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MONITORING REPORT (AM)

1. **Purpose of the report**

To update members on the latest policy Monitoring Report (2016/17-2022/23).

Key Issues

- **To bring policy monitoring up to date.**
- **To inform the process of Local Plan review**

2. **Recommendation:**

1. **That the report be noted.**

How does this contribute to our policies and legal obligations?

3. The Localism Act 2011 removed the statutory requirement for an annual monitoring report but the overall duty to monitor planning policies remains. Authorities can choose which targets and indicators to include in the report as long as they are in line with the National Planning Policy Framework and relevant legislation.

Background Information

4. Policy monitoring has changed since 2011:
 - From 2005-2017 Annual Monitoring Reports were produced. These were comprehensive in scope and from 2011 onwards included data on specific indicators.
 - From 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2019 monitoring has been aligned to the National Park Management Plan, reporting only on housing and contrary to policy cases.
5. The Authority is now undergoing a review of its Local Plan and it is good practice to have an up-to-date monitoring report. This report therefore focuses on the period 2016/17-2022/23. In this way a comprehensive suite of monitoring reports is provided to cover the whole Core Strategy monitoring period to date.

Proposals

6. To note the report, including the key findings that:
 - Applications that are approved contrary to policy or that raise significant policy issues are rare, and within low tolerance thresholds. Since 2021 these cases have concerned development in the Natural Zone, location of a local needs dwelling and size thresholds for local needs dwellings. All these issues will be subject to public consultation as part of the local plan review.
 - All allowed appeals since 2017/18 have been cases where a site-specific judgment by the Inspector differed to that made by the Authority. In other words, no allowed appeals present a fundamental challenge to existing policy.
 - There has been an increase in applications for camping pods and shepherd's huts since 2016/17 with a trend towards bigger structures.
 - More applications are including sustainability measures (88% of permissions

sampled in 2022 incorporated energy efficiency and micro-renewables compared to only 39% in 2015), but many are not the 'highest possible standard'.

- There are more renewable and low carbon schemes, particularly since 2021/22. The latest figure (2022/23) is the highest recorded (29) although seven of these are for the PDNP solar powered car park machines. There have been more solar panels and heat pumps (ground source and particularly air source) in the last 2 years.
- The number of open market homes remains consistent. Over the whole monitoring period 2006/7-2022/23; 495 were constructed (40% of total dwellings). The number of local needs affordable homes is more challenging; 269 were constructed during this period (22% of total dwellings). Where planning policy issues have been identified in relation to the delivery of local needs affordable homes, these will be addressed in the local plan review and include consideration of:
 - A strategic assessment of population and housing need
 - The settlement hierarchy
 - Site allocations
 - Development boundaries
 - Holiday homes and permanent homes
 - Eligibility for affordable housing
 - Local connection
 - Types and tenures of housing
 - Viability
- Overall there has been a decline in community services and facilities. Planning policy cannot prevent this because the market and consumer preference for online shopping are the main drivers for change. In detail the losses and gains since 2017/18 are:
 - shops (8 closed, 2 opened)
 - pubs (5 closed)
 - churches (2 lost)
 - residential homes (2 lost)
 - cafes (5 gained. It should be noted that policy HC4 does not protect cafes as a community use.)
- The number of permissions for business use has remained consistent since 2017 (28 in total). We have permitted more business use in the countryside (aligning to policy E2) than in or on the edge of settlements (aligning to policy E1).
- The overall trend is an increase in traffic over the plan period, including on monitored recreational routes (Wintercroft Lane, Dovedale and Derwent Lane, Upper Derwent Valley).
- Presentation of data in relation to core minerals policies not ready at time of publication owing to differences in the recording and nature of this data set. Officers will bring a further report to members to a subsequent Planning Committee to complete the reporting in time for consultation of our Issues and Options for Local Plan review.

Are there any corporate implications members should be concerned about?

Financial:

7. None

Risk Management:

8. This updated Monitoring Report reduces risks around compliance with planning legislation.

Sustainability:

9. No implications.

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion:

10. No implications.

11. **Climate Change**

No implications.

12. **Background papers (not previously published)**

None

13. **Appendices**

MONITORING REPORT 2016/17-2022/23 FINAL VERSION (JUNE 2024)

Report Author, Job Title and Publication Date

Adele Metcalfe, Policy and Communities Team Manager
adele.metcalfe@peakdistrict.gov.uk