

# Annual Monitoring Report

1st April 2011 - 31st March 2012



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# Introduction

# Introduction

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) places a statutory duty on all local planning authorities to prepare a monitoring report. The monitoring report, known in Mid Devon as the ‘Annual Monitoring Report’ (AMR), provides data to assess the performance of local planning policies and gives an update on the progress made in the preparation of local development documents.

A number of recent legislative and government policy changes have been made that have a significant effect on the planning system. Some of these changes have implications for the production of monitoring reports. In March 2011 the government withdrew much of the existing guidance on monitoring, which included the requirement to monitor against Regional Contextual Indicators and Core Output Indicators. Also removed was the requirement to submit the AMR to be approved by the Secretary of State. The Localism Act (2011) instead requires local planning authorities to publish monitoring information direct to the public at least yearly. Councils can now report on locally determined issues, as well as reporting on a much smaller proportion of required matters. These required matters include reporting on the amount of net additional affordable housing, Community Infrastructure Levy receipts, the number of neighbourhood plans adopted and actions taken under the duty to cooperate.

Mid Devon’s AMR 2011/2012 has been updated to reflect these changes. Some of the information that was included previously is no longer provided. However, some of this information is provided by other organisations. For example, Devon County Council has a website for regional statistical information, and links to this have been provided. These links, and details of the changes made to the AMR can be found in the appendices at the back of the document.

## Performance

To demonstrate the performance of a policy, a traffic light system has been used. Where the Core Strategy or Allocations and Infrastructure Development Plan Document set a target, the colour of the traffic light denotes the success of the policy. The colours of the traffic light indicate:

- Green** – the policy is meeting or exceeding the target
- Amber** – the policy is not meeting the target but progress is being made
- Red** – the policy is failing to meet the target

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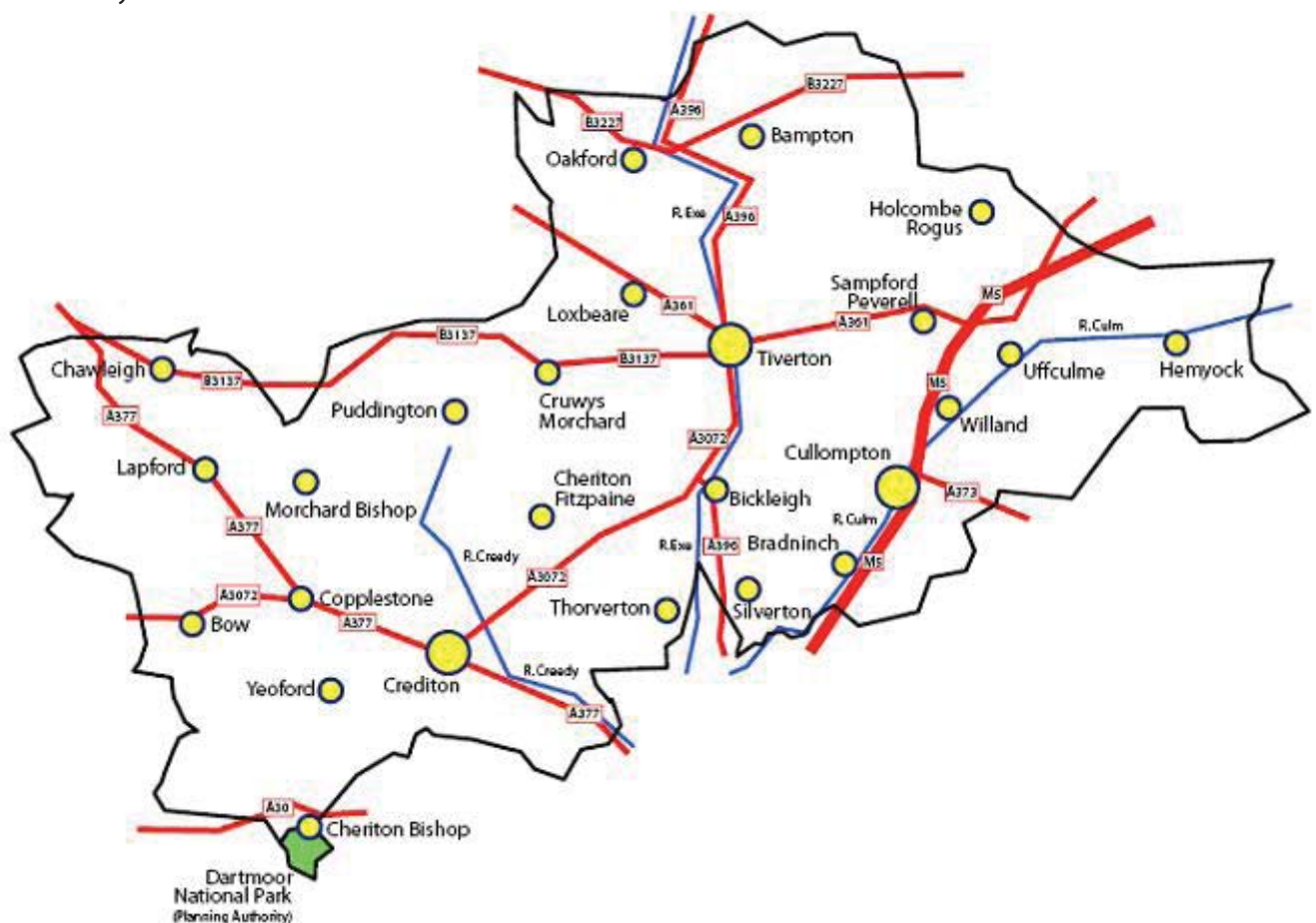
# Mid Devon District Profile



## Mid Devon District Profile

Mid Devon District Council (MDDC) is a rural council, lying inland within Devon. The Council covers an area of 352 square miles (913 square kilometres) of which the hilly, agricultural landscape is the area's defining characteristic. Most of the district's rivers drain southwards in steep-sided valleys into large expansive floodplains. Major transportation routes run through the district, in particular the M5 motorway, cuts through the east, whilst the Great Western Rail Line connects Penzance-London Paddington, stopping at one station within the district at Tiverton Parkway.

The district is one of the most sparsely populated local authorities within England and Wales, with a large number of residents living outside of the three main towns. The principal concentration of people is found in the eastern part of the district, where the market towns of Tiverton and Cullompton lie within 6 miles of each other. Crediton is the largest settlement in the west of the district, whilst Bampton is a smaller centre in the north that plays a role serving the large rural hinterland.



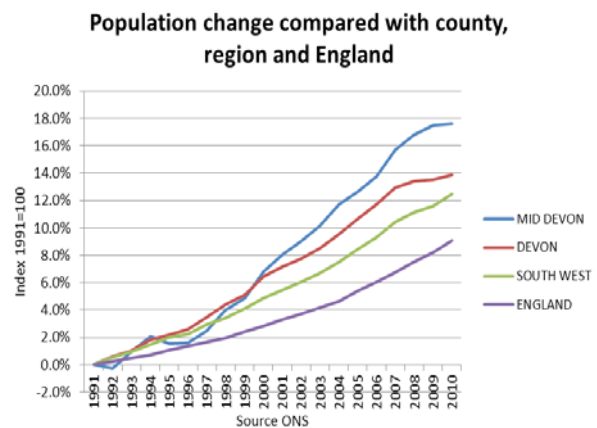
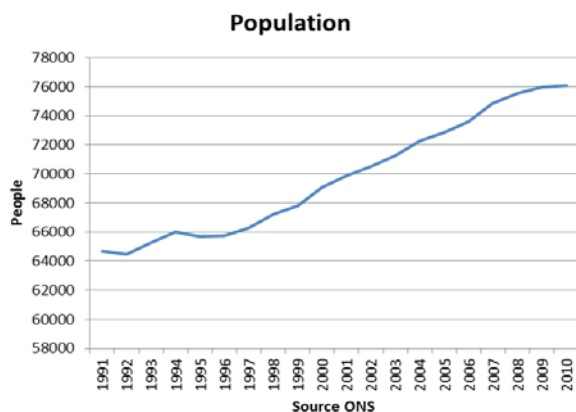


**Key statistics:**

- The population of Mid Devon is approximately 77,750
- The population has grown at a faster rate than the rest of Devon, the South West and England
- House prices continue to drop for the second year running
- House prices are more affordable in Mid Devon than the rest of the county, but are still less affordable than national averages
- The service sector is by far the dominant sector of the district's economy

Total population	2001	2011	Change (No.)	Change (%)
Mid Devon Population	69,900	77,750	+7,850	+11%

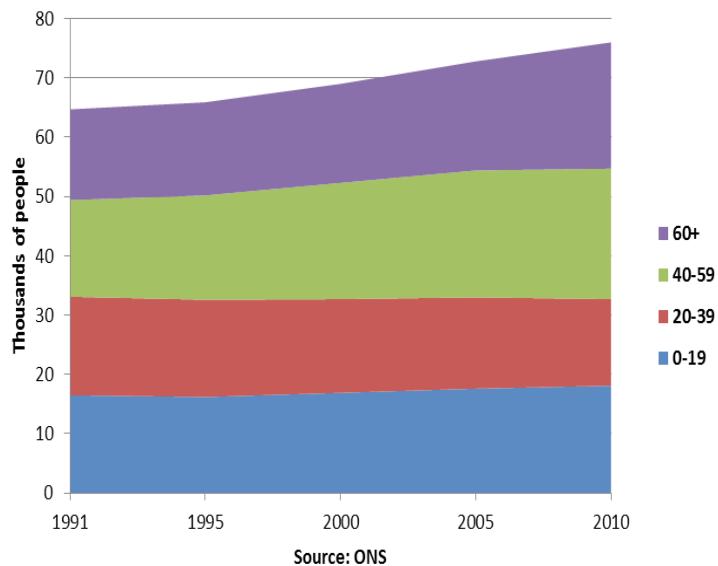
Source: 2001 Census &amp; 2011 Census (ONS)



Source: What Households Where (DCLG/ONS)



How the age profile has changed:1991-2010



Source: What Households Where (DCLG/ONS)

Other population data	2001 Mid Devon	2011 Mid Devon
Median age (Mid Devon)	41	44
Median age (England and Wales)	37	39
Average household size (Mid Devon)	2.3	2.3
Average household size (England & Wales)	2.4	2.4
Overcrowding indicator (Mid Devon)	4%	Not yet available
Overcrowding indicator (England & Wales)	7%	Not yet available

Source: 2001 Census &amp; 2011 Census (ONS)

Households	2001	2011	2033 Projected
Number	29,000 (approx.)	32,750 (approx.)	44,000 (approx.)
Change		+3,750 (+13% approx.)	+11,300 (approx.)

Sources: 2001 Mid Year Estimate; 2011 Census (ONS); What households where (DCLG/ONS)

Parish Populations	Tiverton	Cullompton	Crediton	Bampton
2012	21,913	8,845	7,770	1,755

Source: Devon County Council (PPSA Estimates)

Mid Devon ethnic mix (2006)	All groups	White	Mixed race	Asian	Black	Chinese or other ethnic group
Number	74,500	72,800	500	500	300	400
%		97.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%

Source: Devon County Council (ONS)

Disability data	Percentage
Households including a member with a disability	20.3%
Adapted households	9.7%

Source: Mid Devon Local Housing Needs and Demands Study 2011 (DCA)

Tenure	All house-holds	Owned out-right	Owns with a mortgage or loan	Shared owner-ship	Council (local authority)	Housing association or RSL	Private landlord or letting agency	Other
No.	28,930	10,062	10,547	170	3,190	897	2,850	1,214

Source: Devon County Council (2001 Census, ONS)

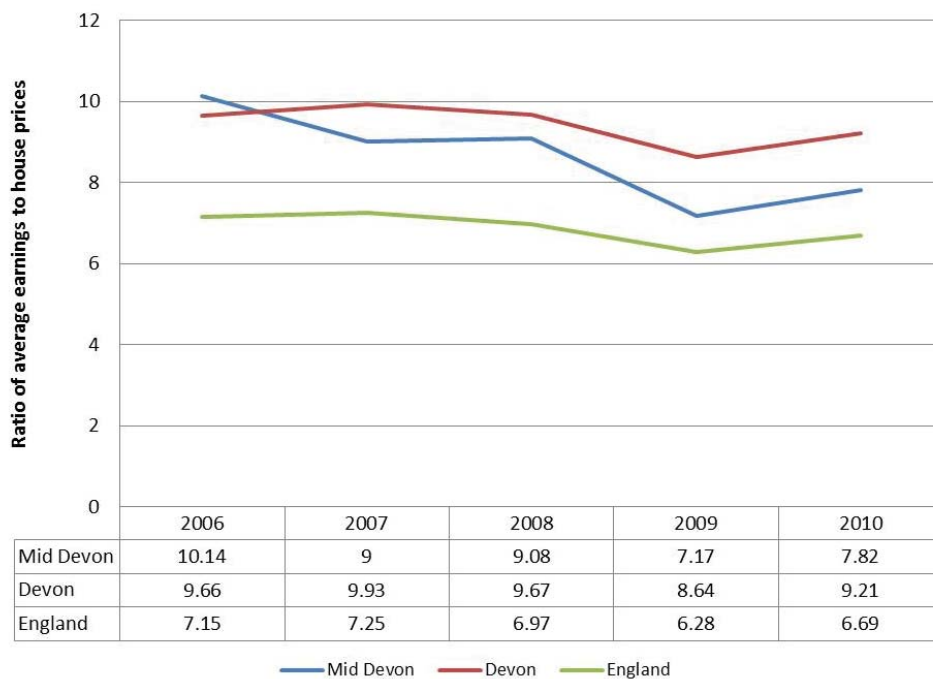
Mid Devon Dwelling types	2011
Detached house/bungalow	42.5%
Semi-detached house/bungalow	28.7%
Terraced house/bungalow	21.5%
Flat/maisonette/bedsit	7.1%
Houseboat/caravan/mobile home	0.2%

Source: Mid Devon Local Housing Needs and Demands Study 2011 (DCA)  
NB. 2011 report uses sampling to provide implied no. of households

Housing stock breakdown 2008/09	Local authority	Registered social landlord	Other public sector	Private sector
Mid Devon	9.4%	3.3%	0%	87.3%
Devon	3.6%	7.1%	0.2%	89.1%

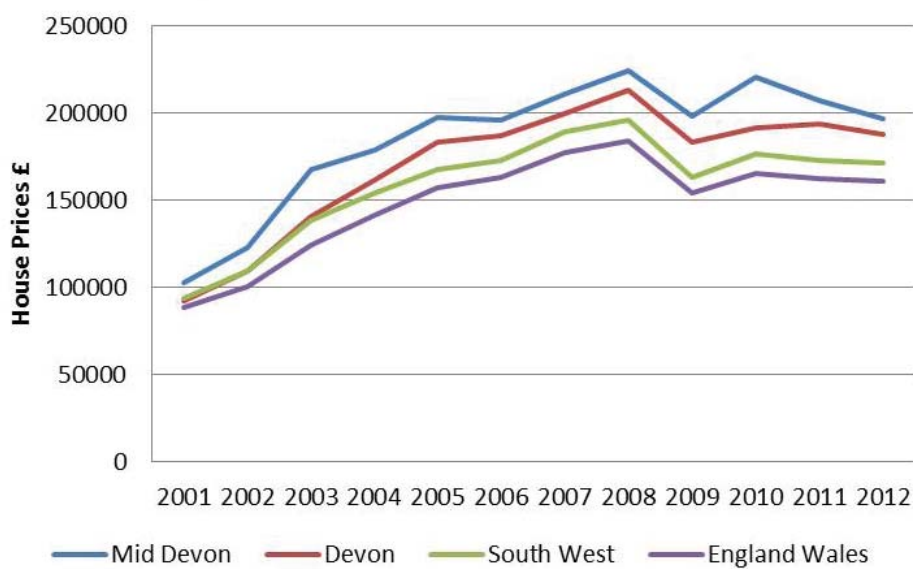
Source: Devonomics (Communities and Local Government)

### House prices to earnings ratio



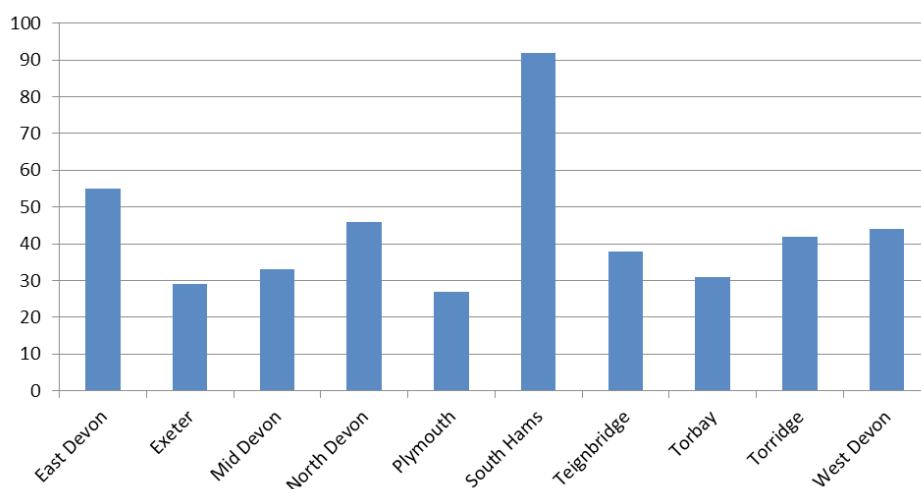
Source: Devonomics (ONS)

### 1st Quarter House Prices (Jan-Mar)



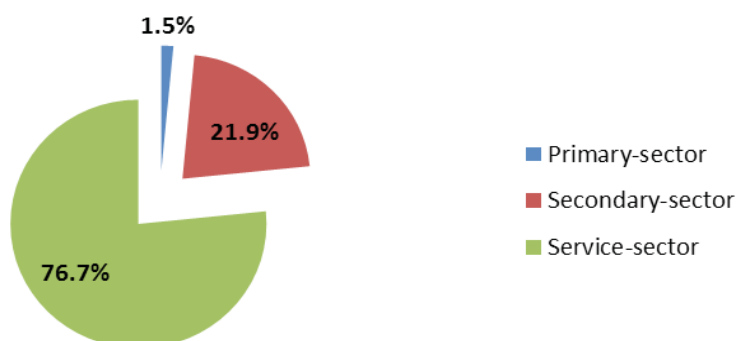
Source: Land Registry

### Second home ownership per 1000 population



Source: Census 2011 (ONS)

### Mid Devon employment by sector at August 2012



Source:  
Economic Trends Report  
August 2012  
(Exeter City Council)

NB. Primary sector is defined as the sector making direct use of natural resources, including agriculture, forestry, processing/packaging etc. The secondary sector is regarded as the industrial/manufacturing sector, i.e. the production of products. The service sector (or tertiary sector) is where people offer knowledge and time to improve productivity, it includes a wide variety of roles such as transport and distribution, retail or services (such as accountants or building surveyors).

Vehicle ownership	Mid Devon	England
1 or more cars/vans	83%	75%
No cars/vans	17%	25%

Source: Census 2001 (ONS)

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# Local Plan performance monitoring



## Sustainable communities and managing climate change

### Core Strategy policies

**COR1 – Sustainable Communities**

**COR5 – Climate Change**

**COR7 – Previously Developed Land**

**COR9 – Access**

**COR11 - Flooding**

**COR14 - Cullompton**

**(for the purposes of air quality)**

**COR15 - Crediton**

**(for the purposes of air quality)**

### Key statistics and summary

- 59% of new and converted dwellings were built on brownfield land
- 57% of new employment development was built on brownfield land
- Efficient use of land - 50% of new properties built at over 30 dwellings per hectare
- Social deprivation is increasing (2010 figures)
- Installed renewable energy capacity is nearly double that installed in the last year
- No applications were approved where there were outstanding objections from the Environment Agency

This section summarises the performance of strategic policies that relate to delivering sustainable development and mitigating the impact of climate change. These Core Strategy policies set out requirements regarding developing on brownfield land, the density of development, reducing flood risk, access to new developments, policies to reduce social deprivation and the delivery of renewable energy. Broadly speaking the Council has been successful in delivering some aspects of sustainable development, but has failed to deliver on others.

The Council has been successful in meeting the Core Strategy targets for developing on previously developed (brownfield) land. Housing delivery has exceeded the target of 30%, with 59% of new and converted dwellings being built on brownfield land. There is no target for employment land. However, the Council has still achieved 57% of new employment development taking place on brownfield sites. 50% of new dwellings were built at over 30 dwellings per hectare, however this still fell below the AIDPD target of all new development at or above 35 per hectare.



Another element of delivering sustainable development involves reducing the amount of employment land lost to other uses, in order to increase the opportunity that future generations can live relatively near their place of work. No data was able to be collected on this topic this year, though the trend over the last three years has seen only a small fraction of employment land lost.

Social deprivation, measured nationally by combining a range of datasets on income, employment, health, education, barriers to housing/services and living environment, was noted to have increased within Mid Devon. This is a ranked score, against other local authorities, with Mid Devon perhaps feeling the effects of the recession greater than other local authority areas.

The district has seen a large increase in the development of renewable energy sites. Capacity for renewable energy grew by 5MW. This has been as a result of the development of renewable electricity, rather than renewable heat developments, reflecting a number of permissions that have been granted for solar PV arrays within the last twelve months.

Managing flood risk and reducing the potential effects on climate change is a target of the local authority, in which it is supported by the Environment Agency (EA) to achieve. The EA objected to 15 applications in the last year, all of these either resulting in a refusal, withdrawal or approval with conditions that satisfied the agency. In one case no decision on the application has yet been taken.

Travel to work data that has been presented in previous versions of the AMR was based on figures provided by the 2001 census. Travel data from the 2011 census is not yet available. Therefore, there has been no presentable variation in the statistics. The data is again presented here as the Core Strategy requires that these indicators are monitored. However, it has been supplemented with more up-to-date data from the Department of Transport on household accessibility of employment and services which shows that access to services across Devon has been decreasing since 2007.

Air quality was noted to have improved in Cullompton. This improvement follows a national trend in recordings for 2011 due to poor weather conditions. Recordings of Nitrogen Dioxide in Crediton continue to exceed the air quality objectives.

### Percentage of new dwellings completed (at net density)

#### Applicable policies

COR1 – Sustainable Communities

#### Target

Greater than 35 dwellings per hectare

#### Performance



Percentage net density (of dwellings per hectare):	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Less than 30	56	45	35	40	40	50
Between 30 to 50	24	41	36	28	18	17
Above 50	20	14	29	32	42	33

Source: Mid Devon District Council

### Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land

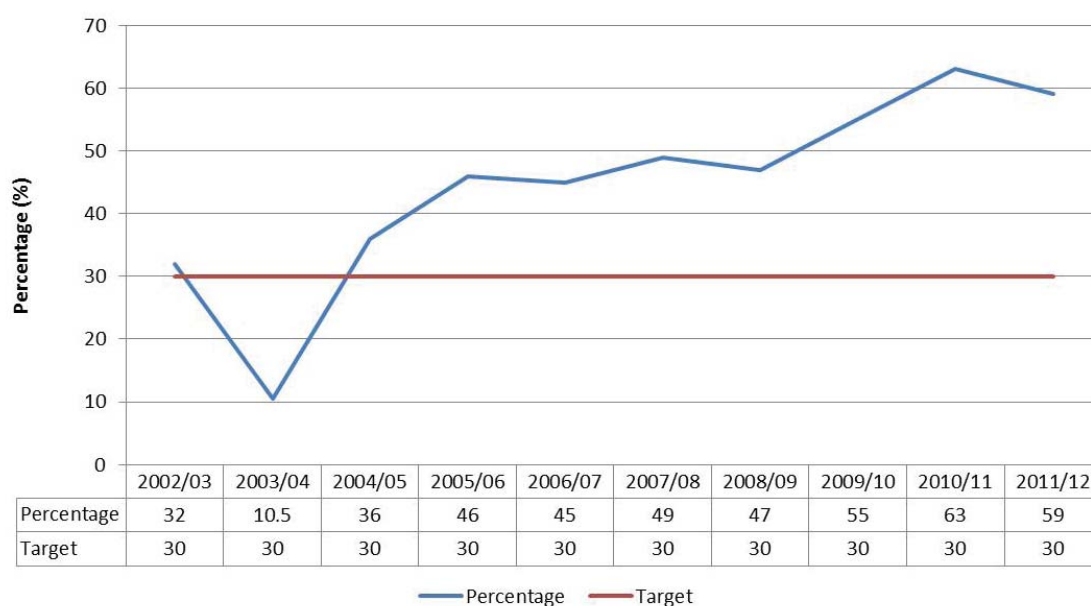
#### Applicable policies

Core Strategy Policy - COR7

#### Target

30%

#### Performance

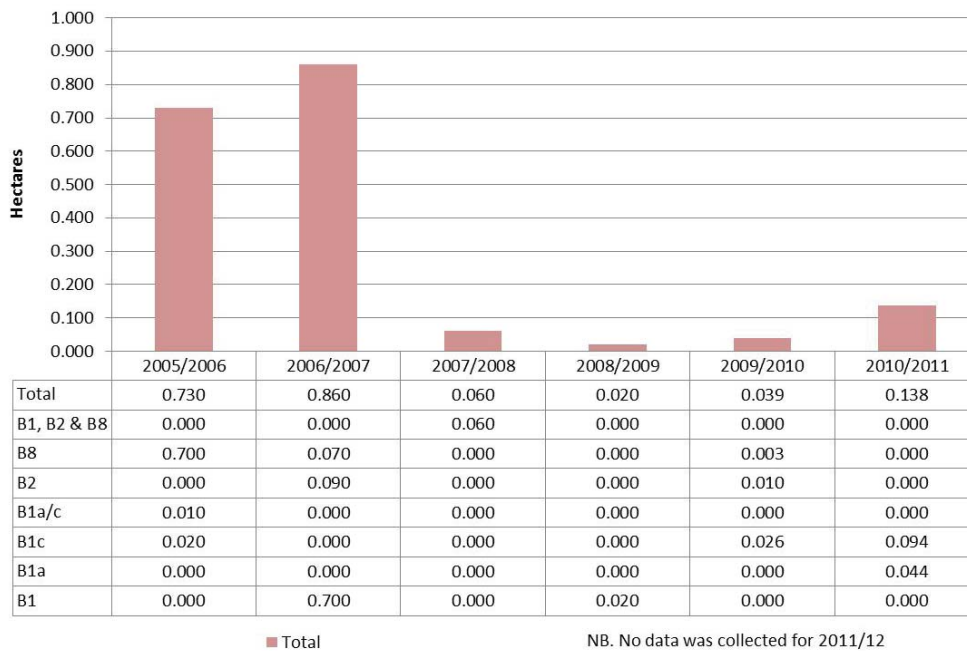
Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

## Loss of employment land

**Applicable policies**  
Core Strategy Policy COR1  
Adopted Local Plan Policy E9

**Target**  
None

### Performance



NB. No data was collected for 2011/12

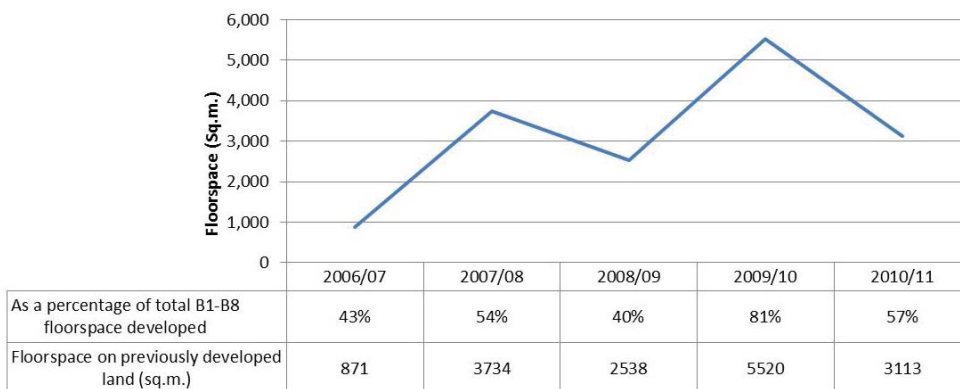
Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

## Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B1, B2 and B8) – which is on previously developed land

**Applicable policies**  
Core Strategy Policy COR7

**Target**  
None

### Performance



— Floorspace on previously developed land (sq.m.)

NB. No data was collected for 2011/12

Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

## Indices of deprivation

**Applicable policies**  
Core Strategy Policy COR1, COR3, COR4  
Adopted Local Plan Policy E9

**Target**  
10% improvement by 2010

### Performance



Indices of Multiple Deprivation	2004	2007	2010
Mid Devon - Rank of average score (1, is most deprived, 326 least deprived)	175	177	165

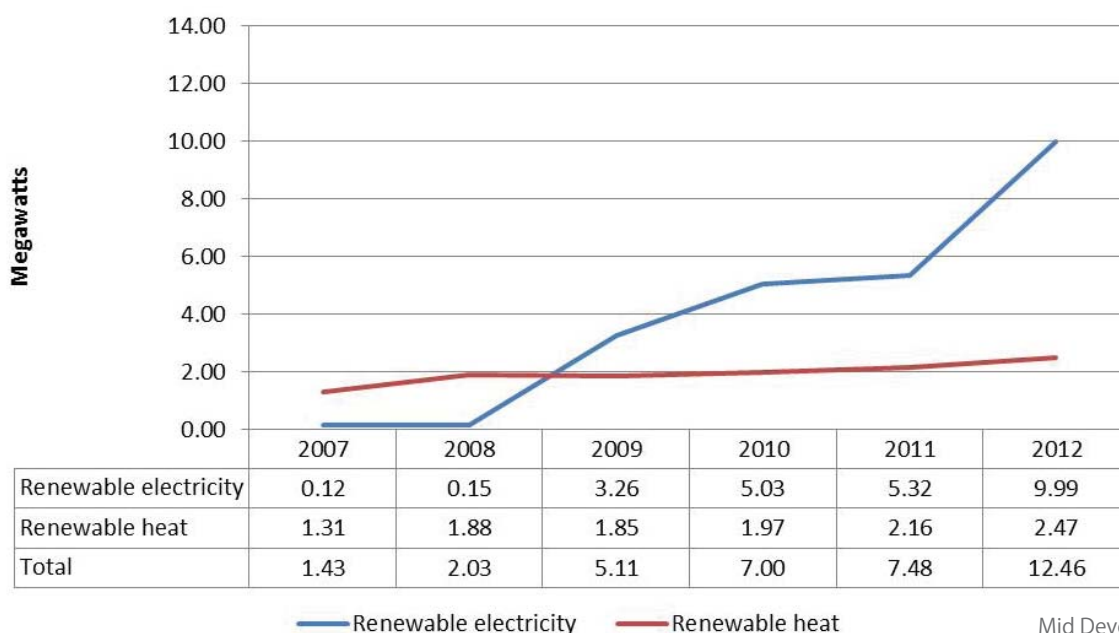
Source: Neighbourhood Statistics (ONS)

## Renewable energy capacity

**Applicable policies**  
Core Strategy Policy COR5

**Target**  
None

### Performance



Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality grounds

**Applicable policies**  
Core Strategy Policy COR11  
Adopted Local Plan Policies S6, S11

**Target**  
No approvals

**Performance**



	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Objections	12	8	27	24	16	4	15
Of which:							
Refused	7	6	5	6	3	0	2
Withdrawn	1	1	8	6	6	2	3
Granted after EA satisfied with additional information (with conditions)	4 (3)	0	13 (1)	12 (3)	7	2 (1)	9 (4)
No decision was taken	0	1	1	0	0	0	1

Source: Environment Agency

## Travel to work mode and distance

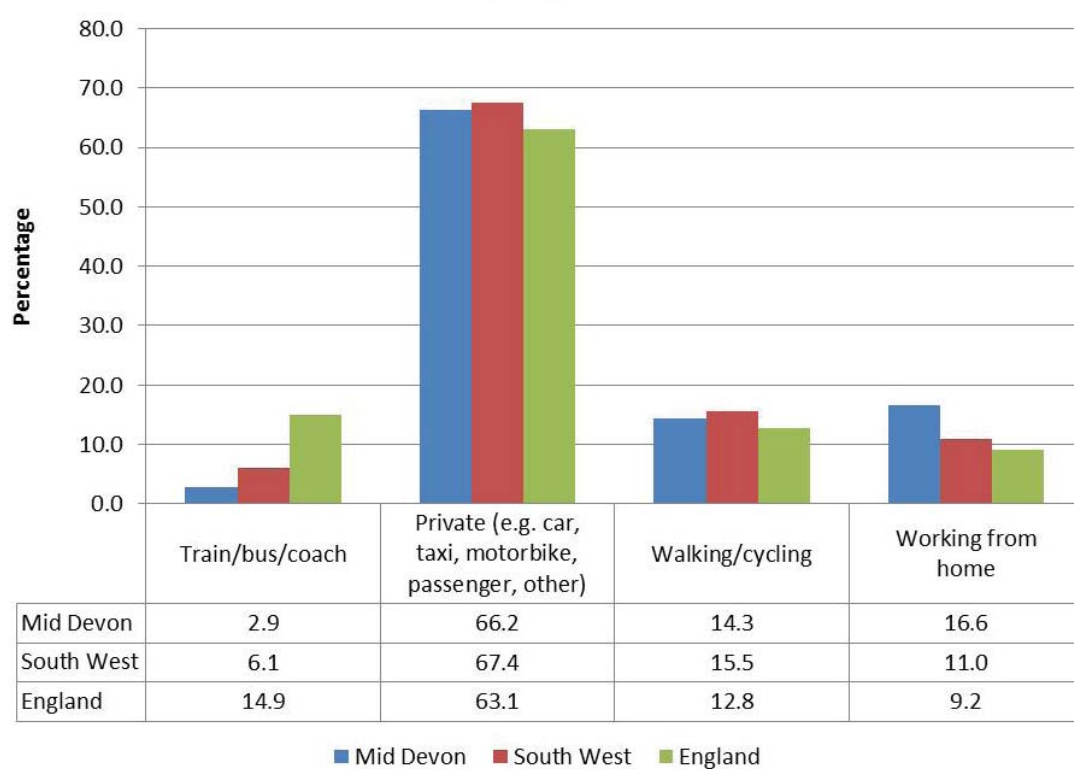
### Applicable policies

Core Strategy Policy COR9

### Target

None

### Performance

Source:  
2001 Census (ONS)

Households with good transport access to key services or work – Devon County	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Indexed result (100 represents England figure for 2010)	56	50	52	50	49

Source: Department for Transport

Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: A GP A hospital A primary school A secondary school Areas of employment A major retail centre	Timescale requirements for service	% parishes complying	% new dwellings complying
<b>GP</b>	Mon to Sat	73%	95%
<b>Hospital</b> (Tiverton, Okehampton, Exeter and Taunton)	Mon to Sun	30%	76%
<b>Primary school</b>	Mon to Fri	83%	97%
<b>Secondary school</b> (Tiverton, Uffculme, Crediton, Chulmleigh, Cullompton)	Mon to Fri	63%	89%
<b>Area of employment</b> (Crediton, Tiverton, Cullompton, Exeter, Taunton, Okehampton)	Mon to Fri	63%	89%
<b>Major retail centre</b> (Crediton, Tiverton, Cullompton, Exeter, Taunton, Okehampton)	Mon to Sat	63%	89%
<b>All of the above</b>	Mon to Sun	30%	76%

Source: Mid Devon District Council



## Air quality

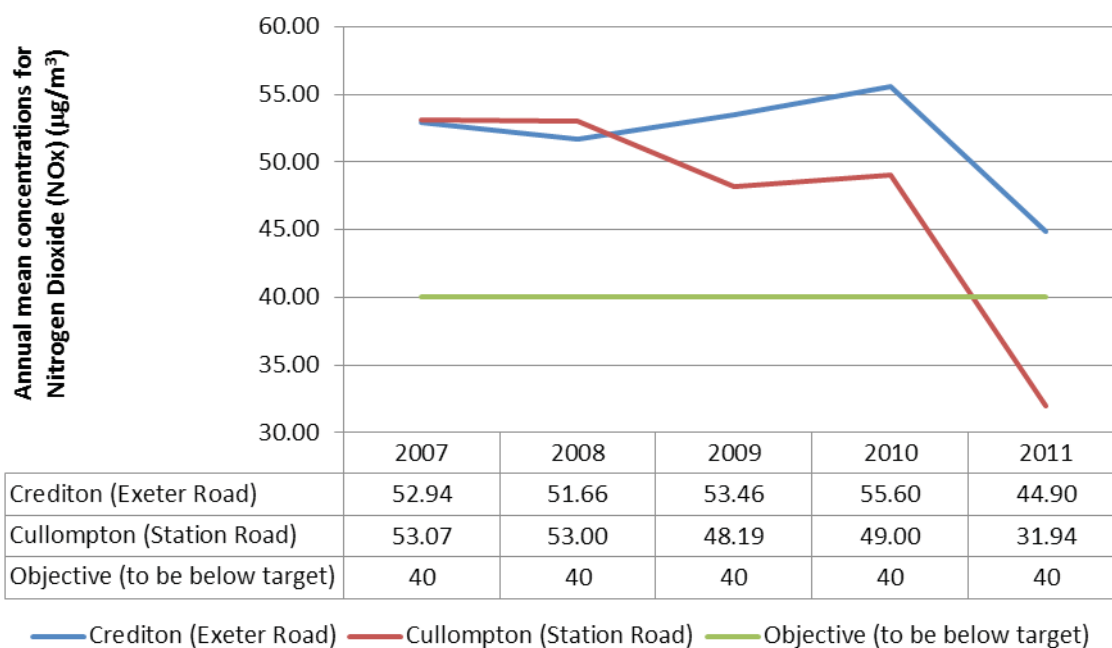
## Applicable policies

Core Strategy Policies COR14, COR15  
AIDPD Policies AL/CU/14-15, AL/CRE/10  
Adopted Local Plan Policy S5

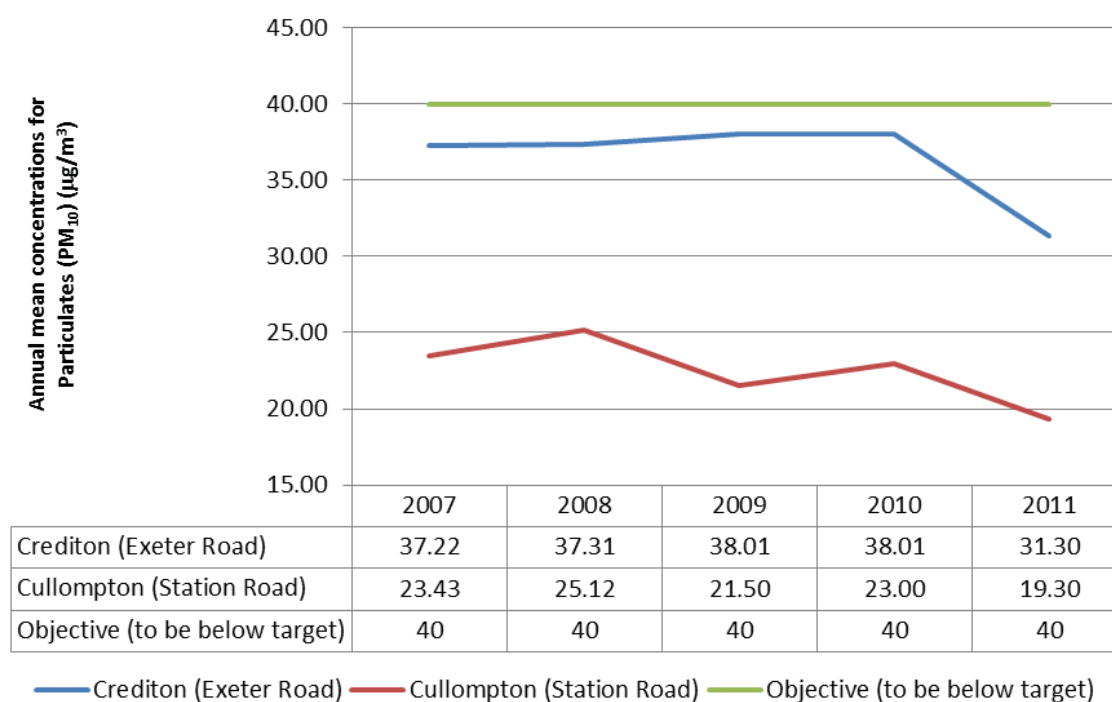
## Target

Improved air quality

## Performance



Source:  
Mid Devon District Council



Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

## 2012 Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment

Mid Devon District Council has examined the results from its air quality monitoring in the district. Concentrations outside of the Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Crediton and Cullompton are all below the objectives at relevant locations. Concentrations of nitrogen dioxide in Crediton during 2011 remained above the air quality objective (annual mean) with no significant changes in terms of the spatial extent and level of exceedances. Concentrations of particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) for 2011 in Exeter Road in Crediton were difficult to confirm due to very poor data capture but evidence from the valid data indicates that levels remain above the air quality objective (24-hour mean).

An assessment of all relevant transport, industrial, commercial and domestic sources has not identified any new or significantly changed sources that will result in any potential exceedances of the air quality objectives. The assessment report concludes that there is no need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment in the Mid Devon area. The next report to be submitted will be the 2013 Progress Report.

## Cullompton Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

Cullompton was designated as an AQMA in December 2006, following identification as having actual Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations greater than the statutory air quality objective for 2005 (Station Road, Higher Street and Fore Street). An Action Plan was produced and was subjected to a successful appraisal by Defra in 2009. The final Action Plan was formally adopted in January 2010. Concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide were below the threshold level in 2011 for the first time since the AQMA was designated. However this follows a national trend in 2011 due to poor weather conditions.

## Crediton Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

Crediton was designated as an AQMA in November 2004, following predictions that Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations were greater than the statutory air quality objectives for 2005 (Exeter Road and High Street). It was also found that levels of Particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>) were exceeding relevant air quality objectives (Exeter Road). An AQMA Action Plan was published in July 2006 and a Progress Report was published in 2007. A second Progress Report was produced in July 2009 and published in September 2009. Concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide continue to exceed the relevant air quality objectives based on the latest full-year data (2011).

## Local distinctiveness

### Core Strategy policies

#### COR2 – Local distinctiveness

#### Key statistics and summary

- Conservation Area Appraisals are progressing slowly
- The number of Tree Preservation Orders has increased by five
- No loss in the number of registered or historic parks and gardens

The aim of Core Strategy Policy COR2 'Local Distinctiveness' is to sustain the quality, character and diversity of the district's environmental assets. Performance against this target is measured against a select number of indicators, which monitor the protection given to environmental or historic character. Generally the Council is making progress in protecting these assets, but some shortcomings are evident.

A new Conservation Area Appraisal (CAA) is awaiting adoption for the village of Morchard Bishop. It is anticipated that this will be adopted within the 2012/13 year. However the target to have complete coverage of all settlements by 2009 has passed. A number of the smaller settlements are yet to have a CAA written, representing a gap within the evidence base that needs to be addressed.

However, a Town and Village Character Assessment, covering all settlements in the district is in the latter stages of being prepared and will be adopted during the 2012-2013 monitoring year.

The number of Tree Protection Orders has increased within the last year, and whilst there is no target, this does represent a small level of additional protection for important trees and woodland, compared with the same period last year. There has also been no loss in the number of registered and historic local parks and gardens over the period.

### Number of Conservation Area Appraisals and Conservation Management Plans

**Applicable policies**  
Core Strategy Policy COR2

**Target**  
Complete coverage of CAA and  
CMPs by 2009

### Performance



#### Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans

2011-12	1 pending adoption	Morchard Bishop
2010-11	1 adopted	Uffculme (CAA + CAMP)
2008-09	1 adopted	Cullompton (CAMP)
2007-08	1 adopted	Sampford Peverell
2006-07	1 adopted	Willand
2005-06	5 adopted	Tiverton, Bampton, Upton Hellions, Yeoford, Halberton
2004-05	1 adopted	Bradinch
2003-04	1 adopted	Cullompton
2002-03	1 adopted	Crediton

Source: Mid Devon District Council

The four towns of the district are covered by a Conservation Area Appraisal (CAA). However, a number of the villages defined within Core Strategy Policy COR17 have yet to have an appraisal undertaken. The completion of additional CAAs will be undertaken as soon as there is sufficient capacity with the department.

### Number of Tree Preservation Orders

**Applicable policies**  
Core Strategy Policy COR2

**Target**  
None

### Performance



Year	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
TPOs Created	13	10	11	8	9	5	290

Source: Mid Devon District Council

## Registered and local parks and gardens

**Applicable policies**  
Core Strategy Policy COR2

**Target**  
No loss

## Performance



Historic parks and gardens of national historic Importance	Historic parks and gardens of local importance
Bridwell Park Knightshayes Shobrooke Park	Bickleigh Castle Bradfield, Uffculme Chevithorne Barton Collipriest House, Tiverton Coombe House/Plaz Metaxu, Witheridge Coombe House, Colebrooke Creedy Park, Crediton Cruwys Morchard Downes, Crediton Fursdon, Cadbury Holcombe Court, Holcombe Rogus Huntsham Court Kentisbeare House Morebath Manor People's Park, Tiverton Reeve Castle, Zeal Monachorum Stoodleigh Court

Source: Devon Local Register (Devon Gardens Trust)

## Housing

### Core Strategy policies

**COR3 – Meeting Housing Needs**

**COR12 – Development Focus**

**COR13 – Tiverton**

**COR14 – Cullompton**

**COR15 – Crediton**

**COR16 – Bampton**

**COR17 – Villages**

**COR18 - Countryside**

Core Strategy Policy COR3 'Meeting Housing Needs' sets the delivery requirements for the number of dwellings to be completed per year until 2026. This ambition is further developed by the policies of the AIDPD which allocates sites and sets detailed criteria around delivery. The Council continues to maintain a healthy 5 year's housing supply figure, operating well above the requirement set by the Core Strategy targets.

The Council has struggled to deliver the yearly targets set for housing delivery, reflecting the continued impact of the recession upon house building across the district. The number of new planning permissions has again fallen within 2011/12, reflecting a trend that has continued since 2008/09. Completed dwelling numbers have also fallen, though the number of properties currently under construction has increased, which may result in an increase in next year's completion figures.

### Key statistics and summary

- Available land for housing over the next 5 years is at 136% of the required amount
- 761 dwellings with planning permission, 508 dwellings under construction, 212 completed within 2011/12 (figures inclusive of tourist accommodation)
- Dwelling permissions and completions are down from the previous year, though more are under construction
- 28 affordable dwellings were achieved (below target)
- Allocated housing sites with planning permission has increased
- The annual target for house building within the four towns was not achieved
- Delivery of two and three bedroom properties is on target, though not for one and four+ beds
- Delivery of gypsy and traveller pitches is on target

There were 58 completions on allocated sites. Within the four principal settlements, the overall number of completed dwellings has been below the target set within the AIDPD. Cullompton delivered closest to its target, achieving over 65% of its yearly requirement. The lower levels of delivery are likely to be offset once the significant allocations of Tiverton Eastern Urban Extension (AL/TIV/1) and North West Cullompton (AL/CU/1) start to come forward. Negotiations over a significant part of the Tiverton site are at an advanced stage.

The number of completed affordable houses delivered was significantly lower than the target set within the Corporate Plan. 28 dwellings were delivered, against a target of 80, a target that has not been met since 2008/09. Delivery of affordable housing may become more challenging following recent government announcements proposing the renegotiation of S106 agreements. These agreements specify the number of affordable units per development and the government is considering relaxing existing arrangements in order to kickstart stalled developments that have existing planning permissions. Since the Core Strategy was adopted 356 affordable dwellings have been provided.

The Meeting Housing Needs SPD sets guidance on the sizes (in terms of number of bedrooms) required across the district. The Council has continued to deliver the required proportion of two- and three-bedroom dwellings, however there has continued to be a shortfall in the delivery of one-beds, and an overprovision of four+ bedroom dwellings. Next year's AMR will propose a new proportion, which has been set out in an updated Meeting Housing Needs SPD, which was adopted in June 2012 (and therefore outside the monitoring period of this report).

The Council is on track to deliver the required 39 pitches required to meet the need for gypsy and traveller sites by 2026. A further five sites were completed within the monitoring year, whilst another four have planning permission and four are under construction.



## Housing trajectory

## Applicable policies

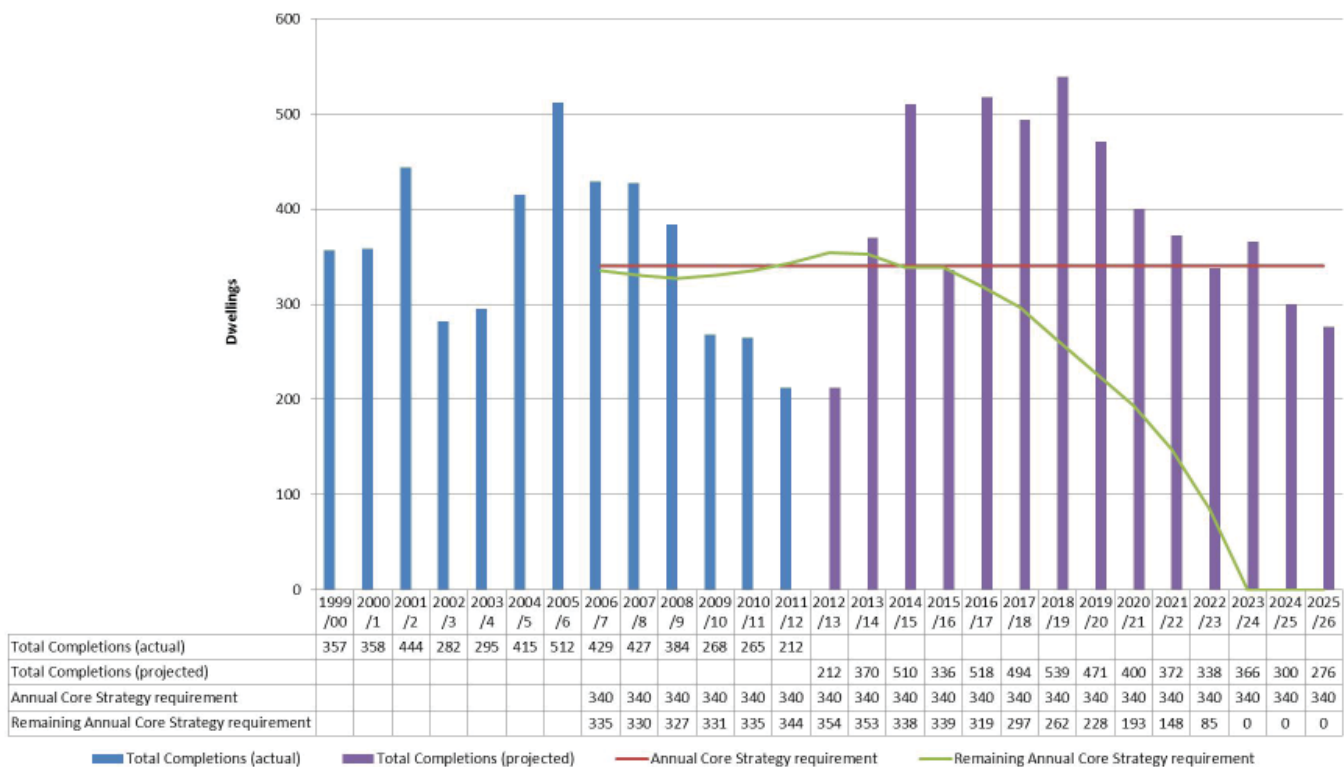
Core Strategy Policies COR3

AIDPD Policies AL/DE/1, AL/DE/2, AL/DE/3, AL/MO/1,  
AL/TIV1-18, AL/CU/1-11, AL/CRE/1-6, AL/BA/1-4, AL/BO/1,  
AL/CO/1, AL/CL/1-2, AL/KE/1, AL/MB/1, AL/SA/1, AL/WI/1-2

## Target

340 dwellings per year

## Performance



Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

**5 year  
housing supply****Applicable policies**  
Core Strategy Policy COR3**Target**  
At least five years supply**Performance****Five Year Housing Supply**

The level of available housing land required to provide a 5 year supply (for the period 1st April 2013 – 31st March 2018) is based on the adopted Core Strategy.

A	Core Strategy Requirement 2006 – 2026	6800
B	Implied annual rate 2006-2026 (A/20)	340
C	Completions April 2006 – March 2013	2197
D	Average annual completion rate 2006 – 2013 (C/7)	314
E	Average annual completion rate required 2013 – 2026 ((A-C)/13)	354
F	5 year supply requirement 2013 – 2018 (Ex5)	1770

Note that a completions figure of 212 dwellings has been assumed for the 2011-12 year, the same as the reporting year 2011/12..

The available housing supply in Mid Devon has been calculated in accordance with the principles set out in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 2009, which was reviewed and endorsed by a stakeholder panel in October 2010. The SHLAA Report 2010 includes the Panel's assessment of the potential timescale for delivery of housing from allocated sites. The SHLAA housing trajectory was updated in 2011 to take account of up-to-date land availability information and a revised methodology that was agreed by the Panel.

The SHLAA housing trajectory takes account of contingency sites, but these have been excluded for the purposes of the housing trajectory in this report. Also, the AMR housing trajectory forecasts the delivery of the Tiverton Eastern Urban Extension in accordance with the trajectory in the adopted Allocations and Infrastructure Development Plan Document (AIDPD), while the delivery of the urban extension at Cullompton now takes account of a development approved on part of the site. Where the deliverability of the site is not known to have changed, the housing trajectory corresponds with previous SHLAA Panel advice.

In accordance with the SHLAA methodology, all sites which have commenced are assumed to contribute to the supply of housing in years 1-5, but at half the usual completion rate due to current market conditions. This contributes 505 dwellings to the five year supply.

On sites where construction has not yet started, sites over 15 dwellings are discounted if site-specific information indicates that there are insurmountable obstacles to development within years 1-5. All other sites are assumed to contribute to the five year supply, but half the usual completion rate is applied due to poor market conditions. From this source, planning permissions in Mid Devon amount to 733 dwellings.

Finally, the adopted AIDPD includes housing allocations which the Council expects to commence during the next 5 years. 1173 dwellings are expected from these sites, having discounted dwellings already with planning permission as these are included in the calculation of 733 dwellings above.

Therefore the current available housing supply is 2411 dwellings (505+733+1173) against the requirement of 1770 dwellings shown in the table above. Therefore, Mid Devon's housing supply is currently standing at 136% of the Core Strategy requirement.

#### Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

#### Applicable policies

Core Strategy Policy COR3  
AIDPD Policy AL/DE/1

#### Target

To review the SHLAA annually

#### Performance



The current SHLAA was undertaken in 2008 and informed the allocations set out within the AIDPD. The SHLAA was reviewed and a new report was published in March 2010, and again in December 2010. The latest update was undertaken in December 2011 which was circulated amongst the members of the SHLAA panel. Full details of the SHLAA process can be found on the Mid Devon website at:

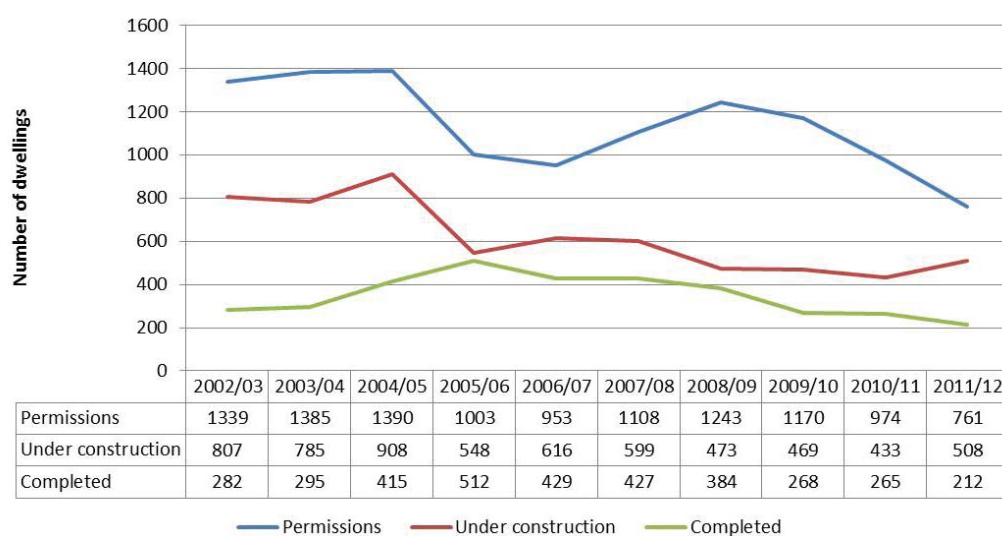
<http://www.middevon.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=5596>

Dwellings with planning permission, dwellings under construction, and dwellings completed

**Applicable policies**  
Core Strategy Policies COR3, COR12-18

**Target**  
Only per completions (see Housing trajectory indicator for details)

**Performance**



Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

## Development of housing on allocated sites

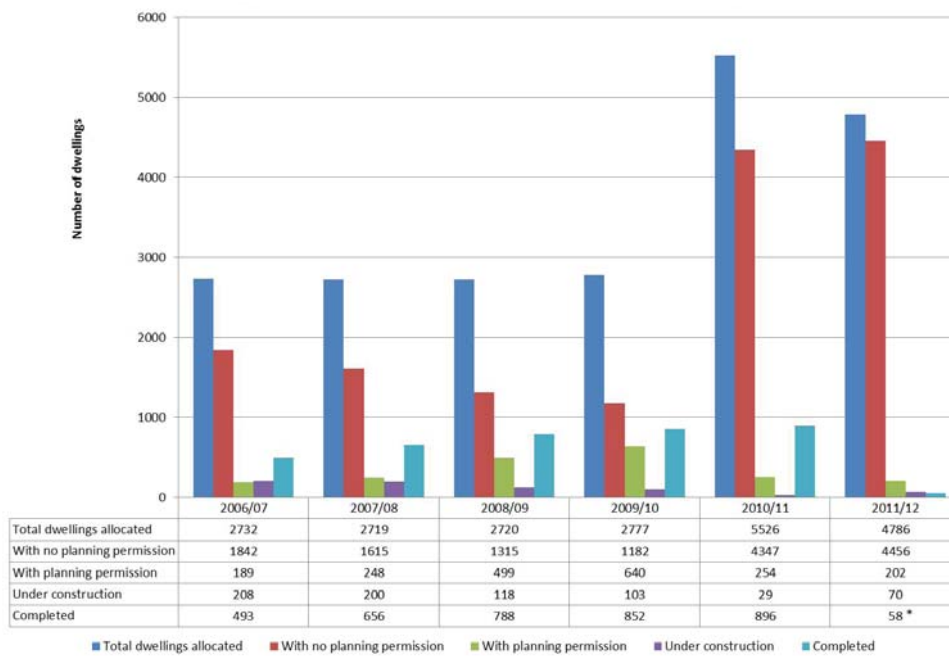
### Applicable policies

Core Strategy Policies COR3, COR12-17  
 AIDPD Policies AL/DE/1, AL/DE/2, AL/DE/3, AL/MO/1, AL/TIV1-18, AL/CU/1-11, AL/CRE/1-6, AL/BA/1-4, AL/BO/1, AL/CO/1, AL/CL/1-2, AL/KE/1, AL/MB/1, AL/SA/1, AL/WI/1-2  
 Adopted Local Plan Policies TIV1, TIV6-11, CRE1, CRE5, CRE7-8, CU1-2, CU4-6, BA1, BA3, CO1

### Target

No target

### Performance



Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

\*From 2011/12 the methodology for calculating the number of completed dwellings has been amended. In previous years a cumulative figure was given, setting out completions for all Local Plan sites. From this year the figure given only represents those completions on AIDPD sites.

## Affordable housing completions

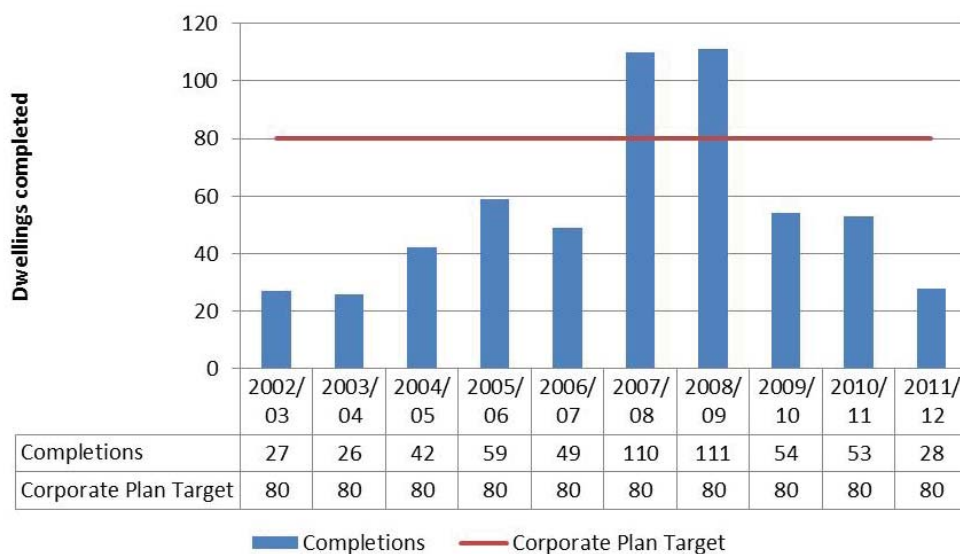
### Applicable policies

Core Strategy Policies COR3  
AIDPD Policies AL/DE/2, AL/DE/3, AL/DE/6

### Target

100 annual completions

### Performance



Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

## Housing development by parish

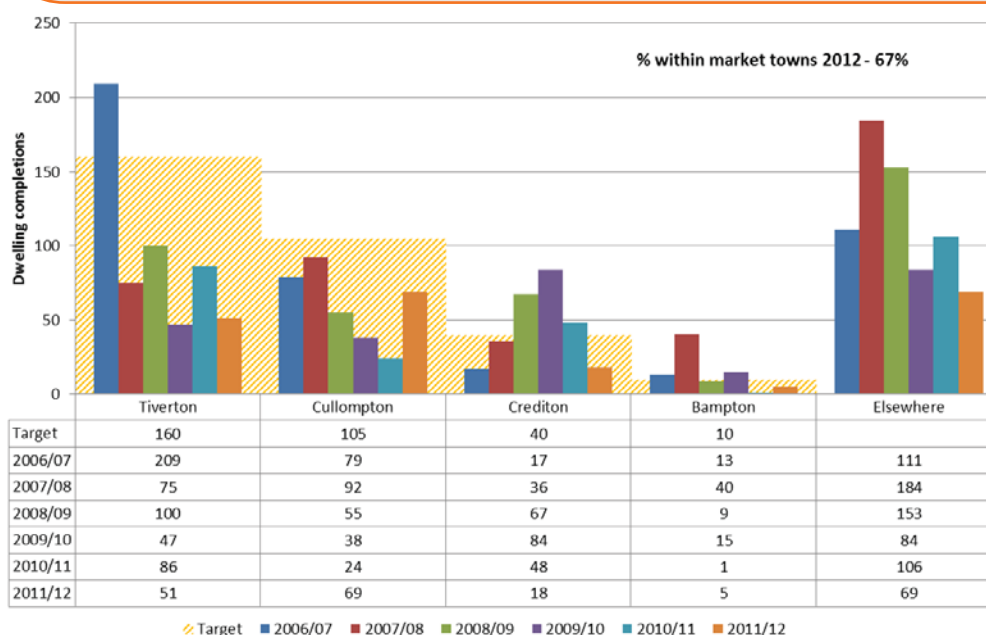
### Applicable policies

Core Strategy Policies COR3, COR12-18

### Target

Tiverton – 160  
Cullompton – 105  
Credon – 40  
Bampton – 10

### Performance



Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

### Sizes of dwellings completed

#### Applicable policies

Core Strategy Policy COR3

Meeting Housing Needs SPD Policy MHN/2

#### Target

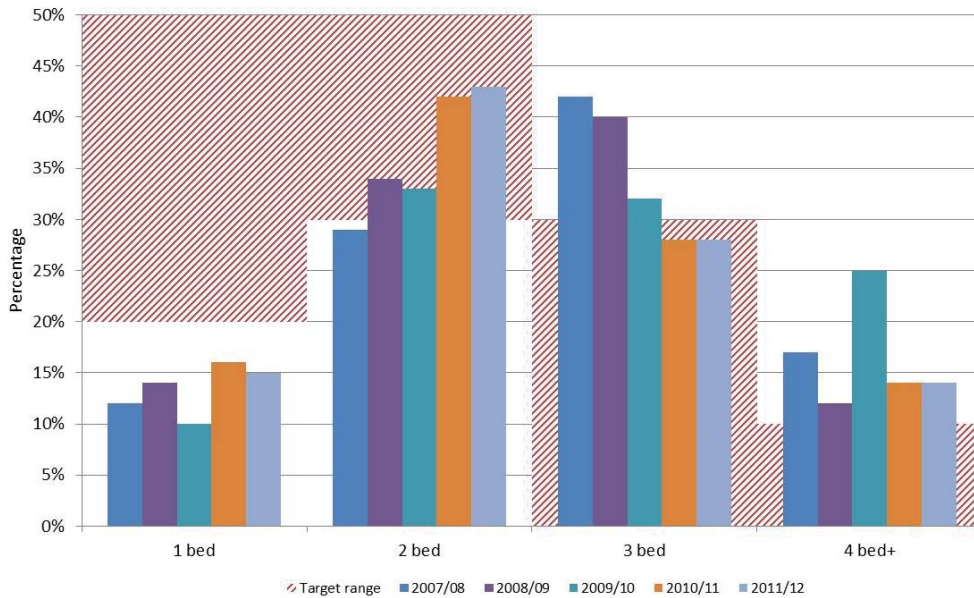
1 bed – 20%+

2 bed – 30%+

3 bed – 0-30%

4 bed+ – 0-10%

#### Performance



Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

### Net additional gypsy and traveller pitches

#### Applicable policies

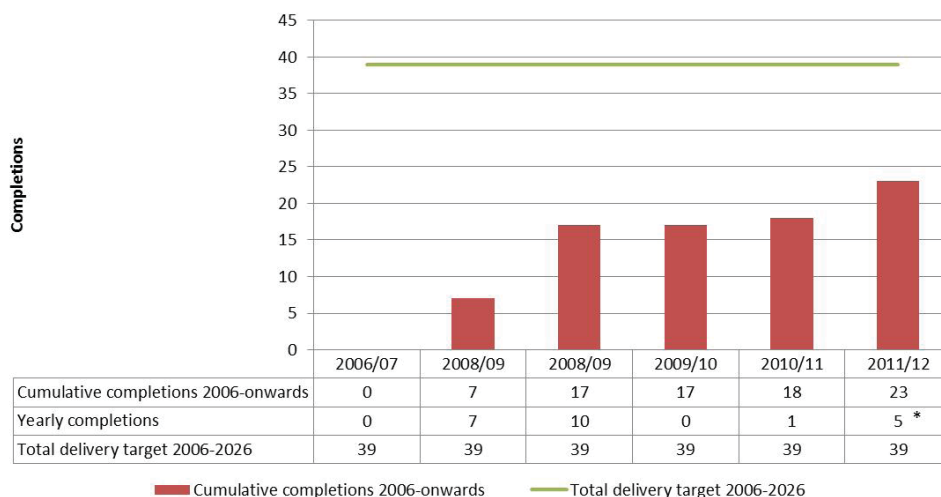
Core Strategy Policy COR3

AIDPD Policies AL/DE/7-8

#### Target

39 during the period 2006-2026

#### Performance



Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

\* In addition four sites have planning permission and another four are under construction.



## Economic development

### Core Strategy policies

**COR4 – Meeting Employment Needs**

**COR6 – Town Centres**

**COR12 – Development Focus**

**COR13 – Tiverton**

**COR14 – Cullompton**

**COR15 – Crediton**

**COR16 – Bampton**

**COR17 – Villages**

**COR18 - Countryside**

### Key statistics and summary

- Employment land supply of 85 hectares
- Recent trends indicate low levels of take up of allocated employment land, reflecting challenging market conditions
- Little change in the town centre footfall experienced in Tiverton, Cullompton and Crediton
- Job Seekers Allowance claimant numbers have increased, but remain lower than regional averages
- 4% drop in the number of active enterprises in the district

Core Strategy Policy COR4 'Meeting Employment Needs' sets the delivery requirements for the amount of employment and retail floorspace required to meet the needs of the community. The allocations within the AIDPD set out how the employment and retail targets will be delivered. Due to staff shortages, the monitoring of employment land has not taken place in time to be incorporated within this year's AMR. Next year's AMR will include figures for 2011/12 in addition to those for 2012/13. Instead, analysis of recent trend information has highlighted that the district maintains a strong supply of employment land, but only a small proportion of allocated sites have planning permission. Completions on any employment sites have remained consistent since approximately 2008/09, below target.

Supply of employment land (i.e. the total of employment allocations and land with planning permission) has remained above the minimum 10 hectares target. The employment allocations set out within the AIDPD ensure that this provision will have continued into 2011/12. Previous years had seen approximately 10-20 hectares of allocated land with planning permission at any one time. However, within the last five years no allocated sites had been completed. Such sites are expected to come forward as part of the large allocations in Tiverton (AL/TIV/1) and Cullompton (AL/CU/1), which contain the bulk of the allocated employment land. Past trends for employment development had seen delivery of more employment space outside the principal settlements.

Annual surveys of pedestrian footfall in the town centres revealed little change in the number of people using the town centres in 2011/12 compared to the year before. A Retail Study carried out in 2012 found that Mid Devon's towns are vulnerable to national retail trends which show movement of national chain stores away from small market towns in favour of larger regional centres such as Exeter and Taunton, while online shopping continues to expand at the expense of town centres. The Council will commence the review of its Core Strategy in 2013, including a long-term strategy for sustainable retail growth.

The number of active enterprises within the district has fallen for the first time in a number of years. The total has dropped by over 4% when compared with the previous year's figures. There is a time lag associated with this data source, with the latest figures available being those from 2010. Jobs density (the ratio of jobs to working age population) has dropped after showing improvement in 2009 (again official figures are only available up to 2010). Job Seekers Allowance claimant numbers have continued to rise for the last three years, though despite this the figures for 2012 remain below the peak experienced in 2009. At present Mid Devon still experiences lower unemployment levels than the South West region.

## Employment land supply

### Applicable policies

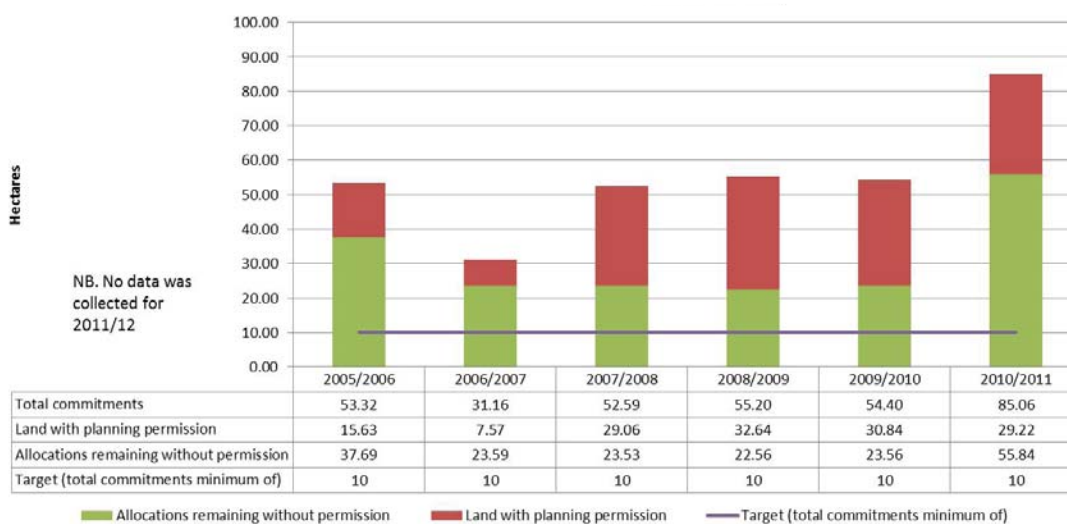
Core Strategy Policy COR4

AIDPD Policies AL/TIV/1, AL/TIV/9, AL/TIV/13, AL/TIV/19, AL/CU/1, AL/CU/13, AL/CRE/7, AL/BA/2, AL/BO/2-3, AL/KE/1  
Adopted Local Plan Policies E1-3, E8, E10-12, BA1, W11

### Target

Minimum total of 10 hectares

### Performance



Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

## Development of employment on allocated sites

### Applicable policies

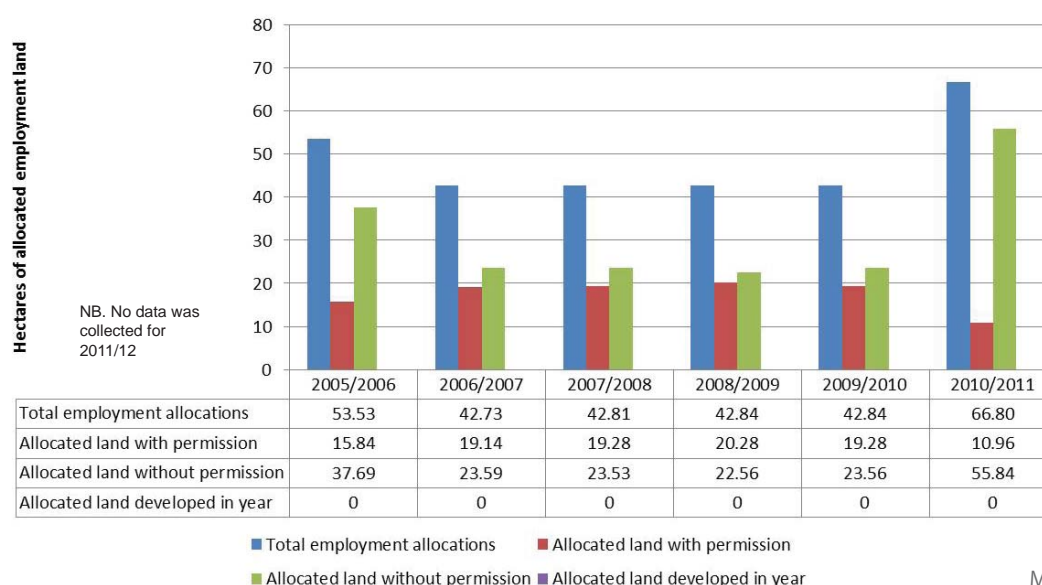
Core Strategy Policy COR4

AIDPD Policies AL/TIV/1, AL/TIV/9, AL/TIV/13, AL/TIV/19, AL/CU/1, AL/CU/13, AL/CRE/7, AL/BA/2, AL/BO/2-3, AL/KE/1  
Adopted Local Plan Policies BA1, W11

### Target

No target

### Performance



Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

## Amount of floorspace under construction and developed for employment by type

### Applicable policies

Core Strategy Policy COR4

AIDPD Policies AL/TIV/1, AL/TIV/9, AL/TIV/13, AL/CRE/7, AL/CU/1, AL/CU/13, AL/BA/2, AL/BO/2-3, AL/KE/1

Adopted Local Plan Policies E1-3, E8, E10-12, BA1, W11

### Target

14,700 sqm developed per year

### Performance



Source: Mid Devon District Council

NB. Details of business classes:

B1a – Office, other than use as professional/financial services

B1b – Research and development

B1c – Industrial processes (that are safe to be carried out in residential areas)

B2 – Industrial processes (other than those classed as B1c)

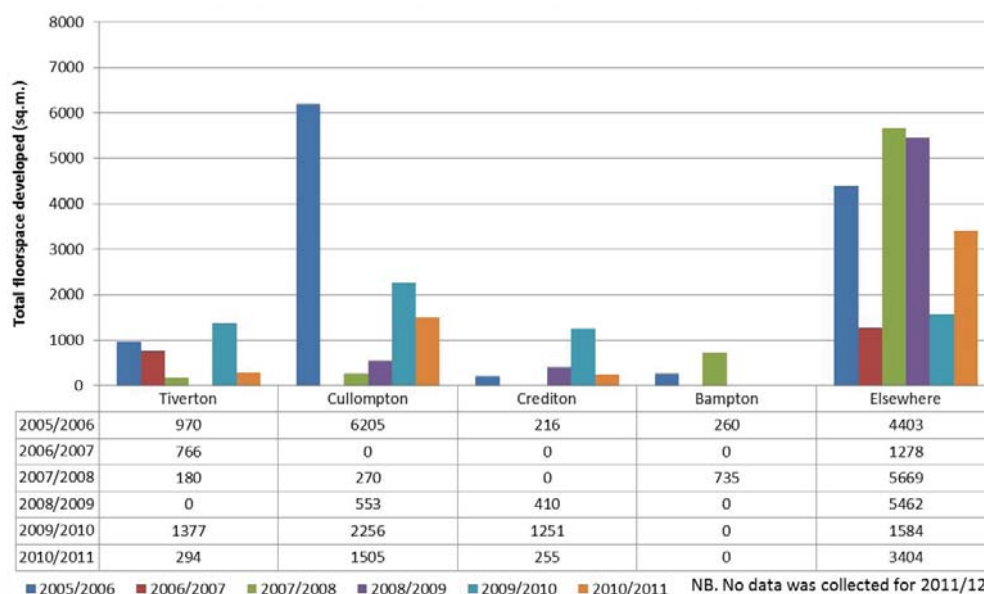
B8 – Storage or distribution

### Employment development (B1, B2 and B8) by parish

**Applicable policies**  
Core Strategy Policies COR4, COR12-18

**Target**  
No target

#### Performance

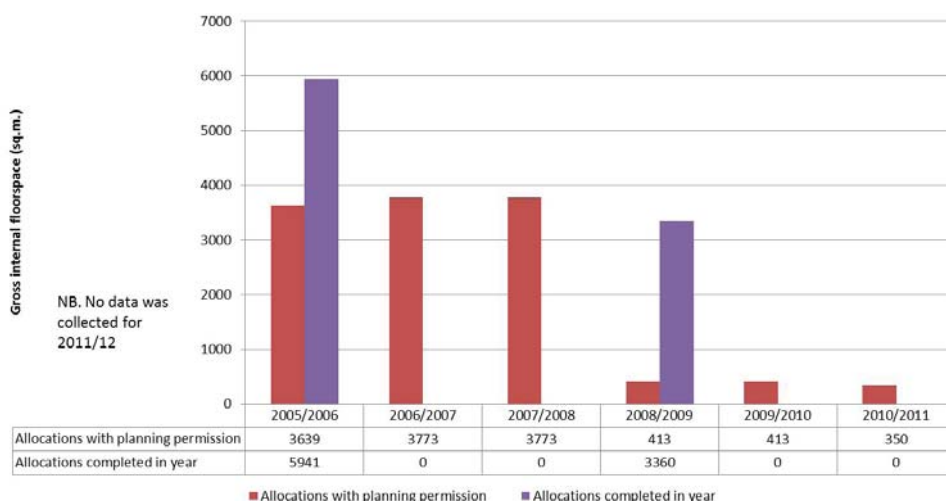


Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

### Development of retail on allocated sites

**Applicable policies**  
Core Strategy Policies COR4, COR6, COR12-18  
AIDPD Policies AL/TIV/4, AL/TIV/13, AL/TIV/19, AL/TIV/20  
Adopted Local Plan Policy CRE1  
**Target**  
No target

#### Performance



Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

## Amount of new retail, office and leisure development

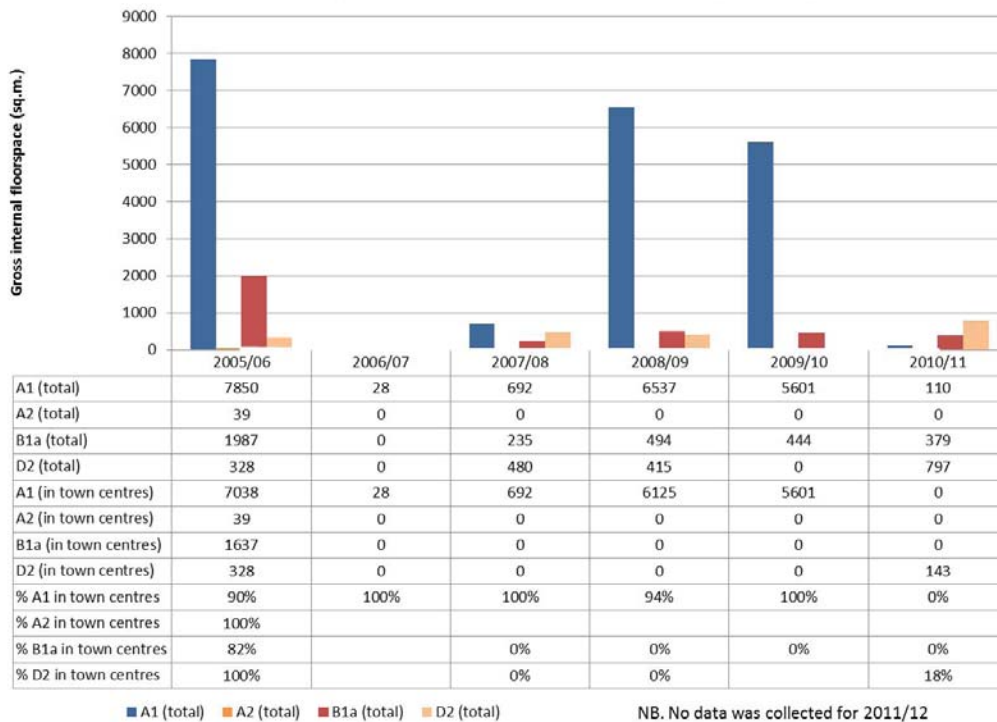
### Applicable policies

Core Strategy Policies COR4, COR6, COR12-18  
AIDPD Policies AL/TIV/1, AL/TIV/4, AL/TIV/9, AL/TIV/13,  
AL/TIV/19-20, AL/CU/1, AL/BO/2, AL/KE/1  
Adopted Local Plan Policies E1-3, E5-12, C1

### Target

No target

### Performance



Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

## Retail indicators

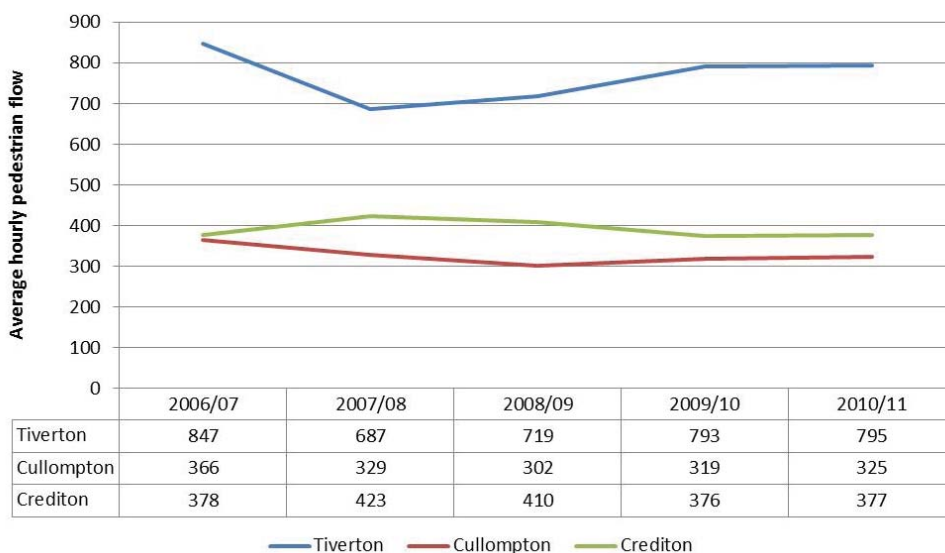
### Applicable policies

Core Strategy Policy COR6  
Adopted Local Plan Policies E1-E3, E5

### Target

Show continuous improvement

### Performance



Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

### Number of active enterprises (formerly VAT registered businesses)

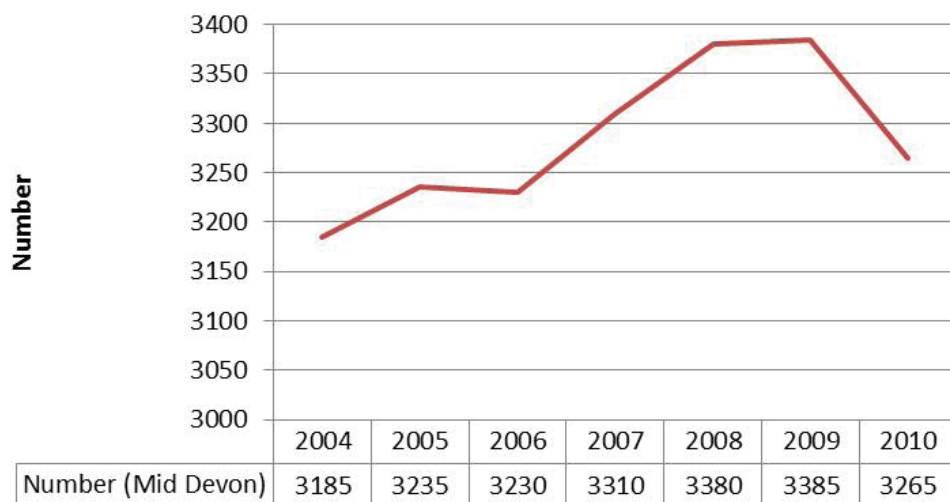
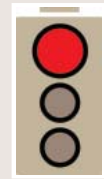
#### Applicable policies

Core Strategy Policy COR4  
AIDPD Policies AL/TIV/1, AL/TIV/9, AL/TIV/13, AL/TIV/19, AL/CU/1, AL/CU/13, AL/CRE/7, AL/BA/2, AL/BO/2-3, AL/KE/1  
Adopted Local Plan Policies E1-3, E8, E10-12, BA1, WI1

#### Target

Growth each year

#### Performance



— Number (Mid Devon)

Source: ONS

NB. Includes any businesses that demonstrated some activity at any point within the year of survey.

### Jobs density

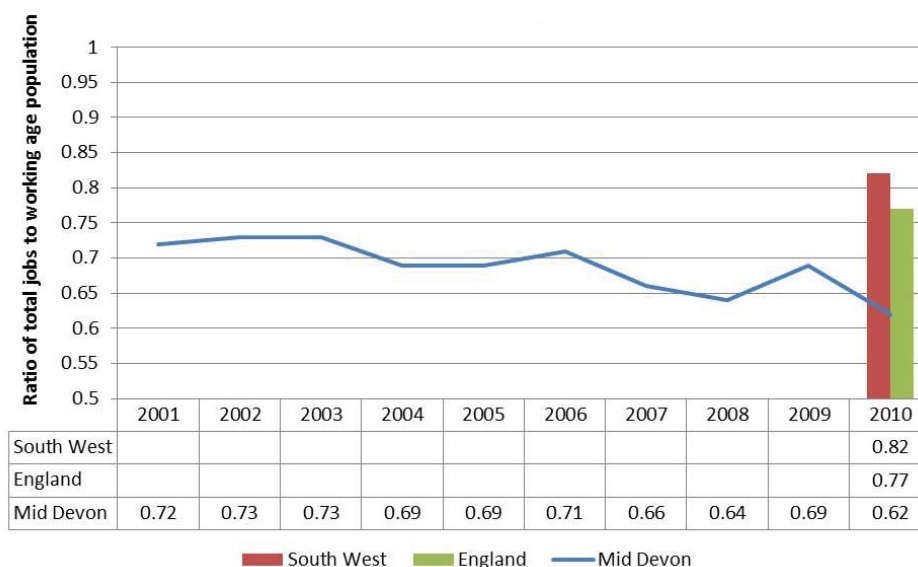
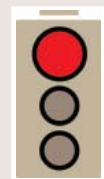
#### Applicable policies

Core Strategy Policy COR4  
AIDPD Policies AL/TIV/1, AL/TIV/9, AL/TIV/13, AL/TIV/19, AL/CU/1, AL/CU/13, AL/CRE/7, AL/BA/2, AL/BO/2-3, AL/KE/1  
Adopted Local Plan Policies E1-3, E8, E10-12, BA1, WI1

#### Target

Increase jobs density to 1.0 by 2026

#### Performance



■ South West ■ England — Mid Devon

Source:  
Nomis

Official Labour Market Statistics



**Job Seekers  
Allowance claimants  
as a proportion of  
the working age  
population**

**Applicable policies**

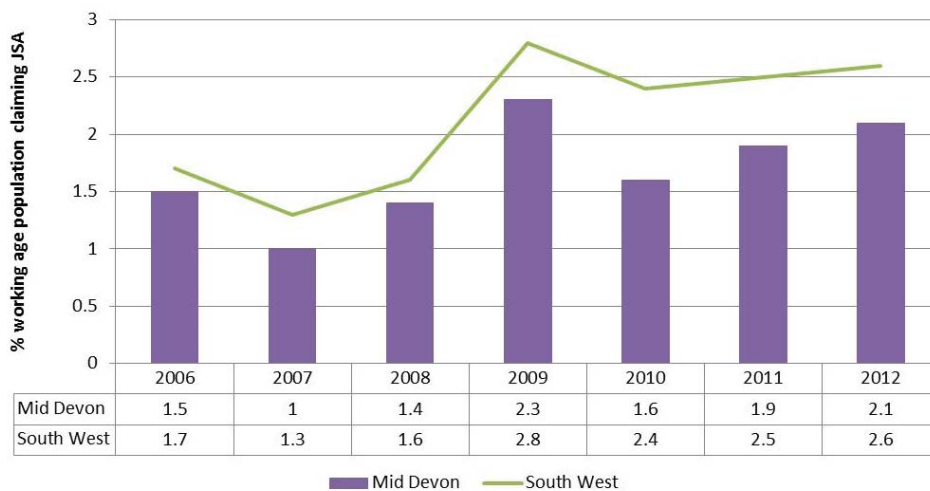
Core Strategy Policy COR4

AIDPD Policies AL/TIV/1, AL/TIV/9, AL/TIV/13, AL/TIV/19,  
AL/CU/1, AL/CU/13, AL/CRE/7, AL/BA/2, AL/BO/2-3, AL/KE/1  
Adopted Local Plan Policies E1-3, E8, E10-12, BA1, W11

**Target**

Remain below regional average

**Performance**



Source:  
Nomis  
Official Labour Market Statistics



## Infrastructure

### Core Strategy policies

### COR8 - Infrastructure

#### Key statistics and summary

- £149,919 of S106 monies spent on public open space
- Progress was made towards the future adoption of the Community Infrastructure Levy

The Council has continued to meet its target of spending a minimum of £100,000 per year of S106 monies on public open space for the third year running.

#### Expenditure on public open space from new development

#### Applicable policies

Core Strategy Policies COR1, COR2, COR8  
AIDPD Policy AL/IN/1, AL/IN/3


#### Target

£100,000 per year

#### Performance




Source:  
Mid Devon District Council

Community Infrastructure Levy - Income and expenditure	<b>Applicable policies</b> Core Strategy Policy COR8 AIDPD Policy AL/IN/1  <b>Target</b> None	<b>Performance</b> 
--	--	---

Local Planning Authorities with an adopted Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule are required to provide an update within the AMR on the amount of money collected. The Mid Devon Draft Charging Schedule is subject to examination and is anticipated to be adopted in early 2013. If adopted according to the proposed timescale the next AMR will contain the first report on CIL collection.

4

# Local Plan preparation and other reporting requirements



## Local Plan preparation

This section assesses the progress of preparing the documents that form the Local Plan. It also provides an update on the progress of any additional documents being prepared, such as any supplementary planning documents (SPDs) or other supporting documents. The timetable for their preparation is set by the Local Development Scheme (LDS), which can be located on the Mid Devon District Council website at:

<http://www.middevon.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=2489>

The table below provides an update on all documents that have been under preparation within the timescale of the monitoring report (1st April 2011-31st March 2012). As some documents have progressed further since March 2012, the timetable has been updated to cover until December 2012, in order to provide the most up-to-date information.

A number of documents were adopted prior to the monitoring period (see the top section in the table). A timetable of their preparation can be found within previous year's AMRs. These documents include:

- Mid Devon Local Plan First Alteration (adopted 2006)
- Core Strategy 2006-2026 (adopted 2007)
- Allocations and Infrastructure Development Plan Document (AIDPD, adopted 2010)
- Air Quality Supplementary Planning Document (adopted 2008)
- Public Open Space Supplementary Planning Document (adopted 2008)

During the monitoring period the principal update relates to the progress of the Local Plan Part 3 (LP3). Previously, this was referred to as the 'Development Management Development Plan Document' (see the AMR 2010-2011). The Proposed Submission version of the document was made available for consultation as timetabled in September 2012. The targets for the earlier stages of the LP3 were set down in the previous version of the LDS, which was adopted in 2010, and has now been superseded. (The 2010 LDS targets have been used in the accompanying table for the early stages of the LP3 preparation, all other targets relate to the current LDS from 2012.) The only stage that did not reach the set target was the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping. This was due to short term resourcing issues within the department.

The Statement of Community Involvement and the Meeting Housing Needs Supplementary Planning Document were reviewed during the monitoring period and updated versions have been adopted during 2012. These were updated in addition to the work programme set in the LDS 2010 and prior to the introduction of the LDS 2012 (hence no adoption date was proposed). The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule and a Green Infrastructure Plan are also currently in the latter stages of production and are anticipated to be finalised early in 2013. Once CIL is implemented, the Air Quality and Public Open Space SPDs will be withdrawn.

The process to begin reviewing the Core Strategy and the AIDPD has been scheduled to begin in 2013. The next AMR will provide the first update on progress against the target dates. New SPDs covering parking standards and residential design have been included within the LDS, and are scheduled for adoption in 2013 and 2014 respectively.

Previously adopted documents	Doc. Type	Adoption Date
Mid Devon Local Plan First Alteration	LP	Adopted July 2006
Core Strategy 2006-2026 (Local Plan Part 1)	LP	Adopted July 2007
Allocations and Infrastructure Development Plan Document (Local Plan Part 2)	LP	Adopted October 2010
Air Quality	SPD	Adopted May 2008
Public Open Space	SPD	Adopted May 2008

Documents adopted in the monitoring period	Doc. Type	Adoption Target Date	Adoption Achieved Date	Comments
Meeting Housing Needs	SPD	N/A	July 2012	
Statement of Community Involvement	Other	N/A	August 2012	

Documents being prepared	Doc. Type	Preparation Target Date	Preparation Achieved Date	Comments
Local Plan Part 3				
- Sustainability Appraisal Scoping	LP	September 2010 (LDS 2010 target)	December 2010	3 months late
- Preparation Stage Consultation		May 2011 (LDS 2010 target)	April 2011	On time
- Publication Stage (Proposed Submission) Consultation		September 2012	September 2012	On time
- Submission		December 2012	TBC	
- Hearings		April 2013	TBC	
- Adoption		August 2013	TBC	
Core Strategy Review				
- Sustainability Appraisal Scoping	LP	August 2013	TBC	
- Preparation Stage Consultation		April 2014	TBC	
- Publication Stage (Proposed Submission) Consultation		July 2015	TBC	
- Submission		December 2015	TBC	
- Hearings		May 2016	TBC	
- Adoption		October 2016	TBC	
Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule	Other	January 2013 (Adoption)	TBC	
Green Infrastructure Plan	Other	February 2013 (Adoption)	TBC	
Parking Standards	SPD	July 2013 (Adoption)	TBC	
Residential Design Guide	SPD	2014 (Adoption)	TBC	

Note: LP = Local Plan; SPD = Supplementary Planning Document

## Neighbourhood planning

Monitoring reports are now required to include details of neighbourhood development orders or neighbourhood plans being prepared within the district. Neighbourhood planning was introduced by the Localism Act (2011) and is a new tool for local communities, enabling them to have a wider say in the future planning of their area. Mid Devon District Council has discussed neighbourhood planning with a number of parish and town councils, some of which are currently deciding whether to begin the process of developing a plan. Future AMRs will provide a yearly update on any neighbourhood plans or development orders taking place within the district.

## Duty to cooperate

The Council cooperated with the County Council, neighbouring local authorities and other prescribed bodies during the preparation of LP3 and the evidence base supporting it. Long-term policy development and strategic matters are discussed at quarterly meetings of Devon Planning Officers, Devon Landscape Officers and Devon Conservation Officers, in addition to more focused engagement with relevant prescribed bodies when necessary. Detailed policy formulation for LP3 occurred outside of the reporting year, but later decisions were informed by partnership working on the following documents:

**Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)** – completed in October 2011, the LCA was produced collaboratively with Devon County Council, based on Devon Character Areas and a range of Landscape Character Types that can occur throughout the county. The Council maintains on-going and constructive engagement with the County Council, Natural England, neighbouring local authorities and other bodies such as the Blackdown Hills AONB, through quarterly attendance at Devon Landscape Officers Group meetings. This ensures a coordinated approach to landscape issues across Devon.

**Green Infrastructure Plan (GIP)** – draft published October 2011. The draft GIP was predicated on work already undertaken by Devon County Council for the Devon Green Infrastructure Strategy. During the reporting year the Council received advice and support from the County Council and Natural England, and attended meetings regarding strategic green infrastructure issues. The Council also became a partner in one of six national pilots to deliver biodiversity offsetting in the North Devon Biosphere Reserve.

### **Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)** –

the 2011 review of housing land availability was prepared using the methodology prepared jointly by partner authorities in the sub-region. The SHLAA does not form part of the evidence base for LP3 specifically, but provides up-to-date information on the performance of allocated sites in advance of the review of strategic housing policies in 2013.

7

# Conclusion



## Conclusion

Following a number of legislative changes, this year's AMR is different from those previously produced. The indicators monitored, and the format in which they are presented has been changed.

The release of limited data from the 2011 Census permitted some analysis to be undertaken of changes that have taken place in the district's population since 2001. The population of Mid Devon has grown at a faster rate than the rest of Devon, the South West and England. The age profile has also changed, with particular growth in the 40-59 and 60+ age brackets, compared with only limited change for younger groups. Other data sources have shown that the ratio of house prices to earnings remains high, though to a lesser degree than it is in the rest of Devon. Despite this, house prices remain above the Devon average, but continue to fall for the second year running.

In terms of housing performance, 2011/12 has been a mixed year. The Council still maintains a healthy five year land supply, operating at 136% of the required level. However, delivery of housing through planning permissions and completions is down on previous years, as is the construction of affordable dwellings. More allocated housing sites have begun to be developed, though significant delivery against the overall housing targets will only take place once the two large urban extensions in Tiverton and Cullompton begin to come through.

The challenging market conditions have ensured that delivery of employment development has been fairly low. Whilst the district maintains a large supply of employment land, there has been low take up of allocated sites in recent years. This reflects other economic data that shows the number of businesses in the district has reduced whilst the number of unemployed people has increased.

Retail performance has been largely static in this monitoring period. No data was collected on retail allocations this year, nor had there been any completed developments of retail allocations within the two previous years, though there were a number of sites with outstanding planning permissions. Recorded footfall within the town centres has remained largely the same.

The Council is also continuing to work in partnership with other local authorities as part of meeting the new 'duty to cooperate'. The Council has also made progress towards implementing the Community Infrastructure Levy, and has adopted a new Meeting Housing Needs SPD and a Statement of Community Involvement in recent months. The Local Plan Part 3 is being prepared in line with the targets set in the Local Development Scheme, with submission proposed for December 2012. A timetable for the adoption of new SPDs on Parking and Residential Design has also been set. The Council will continue to monitor local planning policies, with the data collected in the AMR being used to guide the review of the Core Strategy, scheduled to begin in 2013.



# Appendices

## Appendix 1:

# Changes to the Mid Devon Annual Monitoring Report 2011/12

Following the changes at national level, this year's AMR is different from those previously produced. The format of the document has been amended. Section 2 'Mid Devon District Profile' provides a summary of broader issues that impact on planning, such as population change, housing change and air quality. This section combines some data provided within Sections 2 and 3 of previous AMRs, some of which was required by national government and has been retained as it provides useful contextual information. This year broader contextual information on subjects not directly linked to planning, such as education and crime, have not been provided. Instead, links have been provided within the annex to other websites where this information can be located. In particular Devon County Council provide a significant amount of data on a wide variety of themes.

In deciding which indicators to continue to monitor, the Council has regard to the monitoring framework set out in the Core Strategy and Allocations and Infrastructure Development Plan Document (AIDPD). The indicators in those documents measure the performance of Mid Devon's planning policies and must continue to be monitored. As a result, the AMR has been restructured to report against the policies within the Core Strategy, which have been grouped together in themes. The policies of other Mid Devon planning documents, such as the AIDPD, the Adopted Local Plan 2006 or any supplementary planning documents feed into the overall performance of the Core Strategy policies, and are set out against the relevant Core Strategy policy to which they relate within Section 3. The following table sets out the structure that has been adopted:

<b>New structure within the AMR</b>	<b>Relevant Core Strategy policies</b>	<b>Topics monitored (from the AIDPD, Adopted Local Plan, any SPDs etc)</b>
Sustainable development and managing climate change	COR1 – Sustainable Communities COR5 – Climate Change COR7 – Previously Developed Land COR9 – Access COR11 – Flooding COR14 – Cullompton (for the purposes of air quality) COR15 – Crediton (for the purposes of air quality)	This section contains all reporting on the density of new development; building on brownfield land; loss of employment land; renewable energy installations; flood risk management; travel and transport.
Local distinctiveness	COR2 – Local Distinctiveness	This section reports on Conservation Area Appraisals, Tree Preservation Orders and local and historic parks and gardens.
Housing	COR3 – Meeting Housing Needs COR12 – Development Focus COR13 – Tiverton COR14 – Cullompton COR15 – Crediton COR16 – Bampton COR17 – Villages COR18 – Countryside	This section sets out all the housing information including the housing trajectory; 5 year housing supply; dwelling permissions, constructions and completions; affordable housing completions; development of allocated sites; sizes of dwellings; and gypsy and traveller pitches.
Economic development	COR4 – Meeting Employment Needs COR6 – Town Centres COR12 – Development Focus COR13 – Tiverton COR14 – Cullompton COR15 – Crediton COR16 – Bampton COR17 – Villages COR18 – Countryside	This sections sets out all the employment, retail and leisure related information including employment land supply; development of employment on allocated sites; town centre uses; town centre footfall; active enterprises; jobs density and Job Seekers Allowance claimant rates.
Infrastructure	COR8 – Infrastructure	This section includes data on S106 monies spent on public open space, and provides an update on the progress of Community Infrastructure Levy.

At the start of each theme section, key statistics and a summary is provided of how the policies have performed. Where the Core Strategy/AIDPD set targets against each indicator, a traffic light system has been used to show at a glance how well the Council is performing. Where policies are meeting the target these are displayed in green; those near to achieving the target are amber; where policies are failing to meet the target these are in red.

The following table sets out those indicators that have not been included within this year's report, and the rationale for their omission:

Indicator	Indicator type	Rationale for omission
Population density	Regional Contextual Indicator	No longer required by government
Household composition	Regional Contextual Indicator	No longer required by government
Total number of dwellings	Regional Contextual Indicator	No longer required by government
Crime rates	Regional Contextual Indicator	No longer required by government
Life expectancy	Regional Contextual Indicator	No longer required by government
Health: long term limiting illness	Regional Contextual Indicator	No longer required by government
Gross Value Added £ per head (productivity)	Regional Contextual Indicator	No longer required by government
Average earnings	Regional Contextual Indicator	No longer required by government
Average daily traffic flows	Regional Contextual Indicator	No longer required by government
% Year 11s achieving 5+ GCSE A*-Cs or equivalent	Regional Contextual Indicator	No longer required by government
Working age people with NVQ level 3+ as % of all working age population	Regional Contextual Indicator	No longer required by government
% area protected by a designation	Regional Contextual Indicator	No longer required by government
Listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments	Local Indicator	Not required by Core Strategy/ AIDPD
Enhancement schemes	Local Indicator	Not required by Core Strategy/ AIDPD
Household waste recycled	Local Indicator	Not required by Core Strategy/ AIDPD
MDDC car parking	Local Indicator	Not required by Core Strategy/ AIDPD
Resident satisfaction with parks and public open spaces	Local indicator	Has not been monitored since the Place Survey was abolished by central government

In addition to the indicators listed above, some indicators that are in the Core Strategy monitoring framework have not been compiled in time for inclusion within the 2011/12 AMR due to staff shortages. These include employment, retail, leisure and rural services monitoring. It is anticipated that they will be available for next year's AMR, and will be provided in addition to the data for 2012/13. To ameliorate this omission, data from previous AMRs has been presented in a graph where possible, to show a trend, in order to assess historic performance.

## Appendix 2:

### Other sources of data

This section contains links to other websites that provide data and statistical information in relation to Mid Devon.

Devon County Council hosts two sites containing data relevant to Mid Devon. The first provides information on population, education, social issues, deprivation and Devon town profiles. The second provides economic data in relation to the district:

[http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/councildemocracy/improving\\_our\\_services/facts\\_figures\\_and\\_statistics/factsandfigures.htm](http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/councildemocracy/improving_our_services/facts_figures_and_statistics/factsandfigures.htm)

<http://www.devonomics.info/>

The Association of Public Health Observatories publishes an annual Mid Devon profile of health statistics:

<http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&SEARCH=mid+devon&SPEAR=>

Official labour market statistics for the district can be found at:

[www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

The Office for National Statistics host a range of data available, much derived from the census, and can be aggregated at the level of local authority, ward or lower super output area:

[www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk)

Crime statistics for neighbourhood areas can be found at:

[www.police.uk](http://www.police.uk)