



## Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06



## Exmoor National Park Authority Local Development Framework

(incorporating Minerals and Waste Policies)

Town & Country Planning Act 1990. Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Exmoor National Park Authority  
Annual Monitoring Report 2005/6

## CONTENTS

### PART

1) Summary	4
2) Introduction and Background	5
3) Monitoring Assessments	12
i) LDS timetable and milestones	12
ii) Policies and Targets in local development documents	14
iii) Impact in respect of regional and national targets	18
iv) Effects of policy implementation on sustainability	20
v) Any need for policy change because this is not working as intended	21
vi) Any need for policy change to reflect change in national or regional policy	21
vii) Success of Local Development Orders and Simplified Planning Zones	22
viii) Change to Local Development Orders and Simplified Planning Zones	22

### APPENDICES

1. Performance against Local Development Schemes	i
2. Local Development Framework (Local Plan) Indicators	ii
3. National Core Output Indicators	xv
4. Contextual Indicators	xxii
5. Development Control Performance	xxxvi

## **PART 1: SUMMARY OF REPORT FINDINGS**

The key content of the Report can be summarised as follows.

The Annual Monitoring Report assesses the Exmoor National Park Local Development Framework in the period April 2005 to March 2006 against four main criteria underlined below. The commentary following each summarises the main findings. Further details about each of these will be found in the main body on the Report.

**1. Progress on the Local Development Framework**

Significant progress has been made in developing components of the Local Development Framework, including the Statement of Community Involvement, last year's Annual Monitoring Report, the new Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document, and early work on the Core Strategy. However, the timetable has slipped as a result of various factors such as staffing problems, incomplete guidance from Government on the new system, and the allocation of additional time for Members' consideration of documents and evolving policies.

**2. Whether policies and related targets in local development documents have been met**

During the relevant period it is judged there was generally satisfactory progress in implementing the relevant policies (i.e. those of the Local Plan). The Authority has been pro-actively implementing the policies, for instance working closely with the local Rural Housing Project to deliver local needs affordable and intermediate housing.

**3. What impact the policies are having in respect of national and regional targets, and social, environmental and economic sustainability objectives**

During the relevant period it appears that there was a generally satisfactory impact in these terms, though the available data is rather limited and tangential.

**4. Whether the policies in the local development documents need adjusting or replacing**

The current Local Development Framework policies (i.e. the 'saved' policies from the Local Plan) do not need adjusting or replacing at this stage. The programme set out in the Local Development Scheme will need to be revised and this will be carried forward when current staffing issues in the Planning team have been resolved sufficiently to determine an appropriate programme. Among the issues to be addressed when policies come to be revised will be a strengthened emphasis on mitigating and managing the effects of climate change.

## PART 2: BACKGROUND

### INTRODUCTION

This is Exmoor National Park Authority's second Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) under the new planning regime introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Report examines the implementation of the Exmoor National Park Local Development Framework (including minerals and waste policies) for the period April 2005 to March 2006. The Report itself is a part of the Local Development Framework.

The Authority is now required to prepare, and submit to the Secretary of State, an AMR each year. The Reports, due each December, cover the year April to March preceding the Report.

The content of the AMR is governed by the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, and subject to Government advice.

Exmoor National Park Authority is the planning authority for Exmoor National Park. Approximately two thirds of the National Park lies in Somerset County and West Somerset District, and one third in Devon County and North Devon District. The following table sets out a basic profile of the National Park.

#### Exmoor National Park

Exmoor straddles the Somerset and Devon County boundary and was designated a National Park in 1954. Approximately two thirds of the area of the National Park (and three quarters of the population) is in Somerset County and West Somerset District, and one third the area (one quarter of the population) in Devon County and North Devon District. The National Park also shares a boundary with Mid-Devon District to the south. Its northern boundary is formed by the Bristol Channel.

Exmoor comprises a raised plateau of predominantly sandstone, incised by narrow, generally wooded steep sided valleys. The plateau, which reaches a height of 560m (at Dunkery Beacon) is dominated by open moor and heath, with enclosed and improved farmland around its fringes. The plateau is tilted to the south, so that the cliffs and escarpments to the north are generally higher than those to the south.

Noted for a tranquility rare in southern England, Exmoor supports a rich, although changing diversity of flora and fauna. Free roaming red deer and Exmoor ponies are amongst the most visible signs of this, but there are also most British species of bat represented on Exmoor, rare species of butterfly, and a unique species of tree.

Relatively remote from urban areas and influence, Exmoor is predominantly rural and agricultural in character, and sparsely populated. The total population is around 11,000 persons. The three main settlements – Porlock, Dulverton, and Lynton/Lynmouth – each have a population of around 1,500. The remaining population resides in numerous small villages and hamlets, most in the river valleys, or in isolated dwellings.

Agriculture and forestry dominate visually, and are essential for the maintenance of the characteristic landscape (although also pose some threats to it), but it is tourism and related services that are now the main source of employment. A diverse range of other services, and a modest amount of manufacturing, provide the remaining employment in the locality.

A significant component of both the economy and the social fabric of Exmoor is associated with the incoming resident population, including retired, semi-retired, out-commuting, and second-home residents. The attractiveness of the area to relatively wealthy incomers helps maintain the local economy and services, but results in many locals being priced out of the local housing market.

Exmoor has one of the highest differentials between local wages and house prices in the country. Until the new Local Plan (adopted 2005) restricted new housing development, around 93% of new houses were going to outsiders (14% for holiday homes) and only 7% (generally the cheaper properties) were occupied by existing local residents.

**EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK  
 Park Profile 2006**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Figure for National Park</b>	<b>Data sources</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Total Park area	692.8 sq km	Monitoring Landscape Change
Somerset	491.9 sq km	Monitoring Landscape Change
Devon	200.9 sq km	Monitoring Landscape Change
Parishes totally\ partly in the Park	43	OS\Designation maps
<b>Population</b>		
Population normally resident	10873	ONS derived from 2001 census
Age 0-15	1629	ONS derived from 2001 census
Age 16-74	8009	ONS derived from 2001 census
Age 74+	1238	ONS derived from 2001 census
<b>Housing</b>		
Households	4896	ONS derived from 2001 census
Owner occupied	68.26%	ONS derived from 2001 census
Private rented\housing association	30.6%	ONS derived from 2001 census
Local authority	1.14%	ONS derived from 2001 census
Vacant housing stock	3.8%	ONS derived from 2001 census
Household spaces	5675	ONS derived from 2001 census
Spaces not used as main residence	563	ONS derived from 2001 census

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Figure for National Park</b>	<b>Data sources</b>
<b>Employment</b> Economically active aged 16-74 Unemployment	63.13% 2.85%	ONS derived from 2001 census ONS derived from 2001 census
<b>Nature conservation</b> SSSIs National Nature Reserves Section 3 coast/foreshore Section 3 moorland Section 3 woodland	193.07 sq km 5.38 sq km 7.85 sq km 169.11 sq km 49.84 sq km	English Nature English Nature Section 3 Map (hand measured) Section 3 Map (hand measured) Section 3 Map (hand measured)
<b>Heritage</b> Scheduled Monuments Conservation Areas Grade 1 Listed Buildings Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade II Listed Buildings	208 16 22 61 943	English Heritage Listings ENPA files English Heritage Listings English Heritage Listings English Heritage Listings
<b>Leisure</b> Public Footpaths Public Bridleways Other PRow Visitor days/year Day visitors days Days\staying outside park Days\staying inside park	438 km 464 km 64 km 1,397,000 23% 45% 31%	Definitive Map \GIS Definitive Map \GIS Definitive Map \GIS All Parks Visitor Survey 1994 All Parks Visitor Survey 1994 All Parks Visitor Survey 1994 All Parks Visitor Survey 1994

### The Planning Authority

As an 'all purpose' planning authority Exmoor National Park Authority has responsibility for local planning, minerals and waste planning, and certain strategic matters. Exmoor National Park Authority's planning responsibilities have to be seen in the context of the statutory purposes of the National Park set out in the Environment Act 1995. These are:

- 1 **To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage; and**
- 2 **To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities by the public.**

(Where there is a conflict between these two purposes the first must take precedence.)  
In pursuing these purposes the Authority also has a duty to seek to foster the social and economic well-being of local communities, but without incurring significant expenditure.

### The Local Development Framework

The Local Development Framework is the set of documents which provides guidance and policies in respect of land use and development, minerals and waste for Exmoor National Park. Certain documents (Development Plan Documents) in the Local Development Framework form part of the Development Plan for the area (along with the Regional Spatial Strategy and, for a transitional period only, the Structure Plan).

As the second AMR produced under the new system, it represents an early step towards developing an ongoing and structured system to provide the rigorous 'evidence based' approach to annual monitoring and review of the Authority's planning framework now required. National guidance indicates that it is acceptable for AMRs to develop gradually to take account of: ongoing discussions, tools to assist in monitoring being developed by statutory bodies, and emerging best practice. Work to develop the AMR for next year will start once this report is submitted, to ensure that appropriate information is collected, managed and interpreted, and to take into account comments received and emerging national best practice.

The policies of the Exmoor National Park Local Plan 2001-2011 (Incorporating Minerals and Waste Policies) were, during the review period, the only policy content of the LDF.

At the same time the new Local Plan was adopted, in March 2005, a Local Development Framework Proposals Map was adopted (in practice this is identical to the new Local Plan Proposals Map).

As at November 2006 the Exmoor National Park Local Development Framework comprised the following:

- The policies of the Exmoor National Park Local Plan 2001-2011 (Incorporating minerals and waste policies)
- LDF Proposals Map (March 2005)
- Statement of Community Involvement (adopted Aug 2006)
- Annual Monitoring Report (Dec 2005)

### MONITORING BACKGROUND AND RESOURCES

It is important that monitoring of the local development framework has a sound evidence base. This requires medium and long term development of indicators, research, data collection and management, analysis and presentation appropriate to the task and to the resources available. These should build on the resources currently available, which are dealt with in more detail in the following section.

Whilst work is ongoing at a national, regional and sub-regional (i.e. county) level, it is important that the local context is also addressed. Exmoor National Park is a relatively small area with a very small population. The pace and type of development is very limited, primarily due to the geography of the area, but also to the conservation orientated context provided by national, regional, and local policies for the National Park. Taken together these considerations mean that there is unlikely to be major variation in the policy approach to the area, and that the scale and type of



development is marginal to most national and strategic development targets. It is important, therefore, that monitoring work is developed in a way that is proportional to these factors, and also to the resources available to carry this out.

The National Park Authority has a very small policy staff compared to most planning authorities. There are currently no permanent full-time members of staff devoted to planning policy work. Though the situation is a little complicated by other responsibilities, the permanent staff presently available for planning policy work (which includes LDF, strategic planning, monitoring and research, liaison with other authorities and ) are:

Permanent Staff

Principal Planning Officer (c21 hours per week only)

Senior Planning Officer (c18 hours per week only)

Temporary Staff

Principal Planning Officer (c16 hours per week)

Planning Assistant (full-time)

During the period in question one post was vacant for 3 months, and another was effectively unfilled due to chronic illness and is now vacant.

The Authority has been highly successful in recent years in improving performance and hitting targets, and as a result has attracted relatively large sums of Planning Delivery Grant (PDG). Last year (2005/6) its performance was rewarded with around £250,000 in PDG. This grant funds a variety of projects to further improve performance, including the employment of two planning assistants, one of which works in the Policy & Community team and is included in the figures above, and extra two days a week of the principal planner post. Changes in the criteria for PDG, and the proposed replacement of PDG with Housing and Planning Delivery Grant in future years, are likely to significantly disadvantage planning authorities such as Exmoor National Park. This is expected to result in a substantial reduction in PDG (or successor grants) in the current year and onward. Any such reduction could have a serious impact on the Authority's continued ability to deliver the performance which has been achieved in the past, and could potentially result in the loss of the planning assistant post and extra principal planner hours.

This Annual Monitoring Report has been prepared in the following context:

- The Annual Monitoring Report is part of new planning system (introduced by the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act) and work continues in order to establish procedures and arrangements at, and between, national regional and local levels. This work should enable a sounder footing to future AMRs.
- The preparation has had to compete with other work including Local Development Documents (including preparation of the Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document, and Core Strategy Development Plan Document); and contributing (under the Authority's strategic planning responsibilities) to the preparation and examination of the Regional Spatial Strategy.

### DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PERFORMANCE

One of the key means of implementing the policies of the LDF is through Development Control – i.e. the negotiation and determination of applications for planning permission, listed building consent, conservation area consent and approvals for works to protected trees, etc.

The information set out in Appendix 5 summarises key elements of the work and performance of the Development Control, Monitoring and Enforcement Team. This also provides a general picture of the type and scale of development taking place within Exmoor National Park.

### LOCAL INDICATORS

Part of the Local Development Scheme is the development of appropriate and focused monitoring arrangements and indicators for the Local Development Framework. Each local development document will have its own specific set of indicators, and the choice and definition of these will be informed through consultation.

During the period under review the only policies in the LDF were those of the Local Plan. The Local Plan sets out a series of indicators against which the implementation of the policies should be monitored.

The National Park also has the benefit of a wide range of other data. Annual Housing Land Availability studies and other work feeds into regional and national statistics. The Exmoor annual house price survey is also important because of the priority given in current policies to the delivery of affordable housing to meet local needs.

The Authority collects, analyses and publishes a wide range of data on the National Park. The Authority's 'State of the Park' Report provides data on a wide range of indicators, especially those linked to National Park statutory purposes (see above) and the current National Park Management Plan. That report is updated from time to time as new data becomes available. The most recent 'State of the Park Report' is available on the Exmoor National Park Authority web-site [www.exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk](http://www.exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk). A key ambition for future Local Development Framework monitoring is closer integration with wider national park data collection and analysis.

### REGIONAL AND NATIONAL INDICATORS

The development of regional and national indicators continues. The 'National Core Output Indicators' are set out in Appendix 3 of this document, and the regionally agreed 'Contextual Indicators' in Appendix 4.

There are certain particular difficulties for the National Park Authority in assigning values to some of these indicators, as it does not have general local authority powers/responsibilities and associated data generation, and certain data is available only by district area, and cannot be disaggregated to produce figures for the National Park area. There are also more general issues with some of the indicators as set out following.

Regional and sub-regional working groups<sup>1</sup> continue with their efforts to ensure comprehensive and consistent monitoring of the National Core Output Indicators (NCOIs - also known as LDF Core Output Indicators). The South West Region continues to be cited as an example of best practice in terms of the sharing of information and ideas and of monitoring resources. However, in the 2006 monitoring year there continued to be instances where either information was not yet available or where further guidance is required.

Through the Strategic Information Providers Group (SIP) and the National Monitoring Officers Liaison Group, the South West has continued to inform DCLG of the regional and sub-regional progress made in NCOI monitoring. Consequently DCLG is well informed of the issues and difficulties surrounding these indicators. A summary of points that the SIP group asked DCLG to provide clarification on is available from the South West Regional Assembly. As yet, little has been received in return, beyond an acknowledgment that a revision of the NCOIs may be undertaken in 2007.

Further complications with the NCOIs have arisen as a result of the recent consultation on the Planning Delivery Grant – Proposed Allocations Criteria<sup>2</sup>. Subsequent to the closure of the consultation period and before the results of the consultation were made known, DCLG confirmed that all Local Authorities are required to complete a Self Assessment<sup>3</sup> within their 2006 LDF Annual Monitoring Reports. The consultation document states that guidance will be provided on how this self-assessment should be completed. As of 1<sup>st</sup> November 2006, this guidance has not been forthcoming. Whilst the South West acknowledges the requirement by DCLG that all AMRs include as self assessment, the indicators listed for use within the self assessment serve only to compound the difficulties with timescales and resources. While the indicators are clearly based on the NCOIs, significant differences occur between the definitions used, necessitating further and complicated monitoring of issues on which data may or may not be collected.

---

<sup>1</sup> Specifically the Strategic Information providers Group (SIP) at a regional level, and the LDF Monitoring groups (sometimes referred to as Sub-SIPs) at a sub-regional level.

<sup>2</sup> Planning Delivery Grant 2007-08: Proposed Allocations Criteria - Consultation Paper  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1501792>

<sup>3</sup> Para 14. page 6 Plan Making of the consultation document

### PART 3: MONITORING ASSESSMENTS

This section sets out the particular assessments required by Government.

#### **Local Development Scheme Implementation**

(i) Whether the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents set out in the local development scheme have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them or, where they are not being met or not on track to being achieved, the reasons why

**Conclusion: Significant progress has been made in developing the LDF, including important stages of the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), Core Strategy Development Plan Document, and Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document. However there has been some slippage against the timetable during the period under review mainly due to staffing difficulties and the allocation of additional time for Members' consideration of documents and evolving policies.**

The LDS sets out a 3 year programme for LDD preparation. The current Exmoor National Park Local Development Scheme can be viewed on the Authority's web-site [www.exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk](http://www.exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk) .

The Authority's first LDS was submitted to Government in March 2005. This LDS never formally came into effect. Before it did so the LDS was revised in the light of experience with the new planning system, the advice of Government Office for the South West, and emerging local circumstances, with the revision coming to effect in November 2005. For part of the period under review (April to November 2005), therefore, there was no LDS in effect, and from November 2005 to March 2006 it was the second, and still current, LDS which was in effect.

In December 2006 the Government provided a self-assessment form for Plan Making and Sustainable Development (for the purposes of determining Planning Delivery Grant (PDG) allocation) and therefore measures performance against the LDS. Due to the late arrival of the self assessment forms, Local Authorities have until 2<sup>nd</sup> February to complete the forms. However, the table in Appendix 1 illustrates the Authority's performance in meeting the key milestones in the current LDS, which came into effect in November 2005.

The timetable set out in the Local Development Scheme is now known to be unachievable, given local resources and events, and the lessons now emerging at a national level about the procedures and content of local development documents. However, there remains considerable uncertainty about the new system, particularly in relation to core strategies, and national guidance on a range of issues is still emerging.

At the same time a number of factors have forced a reconsideration of the pace of local document preparation. The workload involved in the new system was underestimated, and the small Policy team does not have the capacity to maintain the level of production originally anticipated, and continues to suffer from staffing difficulties. Members have also found that the LDS did not allow the time or flexibility for the detailed scrutiny of policies and proposals that these merited.

Progress on some documents was delayed by consultants failing to meet expectations or deadlines. The National Park Management Plan timetable was extended to allow more consultation, and this had knock-on effects for the Core Strategy DPD which was being prepared alongside it.

On the other hand, considerable progress has been made.

- The **Statement of Community Involvement** went through all its stages on time during the period under review (and has subsequently been found sound by the independent Inspector and adopted).
- The early stages of the **Core Strategy** preparation process is well underway. However, it was found that the original timetable did not allow sufficient time for the level of Members' detailed scrutiny of issues and options desired, resulting in a 2 month delay from the current LDS timetable for this stage. Subsequently changes in the process of the National Park Management Plan Review, with which the development of the Core Strategy is integrated, emerging national uncertainty about Core Strategy requirements, and staffing difficulties have led to the LDS timetable for the preferred options and submission draft being suspended for the moment.
- Much progress has been made in preparing the **Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document**. No formal stages for this document were in the current LDS timetable for this period.

Because of uncertainty arising from severe staffing problems it is not currently possible to determine an appropriate future timetable. Discussions to establish such a timetable, and to produce a revised LDS, will take place once staffing levels are stabilised.

### **Local Development Document Policy Implementation**

- (ii) whether policies and related targets in local development documents have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them or, where they are not being met or not on track to being achieved, the reasons why;

#### **Assessment**

**During the relevant period it is judged there was generally satisfactory progress in implementing the relevant policies.**

#### **Background**

The only policies at present in the LDF are those of the Exmoor National Park Local Plan 2001-2011. The Local Plan identified a number of indicators for monitoring of these policies, and these are set out on the following pages with the data for the period under review.

The policies themselves are not reproduced here for reasons of space, but can be viewed at the Authority's offices, or on-line via <http://www.exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk>, or the National Planning Portal.

#### **Analysis**

The Local Plan Monitoring Indicators are set out in Appendix 2. The following analyses the results on a thematic basis, following the structure of the Local Plan and the order in which the indicators are presented in the appendix.

#### **INTRODUCTION/STRATEGY**

The only policy in this section is the Settlement Policy, for which no monitoring indicators were set by the Plan.

#### **LANDSCAPE AND NATURE CONSERVATION**

The monitoring indicators appear to show that very little change has occurred affecting landscape and nature conservation interests.

However, this does not reflect the ongoing concern regarding the landscape impact of new large agricultural sheds, and the cumulative suburbanising impact of minor changes in the way land is used and maintained (in many cases not subject to control by the planning system). In terms of nature conservation, it is generally considered that development is not having a significant impact, although there is some concern over the gradual loss over a number of years, through conversions, of traditional agricultural buildings which provide habitat for bats and nesting birds.

#### **CONSERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND SETTLEMENTS**

The quantitative monitoring indicators do not provide much indication of the use or effectiveness of the policies in securing conservation.

Taking a broader view it is considered that where changes are subject to planning or listed building consent conservation interests are given a high priority and are achieving reasonable success. Of greater concern is the incremental impact of

changes which in many cases do not currently require planning permission, such as the replacement of traditional windows, especially sash windows, with unsympathetic modern windows such as uPVC. There is disappointment that staff and other resources have not been available to pursue potential Article 4 Directions which would bring more of these sorts of changes within planning control in especially sensitive areas.

## HOUSING

Affordable housing (including 'intermediate' or 'restricted' housing) was the top priority identified in the 'Planning for Real' events which informed the drafting of the Local Plan. The Local Plan's approach is to limit virtually all new house building in the National Park to that which meets local needs for affordable housing, and was a response to one of the highest differentials in the country between income and house prices, and the fact that in the recent past around 93% of new open market houses were being bought by incomers and therefore doing little to address the most urgent needs.

The tables show that there were 17 permissions (including resolutions to grant permission but subject to a Section 106 legal agreement to secure the affordability provisions) for affordable housing. There were only two completions during the review period, and this can be attributed to the new policy only coming into formal effect in March 2005, just before the start of the period, so that there was little in the way of a 'pipeline' of previous permissions to be implemented.

The 17 permissions represent a significant upward step in the delivery of affordable housing in the National Park. The 17 permissions, if all implemented, would make a significant contribution to the total need for affordable housing.

By current estimates around 88 affordable houses are needed in the National Park to meet immediate needs. This compares to the estimate in the Local Plan of around 200, now considered excessive, and the provision the draft Regional Spatial Strategy for 20 units per annum over a 20 year period (which will include anticipated further need arising in the future).

Bearing in mind the constraints of the mechanisms available for the delivery of affordable housing in rural areas, and the need for knowledge and understanding of the new policies to spread, this is considered to represent an impressive start for the new policies, which seem to have the potential to make a significant contributing to meeting the needs in the National Park.

Of particular note are the 4 permissions for (and 1 completion of) 'restricted' or 'intermediate' houses, which will usually be privately owned but 'more affordable' than open market values. These can meet the needs of those whose incomes are somewhat higher than those usually associated with Council or Registered Social Landlord properties, but not enough afford open market properties.

That these 17 affordable and intermediate permissions represented only 44% of total permissions is believed to be mainly the result of open market permissions which

pre-dated the Local Plan being replaced by new permissions (including redesigns); holiday let conversions; and conversions in local rural centres.

The total of approximately 800 second or empty homes provides a stark contrast with the need for affordable homes, but is largely beyond the reach of planning controls and policies.

The Authority continues to work closely with its partners, primarily through the Rural Housing Project (for Exmoor, North Devon and West Somerset) which it hosts and jointly sponsors, to maximise delivery of affordable housing in the area. One of the key roles of the Project is to work with local communities to carry out parish based local needs surveys. To date the project has completed 14 surveys within the National Park. This represents only a minority of the parishes in (or partly within) the National Park, but the majority of the population.

The proportion of currently committed (i.e. permitted) new housing on brownfield (i.e. previously developed land, excluding agricultural buildings) land is surprisingly high, at 61.5%, and just above the national target. If the figure for housing completions during the year, rather than commitments, is used this rises to 73%. This is partly a result of a number of conversions contributing to the regeneration of the larger settlements. Given the paucity of previously developed land potentially available for redevelopment, and the importance of some of this for employment uses, it is unlikely that these levels will be regularly achieved in future.

#### EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The scale of most of the businesses on Exmoor, and the small number of applications within any given year, means that it is difficult to assign significance to quantitative indicators like these.

It does appear that the policies of the plan do provide the flexibility to provide for small scale adaptations of the building stock, especially from redundant agricultural buildings, to meet the needs of the small scale businesses predominant in the National Park. The absence, in any one year, of any new buildings to house employment uses is thought to reflect the type of businesses and business growth in an area like Exmoor, and the high priority given to protection of the landscape and open countryside.

There remains, however a need to continue to listen carefully to the concerns of local (and potential incoming) businesses to ensure that the right balance is maintained between protecting the environment (on which many jobs depend, as well as having intrinsic merit) and facilitating the establishment and development of businesses in the National Park.

#### AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY

The indicators relate mainly to developments requiring planning permission, whereas agriculture and forestry in themselves, and many of the operations associated with them, do not require planning permission. Nevertheless, they do show that there



continues to be development activity for agricultural purposes within the National Park.

Farming in the area is going through a challenging period, related to changes in markets, subsidies and support. The indicators show significant engagement with agri-environmental schemes. A significant number of new agricultural buildings have been developed, some much larger than have been traditional in the area. It may perhaps be that this is a good sign of local farmers adapting to the emerging circumstances, and that the Plan policies and their implementation are sufficiently flexible to accommodate this, but they do not necessarily indicate the good health of the whole of the farm sector, and there are concerns about the landscape impact of some of these developments (see Landscape, above).

#### RECREATION & TOURISM

The amount of recreational and tourism development captured by the indicators is very modest, considering the importance of these sectors to both National Park purposes and to the local economy.

Of particular note are the two additional commercial equestrian developments, part of a wider trend of expansion and commercialisation of equestrian activities in the National Park. The policies seek to facilitate such development where they support farm diversification and are benign in terms of landscape impact.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The indicators show little change in this sector, although there seems to be a long term trend of such services shifting to larger settlements as some sectors of the population continue to enjoy increased mobility.

It is encouraging in this context to see proposals for a new medical facilities and the extension of a village shop. The policies appear to facilitate such developments where the market can deliver them.

#### UTILITIES

The indicators show very little change in this area.

There is continuing pressure for telecommunication masts, and given the support for such developments in national planning policy, the policies appear to be effective in minimising their adverse effect on the landscape of the National Park.

#### TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT

Data awaited.

#### MINERALS

There continues to be no significant mining activity in the National Park. There is one extant permission for commercial quarrying, but none is taking place.

Exmoor is fortunate in that it does not face the problems associated with large scale mineral extraction found in some National Parks. Despite the policy encouragement for small scale quarrying to provide local building stone, there are no such

developments. This is unfortunate in terms of maintaining the distinctiveness of local settlements and minimising the transportation of heavy materials. However, the lack of take up of such opportunities is considered to be more related to economic viability than any shortcomings of the policy or its implementation.

#### WASTE

The National Park continues to be successful in resisting waste disposal facilities which would harm its environment or the appreciation of this, but the Local Plan policy about this has not been put to the test during the year under review.

There has been no increase in local recycling establishments, which could be permitted under the policies, but changes in doorstep collection facilitate greater recycling.

### **NATIONAL AND REGIONAL TARGETS**

- (iii) what impact the policies are having in respect of national and regional targets and any other targets identified in local development documents and not covered by (ii) above. Local Planning Regulation 48(7) specifically requires information to be provided on net additional dwellings and local planning authorities should produce housing trajectories to demonstrate how policies will deliver housing provision in their area.

#### **Assessment**

**During the relevant period it appears that there was a generally satisfactory impact in these terms, though the available data is rather limited and tangential.**

#### **Background**

The scale, type and slow pace of development on Exmoor is marginal to the achievement of national and regional targets. That which does take place, however, is generally in accordance with the general thrust of national and regional policy. The following assesses Exmoor's performance against the National Core Output Indicators set out in Appendix 3.

#### **Business Development**

A significant proportion of employment on Exmoor is provided by businesses outside the National Park boundary, for instance at Minehead and as far away as London. The diversity, limited amount and small scale of business development on Exmoor itself is considered to make allocation of land for these purposes inappropriate at present. Provision is made through policies which can allow business development in the local rural centres and villages. The National Indicators focus on the availability of allocated land and therefore do not illuminate the Exmoor situation. Exmoor is not identified in national and regional targets as a place for a significant or particular level of employment development, and therefore it may be concluded that the business development on Exmoor has, as one would expect, little impact on the National and Regional targets, whether in a positive or negative sense.

### Housing

Government policy focuses on maintaining a supply of housing to meet targets set out in development plans. Because of the particular circumstances of Exmoor there is no such target. Instead the Local Plan, Structure Plan and Draft RSS provide for housing development on Exmoor to meet local needs. The Draft RSS provides an estimate of 20 housing units per year to meet these needs, but actual delivery will depend on the most up to date assessment of local needs, and be constrained by the limited delivery mechanisms available for such development.

In this context the required 'Housing Trajectory' is shown (as required) but has little meaning. As National and Regional policy is to provide for most new housing development to take place in larger settlements, in the interests of sustainability and economic development, and Exmoor's policies are targeted to sustain local rural communities, the housing development which has taken place during the year may be said to be in accordance with national and regional targets.

### Transport

The slow pace and small scale of development on Exmoor means that the figures for car parking provision compliance in new non-residential development provide little information.

The figures for the proportion of new development which is well connected to key services simply reflects the remoteness of most of Exmoor settlements from key services, and the paucity of public transport provision.

Development on Exmoor generally does not contribute to national and regional policy to locate and design development to reduce dependence on cars, but has to be seen in the context of the need to sustain local communities and economies.

### Local Services

Exmoor has had no retail, office or leisure development (as defined by the indicator), and in any case has no town centres.

It does have many open spaces, but the criteria for inclusion in the table is not clear, so it is difficult to draw conclusions from the data.

### Minerals

Exmoor has currently no active commercial mining activity.

### Waste

Data on waste managed is collected by the County Councils, and is currently awaited. Data is in any case collected on a district boundary basis, and not available separately for the National Park.

### Flood Protection and Water Quality

No permission have been granted against the advice of the Environment Agency, and this can be seen as in accordance with national and regional targets and policy .

### Biodiversity

The biodiversity indicators do not reflect the priority given to these matters in the National Park. Further information is available in the Exmoor National Park 'State of the Park Report' and Biodiversity Action Plan.

### Renewable Energy

The development plan policies for Exmoor National Park generally encourage small scale renewable energy generation on Exmoor. (Indeed, the National Park Authority has its own wind and water power installations.) However, this size of development does not register on the indicator scale which is in megawatts. National, regional (and local) policies presume against large scale developments within the National Park. In this context Exmoor National Park may be said to be contributing to the national and regional targets at a scale appropriate to the environmental constraints.

## **SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

- (iv) what significant effects implementation of the policies is having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainability is defined and whether these effects are as intended;

### **Assessment**

**During the relevant period it appears that there was a generally satisfactory impact in these terms, though the available data is rather limited and tangential.**

The scale and context of development on Exmoor means that it is unlikely to have a marked effect on the various types of sustainability when viewed at a national or regional scale. It is only at the local level that effects can be discerned, although even here the significance of annual figures is limited.

In terms of social sustainability the key effect of the LDF has been to deliver planning permissions and completed developments to meet the local needs for affordable dwellings. This has been identified through the development plan process as a key dimension of ensuring the social sustainability of Exmoor's communities and settlements.

As regards economic sustainability, there was only one business development completed during 2005-06. However this business demonstrates aspects of the type of small-scale, sustainable economic development which is considered appropriate to Exmoor National Park. The microbrewery at Exford gained support from the Exmoor Sustainable Development Fund to utilise a traditional farm building as a microbrewery for Dunkery Ales Ltd. The real ale is produced from local spring water, and the Dunkery Ale is sold in a number of public houses across Exmoor. This local business has employed local tradesmen to convert the former cattle shed, and now employs local people to operate the business.

Environmental sustainability is a core theme of the LDF policies and the statutory National Park purposes. The National Park scores highly in the Contextual Indicators

for area protected by a designation (100%) and proportion of river length achieving Class 1 River Quality (99%). The direct effect of LDF policies is difficult to measure. But the high proportion of planning permissions being subject conditions regarding environmental factors such as bat habitats, flood risk avoidance, and landscaping does suggest that such issues are informing the implementation of those policies.

Exmoor National Park Authority commissioned the 'Forum for the Future' to carry out an extensive Sustainability Appraisal of the National Park Authority. This looked at sustainability in terms of a wide range of indicators, including social, environmental and economic matters. It suggests that the Authority has been generally very successful, within the limits of its resources and powers, in contributing to the sustainability of the National Park. Alongside its extensive activities in conservation and land management, and others such as management and distribution of a Sustainable Development Fund, the Authority's implementation of planning policies is a key component in the delivery of this contribution to sustainability. This is achieved primarily through control of development, but also through partnership work on environmental improvements.

Further development of the monitoring indicators for the Local Development Framework and National Park Management Plan may provide an element of quantitative data for future AMRs. In the meantime the available evidence, though qualitative and somewhat limited, suggests that sustainability is relatively static, but to the extent that implementation of policies affect this it is in a positive direction.

The policies of the Local Development Framework (in practice those of the Local Plan) have been implemented during the plan period. The limited information available for the period, together with the modest pace of development in the National Park, is judged to indicate that these support the relevant sustainability objectives.

#### **NEED FOR POLICY CHANGE BECAUSE NOT WORKING**

- (v) whether the policies in the local development document need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended:

The policies are judged to be generally working as intended. There are some policies which may benefit from further refinement. Priorities for re-assessment, potential replacement, and additional policies will be considered in a review of the Local Development Scheme once the policy team staffing situation has been stabilised.

#### **CHANGE IN NATIONAL OR REGIONAL POLICY**

- (vi) whether the policies need changing to reflect changes in national or regional policy:

The policies are in generally accordance with current national and regional policy, except where there are compelling and particular local circumstances which dictate otherwise, and therefore do not at present require changing for this reason.

**SUCCESS OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT ORDERS AND SIMPLIFIED  
PLANNING ZONES**

- (vii) the extent to which any local development order, where adopted, or simplified planning zone is achieving its purposes and if not whether it needs adjusting or replacing; and

Not applicable. There is no adopted local development order or simplified planning within Exmoor National park.

**CHANGE TO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT ORDERS AND SIMPLIFIED  
PLANNING ZONES**

- (viii) if policies or proposals (including the local development order or simplified planning zone scheme) need changing, the actions needed to achieve this.

Not applicable. There is no adopted local development order or simplified planning within Exmoor National Park.

## Appendix 1

### Comparison of Local Development Scheme 2005/6 dates with actual progress

Document	Milestone	LDS Timetable	Time achieved	Comments
<b>Statement of Community Involvement</b>	Initial Consultation (Reg. 25)	May-Sep 2005	May 2005	On time
	Preferred Options consultation (Reg. 26)	Oct-Nov 2005	October 2005	On time
	Submission to Government (Reg. 28)	Jan 2006	January 2006	On time
<b>Core Strategy DPD</b>	Issues & Options Consultation (Reg. 25)	Oct 05-May 2006	Jul 2006	2 months late to allow additional Member reviews before publication
<b>Design Guide SPD</b>	Pre-submission consultation	April 2005	April 2005 to July 2005	On time for the initial main seminar, but consultation continued with further smaller workshops carried out in July 2005.

## Appendix 2

# Local Plan Monitoring Indicators

Landscape and Nature Conservation			
Indicator	Policy	Result	Comments
Area of greenfield land	LNC 1, LNC3, LNC6	-	Unable to calculate at present.
Number of lighting conditions attached to permissions within the National Park	LNC2	14	Figure obtained from permissions granted during 2005/06.
Change in area of moor and heath as a result of development	LNC3	0.005ha	62/11/05006 - change not permanent.
Area of orchard created or lost as a result of development	LNC4, LNC5	0	
Extent of marshy grassland	LNC7	-	Cannot be monitored at present - working with Exmoor National Park Authority Ecologist and GIS officer to monitor this indicator by next year.
Change in area of designated habitats as a result of development.(SACs, SSSIs, CWS)	LNC9, LNC10, LNC11, LNC13	See table below.	
Percentage of cSACs, SSSIs in favourable condition and County Wildlife Sites in favourable management as a result of development.	LNC9, LNC10, LNC11, LNC13	68% of SSSIs	Source: English Nature (Natural England) SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition. (Target 95% by 2010)
Change in area of BAP habitats as a result of development. Area of BAP habitats managed in accordance with NPA conservation objectives as a result of development.	LNC12	0	BAP areas for Streams/Rivers and Farmland have not been mapped on GIS, therefore unable to monitor this indicator fully.
No. of developments with provision for protected/important species, and as a proportion of developments affecting protected/important species	LNC14	1 (100%)	1 application that required a DEFRA licence, and provision of a bat loft 62/41/05/007
No. and proportion of applications refused for reasons of harm to protected/important species.	LNC14	0	Source: Exmoor National Park Authority Ecologist.



<b>Landscape and Nature Conservation</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Comments</b>
No. of applications for DEFRA licences.	LNC14	1	62/41/05/007 - presence of 2 species of bat found - scheme to include a bat loft.
No. of Scheduled Ancient Monuments affected by development.	LNC15, LNC16	-	Not monitored at present
No. of sites on the Sites and Monuments Record affected by development.	LNC15, LNC16	-	Not monitored at present
No. of the above applications refused.	LNC15, LNC16	0	
No. of cases of damage to archaeological sites.	LNC15, LNC16	-	Damage caused by development.
No. of renewable energy/energy conservation projects.	LNC17, LNC18, LNC19	2 permitted	1 application (62/50/05/016LB) for solar panels - 1 application (6/3/05/111) for a domestic wind turbine
No. and area of major developments approved within the National Park	LNC20	3	0.315 hectares

Exmoor National Park Authority  
Annual Monitoring Report 2006

Application	Designated areas affected	Area affected	Comment
62/11/05/006	SAC - Exmoor Heaths	0.005ha	Installation of domestic sewage treatment works - Foreland Point.
	SSSI - Exmoor Coastal Heath		
	Section 3 - Moor & Heath		
62/43/05/005	SAC - Exmoor & Quantock Oak Woods	0	Development alongside the boundary of SAC/SSSI
	SSSI - West Exmoor Coast & Woods		
62/11/05/004	SAC - Exmoor & Quantock Oak Woods	0.004ha	National Trust - erection of two foot bridges
	SSSI - Watersmeet		
62/11/05/012LB	SAC - Exmoor & Quantock Oak Woods	0	Application regards ventilation system of Watersmeet House
	SSSI - Watersmeet		
6/26/05/108	CWS - High Wood - ST03/074	0	Applications regard development within residential curtilage.
6/26/05/110			
6/24/06/101	CWS - Harpers Wood & - ST03/078	0.002ha	Construction of passing bay
6/9/05/130LB	CWS - North Side Pixton Park - SS92/034	0	Applications regard development within residential curtilage.
6/9/05/129			
6/29/05/101	CWS - Holnicote Estate - SS94/197	0.05ha	Formation of vehicle access and parking space
6/19/05/106		0	Change of use only.
6/29/05/102LB		0	Application to repair bridge parapet
6/29/05/105LB		0	Listed building consent
6/9/05/105	CWS - Ball Neck Copse - SS92/024	0	Conversion of an outbuilding
6/9/05/122	CWS - Mossy Park Plantation - SS92/078		
6/40/04/114	CWS - Great Bradley - SS83/100	0	Conversion of an outbuilding within curtilage of farmyard
6/27/05/114	CWS - Hawkcombe & - SS84/134	0	Within the curtilage of Porlock Caravan Park
6/27/05/115	CWS Worthy Wood - SS87/007	0	Application does not affect the CWS - part of the CWS is within the curtilage of the site.
6/27/05/119			
62/49/05/004	CWS - Sherracombe Fields - SS73/319		
62/36/05/003	CWS - Cowley Woods & Fields - SS64/344	0	Application regards extension to dwelling
6/3/05/105	CWS - Wimbleball Reservoir - SS93/127	0.002ha	Erection of replacement bird hide
6/9/05/130LB	CWS - Central Pixton Park - SS93/046	0	Applications regard development within residential curtilage.
6/9/05/129			
GDO 05/07	CWS - Hollam Knap - SS93/046	0.013ha	Erection of open-fronted shed
6/29/05/102LB	CWS - Horner Water - SS84/133	0	Application to repair bridge parapet
62/50/06/001	CWS - Burnsley Mill - SS64/366	0.006ha	Erection of polytunnel
6/9/05/112	CWS - River Exe - SS74/023	0	Application area includes a bridge crossing the River Exe - minimal impact.
6/13/05/104		0	Application boundary line borders the CWS - no impact.
<b>SAC</b>	<b>Special Area of Conservation</b>	<b>European/International designation</b>	
<b>SSSI</b>	<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest</b>	<b>National designation</b>	
<b>CWS</b>	<b>County Wildlife Site</b>	<b>Local designation</b>	

Conservation of Buildings & Settlements			
Indicator	Policy	Result	Comment
No. of traditional buildings converted to different use classes in LRC's, villages and in the Open Countryside	CBS1, CBS2, CBS3, CBS4	8 traditional buildings converted into use class C3. 1 converted to B2 use. 1 converted to D1 use.	10 traditional buildings have been given permission to be converted. 1 within a village, and 8 in Open Countryside.
No. of Conservation Areas	CBS5	16	12 are substantial parts of settlements, whereas 4 are individual buildings or groups of buildings
No. of Conservation Area Enhancement Schemes undertaken	CBS5	0	
No. of Tree Preservation Orders made following Section 211 Notices within Conservation Areas in the NP	CBS6	0	None within Conservation Areas
No. of Listed Buildings	CBS7-10	1026	Grade 1 secular 11 Grade 1 churches 11 Grade 2*secular 40 Grade 2* churches 21 Grade 2 all types 943
No. of Listed Buildings on "At Risk" register	CBS7-10	0	Source: Exmoor National Park
No. of Historic Parks and Gardens	CBS11	2	Dunster Castle and Nettlecombe Court
No. of renewable energy/energy conservation projects.	CBS12-15	2	1 application (62/50/05/016LB) for solar panels - 1 application (6/3/05/111) for a wind turbine
No. of letters of complaint and support related to the character of new devt.	CBS12-15	-	Cannot be monitored at present
No. of design awards for new devt.	CBS12-15	0	
Area of orchard created or lost as a result of devt.	CBS12-15	0	Also LNC4-5
No. of new buildings roofed in traditional materials.	CBS12-15	<b>68%</b> of permissions requiring roofing materials were roofed in traditional materials.	Includes all permissions where roof materials are stated (including extensions, agricultural buildings etc). Excludes double counting for Listed Building consents, and any applications which have been superseded during the same period 2005/06.
Area of Important Open Space (Visual Amenity) within settlement.	CBS16	39.82ha	Existing

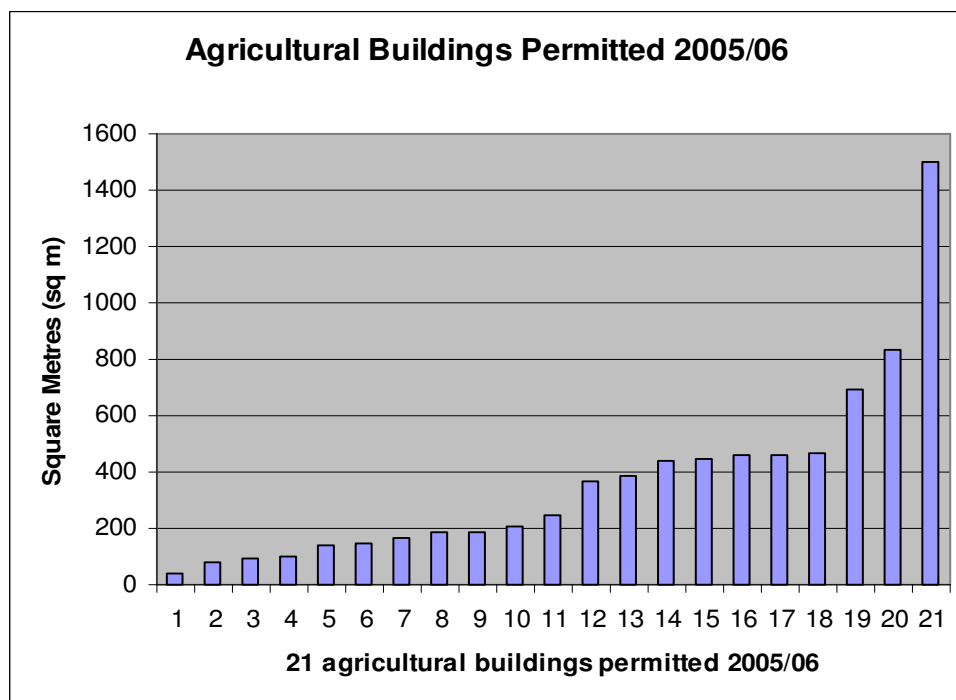
Housing			
Indicator	Policy	Result	Comment
Proportion of new Housing Meeting Community's Need for Affordable Housing by location, devt type, and occupancy.	H1 - H15	2 Registered Social Landlord (RSL) properties <b>completed</b> within a village (6/8/01/107)  1 Local Needs Restricted property <b>completed</b> in Open Countryside (6/40/04/114)	<b>Proportion affordable dwellings permitted (of total dwellings - including self-catering conversions):</b> <b>44 %</b>
Affordable Housing Provision by Type and Size of dwellings	H1 - H16	<b>Completed dwellings:</b> 2 semi-detached - 75sqm each (RSL). 1 detached - 82sqm (Local Needs Restricted)	See table below for details of affordable housing permitted during 2005/06
Ratio of House Prices and Rents to Household Income (CACI data) by Household Type	H1 - H17	House Price Survey 2005 –	CACI data = £26,000 av household income for West Somerset 'Wealth of Nation 2006'
		Mean average house price: £356,379 compared to average household income reflects a ratio of <b>14:1</b>  Median average house price: £285,000 reflects a ratio of <b>11:1</b>	
Changes in House Prices Relative to national, regional and county averages	H1 - H18	The (mean) average house price on Exmoor was £356,379 last year. This figure was 82% higher than an average house in the South West (£195,496) and 93% higher than an average house in the U.K. (£184,924) as a whole.	House Price Survey 2005 and Land Registry Apr-Jun 2005 data.
No's of second and holiday homes and empty homes at parish level	H1 - H19	560 second/holiday homes 232 empty homes  <b>*( 198 vacant dwellings )</b>	Data from the 2001 Census results - includes parishes which are either wholly within the National Park Boundary, or have a settlement within the National Park boundary. Parishes that are partly within Exmoor National Park, but have no settlement within the boundary have not been included, as the greatest proportion of dwellings will be in the settlements. <b>*(Alternative figure based on 2005/06 council tax data for the North Devon and West Somerset area of Exmoor NP - using the same parish criteria as above)</b>

<b>Housing</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Comment</b>
No. of up to date parish housing need surveys.	H1 - H20	14	Surveys which have been completely finished - in terms of reporting back to Parish Councils (includes the Rural Alliance).
No's of households on District Councils' Housing registers.	H1 - H21	Data not available at present.	Awaiting data from North Devon District Council and West Somerset Council - for households within the National Park boundary on the housing register.
Percentage of Housing commitments located on Previously Developed Land (PDL)	H1 - H22	From the total no. of dwelling units (including self catering conversions) <u>permitted</u> in 2005/06 - <b>61.5%</b> located on Previously Developed Land.	Source: planning applications approved during 2005/06 Barn conversions are agricultural buildings and are therefore classed as greenfield land.

<b>Permissions for Affordable Housing 2005/06</b>				
<b>Application number</b>	<b>RSL or Restricted</b>	<b>LRC, Village or Open Countryside</b>	<b>Type of Dwelling</b>	<b>Size</b>
6/40/04/114	Restricted	Open Countryside	Detached	82sqm
6/8/05/112	Restricted	Village	Detached bungalow	90sqm
6/8/05/112	Restricted	Village	Detached bungalow	90sqm
6/9/05/111	RSL	Local Rural Centre	Detached bungalow	61sqm
6/9/05/113	Restricted	Local Rural Centre	Detached bungalow	42sqm
6/9/05/119	RSL	Local Rural Centre	Semi-detached house	85sqm
6/9/05/120	RSL	Local Rural Centre	Terraced house	Dwellings range in size from 46 - 86 sqm. All less than the 90 sqm threshold.
6/9/05/120	RSL	Local Rural Centre	Terraced house	
6/9/05/120	RSL	Local Rural Centre	Terraced house	
6/9/05/120	RSL	Local Rural Centre	Flat	
6/9/05/120	RSL	Local Rural Centre	Flat	
6/9/05/120	RSL	Local Rural Centre	Semi-detached bungalow	
62/41/05/032	RSL	Local Rural Centre	Detached bungalow	43sqm
62/41/05/032	RSL	Local Rural Centre	Flat	66sqm
62/41/05/032	RSL	Local Rural Centre	Terraced house	80sqm
62/41/05/032	RSL	Local Rural Centre	Terraced house	80sqm
62/41/05/032	RSL	Local Rural Centre	Terraced house	80sqm

<b>Employment &amp; Economic Development</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Proportion of New Employment Premises by Location and Development Type	E1 - E2, E5	0	no new buildings created for employment
Area of floorspace as Employment Use Created and Lost	E1 - E5	70sq m completed	Application number: 6/13/05/105 (B2)
No. and area of Employment Uses Re-using existing buildings	E1 - E2	3 applications <u>permitted</u> to re-use existing buildings	Application numbers: 6/3/05/118 6/13/05/105 62/41/05/007
Area of floorspace created and lost by B1, B2 and B8, C1 of Use Classes Order	E3 - E4	B2 = 70 sqm created	B2 floorspace created: 6/13/05/105
No. and area of Live Work Units/ Home Working spaces permitted	E5	0	No applications received

Agriculture and Forestry			
Indicator	Policy	Result	Comment
No. and area of agricultural and forestry buildings	A1	7693sqm - 21 buildings	Includes replacement agricultural buildings - see graph
Length of Agricultural and Forestry tracks permitted	A1	4.07km	Some (2.9km) of these tracks are temporary
No. and proportion of applications for agricultural buildings refused	A2	0	
No. of farming businesses in agri-environment schemes	A3	650 Exmoor ESA agreements which cover 47,163 hectares (Exmoor Farmland Action Plan 1/7/05)	8 farms in the Exmoor Farm Conservation Scheme - State of the Park Report <b>20 (out of 600) farms on Exmoor are 'organic' or in the process of conversion.</b>
No. of farm diversification proposals and floor area requiring the conversion of <b>modern</b> buildings	A3	2 applications Total floor area = 242.5sqm	1 partial shed conversion (6/3/05/118) to B1 class use 1 conversion to office/reception area (62/41/05/007) B1 class use
No and proportion of fish farm applications approved.	A4	0	



Exmoor National Park Authority  
Annual Monitoring Report 2006

Recreation & Tourism			
Indicator	Policy	Result	Comment
No. and proportion of applications for tourism related devt refused	RT1 - RT2	0	
No. and floor area of serviced accommodation created	RT3	0	no applications for 2005/06
No. and floor area of serviced accommodation lost	RT3	0	no applications for 2005/06
No. and floor area of self catering accommodation created	RT3	11 units permitted	(10 conversions and 1 change of use)
No. and floor area of self catering accommodation lost	RT3	<b>3 units lost 0.05253ha</b>	Based on Housing Land Availability Survey April 2006 62/41/01/027 62/43/04/005 62/62/02/001
Occupancy rates of self catering accommodation and serviced accommodation.	RT3	?	Data unavailable at present for Exmoor National Park
No. of camping barns within the National Park	RT3	2 existing	1 approved during 2005/06 (6/35/05/105)
No. of small backpackers and tented campsites	RT5, RT7	0	no applications for 2005/06
No. and proportion of applications for conversion of static caravan sites to chalet devts / certificated caravan sites refused	RT6, RT8	0	no applications for 2005/06
No and area of devts for shooting purposes.	RT9	0	no applications for 2005/06
No. of commercial equestrian devts	RT10 - RT11	2	6/34/05/110 6/34/05/111
No. and proportion of applications for golf courses refused	RT12	0	no applications for 2005/06
No and area of sports areas/facilities	RT13 - RT14	0	none created in 2005/06



<b>Community Services and Facilities</b>					
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Comment</b>		
No. of meeting places	CSF1	19	Village Halls - from Characteristics of the Settlements Within ENP		
Distance of households from key services	CSF2 - CSF6	This is a general figure which incorporates Super Output Areas - based on units of population. See table below. Data will include areas which straddle the National Park boundary. Source: State of the Park Report			
Creation and loss of community services and facilities	CSF2 - CSF3	2	Permission given for combined Dental/Medical practice in Dulverton. 6/9/06/101 Permission given for extension to village shop. 6/26/05/116		
<b>Distance of Households From Key Services Super Output Area in order of Index of Multiple Deprivation</b>	<b>Road distance to GP kms</b>	<b>Road distance to primary school kms</b>	<b>Road distance to Post Office kms</b>	<b>Road distance to supermarket/ Convenience store kms</b>	
West Somerset 003a (Carhampton area)	5.07	3.65	1.28	5.45	
West Somerset 002c (west Minehead area)	1.92	1.50	1.82	1.43	
North Devon 002b (Parracombe area)	4.83	2.35	2.24	9.92	
North Devon 014a (East Anstey area)	6.48	2.75	2.83	6.18	
West Somerset 002a (Alcombe area)	2.00	1.99	0.90	0.88	
West Somerset 005b (Dulverton and Brushford area)	2.61	2.19	1.02	1.82	
West Somerset 002d (Porlock area)	2.69	2.75	1.55	2.07	
West Somerset 004b (Luxborough and Roadwater area)	4.57	5.31	2.93	7.88	
North Devon 013b (North Molton area)	6.22	3.48	1.79	9.47	
West Somerset 004a (Skilgate and Elworthy area)	8.50	3.21	2.73	7.48	
West Somerset 005a (Dunster and Timberscombe area)	5.50	0.93	0.42	6.68	
West Somerset 005c (Exford, Simonsbath and Brompton Regis area)	12.93	6.30	2.24	11.81	
North Devon 006a (Challacombe and Bratton Fleming area)	10.49	1.90	2.05	10.07	
North Devon 002d (Lynton and Lynmouth area)	2.32	1.47	1.16	1.89	
North Devon 006c (Kentisbury and Marwood area)	8.38	1.61	4.12	8.41	
West Somerset 002b (south Minehead area)	1.17	1.20	1.41	1.13	

<b>Utilities</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Percentage of Exmoor river length achieving River Ecosystem Class 1 Water Quality (NHI)	U1 - U6	99%	Source: Environment Agency
No. of recorded water pollution incidents on Exmoor	U1 - U6	4	Substantiated water pollution incidents (source: Environment Agency).
No. of developments located in flood risk areas.	U7	0	
No. of developments incorporating Sustainable Drainage Measures	U8	0	
No. of new power lines/utility services undergrounded as a proportion of planning permissions	U9 - U10	0	
No. of telecommunications masts and other antennae permitted.	U11	3	See table below

<b>Telecommunications</b>		
Radio transmitting aerial	10m	62/50/05/008
Airwave O2 Ltd - monopole	15m	6/19/05/105
Vodafone - monopole	15m	62/41/05/015

<b>Traffic &amp; Transport</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Volume of traffic - volume of HGV traffic	TR1 - TR9	-	Not monitored at present
Car & cycle parking provision in new development	TR10	-	Not monitored at present
Porportion of new businesses, houses, and facilities accessible by public transport.	TR11	-	Not monitored at present
No. of settlements (identified in the Local Plan) with daily bus service.	TR11	13	Based on 2005/06 winter timetable and Mon-Sat service. Where Lynton & Lynmouth is counted as one settlement, and Bridgetown & Exton (as stated in the Local Plan 2001-2011).
Length of public right of way adversely affected by devt.	TR12	0	

<b>Minerals</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Comment</b>
No. and proportion of mineral applications permitted	M1 -M3	0	No applications received 2005/06
No. of quarries for local building stone.	M4	1	1 extant permission – not active.

<b>Waste</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Comment</b>
No. of recycling facilities	WD1 - WD2	14	Data acquired from the Characteristics of Settlements within ENP. WSDC and NDDC now include doorstep collections for recyclable materials.

## Appendix 3

### National Core Output Indicators

These indicators are specified by Government for all local planning authorities in England. Some of these indicators do not relate well to the planning, geographical and administrative situation of the National Park. Accurate values for some of the indicators are difficult to specify because data is not always collected based on national park boundaries, or the categories and scale of development specified do not relate well to the types of development found on Exmoor.

<b>1. BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>NCOI1a: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type:</b>		
Use Class	Floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> )	Comment
B1(a)	0	None completed
B1(b + c)	0	None completed
B2	70 sq m	Application No. 6/13/05/105
B8	0	None
<b>NCOI1b: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas:</b>		
Use Class	Floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> )	Comment
B1(a)	0	Exmoor National Park has no designated employment or regeneration areas.
B1(b + c)	0	
B2	0	
B8	0	
<b>NCOI1c: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, which is on previously developed land (PDL).</b>		
Use Class	Floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> )	Comment
B1(a)	0	All employment developments under Use Class B have utilised existing agricultural buildings, which are not classed as PDL.
B1(b + c)	0	
B2	0	
B8	0	
<b>NCOI1d: Employment land available by type – being defined as (i) sites defined and allocated in the local development framework, and (ii) sites for which planning permission has been granted.</b>		
Use Class	Land (ha)	Comment
B1(a)	0	Exmoor National Park has no allocated land, available for employment use.
B1(b + c)	0	
B2	0	
B8	0	
<b>NCOI1e: Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area.</b>		
Use Class	Floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> )	Comment
B1(a)	0	No employment land has been lost to completed non-employment uses in the current monitoring year.
B1(b + c)	0	
B2	0	
B8	0	
<b>NCOI1f: Amount of employment land lost to completed residential development</b>		
No employment land has been lost to completed residential development within Exmoor National Park for 2005/06.		

**2. HOUSING**

<b>NCOI2a: Housing Trajectory showing:</b>		
(i) net additional dwellings over the previous 5 year period, or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer.		
(ii) Net additional dwellings for the current year		
(iii) Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is longer.		
(iv) The annual net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance.		
See Housing Trajectory table and chart below.		
<b>NCOI2b: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land (PDL).</b>		
Completions	41	This figure surpasses the national target of 60% of dwellings on previously developed land. Although it should be recognised that there is at present limited brownfield land available within the National Park to maintain this level of development on PDL.
Completions on PDL	30	
Percentage	<b>73%</b>	
<b>NCOI2c: Percentage of <u>new</u> dwellings completed at:</b>		
Less than 30 dwellings per ha.	<b>66.7%</b>	12 'new build' dwellings recorded as completed in 2005/06
30 – 50 dwellings per ha.	<b>8.3%</b>	
Above 50 dwellings per ha.	<b>25%</b>	
<b>NCOI2d-Affordable housing - For the period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006 please give number of affordable housing <u>completions</u> wholly funded through registered RSL and or local authorities, wholly funded through developer contribution and funded through a mix of public subsidy and developer</b>		
Number wholly funded through registered social landlords and/or local authorities		2
Number wholly funded through developer contribution		1
Number funded through a mix of public subsidy and developer		0

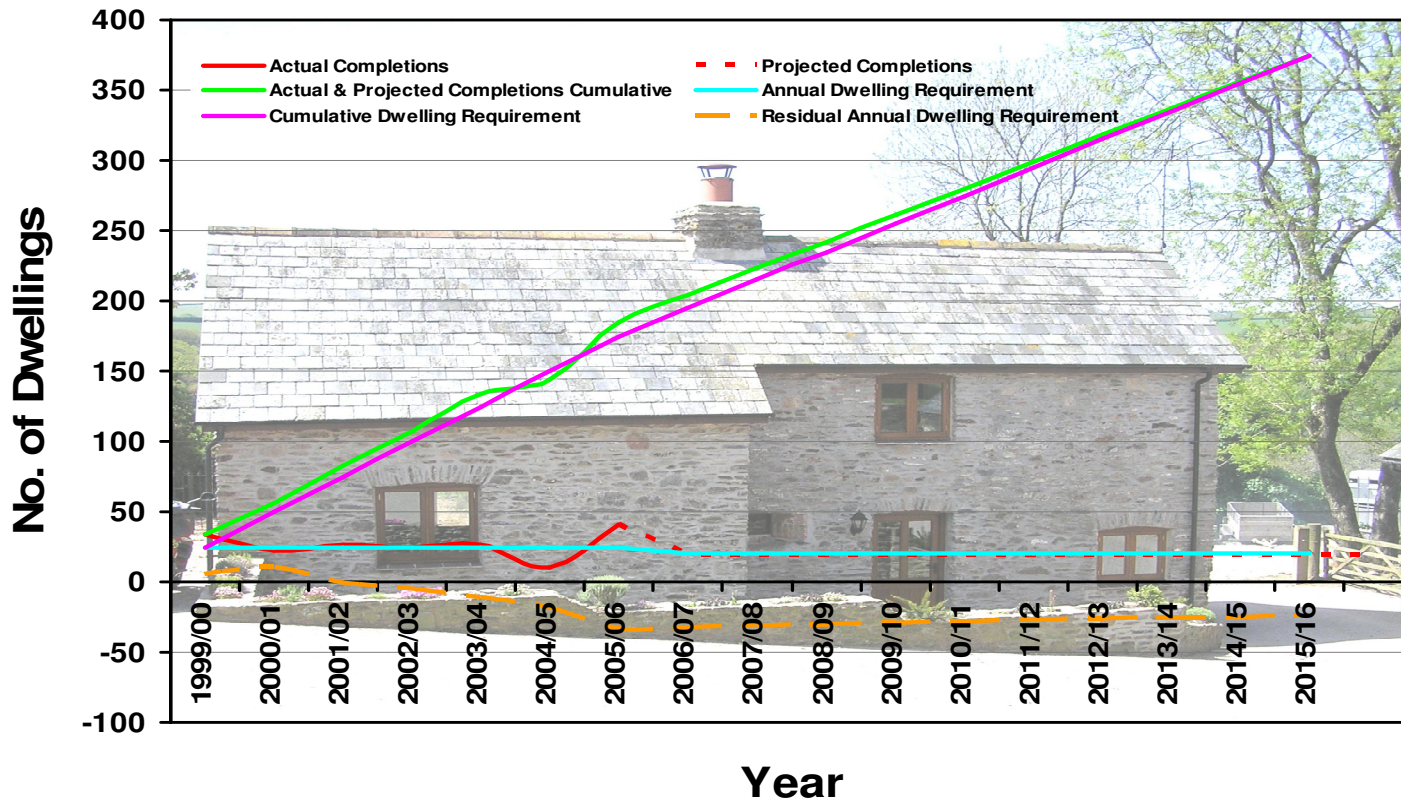
Exmoor National Park Authority  
Annual Monitoring Report 2006

**Housing Trajectory:**

Year	Actual Completions	Projected Completions	Actual & Projected Completions Cumulative	Annual Dwelling Requirement	Cumulative Dwelling Requirement	Residual Annual Dwelling Requirement
1999/00	34		34	25	25	-9
2000/01	22		56	25	50	-6
2001/02	27		83	25	75	-8
2002/03	24		107	25	100	-7
2003/04	27		134	25	125	-9
2004/05	10		144	25	150	6
2005/06	41		185	25	175	-10
2006/07		19	204	20	195	-9
2007/08		19	223	20	215	-8
2008/09		19	242	20	235	-7
2009/10		19	261	20	255	-6
2010/11		19	280	20	275	-5
2011/12		19	299	20	295	-4
2012/13		19	318	20	315	-3
2013/14		19	337	20	335	-2
2014/15		19	356	20	355	-1
2015/16		19	375	20	375	0

**Note:** There is no annual dwelling ‘*requirement*’ for Exmoor National Park. The Draft RSS provides an estimate of 20 units per annum to met local needs. The figure to be delivered will vary according to up to date assessments of local need.

# Housing Trajectory



### 3. TRANSPORT

NCOI3a: Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B and D complying with car parking standards set out in the local development framework (including the percentage complying).

Result	Comment
Use Class A:	N/A
Use Class B: 100%  <b>6/13/05/105 – 0.05063ha (total area including access for deliveries)</b>	<b>6/13/05/105: B2 use - no parking provision included within the application as the development involved the conversion of an agricultural building with existing concrete hardstanding available – it is therefore concluded to meet car parking standards.</b>
Use Class D: none	N/A

NCOI3b:

Percentage of <u>new</u> residential development within 30mins public transport time of each service <i>(measured as 2 miles walking)</i>	<b>Answered for <u>all</u> completions recorded for 2005/06</b>	
GP	41.5%	Yes
Hospital	0%	Yes - only relevant hospital is Minehead
Primary School	75.6%	Yes
Secondary School	N/A	No Secondary Schools within Exmoor National Park – one Middle School
Employment centre	0%	Minehead
Major retail centre	0%	Minehead
<b>AND/OR</b>		
All six services	0%	Yes (Minehead is the nearest centre which qualifies in having all 6 services)



<b>4. LOCAL SERVICES</b>		
<b>NCOI4a: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.</b>		
None completed	Use classes B1(a)/A1/A2/D2	
<b>NCOI4b: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centre.</b>		
<b>0</b>	None of this development type has been completed within a town centre – Exmoor National Park has no town centres, only Local Rural Centres (within which, no completed development of this type has taken place)	
<b>NCOI4c: Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard (types of sites included below are derived from the Green Flag Award website: <a href="http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk">www.greenflagaward.org.uk</a> – under the page: What is eligible?)</b>		
<b>178 ha</b>	Water Parks	Wimbleball Lake (South West Lakes Trust)
<b>538 ha</b>	Nature Reserves	Include National Nature Reserves
<b>70 ha</b>	Local Nature Reserves	County Wildlife Trust reserves and Exmoor Natural History Society reserve.
<b>13220 ha (approx)</b>	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's)	In 'favourable' or 'recovering' condition (68% in 2006 – of 19441ha – State of the Park Report)
<b>67 ha</b>	Open spaces	Important open spaces (visual amenity and recreational amenity) as designated in the Local Plan 2001-2011
<b>342 ha</b>	Formal gardens	To include Historic Parks and Gardens in the Local Plan Proposals Map (Dunster Castle and Nettlecombe Court)
<b>3 ha</b>	Woodlands	Woodland Trust Reserves (other important areas of woodland are classified under SSSIs and NNRs)
<b>14,418 hectares</b>	Estimated total area managed to Green Flag Award Standard	
<b>COMMENT</b>	<b>The definition used is ambiguous, and further areas of the National Park could arguably be included, depending on interpretation.</b>	

**5. MINERALS**

<b>NCOI5a: Production of primary land won aggregates</b>	0 tonnes
<b>NCOI5b: Production of secondary/recycled aggregates</b>	0 tonnes

**6. WASTE**

<b>NCOI6a: Capacity of new waste management facilities by type.</b>	No waste management facilities within the National Park.
---	--

**NCOI6b: Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.**

Waste figures are collected by County Councils, and by District Councils which operate waste collections within Exmoor National Park. Therefore Exmoor National Park Authority has waste production figures for North Devon and West Somerset, in terms of waste produced which is either: composted, recycled, or landfilled.

Waste	West Somerset	Pro rata	North Devon	Pro rata
<b>Composted</b>	189 tonnes	0.005 tonnes	8282 tonnes	0.095 tonnes
<b>Recycled</b>	2983 tonnes	0.085 tonnes	15524 tonnes	0.177 tonnes
<b>Landfilled</b>	11199 tonnes	0.319 tonnes	37223 tonnes	0.425 tonnes
<b>Total waste</b>	14371 tonnes	0.409 tonnes	61029 tonnes	0.697 tonnes
<b>Population (2001 census)</b>	35075		87503	

The table above shows the total amount of waste produced during 2005/06 for both North Devon District Council and West Somerset District Council. The results show that the population of North Devon composts and recycles substantially more per person than the population of West Somerset, but surprisingly also produces more waste for landfill than West Somerset.

To extrapolate information for Exmoor National Park, the percentage of the population for each district within the National Park boundary needs to be estimated. Unfortunately there is no definitive information available from the 2001 census, as the National Park boundary does not follow parish boundaries, but usually goes through them, resulting in a number of parishes which are partly within the National Park.

The Exmoor National Park Research & Information Officer has estimated that 22.5% of the West Somerset population resides within the National Park, and 3% of the North Devon Population. Using these approximations, the amount of waste produced by type for Exmoor National Park can be estimated.

Waste	West Somerset (area within Exmoor National Park)	North Devon (area within Exmoor National Park)	Total for Exmoor (to the nearest tonne)	
<b>Composted</b>	5.7 tonnes	248.5 tonnes	<b>254 tonnes</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Recycled</b>	671.2 tonnes	466 tonnes	<b>1137 tonnes</b>	<b>22.6%</b>
<b>Landfilled</b>	2519.8 tonnes	1117 tonnes	<b>3637 tonnes</b>	<b>72.45%</b>
<b>Total</b>	3196.7 tonnes	1831.5 tonnes	<b>5028 tonnes</b>	<b>100%</b>

7. FLOOD PROTECTION & WATER QUALITY	
NCOI7 - the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence ground or water quality	
<b>Number of planning permissions</b>	0

8. BIODIVERSITY		
<b>NCOI8 Change in areas and population of biodiversity importance including:</b>		
<b>(i) Change in priority habitats and species (by type)</b>		
Priority Habitats	Change	Comments
No change	N/A	
Priority Species	Change	Comments
White Beam (tree)	No clear trend	Updated survey – although numbers had increased from the previous survey (during the 1980's) this was due to a wider area being surveyed.
Heath Fritillary and High Brown Fritillary butterflies	No clear trend	Baseline survey carried out in the Summer of 2005, further surveys to follow.
<b>(ii) Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional, or local significance.</b>		
No change in designated areas within Exmoor National Park for 2005/06.		

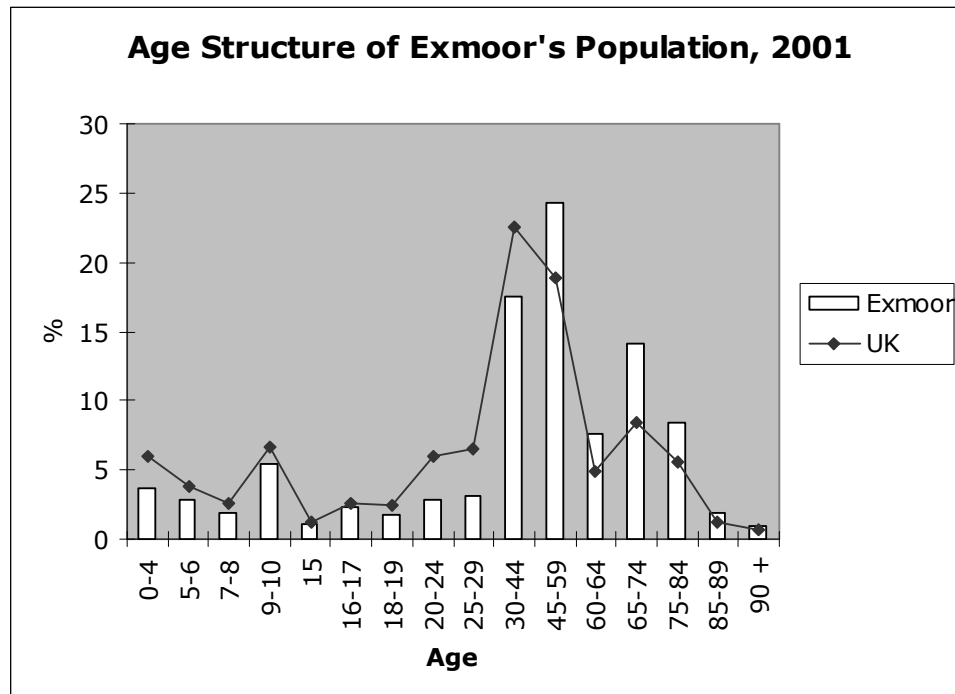
9. RENEWABLE ENERGY		
<b>NCOI9: Renewable energy installed by type: (Figures should be in megawatts)</b>		
Renewable Energy Type	Amount Installed (MW)	Comment
Bio-fuels	0.00	There have only been two applications for renewable energy installation, both for individual dwellings. We do not have the resources to monitor whether these installations have occurred. Within Exmoor National Park, only micro-renewable energy schemes are normally permitted, which would not register on the scale of megawatts.
On-shore wind	0.00	
Water (Hydro)	0.00	
Solar Energy	0.00	
Geothermal Energy	0.00	

## Appendix 4 Contextual Indicators

These indicators are intended to provide an impression of the area and the changes taking place within it. The indicators used have been agreed by planning authorities in the sub-region (Somerset and Exmoor) and the South West Regional Assembly through the Somerset County Strategic Information Providers (CSIP) officer working group in order to provide consistency and compatibility in monitoring across the sub-region.

Contextual Indicators for Exmoor National Park 2005/06			
Context	Indicator	Result	Comment
<b>Population</b>	<b>Population size estimates</b>	<b>10873</b>	2001 census results – no mid-term census estimates available for Exmoor National Park
	<b>Age Structure</b>	See <b>Chart 1</b> below	2001 census report
	<b>Population density</b>	<b>0.16 persons per hectare</b>	Compared to 2.07 persons/ha in the South West and 3.45 persons/ha nationally. (2001 census report)

Chart 1:

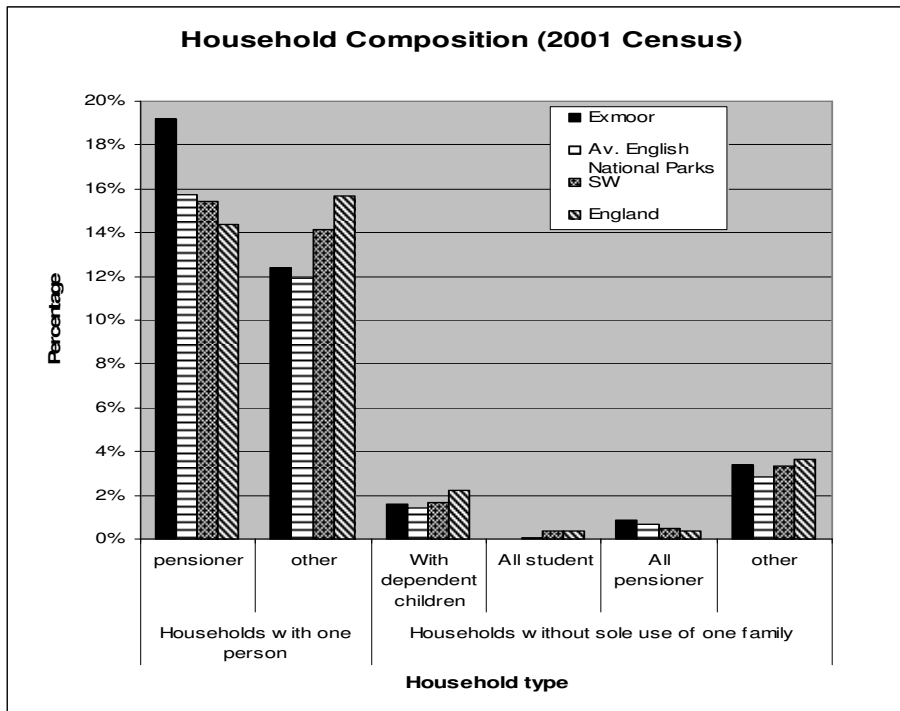


<b>Contextual Indicators for Exmoor National Park 2005/06</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>Dwellings and Households</b>	<b>Total no. of households</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>5675 total</b></li> <li>• 4896 occupied</li> <li>• 216 vacant</li> <li>• 563 second / holiday homes</li> </ul>	2001 census report
	<b>Average household size</b>	<b>2.22</b> persons per occupied household	2.17 persons per household (total households) – 2001 census report.
	<b>Household composition</b>	See <b>Table 1 / Chart 2</b> below	2001 census report
	<b>Total no. of dwellings</b>	<b>5430 est.</b>	5675 households, 3.28% of which are shared household spaces in the same dwelling. Estimated no. of dwellings based on shared spaces having 2 households; plus dwelling completions since 2001 census report.
	<b>Household tenure</b>	See <b>Table 2/Chart 3</b> below	2001 census report
	<b>Quality of housing stock</b>	Currently unable to monitor this indicator.	Unknown at this time
	<b>Dwelling type</b>	See <b>Table 3 / Chart 4</b> below	2001 census report

**Table 1: Household Composition** (2001 Census Report)

	Households with one person		Households without sole use of one family (e.g student hostels, old persons' homes)			
	pensioner	other	With dependent children	All student	All pensioner	other
<b>Exmoor</b>	19.2%	12.38%	1.61%	0%	0.86%	3.41%
<b>Average of English National Parks</b>	15.73%	11.92%	1.45%	0.06%	0.69%	2.83%
<b>SW</b>	15.46%	14.16%	1.68%	0.39%	0.51%	3.31%
<b>England</b>	14.37%	15.7%	2.24%	0.39%	0.4%	3.67%

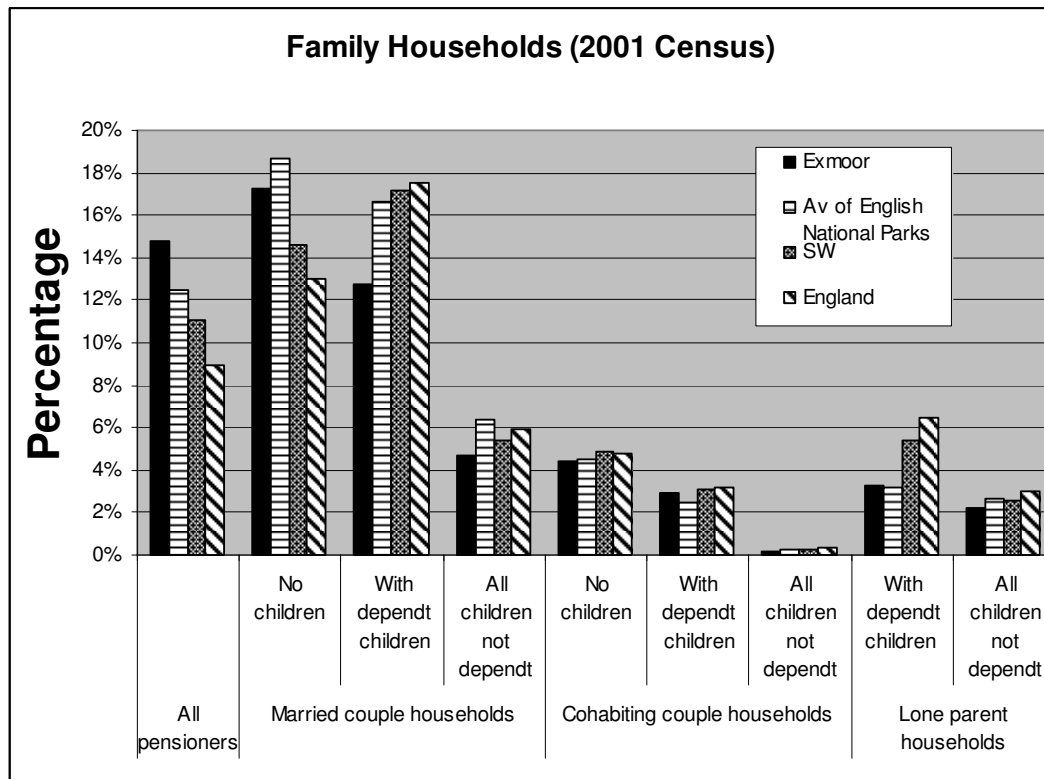
**Chart 2:**



**Table 1b: Family Households** (2001 Census Report)

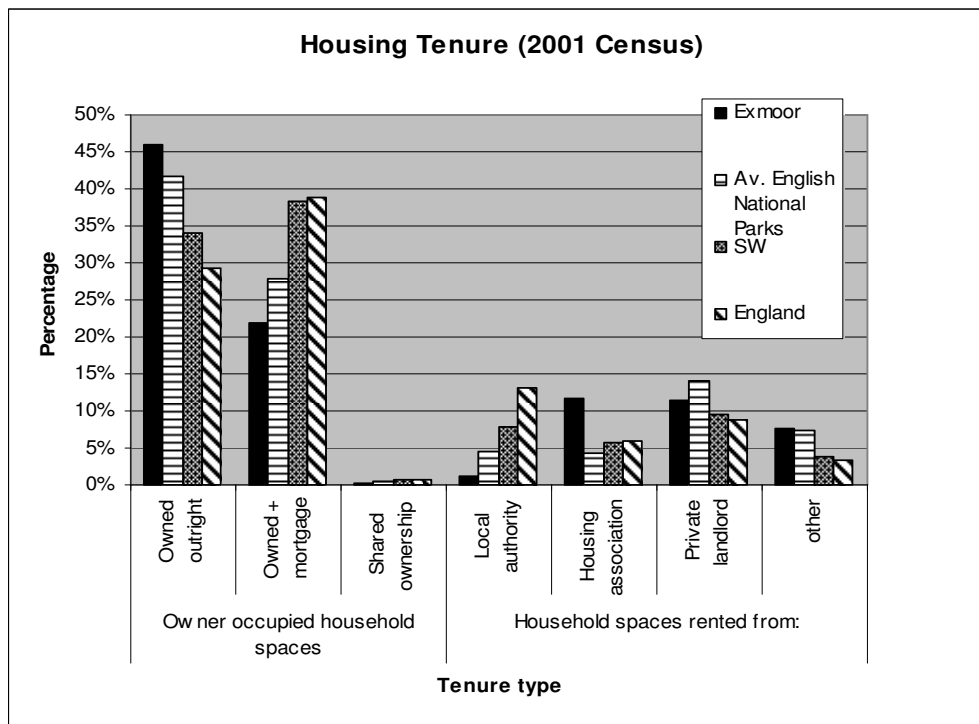
	All pensioners	Married couple households			Cohabiting couple households			Lone parent households	
		No children	With dependt children	All children not dependt	No children	With dependt children	All children not dependt	With dependt children	All children not dependt
<b>Exmoor</b>	14.77%	17.26%	12.77%	4.66%	4.41%	2.96%	0.22%	3.29%	2.21%
<b>Average of English National Parks</b>	12.47%	18.69%	16.66%	6.41%	4.51%	2.51%	0.23%	3.23%	2.62%
<b>SW</b>	11.08%	14.63%	17.13%	5.42%	4.84%	3.08%	0.3%	5.42%	2.61%
<b>England</b>	8.93%	12.99%	17.56%	5.96%	4.78%	3.23%	0.32%	6.42%	3.05%

**Chart 2b:**



**Table 2: Household Tenure** (2001 Census Report)

	Owner occupied household spaces			Household spaces rented from:			
	Owned outright	Owned with a mortgage	Shared ownership	Local authority	Housing association/social landlord	Private landlord	other
<b>Exmoor</b>	46.04%	22.02%	0.2%	1.14%	11.66%	11.4%	7.54%
<b>Average of English National Parks</b>	41.59%	27.78%	0.37%	4.55%	4.36%	14%	7.33%
<b>SW</b>	34.08%	38.37%	0.62%	7.74%	5.79%	9.6%	3.8%
<b>England</b>	29.19%	38.88%	0.65%	13.21%	6.05%	8.8%	3.22%

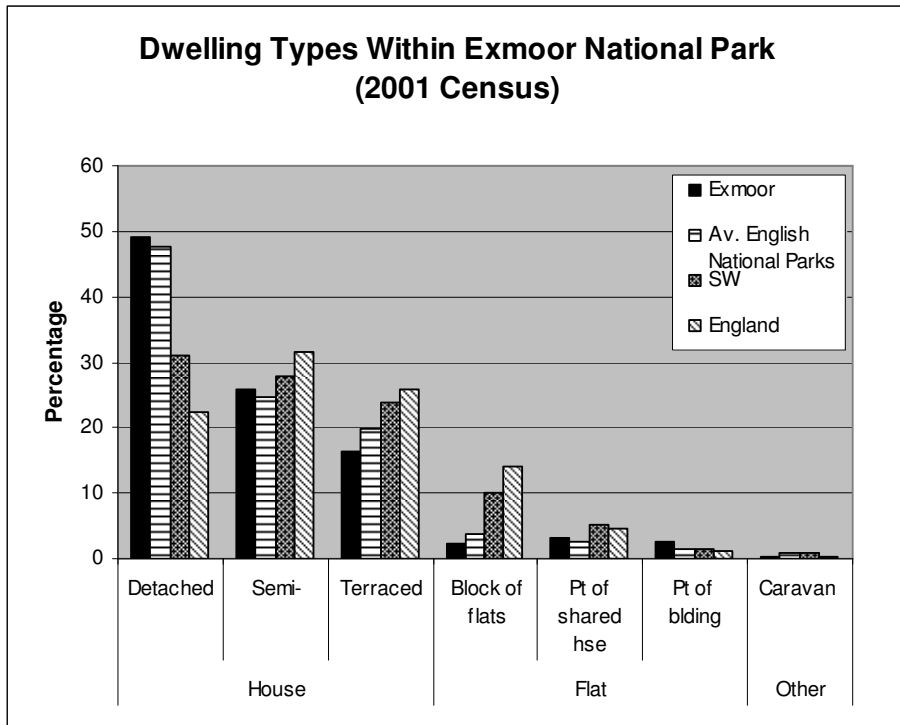




**Table 3: Dwelling Type** (2001 Census Report)

Percentage of all household spaces of accommodation type							
	House or bungalow			Flat, maisonette or apartment			Caravan, mobile or temporary home
	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Purpose built block	Part of shared house	Part of Commercial building	
	49.09	25.89	16.28	2.38	3.28	2.7	0.39
<b>Average of English National Parks</b>	47.52	24.59	19.75	3.74	2.62	1.54	0.82
<b>SW</b>	30.91	27.94	23.84	9.98	5.16	1.34	0.82
<b>England</b>	22.5	31.57	25.84	13.96	4.55	1.15	0.42

Chart 4:



<b>Contextual Indicators for Exmoor National Park 2005/06</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>Crime</b>	<b>Crime rates (for ALL crime offences 2005/06)</b>	Only available for West Somerset and North Devon districts.	See <b>Tables 4&amp; 5 below</b> . Source: Home Office – Crime Statistics
	<b>% of residents who feel fairly safe/very safe</b> <b>a) after dark</b> <b>b) during day</b>	<b>a) 73.6%</b> <b>b) 98%</b>	2004/05 data from the Audit Commission for the total area of Avon & Somerset Police

**Table 4: Crime Rate – West Somerset**

**The population of West Somerset is 35,635**

Month	Total number of offences	Offences per 1000 population	Offences per 1000 England/Wales population
Apr-Jun 2005	536	15.0	26.4
Jul-Sep 2005	627	17.6	25.9
Oct-Dec 2005	554	15.5	25.9
Jan-Mar 2006	442	12.4	24.9

**Table 5: Crime Rate – North Devon**

**The population of North Devon is 89,852**

Month	Total number of offences	Offences per 1000 population	Offences per 1000 England/Wales population
Apr-Jun 2005	2035	22.6	26.4
Jul-Sep 2005	2172	24.2	25.9
Oct-Dec 2005	1851	20.6	25.9
Jan-Mar 2006	1757	19.6	24.9

<b>Contextual Indicators for Exmoor National Park 2005/06</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>Health &amp; Well Being</b>	<b>Deprivation</b>	See <b>Table 6</b> below.	Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004. DCLG website.
	<b>Life Expectancy</b>	In 2002, life expectancy at birth for females born in the UK was 81 years, compared with 76 years for males.	Source: National Statistics – a national figure only.
	<b>Health: long term limiting illness</b>	<b>7.59%</b> of economically <u>inactive</u> people who are permanently sick/disabled	2001 Census Report (16 – 74 year olds)

**Table 6: Multiple Deprivation**

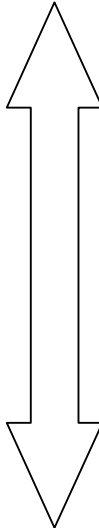
The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is currently being measured in terms of census-based 'Super Output Areas' (SOAs). There are 32,482 of these within England, based on units of population. They generally show a more localised IMD than wards but for areas of low population such as Exmoor they are not as useful as ward figures and bear no relationship to the National Park boundary or political boundaries. They show a pattern of the most deprived areas being urban areas just outside of the National Park boundary. They do, however, show that most Exmoor SOAs have above average deprivation for England.

Ranking:

1 is the most deprived SO Area

32,482 is the least deprived SO Area.

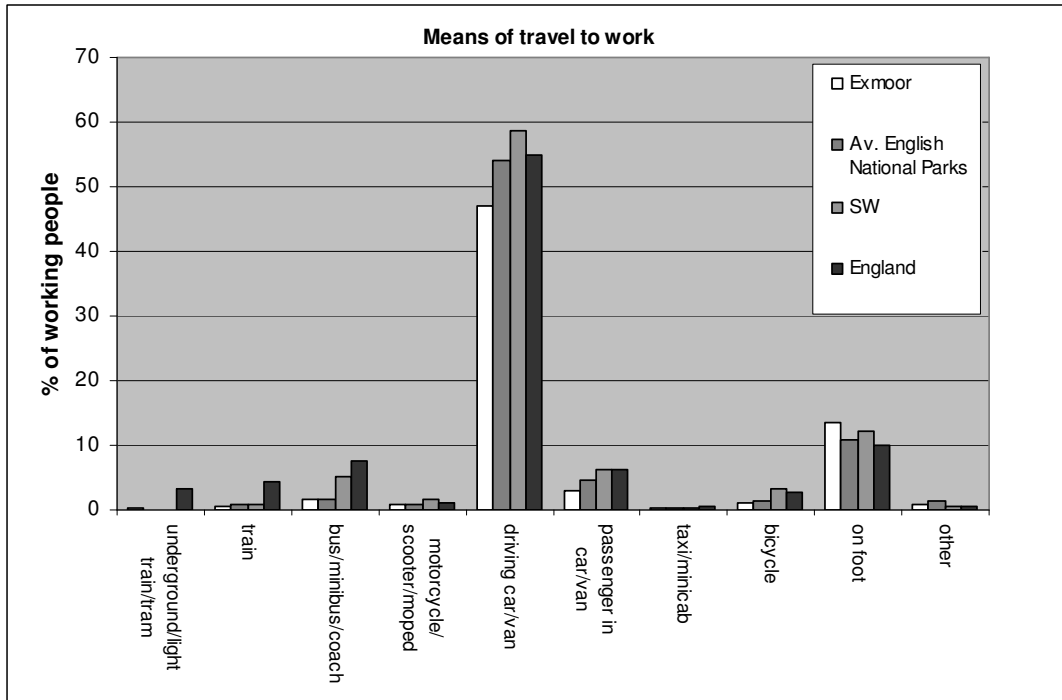
Thus a rank of 16,241 lies in the middle of the range and represent the national average.

<b>Table 6: Super Output Area</b>	<b>IMD rank 2004</b>	<b>Scale of Deprivation</b>
West Somerset 003a (Carhampton area)	9,504	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MORE DEPRIVED</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>LESS DEPRIVED</b></p>
West Somerset 002c (West Minehead area)	9,655	
North Devon 002b (Parracombe area)	11,626	
North Devon 014a (East Anstey area)	11,981	
West Somerset 002a (Alcombe area)	12,319	
West Somerset 005b (Dulverton and Brushford area)	13,247	
West Somerset 002d (Porlock area)	13,681	
West Somerset 004b (Luxborough and Roadwater area)	13,907	
North Devon 013b (North Molton area)	14,229	
West Somerset 004a (Skilgate and Elworthy area)	14,263	
West Somerset 005a (Dunster and Timberscombe area)	14,300	
West Somerset 005c (Exford, Simonsbath and Brompton Regis area)	14,852	
North Devon 006a (Challacombe and Bratton Fleming area)	15,455	
North Devon 002d (Lynton and Lynmouth area)	15,703	
<b>NATIONAL AVERAGE</b>	<b>16,241</b>	
North Devon 006c (Kentisbury and Marwood area)	16,806	
West Somerset 002b (south Minehead area)	18,529	

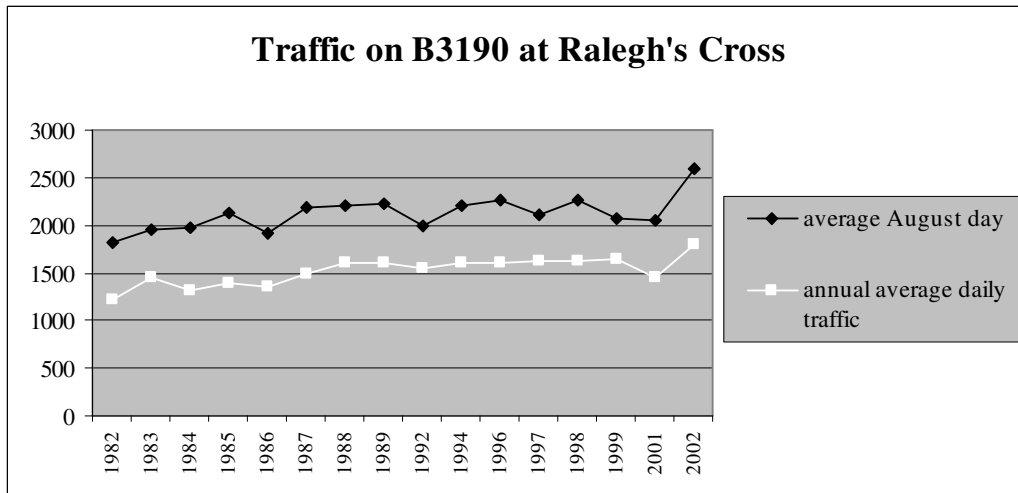
<b>Contextual Indicators for Exmoor National Park 2005/06</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>Economy</b>	Gross Value Added £ per head (productivity)	Unknown	Information only available at national/regional/county level, and not in the same format, or year.
	<b>Total unemployment</b>	% of working age population obtaining Job Seekers Allowance: North Devon <b>1.6%</b> W. Somerset <b>1.3%</b>	Source: NOMIS – official labour market statistics for districts 2005/06. <b>Unemployment levels for Exmoor are only known from 2001 Census Figures.(2.85% unemployed – but this figure includes those of working age who do not need to work)</b>
	<b>Average earnings</b>	North Devon: <b>£340.70</b> West Somerset: <b>£427.70</b>	NOMIS: Earnings by residence. Full time workers gross weekly pay.

<b>Contextual Indicators for Exmoor National Park 2005/06</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Commuting Patterns</b>	<b>Commuting (mode)</b>	The proportion driving to work or sharing a lift was 50.05% in 2001. A relatively high proportion still walks to work - 13.48% in 2001. See <b>Chart 5</b> below.	2001 Census Report
	<b>Commuting (distance)</b>	Of those driving to work the distances travelled are relatively high. The average distance travelled to a fixed place of work was 13.37kms	2001 Census Report
	<b>Average Traffic Flows</b>	Traffic flows at Raleigh's Cross B3190 (See <b>Chart 6</b> )	WS Atkins – Somerset Traffic Statistics – data to 2002
	<b>% of households within walking distance of an hourly bus service</b>	Unknown at this time.	Hourly bus services are uncommon in rural areas, therefore CSIP representatives have agreed to measure this indicator using the criteria: <b>demand responsive transport and 15 minute walk.</b>

**Chart 5:** (2001 Census Report)



**Chart 6:** (State of the Park Report 2006)



<b>Contextual Indicators for Exmoor National Park 2005/06</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>Education</b>	% of 16 yr olds achieving 5+ GCSE at A-C or equivalent	See <b>Tables 7&amp; 8</b> below for results for districts.	Source: Department for Education & Skills.
	Working age people with NVQ level 3+ as % of all working age population	2005/06 figures: North Devon: 41.6% West Somerset: 28.4%	Source: NOMIS Data not available separately for Exmoor National Park

**Table 7: West Somerset GCSE Results 2005**

Area	achieving 5+ A*-C			achieving 5+ A*-G			any passes		
	1997	2005	% points difference	1997	2005	% points difference	1997	2005	% points difference
Bridgwater Constituency	41.8	50.3	8.5	90.3	88.7	-1.6	..	97	..
Taunton Constituency	46.1	61.2	15.1	91.2	90.5	-0.7	..	97.1	..
West Somerset District	49.5	55.9	6.4	91	86.4	-4.6	97.1	98.2	1.1
Somerset LA	48.9	56.5	7.6	92.5	91	-1.5	..	96.9	..
South West Region	47.1	56.1	9.0	90.1	90.7	0.6	..	97	..
England	45.1	56.3	11.2	86.4	89	2.6	..	96.4	..

**Table 8: North Devon – GCSE results 2005**

Area	achieving 5+ A*-C			achieving 5+ A*-G			any passes		
	1997	2005	% points difference	1997	2005	% points difference	1997	2005	% points difference
North Devon Constituency	45.1	52.3	7.2	92.6	92.9	0.3	..	97.5	..
North Devon District	45.1	52.3	7.2	92.6	92.9	0.3	95.8	97.5	1.7
Devon LA	.	55.6	.	.	91.4	.	..	97.7	..
South West Region	47.1	56.1	9.0	90.1	90.7	0.6	..	97	..
England	45.1	56.3	11.2	86.4	89	2.6	..	96.4	..



<b>Contextual Indicators for Exmoor National Park 2005/06</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>Environment</b>	<b>% area protected by a designation</b>	<b>100 %</b> designated as a National Park in 1954.	<b>% of the National Park with additional designations:</b> Special Areas of Conservation - <b>18%</b> Sites of Special Scientific Interest: <b>28%</b>
	<b>Air Quality (Air Quality Management Areas - AQMA)</b>	<b>0</b> – neither North Devon or West Somerset have declared AQMAs	In the UK 197 Local Authorities have declared AQMAs
	<b>River Quality</b>	<b>99%</b> of river length achieving Class 1 River Quality.  <b>4</b> substantiated water pollution incidents recorded.	Source: Environment Agency  Compared to 3726 substantiated water pollution incidents for the South West in 2005.

## Appendix 5

# Development Control Performance

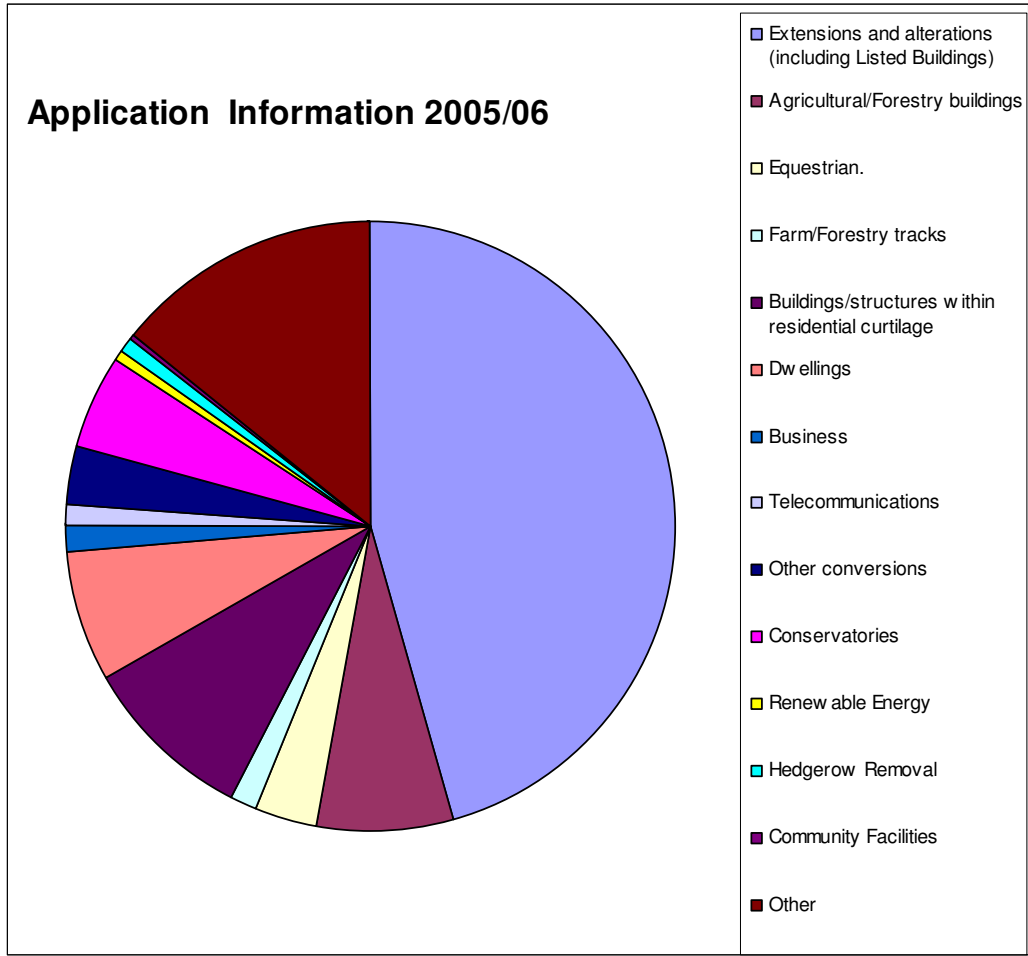
Application Decision	No.	%
Approved	296	86.30
Withdrawn	27	7.87
Rejected	17	4.96
Not required	1	0.29
Prior Approval Required	1	0.29
Planning Application Required	1	0.29
<b>Total applications determined</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>100</b>

Application Type	No.	%
Full	251	73.18
Outline	5	1.46
Listed Building	58	16.91
Reserved Matters	4	1.17
Alteration/Lift Condition	3	0.87
GDO	9	2.62
HRN	2	0.58
CLEUD	6	1.75
CLOPUD	1	0.29
Renewal	3	0.87
Consultation	1	0.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>100</b>

Applications Determined in 2005/06			
Decision made within:	1-8 weeks	8-13 weeks	13+ weeks
<b>MAJOR APPLICATIONS</b>	66.6%	33.3%	0.0%
<b>MINOR APPLICATIONS</b>	90.0%	0.0%	10.0%
<b>OTHER APPLICATIONS</b>	83.1%	8.6%	8.3%
	Determined within the allocated time period.		
	Determined after the allocated time period.		

Exmoor National Park Authority  
Annual Monitoring Report 2006

<b>296 Approved Applications - 2005/06</b>			
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Extensions and alterations (including Listed Buildings)	<b>135</b>	<b>45.6</b>	Listed Buildings sometimes have 2 applications for work that requires full planning permission and Listed Building consent.
Agricultural/Forestry buildings	<b>21</b>	<b>7.1</b>	Largest agricultural shed approved = 1502 sqm
Equestrian.	<b>10</b>	<b>3.4</b>	gallops, menège, arenas, stabling etc.
Farm/Forestry tracks	<b>4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	
Buildings/structures within residential curtilage	<b>27</b>	<b>9.1</b>	including garden structures/fences, garages.
Dwellings	<b>21</b>	<b>7.1</b>	new build, change of use & conversions - 8 applications approved for LAH sites - includes Outline permissions.
Business	<b>4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	
Telecommunications	<b>3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	Including one 10m aerial
Other conversions	<b>9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	holiday lets, camping barns, shoot lodges and farm diversification
Conservatories	<b>15</b>	<b>5.1</b>	
Renewable Energy	<b>2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	1 wind turbine - 1 solar panels
Hedgerow Removal	<b>2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	
Community Facilities	<b>1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	1 combined doctor/dentist surgery.
Other	<b>42</b>	<b>14.2</b>	Includes CLEUD/CLOPUD and Alteration/Lift condition.
<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>100</b>	



<b>Agricultural Buildings</b>	
<b>Building</b>	<b>Square Metres</b>
1	40
2	80
3	96
4	100
5	139
6	150
7	168
8	188
9	188
10	207
11	244
12	365
13	390
14	441
15	450
16	459
17	463
18	465
19	<b>695</b>
20	<b>836</b>
21	<b>1502</b>
	<b>7666</b>

<b>Farm/Forestry Tracks - 2005/06</b>	
335	m
500	m
315	m
2920	m* (PACS)
<b>4070</b>	<b>m</b>
<b>4.07</b>	<b>km</b>

\* temporary tracks for timber extraction

<b>Telecommunications</b>	
Radio transmitting aerial	10m
Airwave O2 Ltd - monopole	15m
Vodafone - monopole	15m

<b>Appeals lodged 2005/06</b>				
<b>Application</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Appeal Type</b>	<b>Appeal lodged</b>	<b>Appeal decision</b>
<b>6/10/05/110</b>	Change of use application to convert ground floor shop into garage for domestic use.	Against refusal of permission. Appeal no. APP/f9498/a/06/200980 5/NWF	3 <sup>rd</sup> March 2006	Allowed  15 <sup>th</sup> June 2006
<b>62/41/05/027</b>	Formation of vehicular access and parking area with retaining wall (Alternative proposal to that refused under application 62/41/04/038)	Against refusal of permission. Appeal no. APP/F9498/A/05/11955 50	5 <sup>th</sup> December 2005	Dismissed  24 <sup>th</sup> April 2006

<b>Appeals decided 2005/06:</b>			
<b>Application</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Appeal Type</b>	<b>Appeal decision</b>
<b>6/10/04/111LB</b>	Alterations to provide lift, formation of link to passageway, and disabled lift and steps.	Against refusal of listed building consent. Appeal no: E/04/1170594	Dismissed  28 <sup>th</sup> June 2005
<b>6/40/04/105</b>	Retention of mobile home	Against refusal of permission. Appeal no: A/1161117	Dismissed 23 <sup>rd</sup> May 2005
<b>6/804/110</b>	Works to conserve the south-east cairn, west cairn, north-west and north cairn.	Against refusal of permission.  Appeal no: /A/04/1169543	Split decision. 15 <sup>th</sup> July 2005
<b>62/41/04/022</b>	Retention of timber decked terrace, seating area and steps.	Against refusal of permission. Appeal no: /A/04/1165308	Dismissed 11 <sup>th</sup> April 2005
<b>62/50/14/007</b>	Retention of timber garden shed (retrospective) in association with 2m high Chestnut hurdle fencing.	Against refusal of permission.  Appeal no: /A/04/1169408	Dismissed  23 <sup>rd</sup> May 2005