

**EXMOUTH.
SHAPING
OUR FUTURE**

**EXMOUTH NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY**

2019

Contents

Introduction	2
Who is responsible?	2
The Policies of the Plan.....	3
Role of East Devon District Council Planning.	4
Monitoring: Planning Applications	4
Community Actions:	5
Implementation and who is responsible.	6
Strategic Infrastructure Projects	7
Monitoring: Community Actions.	8
Monitoring the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan:.....	8
Changes to Policy and Guidance	9
Changes to Local Context	9
Review and Revision of Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan	10
Updating the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan	10

Introduction

The hard work, examination and referendum are over, and the community have a “made” Neighbourhood Plan. Rather than being an end of work it is in fact (to quote Churchill) “*the end of the beginning*”. That is because Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan (ENP) has not been produced to sit on a shelf gathering dust: the only real point of having a “made” plan is to get it used and used properly.

Moving forward, Exmouth Town Council’s involvement in the Neighbourhood Plan process will transition from a plan making focus to an infrastructure and project delivery focus.

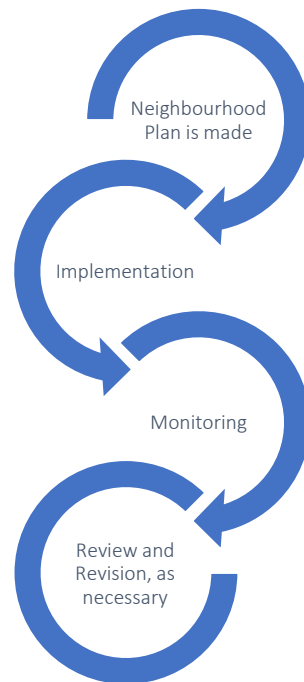


Fig 1 The process after a Neighbourhood Plan is made

Who is responsible?

The lead authorities for Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan (made in April 2019) are East Devon District Council (as the Planning Authority) and Exmouth Town Council.

To be effective, there are two elements of Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan which must be implemented and monitored.:

- The implementation and monitoring of the **policies** in the Plan.

Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan has been ‘made’ (i.e. brought into force or adopted) by East Devon District Council, and now forms part of the statutory development plan for the neighbourhood area in question. Consequently, decisions by the District Council in its capacity as Planning Authority on whether to grant planning permission will need to be made in accordance with the Neighbourhood Plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

- The implementation and monitoring of **community actions** in the Plan.

Community Actions are not part of the ‘development plan’ (they are not planning policies) but feature in the Neighbourhood Plan as they address important local issues. Regular review will ensure that these actions are being addressed by those responsible.

There is recognition that the implementation of the Neighbourhood Plan creates new opportunities for the Town Council and this will be reflected in its working practices. It is anticipated that East Devon District Council will lend support in terms of CIL spending, so that the Town Council can get the best value from neighbourhood CIL spending in order to deliver the neighbourhood vision and objectives.

The Policies of the Plan

Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan contains 24 policies in areas of: Natural Environment, Built Environment, Economy and Employment, Housing, Getting Around and Community Facilities.

Exmouth Town Council is a statutory consultee for all planning applications within the parish council area* and therefore under a duty to respond to the local planning authority (EDDC) within a set deadline. The Committee must provide a substantive response to every planning application and will therefore assume first tier responsibility for ensuring that all planning applications adhere to the policies in the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan.

The Policies of the Plan will be reviewed by the Town Council’s Planning Committee under delegated authority from the Town Council. The Table below contains suggestions relating to the consideration of the relevant Neighbourhood Plan policies in the context of the Planning Committee’s process for reviewing planning applications and any relevant representations.

Early identification of the relevant policies should be highlighted on the Planning Committee agenda so that Members can easily identify which neighbourhood plan policies apply when considering the planning application. The addition of a column on the Excel planning sheet will enable this.

A useful tool for making an initial assessment of planning applications could be a traffic light system, as follows:

- **Green** – fully meets policy requirements;
- **Amber** – partially meets policy requirements;
- **Red** – fails to meet policy requirements.

Where policy requirements are not being met, constructive suggestions for modifications and improvement of the scheme are helpful.

Where the concern is over specific aspects of a scheme, rather than the principle of the development, it is useful to highlight matters that could be dealt with through simple amendments to the plans or through use of planning conditions.

Table 1: Planning application representation suggestions

*Schedule 4(d) - Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 Recording of policies used in representations will enable monitoring of policies.

Role of East Devon District Council Planning

Decision making on planning applications rests with EDDC, as the local planning authority, and it will grant planning permission in accordance with its scheme of delegation for planning applications and in accordance with all relevant planning policies (including Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan). East Devon District Council is also responsible for enforcement.

Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan has the same legal status as other EDDC statutory Documents:

“A neighbourhood plan attains the same legal status as the Local Plan once it has been approved at a referendum. At this point it comes into force as part of the statutory development plan. Applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise (see section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

It is of note that section 38(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. shows that Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan has the status of being the most recent Plan to be made:

“If to any extent a policy contained in a development plan for an area conflicts with another policy in the development plan the conflict must be resolved in favour of the policy which is contained in the last document to become part of the development plan”. (38(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004)

Monitoring: Planning Policies

Responsibility for monitoring Neighbourhood Plans also rests with the Local Planning Authority and this function will be carried out by East Devon District Council.

It is envisaged that East Devon District Council will lead on monitoring the strategic delivery of the economy, employment and housing policies. The District Council’s Employment Land database for the district (reviewed annually) and its annual Housing Monitoring updates will be used to determine whether the associated targets in the Neighbourhood Plan are being achieved.

In order to make sure that its plan continues to be effective, Exmouth Town Council will, however, need to adopt local level monitoring. See Appendices 1 & 2.

The Town Council will discharge this function to the Planning Committee, which will monitor adherence to Neighbourhood Plan policies via:

- Planning decision notices issued by EDDC
- EDDC Officer reports underpinning decisions or recommendations

- Appeal decisions
- Enforcement activities

The Planning Committee's monitoring framework will also aim to address questions such as:

- Are planning applications being determined in accordance with Neighbourhood Plan policies?
- If not, are clear and valid reasons being given in officer reports?
- Are policies proving to be effective in shaping local authority and appeal decisions?
- If policies are not proving to be effective, then why?
- Are any significant issues arising that are not covered by Neighbourhood Plan policies?
- Have policies had unintended consequences that were not originally anticipated?
- How many policies are being used?
- Which policies are ineffective?
- Are there any policies missing?
- Do policies need rewriting?

The Committee's monitoring framework should focus on whether or not proposals are approved and also look at conditions where planning permission is granted. Conditions may be a direct response to Neighbourhood Plan policies.

Monitoring of policies and decisions and officer reports might raise doubts; if so, then the first action should be to bring this to the attention of the local planning authority. This could include instances where a departure from neighbourhood planning policy has been made, but the 'material considerations' that have underpinned that departure have not been made clear.

Ongoing monitoring will give clear indication of the effectiveness of the Plan. Reasons why a neighbourhood plan may be ineffective in practice include:

- Policies are vague or comprise general aspirations, rather than providing a clear test against which development proposals must be considered;
- Issues are identified in the Plan, but are not then addressed in the policies;
- Policies are being interpreted differently than intended.

Where policies are ineffective, an early review can be undertaken to inform actions that need to be taken to address the issue, such as the need to redraft the policies of the Neighbourhood Plan.

The Planning Committee will review progress of the policies and provide feedback for inclusion in an annual monitoring report.

Community Actions – Aspirations and Projects

In addition to influencing decisions on future planning applications by the District Council, based on the policies of the Neighbourhood Plan and monitoring their effectiveness, the focus on implementation will include 41 Community Actions across the areas of: Natural

Environment, Built Environment, Economy and Employment, Housing, Getting Around and Community Facilities. These are not part of the statutory Neighbourhood Plan but are just as important in delivering the community's aspirations and as the Qualifying Body, Exmouth Town Council will play a key role in the delivery of these actions.

Implementation and who is responsible

Partnership working will be a key element in the successful implementation of the Community Actions and the main organisations and the roles that they can play are summarised below:

- East Devon District Council - Planning Policy, Development Management, Housing, Economic Development, Open Spaces, Recreation and Community Facilities
- Devon County Council – Highways, Education & Social Services
- Woodbury, Exmouth and Budleigh Community Health and Wellbeing Board
- Statutory Agencies: Environment Agency, Historic England

In its capacity as a statutory consultee, the Town Council will seek to influence decisions by the District and County Councils on housing, open space and recreation, economic development, community facilities and transport.

In addition, the Town Council will work with other organisations (including for example; the National Lottery), to obtain funding to help achieve Neighbourhood Plan objectives.

Some of the Community Actions focus on monitoring or aspirations rather than delivery. The diversity of the Actions necessitates a flexible approach to avoid duplication and ensure best use of the Council's multiple working structures, as seen below in Fig 2

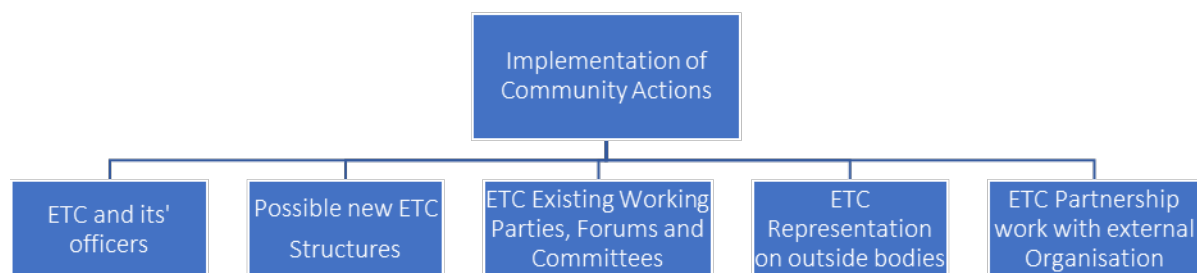


Fig2: Implementation of Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan Community Actions

Implementation of many of the Community Actions can be mapped to existing Exmouth Town Council committees and working parties. In other cases, Community Actions will be pursued via the Town Council's representation on external bodies and organisations. This will ensure that relationships with key stakeholders are maintained and maximised.

However, there is also recognition that the implementation of some of the Community Actions may necessitate:

1. The need for further ETC Task and Finish Forums;
2. The need for ETC representation on additional outside bodies;
3. The need for a Neighbourhood Plan Continuity Working Party;
4. Extension of ETC Officers duties to include Neighbourhood Plan Implementation Strategy work;

A flexible approach will ensure that all the community actions have been assigned to a specific body which will assume responsibility for promoting the aspirations in this section of Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan.

Appendix 3 lists the relevant community actions and responsible body, working parties/ delivery partners, as identified in July 2019.

Strategic Infrastructure Projects

There are four priority strategic infrastructure projects identified in the Neighbourhood Plan which could be funded, or part funded by utilising the Town Council's meaningful proportion of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

One strategic infrastructure project meets the criteria for funding / part-funding from accrued S106 receipts.

There are also several Community Action projects that comply with the wider criteria set out in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Neighbourhood Planning Toolkit 2017 and could be funded or part funded by utilising CIL.

Exmouth Town Council will compile a list of the projects which the community sees as priorities for delivery and would like to see provided with CIL funds. These priorities will be informed by the adopted Neighbourhood Plan and the community will be consulted on any proposals.

Project ideas must take into account the amounts of money involved, potential match funding, timescales and delivery and the CIL Neighbourhood Portion must be spent on "the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area."

Responsibility for this preparatory work will be discharged to the Town Council's S106 & CIL Working Party (Appendix 4), which will work with EDDC's S106 and community engagement officers:

- to identify and prioritise play, sport and open space projects which meet the criteria for funding via EDDC's S106 receipts.
- to identify and prioritise infrastructure projects which can be funded via the Town Council's meaningful proportion of CIL receipts, in accordance with Regulation 59A or 59B of 'The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended)'.

Projects to be funded from the Town Council's meaningful proportion of CIL receipts must be ratified at a Full Council meeting of Exmouth Town Council.

Monitoring: Community Actions.

In addition to monitoring whether Community Actions have been achieved, the impact and outcomes of those actions should be assessed on a regular basis, including, for example, an assessment of economic, community and environmental impacts. For funded projects, outputs and outcomes often have to be monitored as a requirement of the funding.

For example, a Community Action may necessitate liaison with local service providers or local authority services to discuss local issues or aspirations. It is then necessary to monitor whether those bodies act as a consequence of such liaison.

Monitoring frameworks can be utilised to show the following:

- **How many of the infrastructure projects have been delivered?**
- **How many of the projects are still relevant and applicable?**
- **Time phasing of projects**
- **The phase that the project is in**
- **Project outcomes**
- **Key actions**
- **Delivery Agencies**

Such frameworks will make it easy for the Community Actions to be reviewed on an annual basis and also allow projects that are at an early stage to be identified and tracked.

Monitoring the Broader Objectives of Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan:

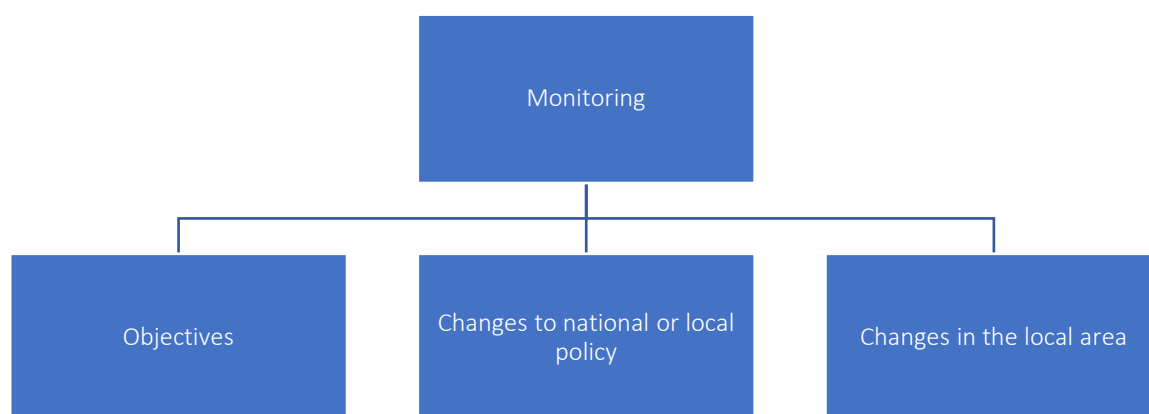


Fig 3 Further monitoring the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan

Monitoring should also consider whether the broader objectives of the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan are being achieved. Monitoring of planning decisions, projects and

actions are all part of this but consideration of their collective outcomes is important and this is likely to require a more strategic and area-wide perspective.

The monitoring areas covered in Fig 3, including the delivery of an annual progress report, could be the work of Exmouth Town Council Officers or a key role for a new Neighbourhood Plan Continuity Working Party. Draft Terms of Reference for a working party are attached in Appendix 5.

Neighbourhood plans should help to achieve sustainable development, so the overall question would be whether the plan is delivering or has delivered growth and whether that growth has been sustainable (considering social, economic and environmental impacts and outcomes).

Changes to Policy and Guidance

In addition to monitoring the impact of Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan, it will be necessary to monitor changes to external policies.

Changes to national policy and guidance could erode the policies of Exmouth Neighbourhood plan, if the new policies and guidance are at odds. Changes to the National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Practice Guidance and other relevant policy and guidance would need to be assessed. National policy is a material consideration in planning decisions that could justify a departure from the policies of a Neighbourhood plan.

Similarly, impact of changes to local policy would need to be considered, for example through the preparation and adoption of the Greater Exeter Strategic Plan. As a consequence, a revised or new Local East Devon Plan could result in policies differing from Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan, with the policies in the most recent plan carrying more weight.

So, changes to national and local policy may result in a need to revise the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan, in order to address any consequent incompatibilities.

Changes to other types of legislation should also be monitored. For example, changes to permitted development rights may undermine Neighbourhood plan policies.

Changes to Local Context

Monitoring should also look at changes to the local area. More recent evidence on the local area may indicate significant changes in economic, social and environmental conditions. Such changes could include significant new employers moving into the area, loss of employment, new or improved infrastructure, closure of larger shops, significant new projects or a range of other factors. House prices may have increased, or they may have stagnated and there may be viability challenges. There may have been population changes. Environmental issues may have been addressed or there may be new environmental challenges. So, there will need to be an overall appraisal of local economic, social and environmental changes. Any of these factors may indicate a need for modification of the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan.

Review and Revision of Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan

Reviewing the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan to assess any need for revision should be done as part of the monitoring process

Any number of bodies, such as the Local Planning authority, statutory, strategic bodies and local stakeholders could highlight a need for revision. However, the actual decision to revise Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan and subsequent actions to achieve this can only be done by the qualify body: Exmouth Town Council.

Updating Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan

There is no timeframe within which neighbourhood plans are required to be reviewed or updated. However, over time the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan, its policies and community actions will become out of date.

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government provide guidance on the Neighbourhood Plan system introduced by the Localism Act, including key stages and considerations. Appendix 6 provides information and guidance on updating a Neighbourhood Plan and covers the following:

- When will it be necessary to review and update a neighbourhood plan?
- How are minor neighbourhood plan or Order updates made?
- How are more substantive neighbourhood plan updates made?
- Do neighbourhood plan updates require a referendum?
- How is the decision on whether modifications change the nature of the plan made?
- Does a neighbourhood plan have to be updated every two years?

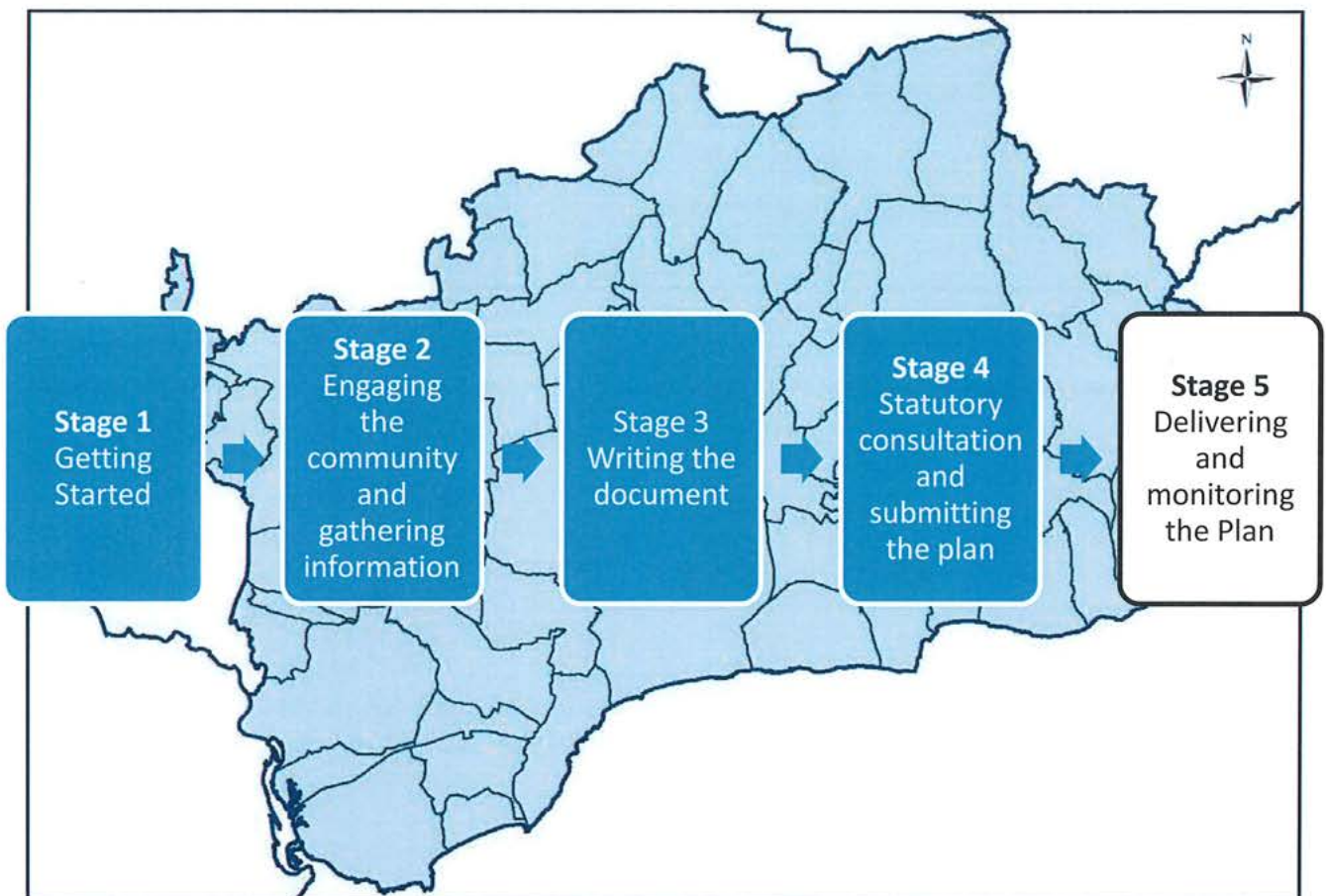
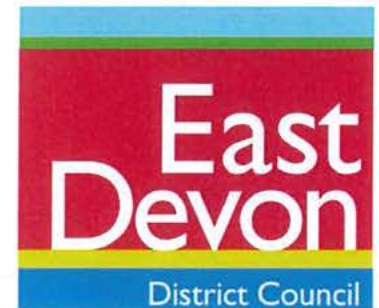
Conclusion:

Neighbourhood plans are fundamentally a new tool to give communities more control over the type, location, size, pace and design of development in their area, introduced under the Localism Act 2011 as part of a suite of new community rights. Implementing, monitoring and revising the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan will create new opportunities for Exmouth Town Councils and these must be fully exploited for the benefit of the community.

Neighbourhood Planning Guidance

Delivering and Monitoring the Plan

February 2015



Produced by the Planning Policy Team

East Devon District Council

Knowle

Sidmouth

Devon

EX10 8HL

01395 571736

ptwamley@eastdevon.gov.uk

crodway@eastdevon.gov.uk



What happens when the Plan is 'Made'

Neighbourhood plans are 'made' (i.e. brought into force or adopted) by East Devon District Council, if the majority of people voting in a referendum vote in favour (there are some very limited circumstances where this is not the case). Once a neighbourhood plan is brought into force, it forms part of the statutory development plan for the neighbourhood area in question. Consequently, decisions on whether to grant planning permission will need to be made in accordance with the neighbourhood plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Making the Plan

If the plan is supported by over 50 per cent of those who vote, East Devon District Council will 'make' the neighbourhood plan. The process is slightly different in Business Areas, where two separate referenda will be held in parallel. The first will be for residents and a second referendum will be held for businesses (or more specifically non-domestic rate payers). Each business will have one vote. In this instance the outcome of the business and residents' referenda will be considered separately. If both are in favour of the Neighbourhood Plan it will be 'made'. If both reject the Neighbourhood Plan it won't be 'made'. Where the two outcomes conflict with each other the decision about whether or not to 'make' the Neighbourhood Plan will rest with East Devon District Council. Once the referendum result is known, the plan should be 'made' promptly.

Delivery and implementation

In some ways, the process of making a neighbourhood plan is only the beginning. If plans are to meet their aims and objectives they will usually require support and continuing review by the local community and the District Council. We are often asked by local communities to work with them to implement their policies and proposals and, anticipate being asked in the future for guidance to determine how the 25% of Community Infrastructure Levy funds (when it is chargeable) should be spent. Moving forward, your group could transition from plan-making focus to infrastructure delivery focus, and we can support you by explaining our approach to capital spending, asset management and CIL spending, so that your group can get the best value from neighbourhood CIL spending in order to deliver the neighbourhood vision and objectives.

Monitoring and Review

Plan makers are required by legislation to monitor the effects of their plans. As part of the statutory development plan this will usually be carried out by the District Council as local planning authority or at the national level. Some impacts may, however, warrant local level monitoring – and your group will probably want to do this anyway to make sure that your plan continues to be effective. We are happy to discuss this with you.

Given that neighbourhood plans are a relatively recent concept and not many have been made, the issue of reviewing the plan has not yet arisen in East Devon. We envisage that most communities will want to review their plans periodically, to assess their effectiveness and ensure they are up to date. The frequency at which this should happen is up to the Parish Council responsible for the plan but the following table gives possible timescales.

What is being reviewed?	Possible timescale	Reason
Community Actions	Annually, possibly as a standing item at the annual general meeting	Community Actions are not part of the 'development plan' (they aren't planning policies) and weren't subject to examination or referendum but often feature in Neighbourhood Plans as they address important local issues. Regular review ensures that these actions are being addressed by those responsible for their implementation (usually the Parish Council).
Specific Policies	Annually-5 yearly depending on nature of policies	<p>Review times will depend on the nature of the policy. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where they relate to a specific allocation or proposal, they may cease to be relevant once that development is implemented (although that doesn't mean that the Plan must be updated to exclude them). • Government guidance may change, or other circumstances occur such as an appeal or court decision, so that policies require review to remain relevant. • Local circumstances may change <p>Given that policy amendments will need to undergo the same legal process as producing a neighbourhood plan, you may decide that this is too onerous unless a major plan review is required.</p> <p>It has not yet been tested but it may be possible to produce a statement setting out which policies no longer apply in decision making.</p>
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment (SEA and HRA)	<p>Depends on likelihood of significant effects</p> <p>Monitoring should be ongoing, with reviews in response to (major) development proposals</p>	<p>All plans will be screened for likely significant effects and assessments will be required where likely significant effects are identified.</p> <p>Monitoring will be required to ensure that development does not result in 'harm' and that mitigation is implemented. Review will depend on the outcomes of monitoring.</p>
The Neighbourhood Plan	5-10 yearly or in line with Local Plan review	<p>Most plans are reviewed during their lifespan to ensure the policies remain relevant. The frequency of review will depend on local circumstances.</p> <p>Plans should also be reviewed in line with the Local Plan reviews to ensure they are not superseded by it.</p> <p>It has not yet been tested but it may be possible for the District Council to produce a statement setting out which NP policies are 'saved' and will continue to apply in decision making when a new Local Plan is adopted.</p>

APPENDIX 2: Policy Implementation, Monitoring and Delivery Plan

Policy	Outcomes	Indicators of achievement	Delivery Agencies	Key Actions Required/ Review
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT				
<p>POLICY EN1: Proposals for development within the Built-up Area Boundary (BUAB) will generally be supported.</p> <p>Proposals for development in areas outside the BUAB will only be permitted where they are in accordance with specific policy within the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan or, where absent, policy or site-specific allocations contained in the EDLP 2013-31.</p> <p>Development will only be permitted where it would not harm the distinctive landscape, amenity and environmental qualities within which it is located, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land form and patterns of settlement. 2. Important natural and manmade features which contribute to the local landscape character, including topography, traditional field boundaries, areas of importance for nature conservation and rural buildings. 3. The adverse disruption of a public view which forms part of the distinctive character of the area or otherwise causes significant visual intrusion. 4. The following sites have been identified as locally important and distinctive areas outside the BUAB where only minor proposals, associated with existing residential or business premises, are likely to be supported. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Marley Area north of Goodmores ii) Bystock House Estate 	Ensuring appropriate development.	<p>No and type of schemes permitted within and outside the BUAB.</p> <p>The number of minor development proposals within existing residential and business premises in the Marley Area north of Goodmores Farm and Bystock House Estate</p>	EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	<p>Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.</p> <p>To record annually the net development completions within and outside of the Exmouth BUAB</p>

POLICY EN2: Existing Valley Parks at Bapton Brook and Withycombe Brook should be conserved and, where possible, enhanced. In particular, opportunities to enhance their flood water absorbing function should be taken (FIG 9 & 10).	Protecting and enhancing landscape character.		EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.
	Protecting and enhancing sites of importance to local biodiversity. Avoidance of unnecessary flood risk.			
POLICY EN3: The area of land along Littleham brook extending to Littleham Village and Plumb Park towards the Maer should be conserved with a view to future designation as a Valley Park. Following completion of Plumb Park development this should function as an excellent green corridor for access to the sea front.	Protecting and enhancing landscape character. Protecting and enhancing sites of importance to local biodiversity. Ensuring appropriate development. Linking green infrastructure assets.	Designation as a Valley Park.	EDDC Landowner ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy. Work in partnership with landowner.
POLICY EN4: Development proposals for new renewable energy generation will be supported, provided they put in place suitable mitigation to reduce any adverse impact on the character and appearance of the area, to protect the amenity of residents or occupiers of holiday accommodation, and mitigate against ecological impact on the surrounding environment.	Protecting landscape character. Increased provision of renewable and low carbon energy schemes.	Number of renewable energy schemes granted permission.	EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy. Monitor the completion of new renewable energy generation developments.
POLICY EN5: The impact from any additional surface water resulting from development should be controlled and satisfactorily mitigated and should not cause any adverse impact to neighbouring properties or the surrounding environment, wildlife habitat and river and sea water quality. A drainage impact assessment will be required for all new development with potentially significant surface run off implications.	Avoidance of unnecessary flood risk by directing development to no or low flood risk areas. Mitigate risk of surface water flooding. Achieve water quality targets for River Exe and beach water quality targets for sea water.	No of planning permissions which are granted contrary to EA advice on flooding and water quality.	EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.

POLICY EN6: Development proposals must incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) and a management plan for future maintenance of the drainage system, unless it can be demonstrated that they are inappropriate. New drainage systems must be effective in allowing for surface water management on site and improvement of water quality.	Mitigate risk of surface water flooding.	No of planning permissions which are granted which incorporate SuDS.	EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.
POLICY EN7: Existing fluvial and sea defences shall be protected from development which would reduce their effectiveness. Where appropriate and possible, future development should seek to enhance or develop new fluvial and sea defences to minimize future flood impact.	Mitigate risk of tidal and fluvial flooding.	No and type of schemes within flood zone 2 & 3.	EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.
POLICY EN8: Appropriate planting and ecological approaches to reducing flood risk and increasing the absorption of fluvial water within Valley Parks, or any other green open spaces will be supported.	Mitigate risk of fluvial flooding.		EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.
BUILT ENVIRONMENT				
POLICY EB1: Development proposals should: seek to conserve heritage assets including traditional shop frontages, and historic street furniture and be in compliance with the revised "Exmouth Shop Front Design Guide (2010) and the "Exmouth Register of Historic and Architectural Features", once established.	Protecting and enhancing buildings and features of acknowledged importance.	Loss of designated conservation features / sites / assets. Changes to number of conservation areas and conservation area appraisals. No of listed buildings at risk.	EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy. To escalate non-compliance with the revised "Exmouth Shop Front Design Guide (2010)" to EDDC planning enforcement. To develop and adopt the "Exmouth Register of Historic and Architectural Features".
POLICY EB2: New development should be mindful of surrounding building styles and ensure a high level of design as exemplified in the Avenues Design Statement (2005).	Achieving development which is well designed and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Number and % of schemes accompanied by a Design and Access statement.	EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.

ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT				
<p>POLICY EE1: Tourism.</p> <p>Proposals for tourist facilities and holiday accommodation in the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan area will be supported in order to boost the local economy and enhance the promotion and development of the area as a suitable holiday destination. Proposals must consider and not adversely affect the character and functioning of the local area.</p>	Increased provision of tourist accommodation/ facilities.	<p>No of tourist accommodation schemes by type and location.</p> <p>No and type of visits to Exmouth and associated expenditure.</p> <p>No of people employed in the Tourism sector.</p>	EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	<p>Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.</p> <p>To monitor annual net gain of tourist facilities and holiday accommodation in the Exmouth.</p> <p>To monitor on a regular basis the number and type of visits to Exmouth and associated expenditure.</p>
<p>POLICY EE2: New development which delivers an increase in workspace within the town, generating increased employment opportunities, will be supported. Such developments should seek to use previously developed land (Brownfield sites) within the BUAB, wherever possible.</p>	Improved local economy through quality and range of employment opportunities.	<p>Employment/ unemployment rates and comparative earnings in relation to regional and national levels.</p> <p>Net additional floorspace by type.</p> <p>Number of new jobs created.</p> <p>New business start ups and survival rate at 3 years.</p>	EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	<p>Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.</p> <p>To monitor annual net gain or loss of workspace in Exmouth.</p> <p>To monitor annual net development workspace completions on Brownfield Sites.</p> <p>To monitor employment / unemployment rates and comparative earnings in relation to regional and national levels.</p>
<p>POLICY EE3: Applications for a change of use from an employment use to residential, leading a to a reduction of employment, will only be supported if the existing site is no longer economically viable and the site has been marketed at a realistic price for a minimum of one year.</p>	Safeguarding of existing employment sites.	<p>Amount of applications granted for change of use.</p> <p>Net reduction in floorspace by type.</p> <p>Vacant employment land and premises.</p>	EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	<p>Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.</p> <p>To monitor the annual net gain or loss of employment land in Exmouth.</p>
<p>POLICY EE4: Retail or mixed-use development proposals for the regeneration of the Magnolia Centre (in private ownership) and the surrounding area will be supported. Proposals should incorporate improvements to accessibility, and car parking provision.</p>	<p>Enhanced vitality of the Town Centre.</p> <p>New retail development and other key town centre uses.</p>	<p>Town Centre health checks.</p> <p>Amount and % of occupied retail and office floorspace.</p> <p>Provision of car parking.</p>	EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	<p>Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.</p> <p>To undertake and annual survey of vacant retail and mixed-use developments in the Magnolia Centre and surrounding area.</p>

<p>POLICY EE5: Development proposals for the regeneration of the area at the head of Camperdown Creek will be supported. Proposals should incorporate increased provision of marine-related workshops and office space at a scale appropriate to the context of the area and subject to appropriate flood mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Improved local economy through quality and range of employment opportunities.</p>	<p>Amount and type of employment land / new employment land available.</p> <p>Net additional floorspace by type.</p> <p>Number of new jobs created.</p>	<p>EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)</p>	<p>Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.</p>
<p>POLICY EE6: That in phase three of the regeneration scheme and any subsequent phases for the QDD area on the Seafront:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings and land use should be related to serving the tourism industry as well as local residents and to the provision of visitor facilities for the benefit to the community through job-creation. Any new buildings should be of a scale that is in sympathy with the immediate vicinity and to preserve the views of the existing backdrop of trees along Madeira Walk. All buildings should be of high-quality design and the balance between buildings and open areas should be maintained. Development should have regard to the Maer local nature reserve and the nearby AONB and also to the adjacent sports facilities. 	<p>Improved local economy through quality and range of employment opportunities.</p> <p>Increased provision of tourist accommodation/ facilities.</p> <p>Achieving development which is well designed and reinforces local distinctiveness.</p> <p>Protecting and enhancing designated sites of international, national and local biodiversity and geological importance.</p>	<p>Number of new jobs created.</p> <p>Number and type of visits to Exmouth and associated expenditure.</p> <p>Quality and quantity of public open space provision.</p>	<p>EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)</p>	<p>Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.</p>
<p>POLICY EE7: Development proposals for a permanent café facility within the pedestrianized area at Orcombe Point will be supported subject to design of building and appropriate resilience measures.</p>	<p>Protecting and enhancing designated sites of international, national and local biodiversity and geological importance.</p>	<p>Provision of facility</p>	<p>EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)</p>	<p>Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.</p>

HOUSING				
POLICY H1: In addition to the delivery of the Care and Extra Care housing identified in Local Plan Strategy 36, there is a presumption in favour of Accessible and Adaptable homes, to ensure a balanced housing stock for a range of age groups within the town.	Housing to meet needs of the community, including older people.	House size, type and mix. Amount of older person housing provision.	EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy. To monitor the annual net gain of new Accessible and Adaptable homes within the Exmouth.
POLICY H2: To meet the identified housing need all housing development within the BUAB, on sites of more than 10 properties, should seek to deliver as a minimum, 25% affordable units. The majority of affordable units should provide 1 or 2 bedroom housing. Occupancy will be subject to a local connection clause.	Provision of affordable housing.	% of dwelling completions that are affordable.	EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy. To monitor the annual net gain of affordable units in Exmouth.
GETTING ABOUT				
<p>POLICY GA1: Development proposals which include public electric charging points at the following types of facility will be supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supermarkets • Hotels • Garden Centres • Visitor attractions/ centres • Large Employments sites • Large Business premises 	Sustainable transport.	Provision of charging points. Air quality.	EDDC Landowners ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy. To monitor the installation of electric charging points at the facilities listed in the policy.
POLICY GA2: Development within the Magnolia Centre and the Esplanade shared footway should seek opportunities to improve footways and a reduction in pinch points on the Esplanade to improve access and safety for pedestrians and cyclists.	Provision and enhancement of walking and cycling routes.	Provision of facility/ links.	DCC EDDC Landowners ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.

POLICY GA3: All new housing and employment development proposals should, where feasible, seek to connect with the existing footway and cycle network or seek opportunities to further develop the network to ensure connectivity. Such proposals should be mindful of the Strategy for Cycle Routes in Exmouth.	Provision of walking and cycling links.	Provision of facility/ links.	DCC EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.
COMMUNITY FACILITIES				
POLICY CF1: Development that contributes to enhancement of health and well-being facilities within Exmouth will be supported. In particular enhancement and development to improve the capacity of medical and wellbeing services in the Brixington and Goodmores areas of Exmouth will be welcomed. Any development proposal which leads to a reduction in current health and wellbeing facilities will not be supported unless mitigated by improved or increased capacity for the delivery of health and wellbeing services through the development proposal.	Provision of community facilities.	Net gain in provision of facilities.	EDDC Developers CCG ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.
<p>POLICY CF2: Development proposals for a new Health and Wellbeing hub, located near the LED Sports Centre and the Imperial Rugby Ground will be supported, provided it incorporates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient parking • Public transport access • Connection to Exmouth cycle ways 	Provision of community facilities	Provision of facility.	EDDC Developers CCG ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.
POLICY CF3: Opportunities to further develop sport and leisure facilities to meet demand will be supported in appropriate locations.	Increased provision of sport and leisure facilities.	Quality and quantity of public open space and sports provision.	EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.
POLICY CF4: Opportunities to further develop allotment sites to meet demand will be supported in appropriate locations.	Increased provision of allotments.	Provision of allotments.	EDDC Developers ETC (Planning Cttee)	Determine planning policies in accordance with policy.

APPENDIX 3: Community Action Implementation, Monitoring and Delivery Plan

Community Action	Principle Outcomes	Delivery Agencies	Current status and key actions – as of August 2019
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT			
ACTION NEA1: For Exmouth Town Council (ETC) to identify open spaces within the parish of high community value with a view to designating them as Local Green Space in the next update of the Neighbourhood Plan.	Protection of the Natural Environment.	ETC EDDC	<p>The NPPF allows for local plans and neighbourhood plans to designate Local Green Spaces in order to rule out their development. East Devon's Local Plan does not designate any Local Green Spaces, as areas identified for protection are mentioned separately in relevant policies and policy provision for Land of Local Amenity Importance fulfils a similar purpose.</p> <p>Various open spaces with high community value have now been identified specifically in the Neighbourhood Plan; however, none are within the ownership of Exmouth Town Council. The Town Council will therefore need to facilitate dialogue among the associated stakeholders to explore the possibility of designating these spaces as Local Green Spaces in the next update of the Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>Key action: Arrange meeting with Planning West team and EDDC Countryside Team to discuss criteria and scope for designating open spaces as Local Green Space.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space</p>
ACTION NEA2: For Exmouth Town Council to work with Historic England to establish the designation of the grounds of Bystock House as an "Historic Garden".	Protection of the Natural Environment.	ETC EDDC Historic England Landowner	<p>Bystock House is in private ownership. The Town Council will therefore need to facilitate dialogue with the owner of the property and Historic England to explore the possibility of designating grounds as an Historic Garden. Whether or not the site merits national recognition through registration will depend primarily upon the age of its main layout and features, its rarity as an example of historic landscape design and the quality of the surviving landscape.</p> <p>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/registered-parks-and-gardens/pag-faqs/</p> <p>Key action: Arrange meeting with Historic England to ascertain if Bystock House meets criteria and establish first steps.</p>
ACTION NEA3: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the work of EDDC Countryside Team and Tree Preservation Order officers in keeping the Tree survey and TPO's up to date in Exmouth.	The production and maintenance of a tree register.	ETC EDDC	<p>The law on Tree Preservation Orders is in Part VIII of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended and in the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 which came into force on 6 April 2012.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas#making-tree-preservation-orders</p> <p>EDDC, in its capacity as Local planning authority, has the statutory right to protect trees on public and private land in Exmouth from damage or destruction. A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is a formal legislation making it an offence to cut down, uproot or prune a tree without approval from the District Council and all types of trees may be protected.</p> <p>Exmouth Town Council has delegated authority for determining applications for works to trees which are protected by a TPO and this function is fulfilled by the Town Council's Planning Committee.</p> <p>The role of the tree warden was created by the Tree Council in 1987 in response to the Great Storm. It's a national initiative to enable people to play an active role in conserving and enhancing their local trees and woods. Most of the parishes in East Devon already have one or more tree wardens but there are</p>

			<p>some gaps, including Exmouth. A logical next step would be to investigate the appointment of a tree warden to help with the generation of a tree register for the parish.</p> <p>EDDC is responsible for co-ordinating and disseminating information to tree wardens from the Tree Council and other arboricultural organisations.</p> <p>Key action: Arrange meeting with Arboricultural Officer at East Devon District Council and David Colman (Tree Warden for East Devon District Council) to identify accuracy of current tree register and scope for appointing a tree warden in Exmouth to help with updating records.</p>
<p>ACTION NEA4A: For extension and enhancement of the Valley Parks, and for public movement to and within them to be an ETC strategic infrastructure priority project.</p>	<p>Improved access to and enjoyment of the Valley Parks in Exmouth</p>	<p>ETC EDDC</p>	<p>This is consistent with Policy EN2 of EDDC’s Local Plan, which states:</p> <p>“Within the Valley Parks in Exmouth on land identified on the Proposals Map as “Proposed Public Open Space” development other than that to provide a safe corridor for pedestrians, cyclists and disabled users and for outdoor recreation will not be permitted. New footpaths and cycleways should form an integral part of all new developments and where practical provide links to strategic and local routes, open space and recreation areas and to the Valley Parks.</p> <p>Initiatives to improve access to, enjoyment of and the physical extent of the Valley Parks in Exmouth, to include existing adjoining open space and new open space, will form part of a Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space (SANGS) mitigation measure for relieving visitor pressure and adverse impacts on the Exe Estuary and the Pebblebed Heaths. A particular onus will be attached to measures that will attract dog walkers away from the more sensitive estuary and Pebblebed heath sites and into less wildlife sensitive valley Park locations. Though the Valley Parks will serve a wider function than just being SANGS.”</p> <p>The aforementioned Proposals Map identifies as Land of Local Amenity Importance land in the valley of the Bapton Brook and land in the valley of the Withycombe Brook which will form Valley Parks. “These parks will be used for informal activities such as walking, cycling, landscape enjoyment, wildlife study and picnicking. They also form an important visual amenity for nearby residents and act as wildlife corridors to the countryside. It is intended that there will be a continuous public footpath through each park, and in time, a cycleway. This will create safe access from the suburbs to the town centre schools and the surrounding countryside. There will not necessarily be public access to all parts of the Valley Parks.”</p> <p>EDDC states that it will seek to protect the landscape and wildlife habitats in the Valley Parks and improve access. Development, other than for outdoor recreation, appropriate agriculture or forestry purposes, will be opposed. Where land is not owned or to be acquired by the Council management agreements will be sought with the landowners to protect the landscape and wildlife value. Detailed proposals for the Valley Parks and their future management will be drawn up and be subject to public consultation. Comments received will be considered and any amendments made before the proposals are adopted and implemented. Expansion and enhancement of the Valley Parks will need to be considered alongside and could form a valuable mechanism to help deliver recommendations that will be in the detailed habitat regulations joint mitigation and delivery strategy. Though the Valley Parks will serve a wider function than just being SANGS.</p> <p>Key action: Arrange meeting with Planning West Team and EDDC Countryside Team to discuss status, scope, timing and involvement of key landowners and stakeholders for extension and enhancement of the Valley Parks.</p>

<p>ACTION NEA4B: ETC will investigate with EDDC and the community the scope for designating valuable areas at the Maer, cricket ground, tennis courts and play areas as Local Green Space.</p>	<p>Protection of the Natural Environment.</p>	<p>ETC EDDC</p>	<p>The Maer is a designated Local Nature Reserve which is owned and managed by EDDC and Action NEA4B is consistent with Policy EN4 of the East Devon Local Plan (Protection of Local Nature Reserves, County Wildlife Sites and County Geological Sites).</p> <p>The NPPF allows for local plans and neighbourhood plans to designate Local Green Spaces in order to rule out their development. East Devon’s Local Plan does not designate any Local Green Spaces, as areas identified for protection are mentioned separately in relevant policies and policy provision for Land of Local Amenity Importance fulfils a similar purpose.</p> <p>Key action: Arrange meeting with Planning West team and EDDC Countryside Team to discuss criteria and scope for designating valuable open spaces at The Maer as Local Green Space.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space</p>
<p>ACTION NEA5: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the mapping and protection and maintenance of Exmouth’s “green corridors” within the BUAB and will work with EDDC Countryside Team for the extension of a “green network” for the town as it develops.</p>	<p>Encouragement of local biodiversity and the protection of green corridors.</p>	<p>DCC EDDC ETC Exmouth Wildlife Group</p>	<p>This is consistent with Strategy 5 of East Devon’s Local Plan with any extension to the network likely to be development led; hence the onus will be on East Devon District Council’s Planning Team and the Town Council’s Planning Committee to ensure that all development proposals contribute to the objectives of this strategy.</p> <p>In terms of mapping the existing green corridors, Wild Exmouth is a project being led by the EDDC Countryside team which aims to engage residents with green spaces and improve access to nature. This project is funded by Heritage Lottery Fund, Exmouth Town Council and East Devon District Council.</p> <p>One of the project’s themes is: Wild around Town and it is intended that the whole town will be mapped to help residents find their nearest breathing place.</p> <p>There is also scope to involve Exmouth Wildlife Group, a local interest group who value the flora and fauna in the Town and want to preserve and enhance the biodiversity in our area.</p> <p>Key action: Arrange meeting with EDDC Countryside Team to discuss scope of mapping exercise.</p>
<p>ACTION NEA6: For ETC with support from EDDC Countryside team to map Exmouth’s town urban biodiversity and the biodiversity across the whole Neighbourhood Plan Area to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas for protection and enhancement • Enhance public awareness of urban biodiversity and other biodiversity areas by consulting local stakeholders through early and regular engagement • To help establish and promote Exmouth as a “Green Town” 	<p>Encouragement of local biodiversity and the protection of green corridors.</p>	<p>DCC EDDC ETC Exmouth Wildlife Group</p>	<p>At both national and local level, partnership working is key to helping to protect and manage biodiversity. A network of Local Nature Partnerships has been established to help local communities to take decisions about their local environment and support biodiversity and Exmouth is currently represented on the Devon Local Nature Partnership (DLNP) by Charlie Plowden of East Devon District Council.</p> <p>More work is required to understand the role of DLNP at a Parish level and to assess the progress towards delivering the Biodiversity Action Plan targets and Local Nature Reserve Strategy cited in the Local Plan.</p> <p>Key action: Arrange meeting with Charlie Plowden to understand how the Town Council can implement a consistent and strategic approach to the protection and enhancement of the Town’s biodiversity.</p>

<p>ACTION NEA7: For the Neighbourhood Plan to support organizations in assessing the need, viability and most effective sitting of an Interpretation Information Centre and ask the EDDC Countryside Team and relevant voluntary bodies to address the need for a more comprehensive approach to environmental education/public awareness.</p>	<p>Better public awareness of our natural environment</p>	<p>DCC EDDC ETC ETC Tourism Officer EEMP</p>	<p>Historically, plans to build a Jurassic Coast visitor centre in Exmouth gained some traction in 2010 but suffered a setback when the volunteer board appointed to oversee the project was dissolved.</p> <p>The Exmouth and Seaton Interpretation Centres Board was originally formed to oversee the delivery of the project in Exmouth and Seaton. However, applications to the Big Lottery, Living Landmarks and Sea Change schemes proved unsuccessful and the South West Regional Development Agency withdrew funding of £1.25 million per centre. This left both projects relying on local authority support to ensure that the necessary buildings were provided.</p> <p>The favoured site in Exmouth was on the Imperial Recreation Ground, with additional land earmarked near the Mamhead Slipway for a separate seafront ‘interpretation’ centre.</p> <p>At the present time, there is no viable scheme and currently no prospect of a realistic proposal likely to come forward but environmental education and public awareness <i>is</i> being delivered by several different stakeholders throughout the Town, including EDDC’s Countryside Team, the Jurassic Coast Trust and the Exe Estuary Management Partnership.</p> <p>EDDC’s Countryside Team plays a key role in actively engaging the community with their natural environment:</p> <p>https://eastdevon.gov.uk/media/2717789/annual-review.pdf</p> <p>Wild Exmouth is an exciting project that is helping enhance the environment of the town, engaging residents with green spaces and improving access to nature via community events, volunteer days, campaigns and improved information and mapping over the next three years.</p> <p>This project is funded by Heritage Lottery Fund, Exmouth Town Council and East Devon District Council.</p> <p>A key objective of the Exe Estuary Management Partnership is also to provide greater understanding of the importance of the Exe Estuary through a continuing programme of education and interpretation provision.</p> <p>Further details of how this is being achieved can be found in the Plan here:</p> <p>https://www.exe-estuary.org/documents/172437/176898/Exe+Estuary+Management+Plan+2016-2021+-+Final+low+res.pdf/1cb2c32b-daec-43f4-977f-c6e3aff8763f</p> <p>Exmouth Town Council has specifically helped to fund a review of existing interpretation panels / signage around the Estuary and has secured funding via the Parishes Together Fund for new signage which will be installed by the Partnership during the latter part of 2019.</p> <p>The council will continue to press for the provision of an interpretation centre within Exmouth and will support any associated third party viability study.</p>
<p>ACTION NEA8: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the promotion and development of Exmouth as a sustainable holiday destination.</p>	<p>Vibrant tourism economy</p>	<p>DCC EDDC ETC ETC Tourism Officer</p>	<p>This is consistent with Strategy 33 of East Devon’s Local Plan (Promotion of Tourism in East Devon) which states that “the Council will support and facilitate high quality tourism in East Devon that promotes a year-round industry that is responsive to changing visitor demands. Tourism growth should be sustainable and should not damage the natural assets of the District but aim to attract new tourism related businesses that can complement the high-quality environment of East Devon.”</p> <p>Exmouth Regeneration Programme Board is the central body for shaping progress in terms of the development of Exmouth as a holiday destination and Exmouth Town Council is represented on the Exmouth Regeneration Board by two town councillors</p>

			<p>Exmouth Town Council is also responsible for the delivery of the Tourist Information service in Exmouth and we deliver this via a dedicated website (www.visitexmouth.com) and a physical office which has just relocated to 45A The Strand. ETC also employs a dedicated Tourism Officer for 10 hours per week.</p>
<p>ACTION NEA9: The Neighbourhood Plan supports future improvements to sea and river water quality and fluvial defences by relevant agencies, subject to design and ecological issues.</p>	Healthy water environment	<p>DCC EDDC ETC EA EEMP</p>	<p>The East Devon Catchment Partnership, established in 2014 under the Catchment Based Approach programme, has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deliver positive and sustained outcomes for the water environment by promoting a better understanding of the environment at a local level; and • To encourage local collaboration and more transparent decision-making when both planning and delivering activities to improve the water environment. <p>The Partnership is hosted by Devon Wildlife Trust and is made up of the following partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Blackdown Hills AONB Partnership o Clinton Devon Estates o Devon Wildlife Trust o East Devon AONB Partnership o East Devon District Council o Environment Agency o Exe Estuary Management Partnership o Exmoor Mires Partnership o Exmoor National Park o FWAG SW o National Trust o Natural England o South West Water o Westcountry Rivers Trust <p>Exmouth Town Council is represented on the partnership via the Exe Estuary Management Partnership and will support future improvements to river water quality and fluvial defence via this Partnership.</p>
<p>ACTION NEA10: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the work of relevant agencies and involved trained volunteers, in the gully and watercourse cleaning and flood storage maintenance.</p>	Reduction / mitigation of surface water flooding	<p>DCC EDDC ETC ETC Flooding and Land Drainage WP</p>	<p>Exmouth Town Council's Flooding and Land Drainage Working Party liaises with all the relevant external partners' in relation to flood risks in Exmouth and works with them to reduce the number of properties at risk of surface water flooding in Exmouth through the implementation of cost-effective local solutions.</p> <p>Devon County Council also operates a formal Road Warden scheme which enables trained volunteers to deliver minor works in or around the public highway. Communities are then able to carry out minor works which DCC are no longer able to resource and do not have a legal responsibility to carry out, including cleaning drainage (gully grating). DCC provide third party insurance for the works and free</p>

			<p>training but all works must be agreed in advance via the Town Council with the local highway neighbourhood officer and work must be undertaken in line with guidance (method statements) provided by Devon County Council. As a minimum DCC expects those coordinating the works (the Road Warden) to have undertaken Chapter 8 Highway Safety Awareness training.</p> <p>Historically, the Town Council has investigated joining up to the scheme, however there have been concerns raised about inadequate insurance cover for volunteers and the onerous highways training which is a criterium. Exmouth Town Council's town maintenance staff do however contribute to the highway maintenance programme in Exmouth in collaboration with Devon County Council's local highway neighbourhood officer.</p> <p>There is scope to reconsider the role of volunteers within the context of the road warden scheme.</p>
ACTION NEA11: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the work of relevant agencies and involved trained volunteers involved in the deployment of coastal flooding prevention gates.	Mitigation of damage from coastal flooding	DCC EDDC ETC ETC Flooding and Land Drainage WP	<p>Planning permission for the Exmouth tidal defence scheme was granted by East Devon District Council, the local planning authority, in early January 2019. Two specific areas of the project, Morton Crescent and Alexandra Terrace junction, were granted outline planning whilst details were worked up.</p> <p>The reserved matters planning application for Morton Crescent was submitted on 13 March 2019. Full planning permission was granted on 11 June 2019, allowing access to this site for the construction of a new flood wall (on the line of the existing wall) as well as pedestrian flood gates and landscaping.</p> <p>The reserved matters planning application for the new flood defences across Alexandra Terrace junction was submitted on 31 May 2019 and is currently under consideration by East Devon District Council.</p> <p>East Devon District Council is also contributing to the project and will maintain the defences built on council-owned land in the future.</p> <p>No further action required at this time.</p>
BUILT ENVIRONMENT			
<p>ACTION EBA1: For ETC to work with EDDC and Historic England (HE) on the creation of future Conservation Areas to include: Bystock Estate / Bystock 'Village' and the ancient hubs of Withycombe and Littleham villages</p> <p>Wards benefiting: Brixington, Withycombe and Littleham</p>	The creation of new conservation areas	ETC EDDC HE	<p>This is consistent with Strategy 49 of East Devon's Local Plan (The Historic Environment) which states that EDDC will work with its partners and local communities to produce or update conservation area appraisals and conservation area management plans.</p> <p>https://eastdevon.gov.uk/planning/planning-services/conservation-and-listed-buildings/conservation-areas/</p> <p>Key Action: Establish status of Conservation appraisal and scope to create new conservation areas within the Parish.</p>
ACTION EBA2: For ETC in partnership with local groups to work to deliver a register of historic and architectural features for the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan Area.	Production of a register of historic and architectural features for the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan Area.	Exmouth Historical & Archaeological Soc. (EHAS) Exmouth Civic Society (ECS)	<p>A building is listed when it is of special architectural or historic interest considered to be of national importance and therefore worth protecting. If a building is listed, consent must be obtained for its demolition or alteration or an extension in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest</p>

		<p>ETC</p> <p>Historic England</p> <p>EDDC's</p>	<p>Buildings which might be listed are identified by English Heritage surveys or put forward by individual request and assessed against a set of selection principles for consideration by the Secretary of State (for the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport), who makes the final decision.</p> <p>Further information into the process and general principles for listing buildings can be found on the Historic England website.</p> <p>https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/has/listed-buildings/</p> <p>Local heritage listing is a means for a community and a local authority to jointly identify heritage assets that are valued as distinctive elements of the local historic environment. The Local Heritage List identifies those heritage assets that are <i>not protected by statutory national designations but are of local heritage interest, contributing to the sense of place and history of the local area</i>. Preparing a local heritage list means that the significance of heritage assets on the list is given due consideration by the Local Planning Authority, when change is being proposed.</p> <p>Whilst local listing provides no additional planning controls, the fact that a building or site is on a local list means that national planning policy (National Planning Policy Framework) requires its conservation as a heritage asset to be taken into account as a material consideration when determining the outcome of a planning application, giving it greater protection.</p> <p>Local heritage assets can be identified within conservation areas and there is some evidence of planning appeals indicating that local heritage assets within conservation areas are more strongly protected from demolition than those which are not.</p> <p>Local Lists have been around for many years and nearly half of the Local Planning Authorities in England already have one. What is new is that Local Lists are being promoted in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Historic England is encouraging all local authorities to compile one.</p> <p>East Devon District Council has recently issued a Guide for the Listing of Local Heritage Assets https://eastdevon.gov.uk/media/2763450/draft-local-list-guide-for-consultation.pdf which is intended to help local communities to identify and assess features of character with a local heritage value. These are known as non-designated heritage assets and will form the basis of a local list for our area.</p> <p>https://eastdevon.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/heritage-strategy-and-local-heritage-assets/local-heritage-assets/</p> <p>Civic Voice is the national charity for the civic movement in England and its Local Heritage List Campaign is also seeking the support of community groups to produce local heritage lists:</p> <p>http://www.civicvoice.org.uk/campaigns/local-heritage-list/</p> <p>Civic Voice is willing to talk to any society/ organisation which wants to learn more about local heritage listing.</p> <p>Locally, Exmouth Civic Society and Exmouth Historical & Archaeological Society have played a significant role in identifying important heritage assets and their involvement in the production of a Local Heritage List is imperative.</p> <p>Key action: Arrange meeting with Civic Voice, Exmouth Civic Society, Exmouth Historical & Archaeological Society and EDDC's Planning Policy team to establish next steps for producing a Local Heritage List for Exmouth.</p>
--	--	--	--

ACTION EBA3: The Neighbourhood Plan will support improved public awareness and educational schemes to aid in the protection of Exmouth's historic built environment.	Improved public awareness of Exmouth's historic built environment	Exmouth Historical & Archaeological Soc. (EHAS) Exmouth Civic Society (ECS) EDDC ETC Exmouth Museum	Key action: Arrange meeting with Exmouth Historical & Archaeological Soc. (EHAS) Exmouth Civic Society (ECS) and Exmouth Museum to discuss scope for improved public awareness of Exmouth's historic built environment. The Town Council already supports Exmouth Museum with grant funding via an established service level agreement.
ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT			
ACTION EEA1: The Neighbourhood Plan supports EDDC in preventing the change of use of allocated employment land.	Safeguarding of employment land	EDDC ETC	This is corroborated by Strategies 31 and 32 of the East Devon Local Plan. EDDC has an Employment Land database for the district, which is reviewed annually: https://eastdevon.gov.uk/media/2744699/east-devon-emp-land-review-2018pdf.pdf Records in the most recent monitoring report show that comparatively limited land has been lost to non-employment uses in recent years across East Devon / Exmouth but this will need to be monitored on an annual basis and the Town Council's Planning Committee will play a role in resisting change of use of current or allocated employment land where it would harm business and employment opportunities in the area. No further action required at this time but Town Council representation may be needed on a case by case basis.
HOUSING			
ACTION HA1: The Town Council will monitor development progress on allocated housing sites and windfall sites to ascertain whether housing needs for different population groups are being met appropriately. The use of Exmouth's residential accommodation as second homes/ holiday homes will also be monitored.	Housing to meet needs of the community, including older people.	EDDC ETC	This is consistent with: Strategy 34 (District Wide Affordable Housing Provision Targets) and Strategy 36 (Accessible and Adaptable Homes and Care/Extra Care Homes) of the East Devon Local Plan. In partnership with the other authorities of the Exeter and Torbay housing sub-regions, EDDC commissioned a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) in 2014. The SHMA assesses housing need across East Devon and is a requirement under national planning policy. The report is a key part of the evidence base required to ensure the delivery of housing that meets the needs of communities now and in years to come. https://eastdevon.gov.uk/media/1008081/exeter-shma-final-report-16-03-15.pdf EDDC produces annual Housing Monitoring updates and the report for the year ending 31 March 2018 was reported to Strategic Planning Committee on 27 November 2018: https://eastdevon.gov.uk/media/2711847/hmu-to-year-end-31-march-2018.pdf https://eastdevon.gov.uk/media/2711844/hmu-appendix-to-year-end-31-march-2018.pdf

			Key Action: Further analysis of the latest monitoring report is required to understand the current position in Exmouth.
ACTION HA2: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the work of EDDC in providing up to date information on the appropriate level of affordable housing within Exmouth.	Provision of affordable housing.	EDDC ETC	<p>This is consistent with Strategy 34 of the East Devon Local Plan - District Wide Affordable Housing Provision Targets which sets out a target that 25% of the dwellings on new residential developments shall be affordable in Exmouth. Affordable housing shall be provided on site unless it is exempted through Government Policy or Guidance, is not mathematically possible or where off site provision of equivalent value is justified by circumstances such as no registered provider being willing to manage the new affordable units or other planning reasons. In such cases a payment towards an off site contribution will be required in lieu of on-site provision. On any development site affordable housing should be 'pepper-potted' or dispersed throughout the scheme.</p> <p>In partnership with the other authorities of the Exeter and Torbay housing sub-regions, EDDC commissioned a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) in 2014. The SHMA assesses appropriate housing need and is a requirement under national planning policy.</p> <p>EDDC also produces annual Housing Monitoring updates and the report for the year ending 31 March 2018 was reported to Strategic Planning Committee on 27 November 2018:</p> <p>https://eastdevon.gov.uk/media/2711847/hmu-to-year-end-31-march-2018.pdf</p> <p>https://eastdevon.gov.uk/media/2711844/hmu-appendix-to-year-end-31-march-2018.pdf</p> <p>Key Action: Further analysis of the latest monitoring report is required to ascertain the number of new affordable homes delivered in Exmouth.</p>
ACTION HA3: To ensure an appropriate level of affordable housing is provided within Exmouth, regular research to establish the housing tenure needs of residents within the town will be undertaken by relevant organisations.	Provision of affordable housing.	EDDC ETC	<p>See above. The most recent Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) was commissioned by EDDC in 2014. The SHMA assesses housing need and is a requirement under national planning policy.</p> <p>The timeframe for completing a fresh SHMA is unclear but is likely to form part of the work required for the Greater Exeter Strategic Plan - a formal statutory document which will provide the overall spatial strategy and level of housing and employment land to be provided up to 2040 across the wider Exeter, Teignbridge and East Devon districts.</p> <p>Key Action: Establish timeframe for EDDC to complete a fresh SHMA.</p>
ACTION HA4: For relevant organisations to ensure the provision of one-bed properties to meet the evidenced need of residents below retirement age.	Housing to meet needs of the community, including older people.	EDDC ETC	<p>The most recent Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) was commissioned by EDDC in 2014. The SHMA assesses housing need and is a requirement under national planning policy.</p> <p>The timeframe for completing a fresh SHMA is unclear but is likely to form part of the work required for the Greater Exeter Strategic Plan - a formal statutory document which will provide the overall spatial strategy and level of housing and employment land to be provided up to 2040 across the wider Exeter, Teignbridge and East Devon districts.</p> <p>Key Action: Establish timeframe for EDDC to complete a fresh SHMA.</p>
GETTING ABOUT			

<p>ACTION GAA1: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the monitoring of improvements to maximise the rail service to Exmouth for commuters, and for visitors during peak holiday periods.</p>	<p>Sustainable transport.</p>	<p>DCRP DCC GWR ALRUG ETC Exmouth Transport Partnership</p>	<p>Exmouth Transport Partnership fulfils the role of ensuring that the needs of all are reflected in high quality transport provision and infrastructure including pedestrians, cyclists, <i>rail</i> and bus travellers, taxi users and the disabled.</p> <p>The Avocet Line Rail Users Group (ALRUG) was founded in 2007 and its objective is to represent the interests of users of the line and to work for improvements to services and facilities. It does this by dialogue and partnership with a number of partners, including Great Western Railway, the current franchise holder, Network Rail, who own the track and stations, Devon County Council and a number of local, regional and national passenger and rail industry bodies. The Group was instrumental in gaining Community Rail status for the line in September 2012 and is a member of Exmouth Transport Partnership.</p> <p>No further action required at this time. Monitoring is provided by ALRUG and reported to Exmouth Transport Partnership on a regular basis.</p>
<p>ACTION GAA2: The Neighbourhood Plan supports regular reviews and assessment of bus routes services in Exmouth.</p>	<p>Sustainable Transport.</p>	<p>STAGECOACH COUNTRYBUS DARTLINE DCC ETC</p>	<p>Exmouth Transport Partnership fulfils the role of ensuring that the needs of all are reflected in high quality transport provision and infrastructure including pedestrians, cyclists, rail and <i>bus travellers</i>, taxi users and the disabled.</p> <p>As a statutory consultee, Exmouth Town Council is periodically consulted on proposed changes to bus routes and services in Exmouth and it is the role of Exmouth Transport Partnership to provide a local response to proposed developments, changes and needs which will impact on public transport provision in Exmouth.</p> <p>No further action required at this time.</p>
<p>ACTION GAA3: For EDDC to deliver provision of public electric charging points in all car parks where 20 or more spaces are provided.</p>	<p>Sustainable Transport.</p>	<p>EDDC ETC Exmouth Transport Partnership</p>	<p>At a Council meeting of East Devon District Council in July 2019, it was resolved that EDDC should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare a costed roll out 5 year programme that would ensure at least 10 electrical charging points for cars and light vans in all its principal car parks. • assess the viability of charging points for all types of cycles • have as a priority in both the Greater Exeter Structure Plan and the review of the Local Plan the provision of EV charging points for all properties where parking spaces are provided. <p>This motion is being referred to EDDC's Overview Committee for further consideration, prior to being presented at Cabinet and for inclusion in the action plan being developed to tackle climate change.</p> <p>No further action required at this time. A representative from EDDC's Parking Service team attends meetings of Exmouth Transport Partnership.</p>
<p>ACTION GAA4: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the following improvements to increase tourist numbers using the Starcross Ferry Service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased bicycle carrying facility • Extending season dates • Improved access 	<p>Provision of walking and cycling links.</p>	<p>EDDC ETC Exmouth Transport Partnership</p>	<p>The Starcross Ferry is a privately-owned business.</p> <p>The need for improvements to the service was discussed at a meeting of Exmouth Transport Partnership in October 2015 when the owners of the current service (Jerry and Mark Rackley) highlighted existing and future issues/challenges relating to capacity. At the time it was identified that the minimum cost for a replacement ferry, suitable for carrying 50 bikes, would be £500,000 and that DCC (as the strategic planning authority for both sides of the river) would try and help with identifying funding sources, however due to it being a private business, public funding options are extremely limited and restrictions relating to state aid would likely apply.</p>

			Key Action: establish with DCC if officers are still in touch with Jerry Rackley and if any progress has been made with identifying funding sources.
ACTION GAA5: The Neighbourhood Plan supports further provision of pedestrian crossing points within Exmouth Town.	Provision of safe pedestrian crossing points.	DCC EDDC ETC Exmouth Transport Partnership	<p>East Devon Highway and Traffic Orders Committee (HATOC) is responsible for the way in which Devon County Council delivers its responsibilities as the Highway Authority.</p> <p>The consideration of any new road crossing is subject to a safety audit by Devon County Council and constrained by the current difficult financial landscape regarding delivery of new transport infrastructure. New crossings are unlikely to be a priority project in the foreseeable future unless there is a significant benefit in addressing audited safety concerns.</p> <p>No further action required at this time.</p>
ACTION GAA6: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the redesign and relocation of the pedestrian crossing between Manchester road and Imperial Car Park to improve traffic flow.	Improved traffic flow.	EDDC ETC DCC Exmouth Transport Partnership	<p>Exmouth is represented on East Devon HATOC by County Councillors Jeff Trail, Richard Scott and Christine Channon and there is a managed process to deliver minor improvement programmes for the East Devon HATOC area which needs to be filtered through the County Councillors in the first instance.</p> <p>Issues relating to the crossing at Manchester Road have been raised with Devon County Council via Exmouth Transport Partnership but to no avail.</p> <p>Due to current budgetary constraints, it is extremely unlikely that Devon County Council would support the redesign or relocation of the crossing unless it was causing identified safety / traffic management issues.</p> <p>No further action required at this time.</p>
ACTION GAA7: The Neighbourhood Plan supports ongoing traffic management assessment by Exmouth Community Association (ECA) for the Town Centre to inform DCC Highways Department.	Improved traffic flow.	ECA DCC ETC Exmouth Transport Partnership	<p>East Devon Highway and Traffic Orders Committee (HATOC) is responsible for the way in which Devon County Council delivers its responsibilities as the Highway Authority.</p> <p>During the period 2016-2018, Lee Cranmer from Devon County Council's Traffic Orders and Policy Team worked with Exmouth Transport Partnership and other stakeholders on a traffic management review which was subject to extensive consultation prior to presentation to East Devon Highway and Traffic Orders Committee (HATOC) for approval in 2018. A Devon County Council (Exmouth Traffic Management Plan) Amendment Order was then implemented in Q1 2019.</p> <p>Exmouth Community Organisation's (ECO) Traffic Report on the Town Centre was considered as part of that review but many of the suggestions relating to the introduction of new one-way schemes and pedestrian priority zones were deemed to be unviable on the grounds of safety or cost.</p> <p>Exmouth is represented on East Devon HATOC by County Councillors Jeff Trail, Richard Scott and Christine Channon and there is a managed process to deliver minor improvement programmes for the East Devon HATOC area which needs to be filtered through the County Councillors in the first instance.</p> <p>It is unlikely that another formal traffic management assessment will be conducted by the County Council in the immediate future but problems can be fed into HATOC via Exmouth Transport Partnership and or our County Councillors.</p> <p>No further action required at this time.</p>

ACTION GAA8: The Neighbourhood Plan supports and endorses the completion of Dinan Way.	Improved traffic flow.	EDDC ETC DCC Exmouth Transport Partnership	Devon County Council (DCC) is the lead authority in developing transportation strategies which meet the future growth needs of the Town and key priorities for the period to 2030 are detailed in the Transport Infrastructure Plan. DCC is in the process of trying to acquire the necessary land and funding for the completion of the Dinan Way extension. No delivery period has been identified as yet. No further action required at this time.
ACTION GA9: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the consideration of a new road between Sandy Bay and the completed Dinan Way.	Improved traffic flow.	DCC EDDC ETC Exmouth Transport Partnership	Devon County Council is the lead authority in developing transportation strategies which meet the future growth needs of the Town and key priorities for the period to 2030 are detailed in the Transport Infrastructure Plan. The consideration of a new road is constrained by the current difficult financial landscape regarding delivery of new transport infrastructure and is unlikely to be a priority project in the foreseeable future. No further action required at this time.
ACTION GAA10: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the work of the joint Campervan Working Party (ETC, EDDC, DCC) Task and Finish Forum (TAFF) to promote the three designated sites for motorhomes at Queen's Drive, Imperial Recreation Ground and Maer Road Car Park.	Improved parking facilities.	EDDC DCC ETC Campervan TAFF	The increasing number of motorhomes and similar types of vehicles using Exmouth seafront for extended stays has been causing growing concern among local residents and Exmouth Town Council in recent years. This prompted a "task and finish forum" to be set up by Exmouth Town Council, East Devon District Council and Devon County Council in 2018 to look into the issue. Together the three authorities reviewed how best to manage parking for campervans in the area and new arrangements were proposed for a trial period of two years to carefully assess impact. As part of the new scheme, "motor caravans" have been banned between 8pm and 8am along sections of DCC owned highway Imperial Road and Queens Drive (spur road to Orcombe Point). Alongside the new restrictions introduced by Devon County Council, East Devon District Council introduced amendments to its off-street parking, which now allows Motor Caravans to park overnight in three long stay car parks in Exmouth - Imperial Road Recreation Ground, Queens Drive Echelon, and also in Maer Road as soon as its entrance has been upgraded. The TAFF will need to reconvene in 2020 at the end of the two-year trial period to review options.
ACTION GAA11: The Neighbourhood Plan encourages EDDC and DCC to rationalise parking charges and arrangements in Exmouth Town.	Improved parking facilities.	EDDC DCC ETC Exmouth Transport Partnership	EDDC owns and manages most of the public car parks in Exmouth. EDDC reviewed its car parking charges in August 2018 (https://eastdevon.gov.uk/community-engagement/car-park-review/the-results/) and a report was presented to EDDC Cabinet on 5 September 2018 with the result that parking charges across the district were rationalised. DCC is responsible for on-street parking and its provision and enforcement of on-street parking is framed by the objectives of its Local Transport Plan, which is referred to in Exmouth Transport Partnership's Terms of Reference. EDDC's Parking Services team is also represented on Exmouth Transport Partnership.

			<p>The Partnership will therefore assume responsibility for monitoring parking charges in Exmouth and using its influence to press for any changes to the parking charges.</p> <p>Exmouth Town Council is also a statutory consultee for any related On-Street Parking Places Amendment Orders issued by DCC under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 and will respond accordingly.</p>
<p>ACTION GA12: For the improvement of the cycle and footway network across the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan Area to be an ETC strategic infrastructure priority project.</p>	<p>Provision of walking and cycling links.</p>	<p>ETC</p> <p>ETC Public Rights of Way WP</p> <p>EDDC</p> <p>DCC</p> <p>Sustrans</p>	<p>Exmouth Town Council has a dedicated Public Rights of Way working party which works with DCC via the P3 (Parish Paths Partnership) scheme to maintain / improve the condition of the local rights of way and keep them open and used properly.</p> <p>https://www.devon.gov.uk/prow/parish-paths-partnership-scheme/</p> <p>DCC has announced its intention to undertake a definite map review for the parish of Exmouth to ensure that existing public rights of way are correctly recorded in terms of status and location. An initial public meeting is being held at Exmouth Town Hall on 2nd September 2019.</p> <p>The Definitive Map is the legal record of all public rights of way within the county. The County Council is legally required to keep the Definitive Map of public rights of way under continuous review and to make modifications where it appears that routes should be added, re-graded or deleted. The County Council achieves this by carrying out a parish-by-parish review across the county. Reports are then taken to the County Council Public Rights of Way Committee.</p> <p>https://www.devon.gov.uk/prow/the-definitive-map/definitive-map-review/</p> <p>Policy TC4 of the East Devon Local Plan also states that “development proposals will be required to include measures to provide, improve and extend facilities for pedestrians and cyclists commensurate with the scale of the proposal. Footways and routes for pedestrians and cyclists within and through new development schemes will be encouraged. These measures may include both shared and exclusive surfaces to provide safe, convenient and attractive routes, and must be designed to take account of the needs of persons with restricted mobility. Wherever possible the opportunity should be taken to join, upgrade and extend existing or proposed networks. Development which would result in the loss or reduce the convenience or attractiveness of an existing or proposed footpath, cycleway or bridleway, will not be permitted unless an acceptable alternative route is provided.”</p> <p>The Town Council’s Planning Committee will play a role in supporting proposed enhancements which are linked to new development.</p> <p>In 2002 Cyclepath Exmouth, a volunteer group which is represented on Exmouth Transport Partnership, produced a “Strategy for Cycle Routes in Exmouth” which was subsequently revised and updated in 2008. It was produced in conjunction with East Devon District Council (EDDC) which, after public consultation, endorsed it for use in decision making and the production of the Local Development Framework. It is referenced in the Local Plan, available on the EDDC website and is taken into account when processing and determining planning applications.</p> <p>https://eastdevon.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/supplementary-plans-and-guidance-and-past-policy/supplementary-plans-and-development-and-design-briefs/exmouth-cycle-strategy/#article-content</p> <p>The original document was primarily concerned with cycling infrastructure whilst stressing that cycle paths and routes would also benefit walkers, the disabled and those with push chairs. The scope has now been widened to produce a new document with a broader remit and renamed as an “Access Strategy” to avoid giving undue emphasis to cycling. Aspects of this new strategy and incorporated into the Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan and hopefully, going forward, EDDC’s Local Plan. Jan Gannaway is working on a large-scale map which will be used to plan improvements to the network and it is hoped</p>

			<p>that the information will be hosted on a publicly accessible website. Support is being offered to Jan Gannaway to progress this project via access to the Town Council's mapping software.</p> <p>Key action 1: To participate in the Definitive Map Review.</p> <p>Key action 2: On completion of Cyclepath Exmouth's mapping exercise, review the viability of proposed enhancements.</p>
COMMUNITY FACILITIES			
ACTION CFA1: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the provision of additional Further Education opportunities and training in Exmouth.	Provision of community facilities.	DCC EDDC ETC	<p>No further action necessary at this time.</p> <p>Support will be offered as and when any associated opportunities come forward.</p>
ACTION CFA2: The Neighbourhood Plan supports a new library and museum complex, and for this to be an ETC strategic infrastructure priority project.	Provision of community facilities.	DCC EDDC ETC	<p>Whilst this is identified as an ETC strategic infrastructure priority, the reality is that this is unlikely to gain any traction in the short term due to differing stakeholder strategies.</p> <p>Currently there is no appetite on the part of the Museum Trustees to co-locate into a new complex. The Museum Trustees are working hard to secure the necessary funding to buy the existing premises from South West Water.</p> <p>Exmouth Library is managed by Libraries Unlimited, a company limited by guarantee with charitable status, under contract from Devon County Council. Devon County Council remains responsible for the statutory library service in Devon and owns Exmouth Library premises.</p> <p>Devon County Council is working with a range of partner organisations through the 'One Public Estate' (OPE) programme. The programme is playing a critical role in supporting engagement between central government departments and councils to unlock land for new homes, support economic growth, deliver efficiency savings to reinvest in frontline services and bring services together under one roof. OPE is about supporting national and local partners to take a place-based approach to improve outcomes.</p> <p>Exmouth Town Council is represented on The Devon and Torbay One Public Estate (OPE) Partnership via East Devon District Council. The Town Clerk is monitoring progress and will flag up any opportunities to explore the broader potential for co-location with other services as and when they arise.</p> <p>https://www.local.gov.uk/topics/housing-and-planning/one-public-estate/about-one-public-estate</p>
ACTION CFA3: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the St. John's Court Mental Health Unit, and the services it provides, closure would only be supported if an improved facility was provided.	Healthy community.	NHS ETC Health and Wellbeing Board	<p>Despite recent uncertainty, Devon Partnership NHS Trust (DPT) has confirmed in recent months that it has 'no plans' to sell St John's Court after failing to find a new home for the town's mental health services.</p> <p>No immediate action is therefore required but the status will need to be kept under review.</p> <p>Exmouth Town Council</p>

<p>ACTION CFA4: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the provision of a range of mental health services that not only supports the current demand but enables the services to respond to the future demands of Exmouth's growing population.</p>	<p>Healthy community.</p>	<p>Devon Health and Wellbeing Board Devon Partnership NHS Trust Woodbury Exmouth and Budleigh (WEB) Health and Wellbeing Board COLP ETC</p>	<p>Mental health services in Devon are provided by the Devon Partnership NHS Trust in partnership with Devon County Council, and with support from voluntary and independent organisations.</p> <p>Exmouth Town Council has a mechanism in place to respond to consultations by the NHS Trust and indeed any other relevant health service providers on substantial reconfiguration proposals and such responses are made through the Full Council. However, much of the dialogue relating to mental health service proposals is now taking place through representation of service users and the public on the Woodbury Exmouth and Budleigh (WEB) Health and Wellbeing Board.</p> <p>Exmouth is represented on the Health and Well Being Board by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devon County Councillor Christine Channon • Tony Siddall (Devon Communities Together, Dementia Partnership & Exmouth Mental Health (St John's) Carers Support Group) <p>Exmouth Town Councillor David Poor attends meetings of the Board as an observer.</p> <p>Support is also offered via Tony Siddall's involvement with COLP.</p> <p>https://eastdevon.gov.uk/environmental-health-and-wellbeing/health-and-wellbeing/partnership-working/web-community-health-and-wellbeing-board/</p> <p>No immediate action is therefore required but the situation will need to be kept under review.</p>
<p>ACTION CFA5: For the delivery of improved and additional sports and leisure facilities to increase the health and well-being opportunities for the full range of residents in Exmouth to be an ETC strategic infrastructure priority project.</p>	<p>Healthy community.</p>	<p>DCC EDDC ETC ETC S106 Working Party</p>	<p>Exmouth Town Council has a dedicated S106 working party which works with EDDC to prioritise sports and leisure facilities which can be funded via developer contributions. The funding pot can be supplemented via the Town Council's meaningful proportion of CIL as appropriate.</p> <p>Following a meeting of the S106 WP in July 2019, it has been agreed that further public consultation will be conducted in the immediate future to establish what sports projects the community wants to spend an available sum of £300,000 on. The S106 working party will then help to shortlist projects based on eligibility, affordability and deliverability and all eligible, affordable and possible projects will then be subject to a second round of consultation with the community. Depending on the shortlisted projects, there is scope for the funding pot to be boosted with funds from the Town Council's meaningful proportion of CIL income if it helps with deliverability.</p>
<p>ACTION CFA6: For:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an arts and crafts facility • interpretation centre • and a community hall <p>to be ETC strategic infrastructure priority projects</p>	<p>Provision of community facilities.</p>	<p>ETC EDDC DCC</p>	<p>The community aspiration for a dedicated arts and craft centre or interpretation centre is currently thwarted by the lack of land and funding and is unlikely to gain any real traction without the support of DCC / EDDC.</p> <p>Historically, plans to build a Jurassic Coast visitor centre in Exmouth gained some traction in 2010 but suffered a setback when the volunteer board appointed to oversee the project was dissolved.</p> <p>The Exmouth and Seaton Interpretation Centres Board was originally formed to oversee the delivery of the project in Exmouth and Seaton.</p> <p>The favoured site in Exmouth was on the Imperial Recreation Ground, with additional land earmarked near the Mamhead Slipway for a separate seafront 'interpretation' centre.</p>

			<p>However, applications to the Big Lottery, Living Landmarks and Sea Change schemes proved unsuccessful and the South West Regional Development Agency withdrew funding of £1.25 million per centre.</p> <p>This left both projects relying on local authority support to ensure that the necessary buildings were provided.</p> <p>Exmouth Town Council owns and manages a small community centre off Salterton Road (Gorfin Hall) and is in touch with Devon County Council to ensure that the Town Council is offered first refusal on any County owned assets which might be suitable for the aforementioned uses.</p> <p>No action required at present. Exmouth Town Council will keep the situation under review.</p>
ACTION CFA7: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the work of Christians Together in Exmouth for the opportunities they offer, and benefits of volunteering to support the community.	Volunteer hub	CTE	Support will be offered to Christians Together via COLP.
ACTION CFA8: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the identification and development of sites in Exmouth for the provision of public toilets	Public health	DCC EDDC ETC	<p>EDDC owns and manages the public toilets in Exmouth and it is noted in the Forward Plan of its Overview Committee, dated 15th November 2018, that a Public Toilet Review will take place in the near future. This is likely to be in the context of the Beer Community Asset Transfer pilot which is referenced in the recent minutes of EDDC's Asset Management Forum.</p> <p>https://eastdevon.gov.uk/environmental-maintenance/public-toilets/public-toilets-information/</p>
ACTION CFA9: The Neighbourhood Plan supports EDDC's existing strategies and the monitoring and reviewing of the management of inappropriate refuse and litter disposal in Exmouth.	Eco friendly town	EDDC ETC ETC Plastic Reduction WP	<p>EDDC is responsible for the removal of fly-tipping from its own property and from Devon County Council highways, roads, pavements and lay-bys. EDDC does not remove fly-tipping from private property - this is the responsibility of the landowner.</p> <p>Large scale fly-tipping can be investigated by the Environment Agency or the Police.</p> <p>Exmouth Town Council plays a role in reporting fly tipping problems throughout the Town to EDDC and on a more strategic level is working, through its Plastic Reduction WP to promote Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.</p>
ACTION CFA10: The Neighbourhood Plan supports EDDC regular reviews and actions to improve home and garden waste management.	Eco friendly town	EDDC ETC ETC Plastic Reduction WP ETC Climate Change TAFF	<p>Exmouth Town Council is a consultee for all waste management strategies being considered by Devon County Council and East Devon District Council and will continue to support any actions which improve home and garden waste management.</p> <p>On a more strategic level, the Town Council is working through its Plastic Reduction WP and Climate Change TAFF to promote Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.</p>



S106 & CIL WORKING PARTY

Purpose:

1. To work with EDDC's (the charging authority) S106 and community engagement officers to identify and prioritise play, sport and open space projects which meet the criteria for funding via its S106 receipts.
2. To identify and prioritise infrastructure projects which can be funded via the Town Council's meaningful proportion of CIL receipts, in accordance with Regulation 59A or 59B of 'The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended)'.

The working party does not have delegated authority for expenditure of CIL receipts and all recommendations must be ratified by Full Council.

Membership: The Working Party will be made up of no less than six Exmouth Town Councillors (Exmouth Town Council Chairman + one member from each ward).

Quorum: Three members

Power: Town and Country Planning Act 1990, s106
Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended)

Delegated Authority: No

1.0 Terms

- 1.1 The Council's Standing Orders apply to all meetings of the Working Party.
- 1.2 The Working Party shall be appointed on an annual basis at the Annual Meeting of the Town Council.
- 1.3 The first order of business of the first meeting of the Working Party after its annual appointment will be to elect a Chairman.
- 1.4 The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Council shall be Ex-officio, non-voting members of the Working Party.
- 1.5 The Working Party will meet four times a year. Additional meetings will be arranged as required.
- 1.6 Meetings shall not be open to the public unless the Committee feels it appropriate to include the press and public for specific items.

- 1.7 Where appropriate, members of the Working Party will receive an agenda and supporting papers in accordance with the Council's Standing Orders.
- 1.8 Notice of meetings and minutes will be published in accordance with the Council's Standing Orders.

2.0 Responsibilities

- 2.1 To work with EDDC's S106 and community engagement officers to identify and prioritise play, sport and open space projects which meet the criteria for funding via S106 contributions.

(Children and young people must be given an opportunity to vote on play and sport projects which are funded via S106 contributions and EDDC's community engagement officer will facilitate any associated consultation.)
- 2.2 To monitor progress on the delivery of the Neighbourhood Plan Action Point CFA5 in relation to S106 funding, making recommendations to Full Council in respect of the timely delivery of the Action Plan as appropriate.
- 2.3 To receive bi-annual *reports* for *CIL income* and expenditure.
- 2.4 To compile a list of the infrastructure projects which the community sees as priorities for delivery and would like to see provided with CIL funds.

There is an assumption that priorities will be informed by the adopted Neighbourhood Plan and that the community will be consulted on any proposals.

Project ideas must take into account the amounts of money involved, potential match funding, timescales and delivery and the CIL Neighbourhood Portion must be spent on "the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area."

- 2.5 To work closely with the charging authority (EDDC) to determine which infrastructure spending priorities meet the criteria for funding from the Town Council's meaningful proportion of CIL receipts.
- 2.6 To subsequently recommend to Full Council that identified projects are funded from the Town Council's meaningful proportion of CIL receipts.
- 2.7 To approve an [annual CIL report](#) for each financial year (the 12 months ending 31 March), detailing:
 - a. CIL receipts
 - b. CIL expenditure
 - c. a summary of items on which CIL has been spent
 - d. the amount spent on each item
 - e. the amount of any CIL repaid following a repayment notice

- f. the amount of CIL retained at the end of the financial year
- g. the amount of CIL from previous years retained at the end of the year

The report must comply with accounting and audit procedures as set out in [Governance and Accountability for Smaller Authorities in England, NALC \(March 2019\)](#).



NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN CONTINUITY COMMITTEE

Purpose: The purpose of the Continuity Committee is to ensure that the Policies and Community Actions contained within Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan (ENP) are being delivered by the Town Council, whilst recognising the responsibilities of existing committees and working parties. Implementation of the Plan will depend on the co-ordinated activities of a number of agencies. Moving forwards, the Continuity Committee may be required to look at areas where the Plan may become outdated or consider any omissions in the Plan which should be addressed in any review of the documentation.

Partners: EDDC (Planning & Neighbourhood Planning teams)

Membership: Town Clerk, Deputy Town Clerk, Chairmen of following committees and working parties: Planning; Flooding and Land Drainage, Exmouth Transport Partnership, Public Rights of Way, S106/ CIL, COLP; Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

Quorum: Three members

Power: Localism Act 2011

Delegated Authority: No

1.0 Terms

- 1.1 The Council's Standing Orders apply to all meetings of the Committee.
- 1.2 The first order of business of the first meeting of the Committee after its annual appointment will be to elect a Chairman.
- 1.4 The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Council shall be Ex-officio, non-voting members of the Committee.
- 1.5 The Town Clerk will call meetings of the Committee on a quarterly basis.
- 1.6 Meetings shall not be open to the public.
- 1.7 Members of the Committee will receive an agenda and supporting papers in accordance with the Council's Standing Orders.
- 1.8 Meeting notes will be published in accordance with the Council's Standing Orders.

2.0 Responsibilities

- 2.1 To monitor the application of the Neighbourhood Plan Policies by Exmouth Town Council and the Planning Authority in relation to planning applications.
- 2.2 To monitor progress on the delivery of the Neighbourhood Plan community action points by each of the Council's committees, working parties and forums, making recommendations to the Council in respect of the timely delivery of the Plan as appropriate.
- 2.3 To recommend any additions, amendments or updates to policies or community actions for consideration in any future review of the Neighbourhood Plan to the Town Council as the qualifying body.
- 2.4 To monitor the overall effectiveness of the Plan in the previous 12 months and the likely implications and impact of the Plan for the forthcoming year.
- 2.5 To assist in the production of a detailed annual report for distribution at the Annual Town Meeting.
- 2.6 To involve and access the skills and enthusiasm of the community of Exmouth in achieving the delivery of the Neighbourhood Plan and its individual components, as appropriate.

APPENDIX 6: Information on updating a Neighbourhood Plan (Last revision update 09 05 19) by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

Web link: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/neighbourhood-planning--2#updating-neighbourhood-plan>

Updating a neighbourhood plan

In what ways can a neighbourhood plan or order be changed?

There are 3 types of modification which can be made to a neighbourhood plan or order. The process will depend on the degree of change which the modification involves:

- Minor (non-material) modifications to a neighbourhood plan or order are those which would not materially affect the policies in the plan or permission granted by the order. These may include correcting errors, such as a reference to a supporting document, and would not require examination or a referendum.
- Material modifications which do not change the nature of the plan or order would require examination but not a referendum. This might, for example, entail the addition of a design code that builds on a pre-existing design policy, or the addition of a site or sites which, subject to the decision of the independent examiner, are not so significant or substantial as to change the nature of the plan.
- Material modifications which do change the nature of the plan or order would require examination and a referendum. This might, for example, involve allocating significant new sites for development.

Paragraph: 106 Reference ID: 41-106-20190509

Revision date: 09 05 2019

When will it be necessary to review and update a neighbourhood plan?

A neighbourhood plan must set out the period for which it is to have effect ([section 38B\(1\)\(a\) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase](#)

[Act 2004](#)). Neighbourhood plan policies remain in force until the plan policy is replaced.

There is no requirement to review or update a neighbourhood plan. However, policies in a neighbourhood plan may become out of date, for example if they conflict with policies in a local plan covering the neighbourhood area that is adopted after the making of the neighbourhood plan. In such cases, the more recent plan policy takes precedence. In addition, where a policy has been in force for a period of time, other material considerations may be given greater weight in planning decisions as the evidence base for the plan policy becomes less robust. To reduce the likelihood of a neighbourhood plan becoming out of date once a new local plan (or spatial development strategy) is adopted, communities preparing a neighbourhood plan should take account of latest and up-to-date evidence of housing need, as set out in [guidance](#).

Communities in areas where policies in a neighbourhood plan that is in force have become out of date may decide to update their plan, or part of it. The neighbourhood area will already be designated, but the community may wish to consider whether the designated area is still the most suitable area to plan for.

Paragraph: 084 Reference ID: 41-084-20190509

Revision date: 09 05 2019 See [previous version](#)

How are minor neighbourhood plan or Order updates made?

Minor (non-material) updates to a neighbourhood plan or Order would not materially affect the policies in the plan or permission granted by the Order. A local planning authority may make such updates at any time, but only with the consent of the qualifying body. Consultation, examination and referendum are not required.

Paragraph: 084a Reference ID: 41-084a-20180222

Revision date: 22 02 2018

How are more substantive neighbourhood plan updates made?

If a qualifying body wish to make updates (modifications) that do materially affect the policies in the plan, they should follow the

process set out in [guidance](#), with the following additional requirements:

- the qualifying body must (at the pre-submission publicity and consultation stage and when the modified plan is submitted to the local planning authority) state whether they believe that the modifications are so significant or substantial as to change the nature of the plan and give reasons
- the local planning authority must (when sending the modified plan to the independent examiner) state whether they believe that the modifications are so significant or substantial as to change the nature of the plan and give reasons. The local planning authority must also submit a copy of the original plan to the independent examiner
- the qualifying body must decide whether to proceed with the examination after the examiner has decided whether the modifications proposed change the nature of the plan

Paragraph: 085 Reference ID: 41-085-20180222

Revision date: 22 02 2018 See [previous version](#)

Do neighbourhood plan updates require a referendum?

Where material modifications do not change the nature of the plan (and the examiner finds that the proposal meets the basic conditions, or would with further modifications) a referendum is not required. A local planning authority will be required to make the modified plan within 5 weeks following receipt of the examiner's report, or such later date as agreed in writing between the local planning authority and the qualifying body.

Where material modifications do change the nature of the plan, the local planning authority would publicise and consider the examiner's report in line with the procedure for making a new neighbourhood plan. A decision may be made whether to proceed to referendum so that, if the referendum is successful, the neighbourhood plan becomes part of the development plan. A decision may be made whether to proceed to referendum so that, if the referendum is successful, the neighbourhood plan becomes part of the development plan.

Paragraph: 085a Reference ID: 41-085a-20180222

Revision date: 22 02 2018

How is the decision on whether modifications change the nature of the plan made?

Whether modifications change the nature of the plan is a decision for the independent examiner. The examiner will consider the nature of the existing plan, alongside representations and the statements on the matter made by the qualifying body and the local planning authority.

Neighbourhood plans can shape and direct sustainable development in their area. If the original plan primarily shapes growth through measures such as design policies, then modifications seeking to take forward these policies through design codes would be unlikely to change the nature of the plan.

Paragraph: 086 Reference ID: 41-086-20190509

Revision date: 09 05 2019 See [previous version](#)

Is it possible to modify a neighbourhood plan to correct an error?

Yes. [Section 61M\(4\) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#), (as applied to neighbourhood plans by section 38C(2)(c) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004) enables a local planning authority to modify a neighbourhood plan or order they have made for the purpose of correcting errors. The relevant qualifying body (if it still exists) must consent to the modification.

Paragraph: 087 Reference ID: 41-087-20160519

Revision date: 19 05 2016