


Dartmoor National Park Local Plan

First Review 1995-2011
Adopted Version

Preface

This is the Adopted Version of the Dartmoor National Park Local Plan: First Review 1995-2011.

It sets out the policies and proposals to control development in the Dartmoor National Park in the period up to 2011. Waste policies are included in the review. For completeness, the policies of the Minerals Local Plan are also included in this document. The Minerals Local Plan, adopted in December 1995, already covers the period up to 2011 and was not part of this Review.

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Part 1

Aims and Sustainable Development Framework

1.1 Introduction to the Plan

[Status of the Local Plan Review](#)

1.1.1

This Review replaces the Dartmoor National Park Local Plan (Revised) including Minerals and Waste Policies that was adopted in December 1995. It reviews and rolls forward the subject policies, settlement inset policies, and waste policies to cover the period up to 2011. It is prepared under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990* and in accordance with Government advice on local plan preparation contained principally in Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG) 12 *Development Plans* (December 1999). Minerals policies are excluded from the Review as they already cover the period up to 2011 and there has been no change in Government minerals policy guidance that would necessitate a reassessment of those policies at this time.

[Status of the Dartmoor National Park Authority](#)

1.1.2

Until 31 March 1997, the management and planning of the Dartmoor National Park was conducted through the Dartmoor National Park Committee of Devon County Council. Through the provisions of the *Environment Act 1995*, the Dartmoor National Park Authority was established as an independent authority responsible for all development planning functions – strategic planning, local planning, minerals planning, and waste planning - within the boundary of the National Park. The Dartmoor National Park Authority is one of the four authorities responsible, along with Devon County Council, Plymouth City Council and Torbay Council, for the production and monitoring of the Structure Plan for Devon. The 1995 Act also requires the National Park Authority to prepare and publish a National Park Management Plan.

[The need for a Review](#)

1.1.3

The Review was needed for a number of reasons:

- the time horizon for the current Local Plan (2001) had come to an end;
- to respond to, and accommodate, the changing needs and priorities of the National Park settlements;
- to modify or delete ineffective, inappropriate, out of date or unclear policies, and to incorporate new ones where necessary;
- to reflect revised Government planning policy guidance and Government policy on sustainable development;
- to conform with the time horizon of the *Devon Structure Plan First Review 1995-2011*;
- to take account of the policies and programme of the *Devon Local Transport Plan 2001-2006*;

- to build on the vision, objectives and guidance contained in the *Dartmoor National Park Management Plan (2001-2006)*;
- to reflect the statutory purposes of designation and the socio-economic duty as set out in the *Environment Act 1995*.

[Purposes of the Local Plan](#)

1.1.4

The principal purposes of the Local Plan are:

- (i) to develop the policies and proposals of the Devon Structure Plan;
- (ii) to provide a detailed basis for development control;
- (iii) to identify needs for community facilities and other specific developments;
- (iv) to identify the need for highway and traffic management schemes and strategies; to make the necessary provisions to enable implementation;
- (v) to conserve and enhance the quality of the semi-natural environment and to promote local biodiversity;
- (vi) to conserve and identify the potential for enhancement of the built environment and the local cultural heritage;
- (vii) to promote or accommodate measures to foster the economic and social well-being of the local communities within the National Park that are compatible with the pursuit of National Park purposes;
- (viii) to facilitate promotion of the quiet enjoyment and understanding of the special qualities of the National Park in so far as this does not conflict with the primary purpose of conservation.

[Relationship with the Dartmoor National Park Management Plan](#)

1.1.5

The Management Plan was published in May 2001. It sets management objectives and priorities for the Authority, and other bodies and individuals that have an interest in the management of the National Park, to enable them to work towards common aims. The distinction between planning and management is blurred in many sectors and non-existent in others. Some extracts from the Management Plan appear in this Review because they provide essential context to the Local Plan.

[Preparation of the Review](#)

1.1.6

In November 1998, the National Park Authority resolved that work should commence on a review to the National Park Local Plan to roll it forward to cover the period 1995-2011. The preliminary round of public consultation commenced at the end of January 2000. An *Issues Papers* document was published and distributed to consultees and made available to the public. A questionnaire was distributed to every household in and around the National Park. The questionnaire sought feedback on a range of issues that were central to the updating of the Plan. Consultation days were held with the local communities in Mary Tavy, Moretonhampstead, Chagford, Ashburton, South Zeal,

Buckfastleigh, South Brent, Princetown, Yelverton, Horrabridge, Christow, Sticklepath and Bovey Tracey. In the light of further issues that arose, additional consultation days were held in May/June 2001 in Mary Tavy, Chagford and Moretonhampstead. In April 2001, the Authority resolved on the approach to be adopted in respect of most specific settlement proposals. Proposals in respect of Mary Tavy, Chagford and Moretonhampstead were considered by the Authority in July 2001. In November 2001, the Authority considered and agreed on the drafting of the main housing policies (HS1, HS2 and HS4), the settlement hierarchy policy (SET1) and a general development control policy (GP2) which was of particular relevance to the housing policies.

1.1.7

In May 2001, consultants from Cardiff University were employed to undertake a sustainability appraisal of the existing Local Plan and the issues that had been raised as part of the review. A report was prepared in September 2001 which has assisted in the preparation of this document. The consultants also looked at the policies of the Deposit Version of the Plan and considered their effectiveness against sustainability criteria. Appendix 3 is a summary of their report. Routine monitoring work has continued on residential land availability, employment land availability and in connection with the National Land Use Database (vacant, previously developed land).

1.1.8

The Deposit Version of the Local Plan Review was put on deposit for public consultation over the period 11 March 2002 to 22 April 2002. Over the course of that period, 1,043 duly made objections and representations of support were received from 269 respondents. All objections were assessed to determine whether the changes sought by objectors should be embodied in the Plan.

1.1.9

This Revised Deposit version of the Local Plan Review showed all the changes proposed to the Plan as a result of consideration of the objections and representations of support to the Deposit version. It also contained a small number of the Authority's own changes. A further six week consultation period followed, during which representations were made on the proposed changes to the Deposit version. All those objections that could not be resolved by negotiation were examined by an independent inspector at a local public inquiry (LPI) held between November 2003 and January 2004. The Authority considered the Inspector's report and recommendations, and consulted on proposed modifications to the Plan. The Authority resolved to adopt the policies and proposals of the Review, as modified, without any further modification on 2 July 2004. The Plan was formally adopted on 13 August 2004.

Format of the Review

1.1.10

Part 1.2 of this Plan sets out an overarching vision for the future of the Dartmoor National Park. The vision sets the context for the Local Plan aims which in turn provide a basis for the establishment

of a sustainability framework. The sustainable development framework also provides the focus needed for the formulation of sustainability appraisal criteria and monitoring indicators. It is through monitoring of the indicators that the effectiveness of the Plan's policies and proposals in delivering sustainable development will be assessed.

1.1.11

Part 2 sets out the subject policies that have been formulated, covering most types of development that could take place in the Dartmoor National Park. Part 3 contains descriptive narrative to highlight the distinctiveness and local needs of a number of National Park settlements accompanied by settlement inset maps. Insets have only been included for those settlements that have specific planning proposals or designations that need definition. Generally, this means only those settlements that have a conservation area and/or land use proposal that needs a specific map notation, e.g. land allocated for a school or car park. A National Park-wide Proposals Map is also included as part of the Plan.

1.1.12

Appendices contain a range of information that is helpful in understanding the Review.

- Appendix 1 contains a set of Devon Structure Plan First Review policies and proposals that are relevant.
- Appendix 2 contains the overall objectives of the Dartmoor National Park Management Plan.
- Appendix 3 contains a summary of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan Review.
- An Annex lists all the general policies, subject policies and settlement policies contained in the Local Plan Review.

1.2 Vision, Aims and Sustainable Development



Natural forces and human activity give Dartmoor its characteristic qualities

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National Park Purposes

1.2.1

There are two statutory purposes of National Park designation. They were first established under the *National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949*, but they were amended by the *Environment Act 1995* to the following:

to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage (of the National Parks); and

to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities (of the National Parks) by the public.

1.2.2

In most cases the two purposes are mutually supportive, but enjoyment of the special qualities must be such as to leave the natural beauty of the National Park unimpaired for future generations. Should there be conflict between the two purposes, then S.62 of the 1995 Act makes it clear that the first purpose must prevail. However, every effort must be made to resolve any conflicts by good management. The Authority will encourage mediation, negotiation and cooperation in order to reconcile conflict wherever possible.

1.2.3

The National Park is a living and working community with many of its characteristic qualities being as much the result of human activity as of natural forces. It is in the interests of the conservation of these qualities that the 1995 Act states that, in pursuing National Park purposes, National Park Authorities should:

seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities (within the National Park) by working closely with the agencies and local authorities responsible for these matters, but without incurring significant expenditure.

A Vision Statement for Dartmoor

1.2.4

A large-scale public consultation exercise carried out in 1997 as part of the process of preparing the National Park Management Plan drew widespread support for a Vision Statement for Dartmoor. The consultation also sought the public's views on what were the special qualities of Dartmoor. The vision statement and list of special qualities are embodied in the *Dartmoor National Park Management Plan (2001-2006)*:

Vision Statement

- The wildness of remote moorland remains undiminished and past physical and ecological damage has been repaired
- Farming remains the principal land use, and is always maintaining and enhancing the character and wildlife interest of the landscape
- The moorland is free from live firing
- Hardy traditional ponies freely graze
- All broadleaved woodland is being actively conserved and conifer plantations are better integrated into the landscape
- The air, soils and rivers are unpolluted and diverse wildlife thrives
- The archaeological and historic character of buildings, settlements and landscapes are being actively conserved
- Residents and visitors still find peace, solitude and enjoyment, in harmony with the landscape and with each other
- The impact of the motor vehicle is reduced and attractive viable alternatives to car travel exist
- Services, amenities, housing and employment opportunities are meeting the needs of a thriving local community
- Everyone shares a deeper understanding and appreciation of National Park values and is working together to sustain and enhance Dartmoor's distinctive high quality environment.

The special qualities of Dartmoor were acknowledged as:

Peace and quiet, remoteness, solitude; unspoilt natural beauty; wide open spaces; wildness and wildlife habitats; the freedom to roam; and archaeological qualities/sense of history.

Local Plan Aims

1.2.5

The Local Plan should support the National Park purposes and the socio-economic duty and seek to make progress towards the achievement of the vision by guiding land use planning decisions which can assist that process. The aims contained in the adopted Local Plan already reflect the vision, and the public consultation exercise carried out during the issues stage of the preparation of this Plan revealed a large measure of support. They have therefore remained largely unchanged for the purposes of this Plan but minor changes have been incorporated to reflect work done in the preparation of the Management Plan to spell out the vision and identify the special qualities of Dartmoor and also to guide the policy changes that have been incorporated in the review. The Local Plan aims pick out the significant inter-relationships, fundamental principles and major issues in the National Park, which have particular relevance to development planning. In each case, a broad aim is stated, which the policies and proposals in Parts II and III of the Plan seek to further.



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Aerial photograph of Buckfastleigh

[Integration of Policies](#)

1.2.6

The twin purposes of National Park designation and the socio-economic duty are potentially conflicting in that a particular development or use may further one set of values, but be detrimental to one or both of the other two. The National Park Authority is, however, convinced that the three parts of its remit are inextricably linked, and that each part, with goodwill and constructive planning and management, should be mutually supportive of the others. Only occasionally will an irreconcilable conflict arise, in which case conservation values must take precedence.

Local Plan Aim:

To pursue the purposes of National Park designation and, in pursuance of those purposes, to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of the local communities.

[Landscape Evolution](#)

1.2.7

The term 'landscape' embraces a wide spectrum of visual, ecological and cultural components. The Dartmoor landscape has been moulded by human influence, and continues to support businesses and enterprises. It also provides physical and spiritual relaxation for large numbers of people. It has intrinsic values and provides wealth and happiness. It is not a museum, and must not become one. Equally, it is a wild landscape of nationally recognised quality, and should remain so.

Local Plan Aim:

To conserve and enhance Dartmoor as a living, working, evolving landscape that continues to offer special qualities of peace and quiet, remoteness, solitude, unspoilt natural beauty, wide open spaces, wildness and wildlife habitats, the freedom to roam, and archaeological qualities/sense of history.

[Nature Conservation](#)

1.2.8

Parts of the National Park are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) to acknowledge and help to protect their ecological or geological value. Other areas are particularly valuable habitats or host key individual species. Almost a third of the National Park has also been designated under the European Union Habitats Directive as candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC) to protect the habitats of threatened species of wildlife.

1.2.9

A Dartmoor Biodiversity Action Plan has been prepared to promote those actions necessary to protect and enhance the wildlife heritage of Dartmoor over the next ten years. The most important point is that Dartmoor comprises 953 sq km of semi-natural, relatively unpolluted and undisturbed environment. People are part of that environment and the National Park is part of their habitat.

Local Plan Aim:

To base all policies and proposals upon maximising the biodiversity of the National Park and its contribution to national, European and global diversity.

Historic Landscapes**1.2.10**

Some areas and particular sites are recognised and statutorily protected as ancient monuments, but many more are not specially designated. In fact, most of the National Park is a historic landscape, reflecting many cultures, and with few equals in North Western Europe. There is a history of human activity on Dartmoor stretching back over 10,000 years. This activity has left indelible marks on the Dartmoor landscape, both in the relict archaeological features and in the dynamic field and settlement patterns, routeways and historic buildings. Here is not just a quantity of unrelated monuments, but an integrated historic landscape; one which has breadth (for example, over 10,000 ha of prehistoric field systems survive), and also chronological depth, with the creations of each succeeding period often overlying but not obscuring those of earlier ones.

Local Plan Aim:

To protect the integrity of Dartmoor as a historic landscape.

Built Environment**1.2.11**

Dartmoor contains many buildings and settlements of particular historical and architectural value, and much of the pressure for development and change occurs in places where they are most likely to be affected. People wish to live and work in a high quality environment. The challenge is to accommodate the legitimate needs for change in ways that will not degrade the buildings and settlements and to ensure that development enhances the character and condition of the built environment wherever possible.

Local Plan Aim:

To ensure that development conserves or enhances the character of Dartmoor's built environment, and is built to the highest practical quality standards.

Recreation Use**1.2.12**

Dartmoor offers great opportunities for recreational pursuits, ranging from picnics by the river to some of the most challenging canoeing or moorland walking in southern Britain. Everyone should be able to enjoy their own pastime, as long as it is not damaging to the environment, to other people's enjoyment or to local business or community interests. Control over recreation development and use needs to be integrated with intensive management of activity on the ground, but all done in a sensitive and non-intrusive way.

It is vital that areas of the National Park remain wild places, with planning and management geared to retaining that quality and resisting 'civilisation' or over-organisation.

Local Plan Aim:

To assist everyone to enjoy the special qualities of Dartmoor in ways that sustain the National Park environment, local communities, and the enjoyment and rights of others.

[Tourism](#)

1.2.13

If properly planned and managed, tourism can help the local economy, promote care for the environment and provide for public enjoyment of the qualities of the National Park. If developed in inappropriate ways, it has the potential to be harmful to all of these interests. The NPA is committed to working with public and private bodies to achieve the most beneficial development and management of tourism in accordance with sustainable principles.

Local Plan Aim:

To work closely with all relevant bodies to ensure that the tourism industry in the National Park is based upon the special qualities of Dartmoor and benefits its environment and economy.

[Farming](#)

1.2.14

Farming use has fashioned most of the highly valued Dartmoor landscape and continues to maintain and to modify it. Notwithstanding progress in reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), and the adoption of the England Rural Development Plan, the industry is still in a state of uncertainty. The outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in early 2001 and the subsequent effects on the industry have led to continued uncertainty about its future. Many Dartmoor farmers diversified into tourism uses long ago and there appears to be limited scope or enthusiasm for moving into other uses. CAP reform has laid greater emphasis on agri-environmental measures. Within the National Park, Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) status offers a route whereby the environmental management of farmland can provide a valuable supplement to farming income. Farm diversification also has a role to play in sustaining the viability of farms. Recent research on farming on Dartmoor has shown the importance of income from diversification, particularly for smaller sized farms.

Local Plan Aim:

To assist in sustaining viable farming systems as a vital element in the local economy particularly in ways that further the purposes of National Park designation.

[Employment](#)

1.2.15

Not all Dartmoor residents will be able to find suitable work in the National Park and many will continue to choose to commute to adjoining towns and cities where inevitably there will be greater opportunities. However, it is important that there are local employment

opportunities, particularly in the main settlements, so that journeys to work are reduced, those without a car have a chance to find a job locally, and the social balance in local communities is maintained.

Local Plan Aim:

To assist in the provision of local employment and business opportunities, particularly in the Local Centres, and in the diversification of the rural economy in ways that are beneficial to the National Park and its community.

[Housing](#)

1.2.16

The level of open market housing provided in recent years has been higher than anticipated and the level of provision expected by the Structure Plan in the period between 1995 and 2011 looks certain to be substantially exceeded. While a reduction in rate of provision is desirable, the essential needs of the local communities for affordable housing should still be met as far as this is possible without harm to the National Park environment and in settlements where there is an existing range of facilities.

Local Plan Aim:

Actively to encourage and promote affordable housing to meet local needs, in the Local Centres and Selected Rural Settlements, whilst resisting residential development where it would be damaging to National Park purposes.

[Local Services and Facilities](#)

1.2.17

The Dartmoor communities are as much a part of the National Park as its tors and streams, and require access to a range of services and facilities to supply general household and community needs. Indeed, because of their remoteness from larger settlements, their need is often greater. The National Park Authority aims to ensure that the local community is not disadvantaged, as a result of being located in the National Park, when new or improved facilities are sought and that existing facilities are not lost unless there is no likelihood of their retention.

Local Plan Aim:

To assist in the provision of local services and facilities in such a way as to promote community well-being without harm to the local environment and to retain existing services and facilities wherever feasible.

[Traffic and Transport](#)

1.2.18

Dartmoor's roads, as with roads elsewhere in the country, allow access for a wide variety of uses and by a wide variety of users. Some Dartmoor roads provide the quickest or most pleasant route for through traffic. Most Dartmoor roads are narrow, hilly and winding.

Occasional traffic problems are inevitable, but they must be minimised in the interests of the local and global environments, easing essential access and minimising frustration. With rising car ownership levels and usage, the towns and villages of Dartmoor face their own problems of traffic circulation and parking provision. Government encouragement for the public to reduce their reliance on the private car can only expect a limited response in the National Park. However, efforts to increase the opportunities for safer walking, cycling and horse riding will pay benefits, as will the continuing development of public transport services.

Local Plan Aim:

To facilitate better access to local facilities, to reduce the need to travel, especially by car, and provide for visitor access in ways which are least damaging to the environment and local interests.

[Major Development](#)

1.2.19

With good planning and management, locally generated needs can almost always be accommodated in acceptable ways. The problems and the irreconcilable conflicts normally arise from development proposals that are more national than local in character or uses to serve extraneous requirements which can equally well be located outside the National Park. In some cases, the National Park offers a resource which may not be readily available elsewhere – particularly minerals, uninhabited tracts of country and high rainfall. The debate about proposals to exploit these resources will centre on whether the national need for an unspoiled, unpolluted National Park is greater than the national need for a mineral, for military training, for water, or for other requirements. The National Park Authority is bound to defend the National Park interest in such debates and the onus for proving overriding national need will rest with the prospective developer or user.

Local Plan Aim:

To resist damaging development proposals generated by requirements not related to the purposes of National Park designation, unless there is a proven overriding national need and no reasonable alternative ways of meeting that need outside the National Park.

[The Global Environment](#)

1.2.20

Heightened concerns about the threats to the global environment expressed at the 'Earth Summit', held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, are still as pressing today. A global action plan ('Agenda 21') was endorsed at the Summit to:

- reduce the use of energy and raw materials
- protect fragile ecosystems
- share wealth opportunities more fairly, between and within countries.

1.2.21

National Park purposes, the socio-economic duty and the Authority's practices in their pursuit, encompass the approach advocated by

Agenda 21; sustainability is the underlying principle governing management and planning in Dartmoor. However, there are some developments which, it could be argued, should be allowed because they bring global benefits even if they involve local penalties, but there can be no question of allowing development that is unacceptably damaging to the local environment.

Local Plan Aim:

To encourage those proposals offering long-term benefits to the National Park environment. To encourage developments providing benefits to the global environment where these are not in conflict with the purposes of designation.

[Sustainable Development Framework](#)

1.2.22

The Government believes that the National Parks should be models for the sustainable development of the wider countryside, to help further general understanding and appreciation of the means by which development and conservation can be better balanced. In order to encourage sustainable development, the concept of sustainability and the principles and practices that flow from it need to be embodied in the Local Plan.

1.2.23

The Government is committed to sustainable development as the cornerstone of policies to reconcile society's need for development with the need for environmental protection. It has set out its strategy for achieving this in the document: *A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the United Kingdom* (DETR, Cm 4345, 1999). The aim is simply expressed:

"to ensure a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come".

The Government sees the development plan system as a major contributor to the achievement of sustainable development.

1.2.24

Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10) restates the Government's objectives for sustainable development:

- **Protection of the environment** – the effective safeguarding and enhancement of the region's environmental resources, both natural and built, including those which are crucial to maintaining its overall attractiveness as an area in which to live, work and play.
- **Prosperity for communities and the regional and national economy** – improving the competitive position of the South West within the European Union (EU) and internationally to increase sustainable prosperity for all its residents and businesses.
- **Progress in meeting society's needs and aspirations** – recognising people's requirements for good and improving standards of housing and accessibility to facilities; reducing inequalities; and promoting inclusiveness throughout the region.

- **Prudence in the use of natural resources** – reducing the consumption of irreplaceable natural resources, and making the best use of past investment including buildings and infrastructure.

1.2.25

The Dartmoor National Park plays a particularly important role within the context of sustainable development because of its distinctive natural beauty and wildlife, its acknowledged special qualities, its cultural heritage and its contribution to biodiversity and landscape protection at local, regional, national and international levels.

1.2.26

As part of the initial sustainability appraisal work undertaken by Cardiff University, which looked at the adopted Local Plan, an exercise was carried out to look at the aims of the Plan in relation to the Government's sustainability objectives, the statutory purposes of National Park designation and the socio-economic duty. Sustainable development criteria were then developed, against which the Local Plan policies and proposals could be considered. The sustainable development framework, which resulted from this work, is reproduced in the table on pp. 18-19. As no major changes have been made to the Local Plan aims, the framework still remains valid. A summary of the appraisal process and the conclusions on the policies and proposals contained in this document appear as Appendix 3. A copy of Cardiff University's full appraisal can be obtained on request, free of charge from the NPA. Outstanding issues raised in the appraisal were considered in the context of the preparation of the revised deposit version of the Plan.

Table 1: Dartmoor National Park: Sustainable Development Framework

Underlying Aims for Sustainable Development from RPG10	National Park purposes and duty	Sustainable development aims	Local Plan Aims		
Protection of the environment	Conservation and enhancement of natural beauty	Protection of the special qualities of the National Park	Integration of policies Landscape evolution External demands		
		Protection of the natural beauty of moorland, woodland and farm landscapes	Landscape evolution Nature conservation Farming		
		Minimisation of visitor impact on the natural environment	Tourism Traffic & transport Recreation		
		Support for farming to promote wildlife and landscape conservation	Farming Nature conservation Landscape evolution		
	Conservation and enhancement of the cultural heritage	Conservation of the historic and architectural character of buildings and settlements	Historic landscapes Built environment		
		Protection of the archaeological heritage	Historic landscapes Landscape evolution		
		Promotion of high standards of design to enhance Dartmoor's cultural heritage	Built environment		
		Protection of Dartmoor's cultural heritage and traditions	Integration of policies		
		Minimisation of visitor impact on the cultural heritage of the National Park	Recreation Tourism Traffic & transport		
		Economic prosperity for communities	Seek to foster the economic well-being of local communities	Sustaining viable farming systems as vital to the local economy	Farming Nature conservation
				Encouragement of local employment to support the local economy	Employment
				Promotion of vital and viable village centres to provide local services and visitor facilities	Local services & facilities
	Promotion of opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of Dartmoor	Support for visitor facilities consistent with protection of the environment	Recreational use Tourism		

Underlying Aims for Sustainable Development from RPG10	National Park purposes and duty	Sustainable development aims	Local Plan Aims
Meeting society's needs and aspirations	Seek to foster the social well-being of local communities	Improvement of the range of and access to local services and amenities	Local services & facilities
		Provision of housing to meet the needs of local communities	Housing
		Promotion of community safety and security	Built environment Integration of policies
		Support for development intended to improve the public's understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of Dartmoor	Recreation use The global environment
Conservation and prudent use of natural resources	Conservation and enhancement of wildlife	Promotion of access and recreational opportunities consistent with protection of the environment	Recreation use
		Protection of important and vulnerable habitats and species	Nature conservation
	Conservation and enhancement of natural beauty	Enhancement of habitats and species biodiversity	Nature conservation
		The enhancement and efficient use of previously developed land and buildings	Built environment
		Minimisation of the use of greenfield land Minimisation of air, water and soil pollution	
		Minimisation of adverse waste disposal impacts	
Promotion of opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park	Promotion of attractive and viable alternatives to car transport Traffic & transport	Traffic & transport	
	Encouragement of walking and cycling	Traffic & transport Recreation	
Seek to foster the social well-being of local communities	Reduction of the need to travel and the number of trips by private car	Local services & facilities	
	Encouragement of energy efficiency measures in buildings	Built environment	