indicator applies to both live-work/homeworking spaces and therefore it can include live-work units and / or home-based business planning permissions.

Agricultural and Forestry Development

6.57. Planning permission is not required when using land and existing buildings for agricultural or forestry purposes, however for certain buildings or structures it may be necessary to obtain prior approval from the Authority in relation to siting, design and external appearance, prior to carrying out the development. Agricultural and forestry development and associated activities should avoid adverse landscape, wildlife, cultural heritage and environmental impacts and consider the amenity of neighbouring properties and occupiers.

Table 6.23: Agricultural and Forestry Development 2021-23

Local Plan Indicator	2021-22	2022-23
Number and area (sqm) of agricultural and forestry buildings permitted	30 (9,939.23)	11 (1,376.31)
Number/% of applications for agricultural buildings refused	1 (3%)	1 (8%)
Length of agricultural and forestry tracks permitted	172m	1,148m

6.58. The buildings approved during 2021-23 ranged from a 81sqm barn near Brompton Regis to a 720sqm agriculture, storage and office building near Luxborough. In addition, a further 7 planning permissions in 2021-22 and a further 7 in 2022-23 were recorded under General Development Orders (GDOs) where prior approval was approved or not required. Since the adoption of the Local Plan a total of 116 agricultural and forestry buildings have been permitted.

6.59. A total of 1,320m of agricultural and forestry tracks were approved during 2021-23 through 3 applications. In addition, 3 applications were recorded as GDOs, totalling 3,351m.

ACHIEVING ENJOYMENT FOR ALL

Recreation and Tourism

6.60. Recreation and tourism development on Exmoor provides opportunities to enhance the understanding and enjoyment of the National Park for those living and working in or visiting Exmoor. The Local Plan enables appropriate developments that contribute to the local economy and support health and wellbeing. A total of 15 applications were approved for tourism related development across 2021-23. Three developments related to tourism were refused across the same period.

Figure 6.5 A selection of tourism related developments approved from 2021-23



Visitor Accommodation

6.61. Serviced accommodation includes hotels and guest houses whereas non-serviced accommodation relates to self-catering holiday lets. Serviced accommodation can be provided on Exmoor through converting or changing the use of existing buildings, provided the traditional character of the building is conserved and enhanced and significant alterations or extensions are not required. The trend towards the provision of non-serviced accommodation rather than serviced accommodation continues to be seen over this monitoring period.

6.62. Hotels and guesthouses across Exmoor are an important resource and the Local Plan recognises that it may be appropriate to enable existing hotels to change to another employment use such as residential institutions. In all other circumstances, unless criteria including that it was originally a single dwelling can be met, proposals need to demonstrate the business is not viable in the long term. Across both monitoring periods, 5 units of serviced accommodation were lost, all of which were the change of use of a hotel or guest house to a residential dwelling.

6.63. The table below summarises serviced and non-serviced accommodation that has been permitted or lost/refused over the monitoring period. The elevated area of non-serviced accommodation permitted in 2021-22 is largely due to the re-development of the Tors Hotel into dual-use apartments as either holiday lets or principal residences.

Table 6.24 Serviced and Non-Serviced Accommodation Gained or Lost/Refused 2021-23

	2021-22	2022-23
Number and floor area (sqm) of serviced accommodation units permitted	0	2 (157.6sqm)
Number and floor area (sqm) of serviced accommodation units lost	2 (797sqm)	3 (860.7sqm)
Number and floor area (sqm) of non-serviced accommodation permitted	5 (3,783.2sqm)	4 (201.46sqm)
Number and floor area (sqm) of non-serviced accommodation refused	1 (46sqm)	0

Staff Accommodation

6.64. Staff accommodation may be permitted through the conversion of a building within the existing premises curtilage, or through a small-scale extension. In 2021-22, 1 unit of staff accommodation was approved of 68.32sqm, and a further 2 units were approved in 2022-23 totalling 128.9sqm. No staff accommodation was refused during 2021-23.

Camping and Glamping accommodation

6.65. A range of policies in the Local Plan are directed towards campsites, caravans and other alternative camping accommodation. These policies seek to achieve sensitively sited development that does not adversely affect the landscape, wildlife or amenity. Certain types of development are required to be located close to public rights of way or to existing hamlets, farmsteads or settlements. The below figures show that policies have enabled a relatively low number of camping accommodation, although they do not include 'pop up' campsites that are permitted to operate for a limited number of days per year.

Table 6.25 Camping Development Gained or Lost 2021-23

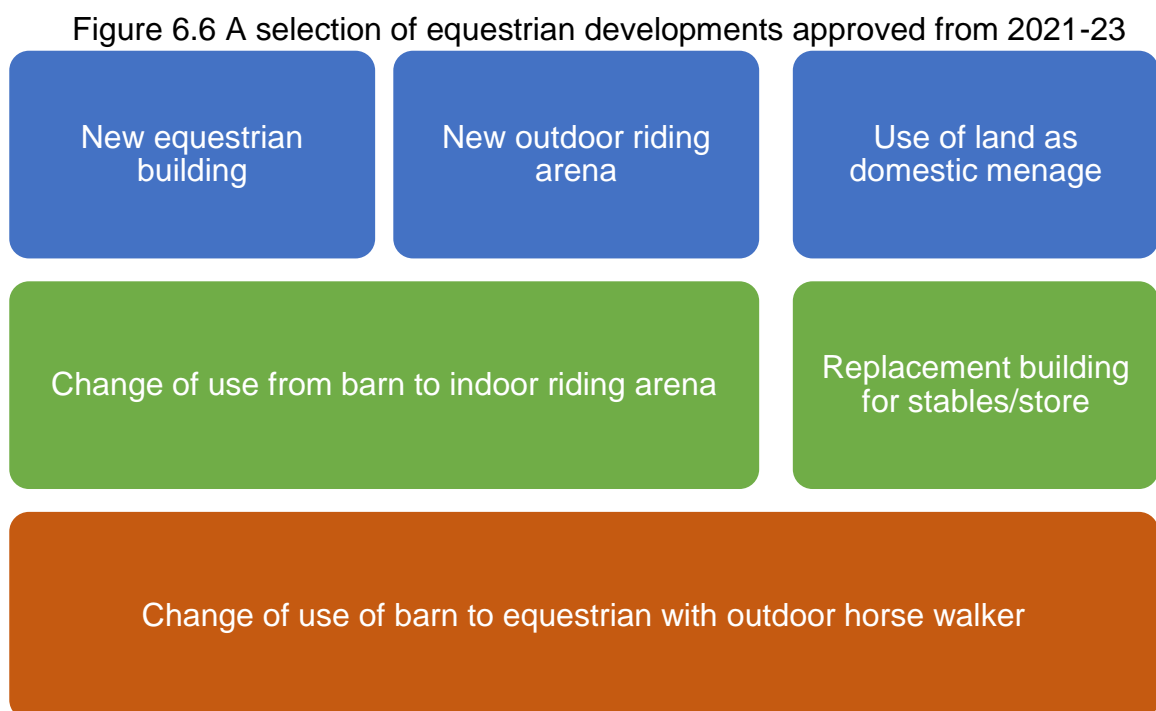
Indicator	2021-22	2022-23
Number of tented campsites proposals approved	0	0
Number of tented campsites proposals refused	0	1
Number of camping barn proposals permitted	0	0

Indicator	2021-22	2022-23
Number of camping barn proposals refused	0	0
Number of applications for conversion of static caravan sites to chalet developments or alternative camping sites permitted	0	0
Number of alternative camping accommodation proposals permitted	0	2
Number of alternative camping accommodation proposals refused	1	1

RECREATION

Recreational Development

- 6.66. Recreational development is enabled in the National Park where it supports a sustainable local economy. The reuse of existing buildings is encouraged, along with developments being sited within or adjoining named settlements. No developments were either approved or refused relating to shooting purposes during 2021-23, however some activity associated with game shooting are not developments that require planning permission.
- 6.67. Horse riding is a traditional and popular activity on Exmoor and the Local Plan includes specific policies to enable appropriate equestrian related development including stabling, exercising and schooling. Such development should be sensitively located and close to existing buildings or dwellings, where relevant. In 2021-23, 2 developments were refused for adverse impacts to landscape and harm to a heritage asset. Across 2021-23, 11 equestrian related developments were permitted.



Access Land and Rights of Way

- 6.68. The Local Plan seeks to safeguard the access network across Exmoor and ensures any development will not adversely affect it. No public rights of way have been created, lost or diverted as a result of development. However, changes to rights of way on Exmoor are generally conducted outside of the planning system.

Safeguarding Land Along Former Railways & Reinstatement of Lynton-Barnstaple Railway

- 6.69. One application that was previously being considered as of the last AMR for the proposed reinstatement of railway line, creation of cutting and embankment previously removed together with a new railway bridge, was approved during the 2021-22 year.

ACHIEVING ACCESSIBILITY FOR ALL

6.70. Where it is appropriate or required, it is important that development proposals incorporate sustainable transport measures and consider road safety, traffic management and parking provisions.

Transport and Accessibility Requirements

6.71. Development proposals are required to take account of accessibility and sustainable development, particularly where relevant for foot and cycle paths, cycle parking and rights of way. Developments that generate significant amounts of movement should provide a travel plan and be supported by a transport statement or assessment. One application was permitted in 2021-22 had a transport assessment/statement, travel plan or AQA.

Traffic Management and Parking

6.72. Traffic management on Exmoor takes into account the needs of all road users including pedestrians, cyclists, horse-riders and people with disabilities. This includes the provision of alternative quieter routes, safer crossing points and shared surface uses where appropriate. The Exmoor Route Network includes both A and B roads as well as other key access roads. A small section of the A399 that passes through the National Park in Devon is classed as a Country Freight Route, whilst other roads across Exmoor are identified as Local Freight Routes.

6.73. The following three charts illustrate the daily average traffic flows and August traffic flows on the main transport routes within the National Park. The figures show traffic flows have increased in some locations, which may be attributed to resumed travel activities following the coronavirus pandemic. Not all locations have traffic data due to equipment malfunction.

Figure 6.7 Average Annual Traffic Flows 2019-2022

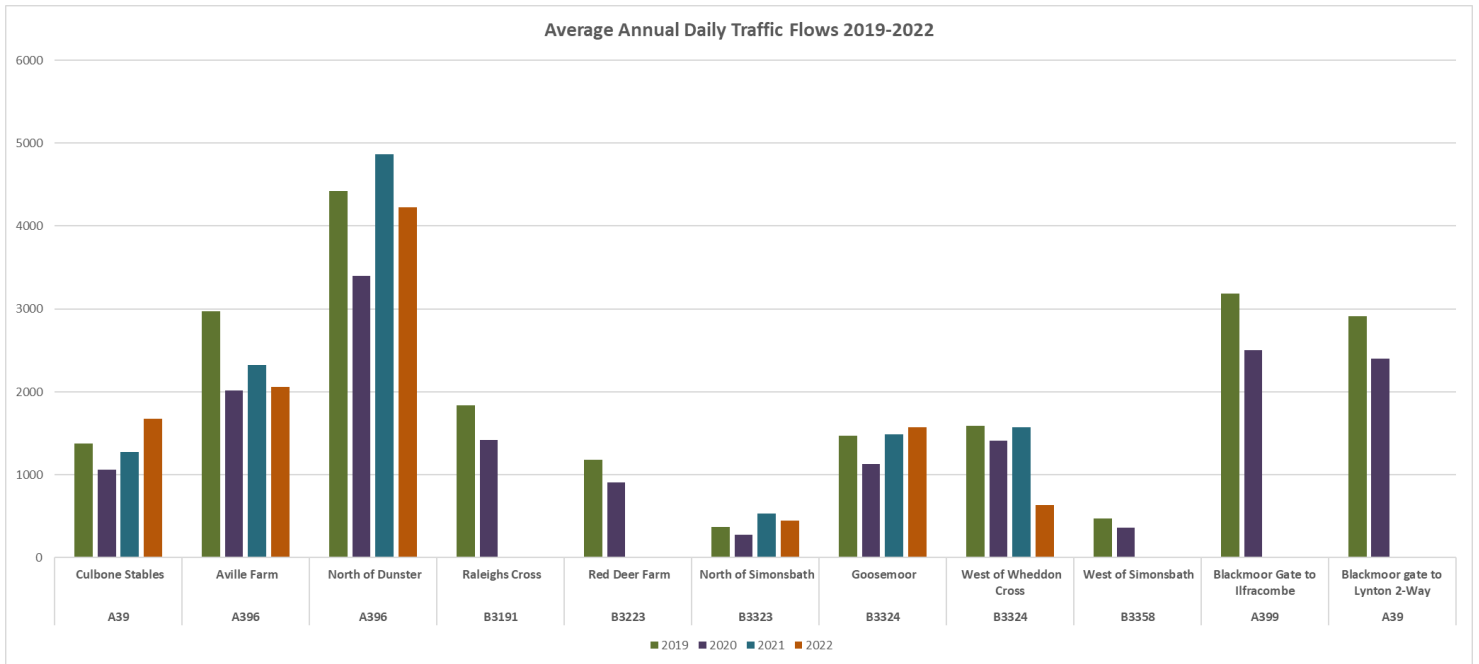


Figure 6.8 Average Daily Traffic Figures and August Flows 2021

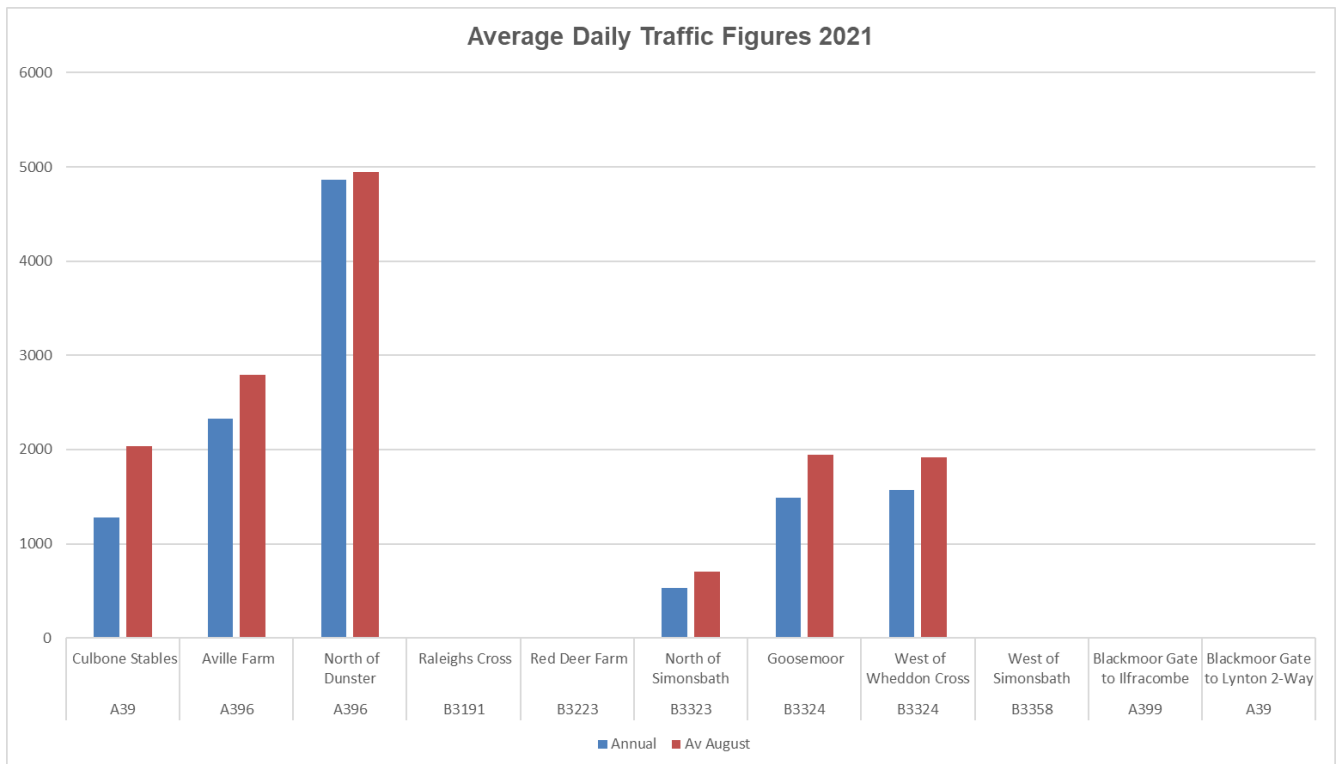
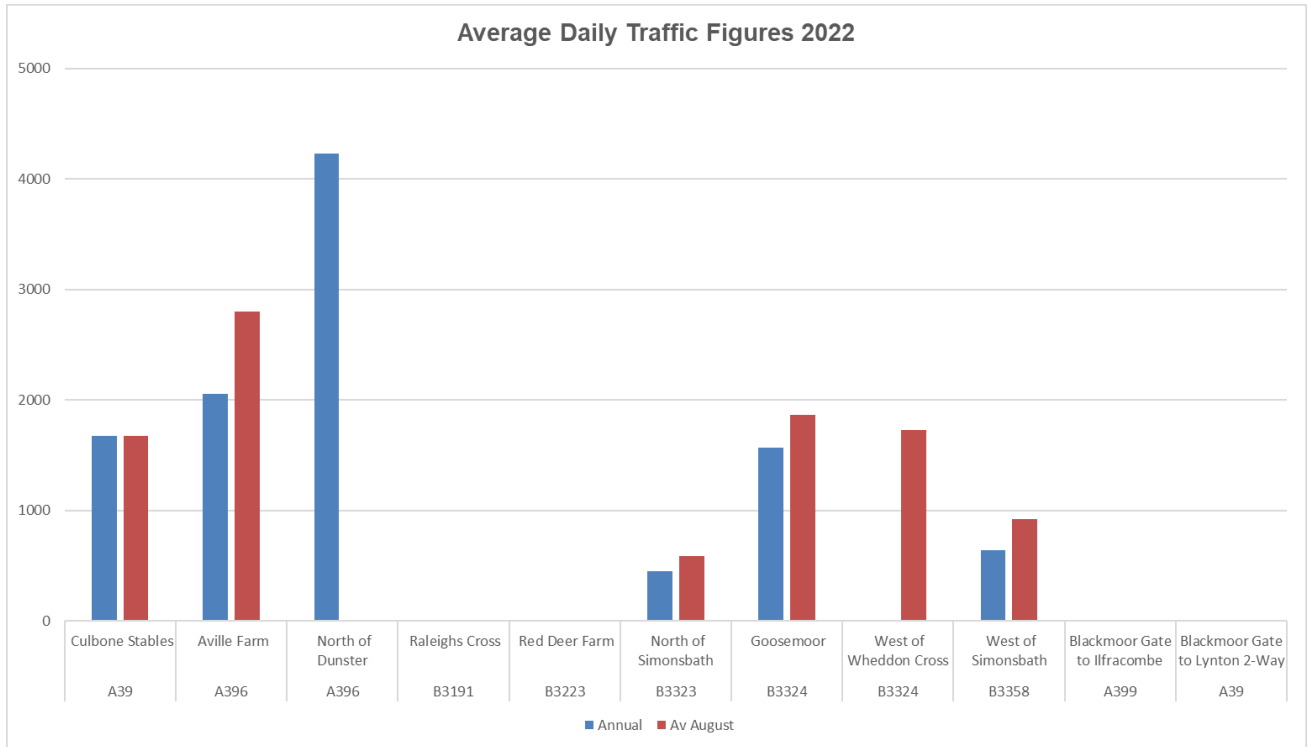


Figure 6.9 Average Daily Traffic Figures and August Flows 2022



Collisions on Exmoor's Roads

Table 6.26 Number and Severity of Collisions on Exmoor's Roads 2021-23

Collision Type	2021-22	2022-23
Slight	13	16
Serious	1	4
Fatal	2	1
Total	16	21

6.74. The provided data includes collisions up to the end of 2022 for Devon, and up to March 2023 for Somerset. As the monitoring year runs until the end of March, any collisions which may have occurred from January-March 2023 in Devon are not included in the above figures.

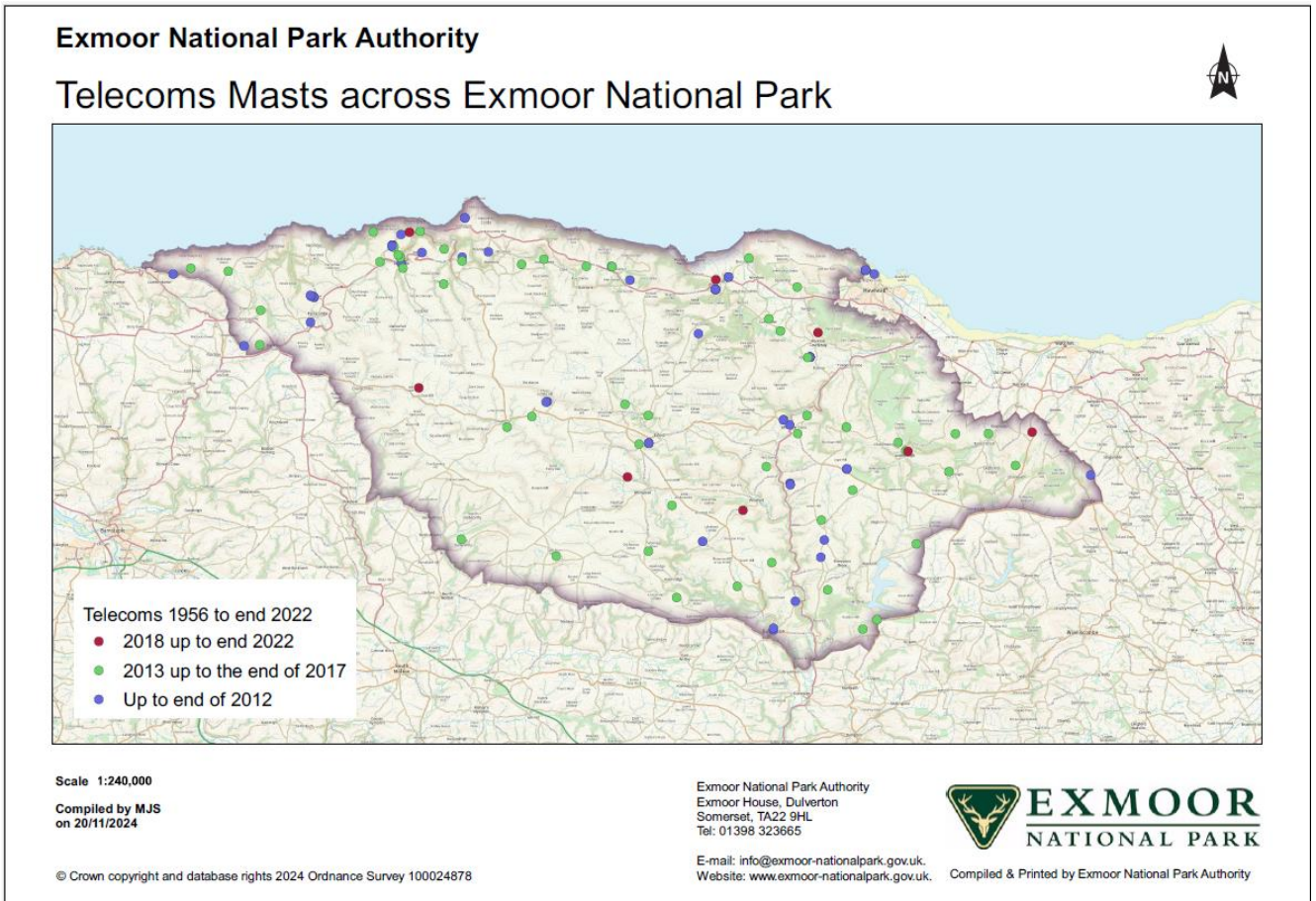
Parking Provision and Standards

6.75. The Local Plan provides a guide to provisions for car, motorcycle, cycle and disabled parking standards that should be well integrated and designed. In 2021-22, 4 applications were approved that included car, motorcycle, cycle or disabled parking provision, with a further 6 being approved in 2022-23.

Electricity and Communications Networks, Radio and Mobile Telecommunications Infrastructure

- 6.76. The Local Plan provides for electricity and telecommunication networks recognising the importance of an effective communication network for the rural communities on Exmoor, where it will not cause unacceptable adverse impacts on the landscape of the National Park. Communications infrastructure needs to be fit for purpose to enable businesses and communities to thrive. Improvements that will help sustain communities and the local economy are encouraged. Measures such as mast-sharing, the use of existing buildings/structures and sympathetic design and camouflage of new sites are required to ensure infrastructure will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the National Park. The below developments were approved from 2021-23:
- In 2021-22 four masts were approved, this including two applications which replaced existing masts:
 - An extended 20m high replacement mast near Hawkridge for improved emergency services network coverage
 - A 10.97m high mast near Luxborough for emergency services coverage
 - An extended 18.3m high replacement mast near Exton for emergency services coverage
 - A 15m high mast near Winsford for emergency services coverage
 - In 2022-23, 1 mast was approved across the National Park:
 - A 3m high mast at the Pinkery Centre, Simonsbath to improve wi-fi provision at the centre
- 6.77. No extensions to existing structures were permitted in either monitoring period.
- 6.78. The extent of telecom masts across Exmoor can be seen in the following figure, categorised by the year they were permitted.

Figure 6.10 Map of Telecom Masts across Exmoor National Park



Fixed Line Transmission Infrastructure

6.79. One application was approved in 2021-22 to replace 1.1km of overhead power lines with an underground supply at Cloud Farm, Oare.

EXMOOR'S SETTLEMENTS

6.80. The National Park Authority provides advice to support and achieve the aims of Policy ES-S1 and throughout the monitoring period advice was given to Parracombe CLT and the 8 Parishes Affordable Housing Working Group.

MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

- 6.81. The Local Plan is monitored through a series of indicators, including a monitoring and review process for the provision of affordable housing in the National Park. The Authority is required to monitor both affordable housing need and the delivery of affordable housing.
- 6.82. Policy M1-S1 clause 1, of the Local Plan states that the National Park Authority will complete a review of the indicative affordable housing need figure for the Plan period (238), on the basis of the latest available evidence, by no later than 31 December 2020. If any review shows that there has been an increase of more than 20% in the indicative affordable housing need figure compared with the figure in the Plan, a full or partial review of the Plan will be undertaken to take account of this change.
- 6.83. Members of the Authority's Planning Policy Advisory Group meeting on the 8th December 2020, considered that, as the 5-year review of the Local Plan was imminent, a review of the indicative affordable housing need figure should form part of the evidence for the 5-Year Review during 2021/22. They also noted that the affordable housing need figure is not used to inform decisions on individual local need housing applications in Exmoor National Park and that its review would have no effect on the delivery of affordable housing.
- 6.84. The Exmoor National Park Local Plan was adopted in July 2017 and the 5-year review therefore was required to be completed by July 2022 to ascertain whether Local Plan policies needed to be reviewed. The Authority reviewed the Local Plan to establish whether evidence suggested if a review was needed, or whether the plan and policies remained effective. Details of the review process and evidence are set out on the Authority's website. Based on the evidence it was concluded that a Local Plan review was not needed and the decision was made at the June 2022 Authority meeting to not review the Local Plan at that time.
- 6.85. As part of evidence collated for Local Plan 5-Year Review the Authority commissioned updated evidence on local affordable housing need. The updated affordable housing need figure for the whole plan period of 2011-2031 has decreased from 238 (an average of 12 dwellings per year) to 194 dwellings, or nearly 10 affordable dwellings per year. Consequently, a local plan review was not triggered by the change in evidence for the Local Plan indicative affordable housing need figure.

2021/22 Monitoring of Policy M1-S1, Clause 2

- 6.86. Monitoring figures for housing (Table 6.27) are used to assess whether Policy M1-S1 requirements have been met. Table 6.27 for 2021/22 shows that the total number of affordable homes permitted in the last three years was 2 dwellings compared with 10% of the 238 indicative affordable housing need figure for the plan period of 24 dwellings or 10% of the updated 194 figure of 19 dwellings (row 12/13). The number of affordable homes permitted during the three years (April 2019 – March 2022) is not

sufficient to meet the 10% indicative affordable housing need figure as set out in Policy M1-S1 (or the updated 10% affordable dwellings figure).

If, at any time over a previous 3-year period, 10% (24 (or 19) dwellings) has not been permitted, further clauses of policy M1-S1 apply:

- a) cumulative delivery since 2011 meets / exceeds the total of the average annualised figure of affordable housing need to date;
- b) evidence from up to date parish housing need surveys shows that existing levels of provision are sufficient to meet local needs for affordable housing. “Existing levels of provision” means the existing affordable housing stock as well as the number of affordable dwellings “under construction” or with planning permission but where construction has not yet started (the number of households in affordable housing need compared to the number of affordable homes in the “pipeline” and turnover in Exmoor’s existing stock of affordable housing.

6.87. Monitoring against clause 2 a) of Policy M1-S1 set out in Table 6.27 shows that the total affordable housing completions 2011 to 2023 (82) (row 5) is not high enough to meet affordable housing need of 132 (row 2) or the updated figure of 110 (row 4). Monitoring against Clause 2b of the Policy is therefore required.

6.88. Monitoring against clause 2b) of Policy M1-S1 set out in Table 6.27 shows that surveys indicate a current affordable housing need of 53 households (row 10). Affordable housing that is “in the pipeline” i.e. under construction (row 6) and extant permissions (row 7) added to the number of lets/relets (row 8) totals 56 (row 9). This is more than the total housing need of 53 from housing need surveys (row 10). Consequently, monitoring demonstrates that a review of the reasons for the level of delivery is not triggered through Policy M1-S1.

6.89. Registered Provider (RP) and Caractacus Housing lets and relets are included in the M1-S1 monitoring calculations. However, the number of private affordable dwelling completions (e.g. affordable self-build homes not delivered by a RP/Caractacus housing) is also an important component of affordable housing provision (row 8a) but has not previously been included despite having been a significant proportion (or all) of the total affordable completions in some years (row 5). Including these figures provides a more complete picture of the total existing provision (existing affordable housing stock) on Exmoor, and by including private affordable housing completions this totals 77 units (row 9a).

Table 6.27: Policy M1-S1 Monitoring 2021-22

Years 1 st April to 31 st March	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Totals
1. Total Local Plan Need (2011-2031)												238

Years 1 st April to 31 st March	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Totals
2. Cumulative Local Plan Need (11.9 per annum rounded to 12)	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	132
3. Total Local Plan Need (2011-2031 updated figure)												194
4. Cumulative Local Plan Need 2011-31 (rounded to 10)	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	110
5. Affordable Housing Completions	26	3	20	4	4	0	2	2	1	20	0	82
6. Under Construction											9	
7. Extant Permission											0	
8. Lets/Re-lets											47	
<i>8a. Private existing affordable housing stock completions (subset row 5)*</i>	3	3	4	4	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	21
9. Total Existing Provision												56
<i>9a. Total existing provision including private affordable completions*</i>												77
10. Local Need Housing Survey Reports (completed 2016-date)												53
11. Cumulative Permissions Past Three Years									1	0	1	2
12. 10% Local Plan Affordable Housing Indicative Figure (238=24)												

Years 1 st April to 31 st March	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Totals
13. 10% Local Plan Affordable Housing Indicative Figure (194=19)												

*Rows in italics included from 2021/22 AMR to provide a more complete picture of affordable housing stock

2022/23 Monitoring of Policy M1-S1, Clause 2

6.90. Monitoring figures for housing are used to assess whether Policy M1-S1 requirements have been met. Table 6.28 for 2022/23 shows that the total number of affordable homes permitted in the three years April 2020 – March 2023 was 5 dwellings (row 11) compared with 10% of the 238 indicative affordable housing need figure for the plan period of 24 dwellings or 10% of the updated 194 figure of 19 dwellings (rows 12 & 13). The number of affordable dwellings permitted during the three years is not sufficient to meet the 10% indicative affordable housing need figure as set out in Policy M1-S1. If, at any time over a previous 3-year period, 10% (24 (or 19) dwellings) has not been permitted, further clauses of policy M1-S1 apply:

- a) cumulative delivery since 2011 meets / exceeds the total of the average annualised figure of affordable housing need to date;
- b) evidence from up to date parish housing need surveys shows that existing levels of provision are sufficient to meet local needs for affordable housing. “Existing levels of provision” means the existing affordable housing stock as well as the number of affordable dwellings “under construction” or with planning permission but where construction has not yet started (the number of households in affordable housing need compared to the number of affordable homes in the “pipeline” and turnover in Exmoor’s existing stock of affordable housing.

6.91. Monitoring against clause 2 a) of Policy M1-S1 set out in Table 6.28 shows that the total affordable housing completions 2011 to 2023 (83) (row 5) is not high enough to meet affordable housing need of 144 (row 2) or the updated figure of 120 (row 4). Monitoring against Clause 2b of the Policy is therefore required.

6.92. Monitoring against clause 2b) of Policy M1-S1 set out in Table 6.28 shows that surveys indicate a current affordable housing need of 53 households (row 10). Affordable housing that is “in the pipeline” i.e. under construction (row 6) and extant permissions (row 7) added to the number of lets/relets (row 8) totals 37 (row 9). While Registered Provider (RP) and Caractacus Housing lets and relets are included in the M1-S1 monitoring calculations, the number of private affordable dwelling completions

(e.g. affordable self-build homes not delivered by a RP/Caractacus housing) is also an important component of affordable housing provision (row 8a) but has not previously been included despite, in some years, having been a significant proportion (or all) of the total affordable completions (row 5).

- 6.93. Without private affordable completions, the total existing provision of 37 (row 9) is less than the total housing need of 53 from housing need surveys (row 10). A review of the reasons for the level of delivery would be triggered through Policy M1-S1. However, a more complete picture of the total existing provision (existing affordable housing stock) is given by including private (non RP/Caractacus Housing) affordable housing completions (row 9a). Monitoring of this total existing affordable housing stock of 59 including private affordable housing indicates that a review of the reasons for the level of delivery is not triggered through Policy M1-S1.

Table 6.28 Policy M1-S1 Monitoring 2022-23

Years 1 st April to 31 st March	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Totals
1. Total Local Plan Need (2011-2031)													238
2. Cumulative Local Plan Need (11.9 per annum rounded to 12)	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	144
3. Total Local Plan Need (2011-2031 updated figure)													194
4. Cumulative Local Plan Need 2011-31 (rounded to 10)	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	120
5. Affordable Housing Completions	26	3	20	4	4	0	2	2	1	20	0	1	83
6. Under Construction												10	
7. Extant Permission												3	
8. Lets/Re-lets												24	
<i>8a. Private existing affordable housing stock (subset row 5)*</i>	3	3	4	4	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	22
9. Total Existing Provision													37

Years 1st April to 31st March	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Totals
<i>9a. Total existing provision including private affordable completions*</i>													59
10. Local Need Housing Survey Reports (completed 2016-date)													53
11. Cumulative Permissions Past Three Years										0	1	4	5
12. 10% Local Plan Affordable Housing Indicative Figure (238=24)													
13. 10% Local Plan Affordable Housing Indicative Figure (194=19)													

*Rows in italics included from 2021/22 AMR to provide a more complete picture of affordable housing stock

7 THE DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT SERVICE

PLANNING STATISTICS

7.1. During 2021-22, 420 planning applications were received and in 2022-23 this was 394 applications. Of these applications, 340 were determined in 2021-22 and 384 in 2022-23. The period of 2021-2023 saw an increase in the number of applications submitted which partly reflects the decision to formally record discharge of condition applications and the planning fee income continues to fluctuate as the scale of developments proposed changes year to year.

Table 7.1 Planning Fees and Application Received 2005-2023

	Total Fee's Received	No. of Applications Received
2005-06	£61,588	311
2006-07	£57,262	350
2007-08	£55,478	385
2008-09	£58,747	250
2009-10	£73,078	282
2010-11	£75,903	317
2011-12	£71,898	329
2012-13	£74,625	306
2013-14	£61,785	352
2014-15	£68,492	259
2015-16	£101,473	248
2016-17	£95,170	320
2017-18	£69,038	332
2018-19	£79,268	334
2019-20	£81,918	344
2020-21	£89,288	355
2021-22	£112,224	420
2022-23	£76,860	394

TYPES OF DEVELOPMENT

7.2. The majority of planning applications received by the Authority are classified as:

- Major –
 - 10 or more dwellings, schemes for housing of more than 0.5ha or;
 - more than 1000sqm, sites more than 1 ha.
- Minor – for example small numbers of dwellings or business development.
- Other – householder development, change of use and listed building consent.

Table 7.2 Applications determined in 2021-2023

	2021-22	2022-23
Major	3	1
Minor	128	94
Other	209	289

Table 7.3 Applications determined in line with the National Target time limit

Application Type	Percentage	
	2021/22	2022/23
% Major Applications within 13 weeks or agreed time limit (target 60%)	100%	100%
% Minor Applications within 8 weeks or agreed time limit (target 70%)	73%	78%
% Other Applications within 8 weeks or agreed time (target 80%)	77%	74%

7.3. The proportion of approvals during 2021-22 (90%) and 2022-23 (94%) continues to be high, reflecting time by Officers discussing schemes, including through pre-application and relying on extension of time agreements when determining planning applications.

APPEALS

7.4. Twelve appeals were decided by the Planning Inspectorate during the 2021-22 monitoring year. In four instances the Inspector upheld the decision of the Authority and dismissed the appeal.

7.4 Appeals in 2021-22

Application Reference	Appeal Type	Site Address	Appeal Decision	Appeal Decision Date
6/8/20/109	Householder	Edbrooke Farm, Acland Lane, Cutcombe, Wheddon Cross TA24 7EL	Dismissed	16/06/2021
6/8/20/110LB	Listed building	Edbrooke Farm, Acland Lane, Cutcombe, Wheddon Cross TA24 7EL	Allowed	16/06/2021
6/14/20/104	Full	Simonsbath Barton, Simonsbath	Allowed	26/07/2021
6/40/19/101	Full	Agricultural Land at TA24 7JL	Allowed	06/08/2021
62/62/20/001	Full	The Dairy, Middle Dean Farm, Parracombe	Allowed	11/08/2021

Application Reference	Appeal Type	Site Address	Appeal Decision	Appeal Decision Date
6/10/21/110	Householder	The Haven, Ellicombe	Dismissed	25/08/2021
6/31/20/101	Full	Springwater Farm, Elworthy	Allowed	27/08/2021
62/41/21/012	Full	Lynton C of E School	Allowed	22/11/2021
6/8/20/115	Full	Thorne Farm	Dismissed	14/01/2022
6/10/21/119	Householder	39 West Street, Dunster	Allowed	14/01/2022
62/41/21/017	Alteration/lift condition	Sparhanger, EX35 6LN	Allowed	03/03/2022
6/20/21/101	Full	The Hazery, Luxborough, Watchet, TA23 0SD	Dismissed	04/03/2022

7.5. Eight appeals were decided by the Planning Inspectorate during the 2022-23 monitoring year. In three instances the Inspector allowed the appeal. An additional appeal resulted in a split decision.

Table 7.5 Appeals in 2022-23

Application Reference	Appeal Type	Site Address	Appeal Decision	Appeal Decision Date
ENF/0073/19, 0074/19, 0075/19, 0080/19	Unauthorised development (other)	Land at Whitefield EX5 4LU (Mrs V Heathcote)	Dismissed	19/07/2022
ENF/0073/19, 0074/19, 0075/19, 0080/19	Unauthorised development (other)	Land at Whitefield EX5 4LU (Mr R Heathcote)	Dismissed	19/07/2022
62/43/21/003	Full	Martinhoe Manor, Woody Bay, Parracombe	Allowed	29/09/2022
ENF/0066/21	Unauthorised development (listed building)	Beach Cottage, Porlock Weir, TA24 8PE	Split Decision	24/11/2022
ENF/0070/17	Unauthorised development (other)	Cliffe House, Tors Park, Lynmouth. EX35 6NB	Allowed	28/11/2022
ENF/0095/20	Unauthorised development (other)	The Culbone Stables, Porlock, Minehead,	Dismissed	28/11/2022

Application Reference	Appeal Type	Site Address	Appeal Decision	Appeal Decision Date
		Somerset, TA24 8JW		
62/41/21/034	Full	Garson House Care Home, Lee Road, Lynton	Dismissed	05/01/2023
6/31/21/102	CLOPUD	Ashbear House, TA4 3PY	Allowed	02/03/2023

APPENDIX 1 – LOCAL PLAN MONITORING FRAMEWORK
INDICATOR

Local Plan and Sustainability Indicators (AMR)		Source (AGILE unless stated otherwise)	2021/22	2022/23
		Note - n/a applies where the indicator is not currently monitored; or because the information is not currently available		
GP1	Covered by multiple indicators under CE-S1,CE-S2, CE-S3, CE-S4, RT-S1			
GP2	Number of major developments approved within the National Park		3	1
GP2	Area (ha) of major developments approved within the National Park		2.36	15
GP3	Proportion of dwellings completed at: Local Service Centres,	Housing Land Availability	18%	37%
	Villages and Porlock Weir	Housing Land Availability	0%	21%
GP3	Proportion of employment completed at: Local Service Centres,		n/a	n/a
	Villages and Porlock Weir		n/a	n/a
GP4	Dwelling density of completed sites		n/a	n/a
GP4, HC-D2, HC-D5, HC-D14	Number and proportion of dwellings delivered through:			
	conversion/change of use in settlements	Housing Land Availability	2	7
	conversion/change of use in the open countryside	Housing Land Availability	4	4
	subdivision in settlements	Housing Land Availability	0	1
	subdivision in the open countryside	Housing Land Availability	0	1
GP5	Number of planning obligations secured		4	2

Local Plan and Sustainability Indicators (AMR)		Source (AGILE unless stated otherwise)	2021/22	2022/23
CE-S1 CE-D1	Area of orchard created or lost as a result of development		n/a	n/a
	Number of tree preservation orders made following Section 211 Notices within conservation areas in the National Park		0	0
	Change in area of Section 3 moor and heath as a result of development		n/a	n/a
	Number of planning applications refused on landscape grounds		8	6
	Contextual indicator: Length of traditional hedgerow lost	Hedge Removal Notices	0m	568m
CE-S2	Number of lighting conditions attached to permissions within the National Park		69	71
CE-S3	Contextual Indicator % of broad habitats in SSSIs in: (i) favourable condition		15.45%	15.45%
	(ii) unfavourable recovering condition		80.70%	80.70%
	(iii) unfavourable declining condition		0.58%	0.58%
	% Local Wildlife Sites in good condition		n/a	n/a
	Change in area of priority habitats as a result of development		n/a	n/a
	Number and proportion of applications refused for reasons of harm to protected/important species		4	2
	Number of developments with provision for protected/important species.		36	46
	Number of applications for a DEFRA licence		10	11

Local Plan and Sustainability Indicators (AMR)		Source (AGILE unless stated otherwise)	2021/22	2022/23
CE-D2	Number of developments incorporating green infrastructure provision (including enhancements for wildlife)		41	99
CE-S4 RT- D13	Number of conservation area enhancement schemes undertaken		0	0
	Number of scheduled monuments affected by development		1	1
	Number of applications refused for reasons of harm to the setting or significance of a scheduled monument		0	0
	Number of sites on the Historic Environment Record affected by development		n/a	n/a
	Number of applications refused due to adverse impacts on heritage assets and/or their settings		2	2
CE-D3	Contextual Indicator: Number of listed buildings on the 'at risk' register	Heritage at Risk Register	n/a	n/a
	Contextual Indicator: % of listed buildings on the 'at risk' register	(Total 745)	n/a	n/a
	Number of heritage assets removed from 'at risk' registers as a result of development		0	0
CE-S4 CE- D3	Number of applications refused due to adverse impact on historic parks or gardens		0	0
	Number of applications refused due to adverse impact on listed buildings		1	3
CE-S5 HC- D2	Number of applications permitted for conversions of traditional			

Local Plan and Sustainability Indicators (AMR)		Source (AGILE unless stated otherwise)	2021/22	2022/23
HC-D5	buildings to different use classes in:		1	0
HC-D7	Local Service Centres			
HC-S7	villages and Porlock Weir		0	1
SE-S2	Open Countryside		0	2
SE-S3	Number of applications refused for conversions of traditional buildings to different use classes in Local Service Centres		0	0
	villages and Porlock Weir		1	0
	Open Countryside		2	1
	Number of applications permitted for conversions of non-traditional buildings to different use classes in Local Service Centres		0	0
	villages and Porlock Weir		0	0
	Open Countryside		0	1
	Number of applications refused for conversions of non-traditional buildings to different use classes in Local Service Centres		0	0
	villages and Porlock Weir		0	0
	Open Countryside		1	0
CE-S6	Percentage of new residential buildings roofed in traditional materials		100%	83%
	Number of planning applications refused on design grounds		7	6
CE-S6 CC-D1	Number of developments incorporating Sustainable Drainage Measures		1	0

Local Plan and Sustainability Indicators (AMR)		Source (AGILE unless stated otherwise)	2021/22	2022/23
CE-D5	Number of applications for changes/additions to adverts/signage refused		0	0
CE-D6	Number of applications for changes/additions to shop frontage refused		0	0
CE-S7	Number of quarries for local building materials permitted		0	0
CE-S8 CE-D7	Number of other mineral applications permitted		0	0
CC-S1 CC-D1 CC-S2	Number of applications refused on the grounds of flood risk or coastal change		0	0
CC-S3	Number of developments (granted permission) located in Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3		14	18
CC-S1 CC-S5 CC-D3	Number of renewable energy/energy conservation projects permitted by type, size and location (total)		3	1
CC-D4	WIND ENERGY - total number		-	-
	Named Settlement		-	-
	Open Countryside		-	-
	SOLAR ENERGY - total number		-	-
	Named Settlement		2	1
	Open Countryside		1	-
	HYDRO ENERGY - total number		-	-
	Named Settlement		-	-
	Open Countryside		-	-
	BIOMASS (including wood fuel and anaerobic digestion) - total number		-	-

Local Plan and Sustainability Indicators (AMR)		Source (AGILE unless stated otherwise)	2021/22	2022/23
	Named Settlement		-	-
	Open Countryside		-	-
CC-S3 CC-S4	Number of buildings lost and/or replaced due to coastal change		0	0
CC-D2	Number of water storage facilities permitted		1	0
CC-S6	Contextual Indicator: Number of recycling facilities		1	1
CC-S7 CC-D2 CC-D5	Contextual Indicator: Percentage of monitored rivers achieving 'good' or 'high' ecological status (under the Water Framework Directive)	Environment Agency	n/a	55.9%
CC-S7 CC-D2 CC-D5	Number of recorded water pollution incidents on Exmoor	Environment Agency	32	20
HC-S1 GP4 HC-D2	Percentage of completed dwellings on previously developed land (total)	Housing Land Availability	73%	87.5%
HC-D3 HC-D5 HC-D7	Percentage of housing completions located on previously developed land (settlements)	Housing Land Availability	25%	62%
	Percentage of housing completions located on previously developed land (open countryside)	Housing Land Availability	75%	38%
HC-S1	Gross dwelling completions	Housing Land Availability	11	28
	Net dwelling completions	Housing Land Availability	11	24
HC-S1	Number of dwellings under construction	Housing Land Availability	69	74

Local Plan and Sustainability Indicators (AMR)		Source (AGILE unless stated otherwise)	2021/22	2022/23
	Number of dwellings with extant planning permission not yet started	Housing Land Availability	20	19
HC-S1	Proportion of new housing meeting community's need for affordable housing by location, development type and occupancy		0	1
HC-S3				
HC-D2				
HC-D3	Local Service Centres (total number)		-	-
HC-D4	Social rent		-	-
HC-D6	Affordable Rent		-	1
	Intermediate Owned (including self-build, shared ownership and discounted sale)		-	-
	Villages and Porlock Weir (total number)		-	-
	Social rent		-	-
	Affordable Rent		-	-
	Intermediate Owned (including self-build, shared ownership and discounted sale)		-	-
	Open Countryside (total number)		-	-
	Social rent		-	-
	Affordable Rent		-	-
	Intermediate Owned (including self-build, shared ownership and discounted sale)		-	-
HC-S2	Affordable housing provision by type and size of dwelling	See Separate Tables	-	-
	Contextual Indicator: Average private rent levels	See Separate Tables	-	-

Local Plan and Sustainability Indicators (AMR)		Source (AGILE unless stated otherwise)	2021/22	2022/23
	Contextual Indicator: Ratio of average house prices to average household income	See Separate Tables	-	-
	Contextual Indicator: Changes in house price relative to national, regional and county averages	See Separate Tables	-	-
	Exmoor		-	-
	SW England		-	-
	West Somerset		-	-
	North Devon		-	-
HC-S3	Contextual Indicator: Number of up-to-date parish housing need surveys (count parishes separately for joint surveys)		7	6
HC-S4	Contextual Indicator: Number of households on District Councils' housing registers	District Councils	NDDC – 100 SWT - 497	NDDC – 107 SWT - 470
HC-S4	Number of Principal Residence dwellings completed as:	Housing Land Availability	2	9
	Change of use of hotels/guest houses to a single dwelling	Housing Land Availability	1	7
	Subdivision of dwellings	Housing Land Availability	0	2
	Conversion/change of use of other buildings in settlements (including hotels where more than one dwelling is provided)	Housing Land Availability	1	0
	Enabling development to deliver affordable housing (e.g. cross subsidy)	Housing Land Availability	0	0
HC-D4 HC-S2 HC-S1	Number of adaptable and accessible dwellings completed (i.e. M4(2) optional building regs)		n/a	n/a

Local Plan and Sustainability Indicators (AMR)		Source (AGILE unless stated otherwise)	2021/22	2022/23
HC-D4	Percentage of those in housing need due to unsuitable accommodation		n/a	n/a
HC-D5	Number of Extended Family dwellings completed	Housing Land Availability	1	1
HC-D6	Number of custom/self-build dwellings completed in rural communities	Housing Land Availability	2	4
HC-D2 RT-D3	Number of applications approved for the change of use of serviced accommodation to housing		2	1
	Number of applications refused for the change of use of serviced accommodation to housing		0	0
HC-D8 HC-D9	Number of rural land-based worker dwellings completed (e.g. agricultural worker dwellings)		2	2
HC-D10	Number of succession farm dwellings completed		0	0
HC-D11	Applications for temporary residential caravans approved		0	1
	Applications for temporary residential caravans refused		1	1
HC-D15	Applications for residential extensions approved		42	45
	Applications for residential extensions refused		3	6
HC-D17	Number and proportion of planning applications for replacement dwellings refused		0	0
HC-S6 HC-D18	Distance of households from key services	Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019	n/a	n/a
HC-S6 HC-D18	Creation and loss of community services and facilities		-	-

Local Plan and Sustainability Indicators (AMR)		Source (AGILE unless stated otherwise)	2021/22	2022/23
HC-D19	Gained (total)		2	4
	Class E		2	1
	Class F1		-	-
	Class F2		-	2
	Sui Generis		-	1
	Loss (total)		1	0
	Class E		-	-
	Class F1		-	-
	Class F2		1	-
	Sui Generis		-	-
HC-D20	Contextual Indicator: Area of Important Open Space (Visual Amenity) within settlements	QGIS	45.16ha	45.16ha
HC-S7	Number of residential institutions permitted		0	1
SE-S1 SE-S2 SE-S3	Proportion (area in sqm) of new employment premises created by location and use class		-	-
	Named settlements:		5 (278sqm)	4 (257sqm)
	Open countryside		4 (4,444sqm)	3 (1,218 sqm)
SE-S1 SE-S2 SE-S3 SE-D2	Proportion (area in sqm) of employment premises lost by location and use class:		-	-
	Named settlements:		0	0
	Open countryside		0	0
SE-S1	Contextual Indicator - Claimant count: Number of residents claiming Jobseekers Allowance		n/a	n/a

Local Plan and Sustainability Indicators (AMR)		Source (AGILE unless stated otherwise)	2021/22	2022/23
SE-S1	Contextual Indicator - Employment by industry sector	2021 Census - see separate table	-	-
SE-D1	Number of live-work units/homeworking spaces permitted		1	2
SE-D1	Area (sqm) of live-work units/homeworking spaces permitted		21.6sqm	138.9sqm
SE-D1	Contextual Indicator - Percentage of people aged 16+ in employment who are self-employed		n/a	n/a
SE-S4	Number of agricultural and forestry buildings permitted		30	11
	Area (sqm) of agricultural and forestry buildings permitted		9,939.23sqm	1,376.31sqm
	Length of agricultural and forestry tracks permitted		172m	1,148m
	Number and proportion of applications for agricultural buildings refused		1 (3%)	1 (8%)
SE-S4	Contextual Indicator - Number of farming businesses in agri-environment schemes		n/a	n/a
RT-S1	Number and proportion of applications for tourism related development permitted		7 (78%)	8 (89%)
	Number and proportion of applications for tourism related development refused		2 (22%)	1 (11%)
RT-D1	Number of serviced accommodation units permitted		0	2
	Floor area (sqm) of serviced accommodation permitted		0	157.6sqm
RT-D2	Number of serviced accommodation units lost		2	3

Local Plan and Sustainability Indicators (AMR)		Source (AGILE unless stated otherwise)	2021/22	2022/23
	Floor area (sqm) of serviced accommodation lost		797sqm	860.7sqm
	Number of staff accommodation permitted		1	2
	Floor Area of staff accommodation permitted		68.32sqm	128.9sqm
	Number of staff accommodation refused		0	0
	Floor Area of staff accommodation refused		0	0
RT-D4	Number of non-serviced accommodation permitted		5	4
	Floor area of non-serviced accommodation permitted		3,783.2sqm	201.46sqm
	Number of non-serviced accommodation refused		1	0
	Floor area of non-serviced accommodation refused		46sqm	0
RT-D5	Number of proposals for tented campsites permitted		0	0
RT-D9	Number of proposals for tented campsites refused		0	0
RT-D6	Number of proposals for camping barns permitted		0	0
	Number of proposals for camping barns refused		0	0
RT-D7	Number of proposals for certificated caravan sites approved		0	0
RT-D8	Number of applications for conversion of static caravan sites to chalet developments or alternative camping sites permitted		0	0

Local Plan and Sustainability Indicators (AMR)		Source (AGILE unless stated otherwise)	2021/22	2022/23
	Proportion of units on static caravan sites approved for conversion from static caravans to chalet units or alternative camping units permitted		0	0
RT-D9	Number of alternative camping accommodation proposals permitted		0	2
	Number of alternative camping accommodation proposals refused		1	1
RT-D10	Number of developments for shooting purposes permitted		0	0
	Number of developments for shooting purposes refused		0	0
	Area of developments for shooting purposes permitted		0	0
	Area of developments for shooting purposes refused		0	0
RT-D11	Number of equestrian developments permitted		7	4
	Number of equestrian developments refused		2	0
RT-D12	Length of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) lost		0	0
	Length of PRoW diverted		0	0
	Length of PRoW replaced		0	0
	Length of new PRoW		0	0
AC-S1	Average Annual daily volume - all traffic	See Separate Table	-	-
	Average August daily volume -all traffic	See Separate Table	-	-
	Average Annual daily volume - HGVs	See Separate Table	-	-
	Average August daily volume - HGVs	See Separate Table	-	-

Local Plan and Sustainability Indicators (AMR)		Source (AGILE unless stated otherwise)	2021/22	2022/23
	Proportion of new dwellings accessible by public or community transport services		n/a	n/a
	Number of settlements with a daily bus service (Excluding Sundays and Bank Holidays)	Excluding Summer-only services	n/a	n/a
AC-S2, AC-D3	Numbers of accidents on roads in Exmoor	See Separate Table	-	-
	Number of people killed or seriously injured	See Separate Table	-	-
AC-S3, AC-D2, AC-D4	Average Annual daily volume - all traffic	See Separate Table	-	-
	Average August daily volume -all traffic	See Separate Table	-	-
	Average Annual daily volume - HGVs	See Separate Table	-	-
	Average August daily volume - HGVs	See Separate Table	-	-
	Number of permissions with car, motorcycle, cycle and disabled parking provision in development		4	6
	Area of permanent and temporary car parking gained		n/a	n/a
	Area of permanent and temporary car parking lost		n/a	n/a
AC-S4, AC-D5, AC-D6, AC-D7	Number of new masts permitted		4	1
	Number extensions to existing structures permitted		0	0
	Number of new power lines /utilities undergrounded		1	0
AC-D1	Number of applications permitted with Transport Assessment or Statement, Travel Plan or Air Quality Assessment		1	0

Local Plan and Sustainability Indicators (AMR)		Source (AGILE unless stated otherwise)	2021/22	2022/23
	Proportion of new dwellings accessible by public or community transport services		n/a	n/a
	Numbers of collisions on roads in Exmoor	See Separate Table	-	-
	Number of people killed or seriously injured	See Separate Table	-	-
ES-S1	Advice provided to communities: Number of Parish/Town Councils seeking advice from the National Park Authority about Local Community Plans, Neighbourhood Plans or Community Projects		1	1