

## 15.0 MONITORING AND REVIEW

15.1 The Local Plan First Review sets out the Council's proposals for the period up to 2011 and establishes a framework of policies within which development can occur. In order to assess the extent to which the policies and proposals are achieving local plan objectives (see 2.11), there is a need for continuous monitoring of progress. Effective monitoring will highlight what conflicts have occurred and will identify those policies to be re-considered at the next review of the plan. The process must, therefore, examine the implementation of policies and proposals and assess their impact, within the context of national, regional and county planning guidance and changes in the national and local economy.

15.2 Regular reviews will be carried out of the following broad areas:

- (i) changes to national legislation, planning policy guidance, Government Circulars, regional and county planning guidance;
- (ii) planning applications and appeals - in particular, reviewing the number of times each local plan policy has been used to consider planning applications and highlighting the policies which have been tested through the planning appeal procedure, focusing on those which have been unsuccessful;
- (iii) socio-economic criteria (Table 3);
- (iv) environmental criteria (Table 4);
- (v) the intentions and requirements of major landowners, government departments and other agencies and developers.

**Table 3: Socio-Economic Criteria**

Measures	Source	Target
<b>1. Economic growth</b>		
Amount of employment development	ECC Land Availability Survey	Development of 100 ha employment land excluding offices between 1995 and 2011.
Retention of employment land	ECC planning and implementation records	Retention in employment use of 95% of land on existing trading estates.
Unemployment	ONS Claimant Count	No more than 75% of the rate for England and Wales.
Economic activity rate	ONS Annual Labour Force Survey	Remain above the rate for England and Wales.
Employees with A-level or above qualifications.		To rise above the rate for England and Wales.
Employees in knowledge based industries.	ONS Annual Business Inquiry	To rise above the rate for England and Wales.
No of Super Output Areas in the City which are amongst the 10% of SOAs in England which have the highest level of multiple deprivation.	ODPM Indices of deprivation.	None.
Number of VAT registrations per 10,000 working age population.	ONS Annual Business Inquiry	Attain the national average.
% Change in number of businesses/employee jobs located in the City over last three years.		Remain above national average.
Vacant shops	ECC Annual Survey	No more than 5% of shops in the City Centre outside areas with planning permission for redevelopment to be vacant.
City Centre shopping yields on investment	ODPM Valuation Office Property Market Report	0.5% above average for Bristol, Broadmead, Bath and Plymouth.
Rental values for retail, offices and industry.		Rental values to remain within 20%+ or – of average levels for Bristol, Bath and Plymouth.
<b>2. Access to Housing</b>		
Amount of additional housing	ECC Land Availability Survey	Not less than 6,000 additional dwellings between 1995 and 2011.
Provision of affordable housing, social and special needs housing	ECC Housing and Planning Records	At least 25% of total new dwellings provided on sites capable of yielding 15 or more dwellings or on sites of 0.5 ha or more are affordable.
Density of housing	ECC Land Availability Survey	90% of all new housing at a density of between 30 and 50 dwellings per ha.
Housing on previously developed land		70% of all new housing on previously developed land.
ONS: Office of National Statistics; ECC: Exeter City Council; ODP: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.		

**Table 4: Environmental Criteria**

Measures	Source	Target
<b>1. Transport</b>		
Routes and frequency of bus and rail routes	DCC Devon Local Transport Plan, Annual Progress Report	Within the urban limit everyone to live within 400m of ½ hourly public transport.
Amount of walking		To raise % of people walking to work and of children walking to school.
No. of public City Centre car parking spaces	ECC Car Parks	To remain static at about 4300 spaces.
<b>2. Maintenance of tree cover</b>		
Retention of important trees through new TPOs	ECC Design and Development & Grounds Maintenance	Trees covered by TPOs retained or replaced where preservation is not possible.
<b>3. Biodiversity</b>		
Maintenance of bio-diversity	ECC Countryside Service, EA, English Nature, RSPB	To increase bio-diversity and seek to influence landowners to increase bio-diversity on their land.
Status and distribution of wild birds and other species	RSPB, English Nature	To increase number of birds (both species and population) breeding in the City and surrounding countryside. Increase number of farmland birds especially.
Number and total area of existing and new Local Nature Reserves, SNCIs and SLINCs: and % of population that live close enough to have easy access	ECC Countryside Service	To increase number of LNRs, SNCIs and SLINCs and to ensure more people have access to nature reserves.
<b>4. Air Quality</b>		
Air quality levels	ECC Environmental Health	Air quality to maintain or improve from 1996 level.
<b>5. Water</b>		
Development affecting floodplain	ECC GIS records	No development should take place on floodplains without proper remedial measures.
Habitat monitoring – area, number and diversity of species	ECC Countryside Service, RSPB, English Nature, EA	Ensure water based habitats are protected from development.
<b>6. Land and Soil</b>		
Re-use of buildings/conversions	ECC Land Availability Survey	To increase the proportion of housing provided through conversions.
Contamination mitigation/incidents	ECC GIS records, Environmental Health & Planning	No development takes place on contaminated land except where necessary remedial works have been completed.

<b>7. Minerals</b>		
Conservation of mineral resource	DCC Waste Local Plan, ECC GIS records and Planning	Ensure mineral resources are safeguarded from any surface development which could prejudice their exploitation.
Energy consumption/conservation	ECC Environmental Health	Reduce household energy consumption in the City by 30% of 1996 levels by 2006.
<b>8. Townscape</b>		
Development affecting listed buildings. Increase/decrease listed buildings	ECC Planning, English Heritage	No loss of listed buildings or harmful alteration.
Grants for repair and restoration rewarded	ECC Planning	Ensure financial support is available where needed.
<b>9. Cultural Heritage</b>		
Tourist visits/attractions visits/museum use	ECC Leisure, ECC Tourism	To increase tourist/visitor use of cultural heritage assets.
Archaeological remains	ECC Planning, English Heritage	To ensure protection for archaeological remains.
<b>10. Open Space</b>		
Loss of playing fields	ECC Open Space Audit, ECC Leisure.	No loss of playing field unless it is appropriately compensated for in another area.
Provision of amenity space in new developments	ECC Open Space Audit, Planning & Leisure.	All new family housing to be within 1000m of good quality childrens play facilities suitable for all age groups.
<b>11. Urban Liveability</b>		
Quality of design	ECC Planning, CABE, English Heritage	To maintain a high quality of design for new developments in the City.
ECC: Exeter City Council; CABE: Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment; DCC: Devon County Council; EA: Environment Agency		