

Dartmoor National Park Management Plan

Strategic Environmental Assessment and  
Sustainability Appraisal

Final Environmental Report

for Dartmoor National Park Authority

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<b>NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3. METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4. REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5. BASELINE INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>6. POTENTIAL ISSUES .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>7. SEA FRAMEWORK.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>8. STRATEGIC ALTERNATIVES.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>9. ASSESSMENT OF THE DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>10. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1 - SEA FRAMEWORK .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2 – REVIEW OF RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3 – SEA DIRECTIVE REQUIREMENTS.....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>APPENDIX 4 – CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES.....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>APPENDIX 5 - ASSESSMENT TABLES.....</b>	<b>60</b>

### Non-technical Summary

As part of the production of the National Park Management Plan, the Authority has undertaken a Sustainability Appraisal, incorporating the requirements for Strategic Environmental Assessment. Strategic Environmental Assessment is required under the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

A Scoping Report, which set out the environmental baseline, key issues and how the Sustainability Appraisal would be carried out, was produced. This was consulted on in November 2012 and subsequently updated in the light of consultation comments.

A Sustainability Appraisal was carried out on strategic options and the draft Ambitions and Priorities of the Management Plan as part of its production. A draft Environmental Report identifying the significant effects and proposed mitigation measures was published alongside the draft Management Plan for consultation.

Following consultation a number of changes were made to the Management Plan and these have been considered in this final Environmental Report. It is not considered that these changes are significant within the context of the Plan as a whole and they do not raise any new issues.

Overall it can be seen that the Management Plan is broadly positive in relation to the sustainability objectives, scoring either strongly positive or positive in the majority of cases.

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1. This is the final Environmental Report for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Dartmoor National Park Management Plan (the Management Plan). The SEA is being carried out to fulfil the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004<sup>1</sup> (the Regulations). The SEA process has been integrated with sustainability appraisal (SA) to achieve a more wide-ranging assessment of sustainability incorporating environmental, social and economic objectives, as accepted good practice by government guidance<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.2. SEA is required of all land use plans which may have significant effects on the environment. The purpose of SEA is to assess where the Plan may have negative environmental effects, and to consider alternatives to avoid or reduce these. The assessment plays an important role in producing the Management Plan, by informing decision making. It has been carried out by an independent consultant, working closely with officers of the Authority.
- 1.3. This Environmental Report fulfils the requirements of the Regulations that an environmental report is produced which *'shall identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme; and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme'*<sup>3</sup>. The purpose of the Environmental Report is to set out the results of the assessment and identify changes that have been made to mitigate any potential impacts identified.

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<sup>1</sup> Which transpose the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment"

<sup>2</sup> Sustainability Appraisal Advice Note (Planning Advisory Service, 2010)

<sup>3</sup> The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes 2004, Article 12 (2)

### 2. Dartmoor National Park Management Plan

- 2.1 The Management Plan is a statutory plan, and Dartmoor National Park Authority (DNPA) is required to review the Management Plan every five years. It is the strategic plan for the National Park, one that will guide decisions affecting Dartmoor's future over the coming five years. It is a Plan for the National Park as a whole and not just for the National Park Authority, although the Authority, along with many other stakeholders and the local community, will be key to the delivery of the Management Plan.
- 2.2 The statutory purposes of National Parks are set out under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, as amended by the Environment Act 1995, these are:
- 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.
- 2.3 The Authority's primary responsibility is to deliver the statutory purposes. In doing so, it is expected to be an exemplar in achieving sustainable development, helping rural communities in particular to thrive. In pursuing National Park purposes, National Park Authorities have a duty to *"seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park and shall for that purpose co-operate with local authorities and public bodies whose functions include the promotion of economic or social development within the area of the National Park"*. Within the Parks, conserving and enhancing the landscape, biodiversity, cultural heritage, dark skies and natural resources, and promoting public understanding and enjoyment of these should lie at the very heart of developing a strong economy and sustaining thriving local communities<sup>4</sup>.
- 2.4 Section 62 of the Environment Act also requires all relevant authorities (such as government departments and agencies, utility companies, and parish councils) to *"have regard to the statutory purposes in exercising or performing any functions in the National Park and; if it appears that there is a conflict between those purposes, to attach greater weight to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area"* known as the 'Sandford Principle'.

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<sup>4</sup> UK Government Vision and Circular English National Parks and the Broads, Defra, 2010

### 3. Methodology

- 3.1. The SEA is being co-ordinated by an external consultant, working with DNPA staff. Combining the SA and SEA enables a wider consideration of socio-economic sustainability indicators otherwise not considered in depth in SEA, which focuses on environmental impacts. The SEA criteria have also been developed to include the requirements of Health Impact Assessment (HIA) (based on 2007 guidance produced by the Department of Health<sup>5</sup>) and Equality Impact and Needs Assessment (EINA) (as required by the Equality Act 2010).
- 3.2. A Habitat Regulations Assessment<sup>6</sup> (HRA) is also required of the Management Plan (also known as Appropriate Assessment). This process ensures that the Plan will not have adverse effects on 'European sites' designated under the Habitats Directive for their exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species. A separate Appropriate Assessment is being undertaken.
- 3.3. When deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information that must be included in the environmental report, the responsible authority must consult the consultation bodies. A Scoping Report was produced and consulted on in November 2012. The response from Devon County Council identified that the SEA framework was missing indicators to monitor whether the SEA objectives are being achieved. Indicators have now been added to the SEA framework set out in **Appendix 1**. The response from Natural England highlighted that the Local Plans of the neighbouring authorities should be included in the list of other plans and programmes reviewed, and these have been added to **Appendix 2**.
- 3.4. This draft Environmental Report:
  - summarises the relationship between the Management Plan and other relevant plans and programmes, including how environment protection objectives will be taken into account in the preparation of the Management plan (Chapter 4).
  - provides a summary baseline environmental and socio-economic information about Dartmoor (Chapter 5)
  - identifies potential issues (Chapter 6)
  - provides the framework for undertaking the SEA (Chapter 7)
  - assesses strategic alternatives to implementing the plan (Chapter 8)
  - assesses the draft Management Plan and makes recommendations for how potential impacts can be avoided or mitigated (Chapter 9)
- 3.5. A summary of all the SEA Directive requirements and how these have been addressed is given in **Appendix 3**.

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<sup>5</sup> Health Impact Assessment: Questions and guidance for impact assessment (2007)  
[http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Legislation/Healthassessment/Browsable/DH\\_075622](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Legislation/Healthassessment/Browsable/DH_075622)

<sup>6</sup> Council Directive 92/43/EEC 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna

### 4. Review of plans and programmes

- 4.1. A review of relevant plans and programmes was undertaken to consider the environmental protection objectives established at international, European, national or local level, which are relevant to the Management Plan, and its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.
- 4.2. The review of plans and programmes highlights a number of key objectives that have been taken into account in developing the Management Plan:
  - Promoting landscape protection, management and planning
  - Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, halting losses, working at a landscape scale and building resilient ecological networks
  - Conserving and enhancing the historic and built environment
  - Enhancing the interaction of people with the landscape, nature and local history
  - Taking an ecosystems approach, considering the range of public benefits provided
  - Resource protection, including conservation of soil and water resources and improvements in soil, water and air quality
  - Minimising carbon emissions and contributing to climate change mitigation through carbon storage and sequestration, energy efficiency and renewable energy
  - Adapting to climate change including enhancing the resilience of natural ecosystems and local communities (including in relation to flood risk)
  - Promoting access and enjoyment including the health benefits of active pursuits
  - Promoting the multiple benefits of woodlands and forests for the economy, wildlife, recreation, resource protection and carbon sequestration
  - Supporting sustainable land management and viable hill farming
  - Encouraging greater community engagement and participation and a more local approach
  - Promoting sustainable, good quality development
  - Encouraging safe, sustainable and low carbon transport choices
  - Supporting a partnership approach to the delivery of services
- 4.3. **Appendix 2** lists the full range of plans and programmes reviewed, their main objectives, and how these have been taken into account in the preparation of the Management Plan.

### 5. Baseline information

5.1. A review of the baseline information has been undertaken for the SEA. This has drawn primarily from the Dartmoor State of the Park Report 2010, and the Annual Monitoring Report 2011 (for the Local Development Framework). The sections below provide a summary of the baseline information relating to the sustainability appraisal objectives from the SEA framework (identified in Chapter 7). A full description of the baseline is given in the Scoping Report.

#### Landscape and Nature Conservation

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives <sup>7</sup>	
1.	To protect the special qualities and <b>natural beauty</b> of the National Park
2.	To protect and enhance natural and semi natural <b>woodlands</b> in the National Park
3.	To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's <b>moorland</b> areas
4.	To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's <b>wetlands</b>
5.	To preserve the <b>tranquillity</b> of the Dartmoor National Park
6.	To conserve, protect and enhance habitats, and aquatic and terrestrial <b>biodiversity</b>
7.	To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's special <b>boundary features, and mosaic of farmland</b>
8.	To protect and enhance sites of special geological interest and protect the landscape scale <b>geology</b> of Dartmoor

Key statistics <sup>8</sup>	
Area of the National Park	95,573 Ha
Total area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	26,267 Ha
Total area of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	25,346 Ha
Total area of County Wildlife Sites (CWS)	1,636 Ha
Total area of common land	35,310 Ha
Total area of Section 3 Moorland	44,910 Ha
Total area of Section 3 Woodland	6,095 Ha
Population of native Dartmoor ponies (2007 baseline)	350
Area of traditional orchard	76ha

<sup>7</sup> Taken from the SEA Framework, see Appendix 2

<sup>8</sup> State of the Park Report 2010



### Historic and Built Environment

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	
9.	To protect and enhance the <b>historic environment</b> of sites, areas, buildings and landmarks of archaeological, historic, cultural and/or architectural interest
10.	To enhance the attractiveness and local distinctiveness of the <b>built environment</b> by raising the quality of design and construction
11.	To support <b>cultural heritage</b> including local traditions, and improve access and understanding of local heritage

Key statistics	
Number of Conservation Areas	23
Number of Listed Buildings Grade I	50
Number of Listed Buildings Grade II*	177
Number of Listed Buildings Grade II	2336
Scheduled Monuments	1,208
Annual number of traditional local fairs, festivals and agricultural shows (2008)	19

### Natural Resources

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	
12.	To protect and improve <b>air quality</b>
13.	To protect and improve <b>water resources and water quality</b>
14.	To conserve <b>land</b> resources, reduce soil erosion and protect soil quality
15.	To reduce the consumption of <b>non-renewable resources</b> and reduce <b>waste</b>

Key statistics	
Number of days each year with moderate or high levels of air pollution (Yarner Wood monitoring station)	36 days
Number of Air Quality Management Areas within or adjacent to National Park	1 AQMA on A38 at Dean Prior
% of monitored DNP river length achieving 'moderate' or 'good' ecological status	93% of river length
Total area of woodland under active management	4,989 Ha Fallen by over 300 Ha between 2008 and 2010

## Final Environmental Report

Total area of new woodland created annually	7.4 Ha
Total area of new of woodland created in last 10 years	98 Ha
% of National Park area managed through agri-environment schemes	59% Fallen from 68% in 2008

### Climate Change

<p>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</p> <p>16. To minimise Dartmoor's contribution to <b>climate change</b> including through carbon storage and sequestration, energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies</p> <p>17. To plan to <b>adapt</b> to the impacts of climate change including making communities and the landscape more resilient to climate change</p> <p>18. To manage <b>flood risk</b> sustainably, recognising the role of landuse in reducing flood risk</p>
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Key statistics	
Mean annual temperature change on Dartmoor 1900-20075	+0.8°C Average temperature increasing
Number of new dwellings permitted on sites within EA river flood zone 3 contrary to EA advice (number of permissions)	0

### Countryside Access and Recreation

<p>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</p> <p>19. To promote <b>understanding and enjoyment</b> of the National Park's special qualities</p> <p>20. To improve <b>access</b> to Dartmoor's open countryside</p> <p>21. To promote <b>inclusiveness and participation</b> and take account of the needs of all sectors of the community in understanding and enjoying the special qualities of the National Park</p>
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Key statistics	
Length of Public Rights of Way:	
Footpaths	354 km
Bridleways	360 km
Byways	20 km

## Final Environmental Report

% length of Public Rights of Way which are 'easy to use'	94% easy to use
Number of people using monitored footpaths	73,785 users
Area of land open to public access	46,663 Ha
Number of tourist visitors Day visitors Staying visitors	2.16m (2009) 2.04m (2011) 378,000 (2009) 394,000 (2011)
Annual number of visitors to information centres operated by DNPA	229,131 visitors (2009) 183,008 visitors (2011/12)
Total annual attendance on education events organised by DNPA	312 participants
Area of the National Park used for live firing (military training)	9,187 Ha

### Economy, Education and Employment

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
22. To promote sustainable <b>economic growth</b> , particularly of key business sectors, and to utilise employment land and premises effectively and efficiently
23. To enable all residents to share in growing prosperity by improving access to <b>training, education and job opportunities</b>

Key statistics	
Total GVA/GDP for National Park (related to National)	£513.1m (2008)
% of Dartmoor Gross Value Added (GVA) generated by forestry and farming 1996-2008 (annual)	4.2% of GVA (Falling)
Proportion of Farm Business Income (FBI) which is public subsidy 2006/7	289% of FBI Baseline

Community

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	
24. To ensure that all of the National Park's residents have access to good quality, <b>services, facilities and affordable housing</b>	
25. To safeguard and improve <b>community health, safety and well being</b>	
26. To promote <b>sustainable transport</b> , reduce traffic congestion and noise, and improve safety, health and air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car	

Key statistics <sup>9</sup>	
Number of Parishes partly or wholly within the National Park	51
Total population of National Park (2008)	34,977
Population by age group (census 2001)	
School and pre-school age (0-15)	6,124 (17.5%)
Working age (16-64)	20,271 (58.0%)
Pensionable age (65+)	8,582 (24.5%)
Housing stock (census 2001)	
Total households	14,677
Owner occupied	10,075 (71%)
Private rented	2,180 (15%)
Social housing	1,502 (11%)
Second homes/holiday lets	431 (3%)
Average household income (and Devon)	£28,400 (£27,000)
Average house price	£234,556 (2009)
Average 24hr traffic flow across main Dartmoor roads in August (7 cordon roads)	21,416 vehicles
Annual number of passenger trips on Dartmoor bus services 2003-2009 (annual)	278,229 passengers

<sup>9</sup> State of the Park Report 2010

### 6. Potential Issues

6.1. The following issues were identified through the review of plans and programmes, and assessment of baseline information and monitoring relating to the sustainability appraisal objectives. The Management Plan sets out how these issues will be addressed.

#### Landscape and Nature Conservation

- Under-grazing in some areas of the moor leading to dense vegetation, in places changing the open character of the landscape and affecting habitats.
- Threats from inappropriate development in and affecting the National Park.
- Loss of tranquillity due to light pollution, increased traffic, large scale events and active sports.
- Reducing the impact of conifer woodlands on landscape character
- Some habitats and wildlife under threat from inappropriate management, fragmentation, invasive non-native species and climate changes.
- Intensive grazing (and recreational pressure) on parts of the moor leading to degradation of heathland habitats
- Restoring Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites to their former habitats

#### Historic and Built Environment

- Heritage assets at risk; including threats to archaeology from increased vegetation on the moor; climate change; poor condition of listed buildings; and loss of character of conservation areas.
- Enabling future viable use of historic buildings and managing change in the historic built environment
- Loss of cultural heritage such as threats to local fairs, traditions and so on

#### Natural Resources

- Securing woodland management (particularly for smaller woodlands)
- Animal and plant health, including the spread of non-native species and increases in disease
- Increased importance of providing clean water from Dartmoor.
- Increased need for renewable energy technologies, with potential impacts on the National Park's special qualities.

#### Climate Change

- Changes in climate resulting in increased frequency of extreme weather events and flooding.

### **Countryside Access and Recreation**

- Improving understanding and appreciation of Dartmoor by a wide range of people
- Path erosion from extreme weather events and heavy use, and threats to access to open areas from increased density of vegetation
- Challenges in managing more active recreation alongside quiet enjoyment of the National Park
- Visitor pressure on areas of heavy recreation use with congestion, litter, camp fires and anti-social behaviour
- Balancing the needs of landowners, commoners, and local communities with visitors
- Difficulties faced by certain sectors of society in trying to access the National Park.
- Increase in the number and scale of large recreation events
- Impacts of traffic at peak periods, vehicle speeds, and large vehicles
- Promoting the health and wellbeing benefits of access and recreation on Dartmoor
- Inability of certain sectors of society to access the National Park.
- Conflict between military training (live firing) and public access

### **Economy, Education and Employment**

- Encouraging growth and resilience in the local economy through the diversity of business types and employment
- Developing employment opportunities in growth sectors such as construction, business services, and tourism and leisure
- Retaining successful and growing businesses
- Reversing the 'brain drain'
- Nurturing the culture of initiative, enterprise and energy in business, with people developing new markets and using new technology
- Limited high-speed broadband coverage reducing economic and learning opportunities and exacerbating rural isolation
- The future viability of farming on Dartmoor including farm succession
- Ensuring land based and building skills are sustained for future management of the National Park
- Increasing the quality of the tourism offer in Dartmoor and visitor spending in order to increase the value of leisure and tourism

### Community

- Growth and development in surrounding areas impacting on the setting of the National Park
- A wide gap between household incomes and house prices, leading to the need for affordable housing
- A need to provide the right type of housing, meeting the needs of local communities including older people, and flexible housing for home working
- Sustaining and supporting local services and amenities.
- An ageing population and fewer young people living and working on Dartmoor.
- Fuel poverty, and the high proportion of old housing stock with poor energy efficiency.
- Increased interest in renewable energy technologies, with potential impacts on the National Park's special qualities
- High reliance on the private car for transport, exacerbated by reductions in public transport within and to the National Park
- Opportunities and threats arising from climate change for local communities and businesses, including extreme weather events, flood risk and implications for tourism and agriculture

## 7. SEA Framework

- 7.1. A framework has been developed for testing the emerging Management Plan against (**Appendix 1**). This is adapted from the sustainability appraisal for the Dartmoor Local Development Framework to aid consistency between these two important plans. The framework is structured around seven themes, with a set of objectives for each:
- Landscape and Nature Conservation
  - Historic and Built Environment
  - Resources
  - Climate Change
  - Countryside Access and Recreation
  - Economy, Education and Employment
  - Community
- 7.2. The sustainability objectives offer full coverage of the SEA list of ‘environmental’ factors for which any ‘likely significant effects’<sup>10</sup>, should be considered.
- 7.3. The SEA criteria were also cross-checked to ensure that they incorporated the requirements of Health Impact Assessment (HIA) (based on 2007 guidance produced by the Department of Health<sup>11</sup>) and Equality Impact and Needs Assessment (EINA) (as required by the Equality Act 2010). EINA helps in the assessment of the likely or actual impact of a policy, implementation practice, or project on different sections of the community. Changes can then be introduced to reduce or remove inequalities and unlawful discrimination, and promote equality. EINA takes account of age, disability, gender (including transgender), race/ethnicity, religion/belief, sexual orientation, human rights and other relevant socio-economic factors. The information requirements of both the EINA and HIA are included in the Community theme. The processes for both types of assessment will follow that of the SA to ensure that the plan will be assessed at all stages.
- 7.4. The following scoring system was used in the appraisal:

<b>++</b>	Strongly positive
<b>+</b>	Positive (with some opportunity for improvement)
<b>+/-</b>	A mix of positive and negative impacts or uncertain impacts
<b>0</b>	Neutral
<b>-</b>	Negative
<b>- -</b>	Strongly negative

<sup>10</sup> Annex 1 of Directive 2001/42/EC

<sup>11</sup> Health Impact Assessment: Questions and guidance for impact assessment (2007)

[http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Legislation/Healthassessment/Browsable/DH\\_075622](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Legislation/Healthassessment/Browsable/DH_075622)



### 8. Strategic Alternatives

- 8.1. The SEA Directive requires the appraisal process to consider reasonable alternatives, taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan. The review of the Management Plan is intended to be a refresh and update of the 2007-2012 Plan. The core components of the Vision and the Ambitions are long term, covering a 20 year period to 2027. The Vision has been simplified and the Ambitions updated, but they have not been significantly changed. No alternatives to the Vision and Ambitions were identified during consultation and engagement.
- 8.2. The Management Plan review has undergone a long stream of stakeholder involvement. As such a range of different ways of fulfilling the objectives has been considered. This iterative process has meant the consideration of alternatives has already been closely considered in the development of the Plan, particularly in terms of how the key challenges and issues identified can be addressed.
- 8.3. Four broad alternatives have been considered in developing the Management Plan. It is important to note that only reasonable, realistic and relevant alternatives should be put forward, taking into account resource implications. The SEA Directive requires an assessment of the implications for the environment without implementation of the Plan – the ‘do nothing’ option. The four alternatives were:
  1. do nothing ie no Management Plan
  2. business as usual ie continue to work towards objectives of the previous Plan
  3. radical ie make radical changes in how the sustainability objectives are delivered
  4. localist approach – ie local communities take the lead and set their own priorities within smaller geographical areas of the National Park.
- 8.4. An assessment of each of the alternatives against the sustainability criteria is summarised in the table below, and full details are given in **Appendix 4**.

Table 1 Assessment of Alternatives

Alternatives	Do nothing	Business as usual	Radical	Localist
<b>Sustainability objectives<sup>12</sup></b>				
To protect the special qualities and <b>natural beauty</b>	-	++	+/-	+/-
To protect and enhance natural and semi natural <b>woodlands</b>	+	+	+	+/-
To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's <b>moorland</b> areas	-	++	+/-	+/-
To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's <b>wetlands</b>	+/-	+	+/-	+/-
To preserve the <b>tranquillity</b> of the Dartmoor National Park	-	+	-	+/-
To conserve, protect and enhance <b>biodiversity</b>	+/-	++	+/-	+/-
To conserve <b>boundary features, and mosaic of farmland</b>	-	+	-	+/-
To protect sites of special geological interest	0	+	+/-	+/-
To protect and enhance the <b>historic environment</b>	-	++	+/-	+/-
To enhance local distinctiveness of the <b>built environment</b>	-	+	+	+
To support <b>cultural heritage</b> including local traditions	0	++	-	+
To protect and improve <b>air quality</b>	-	+	0	+/-
To protect and improve <b>water resources and water quality</b>	0	+	+	+/-
To conserve <b>land</b> resources, and soil	-	+	+/-	+/-
To reduce consumption of <b>non-renewable resources and waste</b>	-	+	++	+
To minimise Dartmoor's contribution to <b>climate change</b>	-	++	++	+
To plan to <b>adapt</b> to the impacts of climate change	-	++	+	+
To manage <b>flood risk</b> sustainably, recognising the role of landuse	-	+	+	+
To promote <b>understanding and enjoyment</b>	-	++	+/-	+/-
To improve <b>access</b> to Dartmoor's open countryside	-	+	0	+/-
To promote sustainable <b>economic growth</b>	0	+	+/-	+/-
To improve access to <b>training, education and job opportunities</b>	0	+	+	+/-
To ensure good quality, <b>services, facilities and affordable housing</b>	-	+	+	+
To promote <b>sustainable transport</b>	-	+	+	+
To improve <b>community health, safety and well being</b>	0	+	+	+
To promote <b>inclusiveness and participation</b>	-	+	+	+

<sup>12</sup> See Appendix 1 for the full text of the sustainability objectives

- 8.5. The 'do nothing' alternative was not considered to be a realistic or sustainable option, given National Park purposes. The 'business as usual' alternative was considered to be the most sustainable option due to the close alignment of the Management Plan ambitions with sustainability objectives. The 'radical' and 'localist' alternatives both have a degree of uncertainty over how they would deliver the sustainability objectives, although they both also have some potential benefits.
- 8.6. The approach adopted in the draft Management Plan is primarily to follow alternative 2 'business as usual', with elements of alternative options 3 'radical' and 4 'localist' woven into the Management Plan in terms of how some of the ambitions will be delivered. The previous Management Plan was successful in delivering nearly 90% of the goals that were identified, a significant achievement given the fact that the Plan was ambitious in what it set out to achieve, having been developed before the recession and cuts in funding. Continuing to deliver against the long term Vision and Ambitions of the Plan during a period of significantly reduced resources was therefore felt to be a demanding, but realistic aim for the next 5 years. Alternative option 3 allows radical changes to be made in how the sustainability objectives are delivered, particularly in the current economic climate which requires new solutions and ways of working to be explored. Whilst the Management Plan has not taken a radical approach overall, there are a number of issues where new solutions will be explored. There are also elements of alternative 4 within the Plan, which seek to let local communities take the lead, and to build capacity to enable this to happen effectively.

## 9. Assessment of the draft Management Plan

9.1. The emerging Management Plan was tested against the sustainability objectives and an overall score was given in relation to each of the SEA themes. The table below summarises the assessment for the six Priorities of the Management Plan. The full assessment of each priority is given in **Appendix 5**.

**Table 2 Summary scores for draft Management Plan priorities**

Priority	The future of farming & forestry	Spectacular landscapes, natural networks	Making the most of cultural heritage	Enjoying Dartmoor	Prosperous Dartmoor	Community Focus
SEA theme						
Landscape & Nature Conservation	++	++	+	++	+	+
Historic & Built Environment	++	+	++	++	+	+
Resources	+	++	0	0	+	+
Climate Change	++	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-
Countryside Access and Recreation	+	+	++	++	+	0
Economy, Education & Employment	+	+	+	++	+	+
Community	0	+	+	+	+	++

9.2. Overall it can be seen that the Management Plan is broadly positive in relation to the sustainability objectives, scoring either strongly positive or positive in the majority of cases.

9.3. Three Priorities have been given a +/- score in relation to the SEA theme of Climate Change – *Making the Most of Cultural Heritage*, *Prosperous Dartmoor* and *Community Focus*. Climate change could have implications for local businesses and the economy but the nature of these impacts are difficult to predict, for example the predicted long hot summers could be good for tourism, but equally wetter, stormier conditions could increase flood risk and impacts on certain places and businesses. The Management Plan addresses this through seeking to build resilience amongst local communities and businesses so that they can withstand future changes. The Plan also seeks to help communities be more resilient and increase self-sufficiency, including through promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy. However, there are limitations to the scale and type of renewable energy technologies that are appropriate within the National Park, and renewable energy schemes outside

the National Park can also impact on its setting. The stock of traditional buildings on Dartmoor provides opportunities to reuse existing buildings and therefore make the best use of embodied energy, however alterations to these buildings to make them more energy efficient or to install renewable energy technologies can also damage their fabric or character. These tensions will be managed through the planning process, but the Management Plan highlights the need to respond to climate change in ways that are appropriate to the National Park and develop exemplars, particularly in relation to traditional buildings.

- 9.4. Each Priority is assessed below, with recommendations for proposed mitigation measures where appropriate. The tables indicate how the recommendations for changes and mitigation measures have been taken on board in the final Management Plan.

### **Priority 1 – *The Future of Farming and Forestry***

- 9.5. This Priority was considered to be either positive or strongly positive for the majority of the SEA themes. The only theme where it was given a neutral score was the Community theme because it is not the primary purpose of this priority to deliver these sustainability objectives, however it is recognised that farmers/foresters will play a role in helping to achieve them.
- 9.6. The Priority scored strongly positive in relation to the Landscape and Nature Conservation theme and the Historic and Built Environment theme. Dartmoor’s spectacular landscapes, wildlife, archaeology and built environment have been shaped by land use and management over the centuries. Farming continues to play a significant role in delivering these objectives, and the Priority was identified in recognition of the importance of a continued viable farming and land management sector to ensure that land management practises which conserve and enhance Dartmoor’s special qualities, can continue to be supported. However, farming and forestry can have negative effects if the policy drivers are wrong, for example biodiversity and archaeology affected by levels of grazing; landscape and local distinctiveness of the built environment affected by modern sheds; the loss of historic farms buildings through disuse. The effects should be more explicitly identified in the Management Plan.

Recommendation	Response
1. Include text to address potential negative impacts of farming	The effects of under-grazing for wildlife, landscape and access are identified in the issues. The impacts of modern agricultural sheds are highlighted in the section relating to development. Finding a viable use for historic buildings, including farm buildings, is part of the cultural heritage priority.

9.7. The priority focuses on ‘traditional’ farming practises as this is what delivers the special qualities that people value and enjoy. However, in order for farming and forestry to be viable in the future, farmers need to be able to progress and change as well. It may be more appropriate for the Management Plan to focus on ‘sustainable’ farming practises, which balance environmental, economic and social factors, to make it clear that the economic element is not underplayed. This is inherent in the Management Plan, which aims to enable farmers to add value to their business and take advantage of new opportunities, but it could be made more explicit.

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Response</b>
2. Change the wording of the 1 <sup>st</sup> aim to read ‘supports <i>sustainable</i> farming practises’ rather than ‘traditional’ to be consistent with the Priority wording – <i>supporting <u>sustainable</u> farming and woodland businesses that conserve and enhance the special qualities of Dartmoor</i>	The wording has been changed to <i>sustainable</i> farming

9.8. The Priority was given a positive score for the SEA theme of Resources. Extensive livestock farming is generally low input so is good for air and water quality and produces less waste. Management of the commons through controlled burning is important to avoid pollution to water and air. The Management Plan aims to empower farmers so that they can farm in ways that manage the landscape and deliver public benefits such as clean water. However, there is no direct recognition of the importance of soils as a building block for healthy ecosystems and the basis for farming and forestry.

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Response</b>
3. Recognise the importance of soils in the Management Plan and add action on assessing condition of soil	A section on soil quality and erosion has been added to the Ecosystem Services table, and this also includes the role of soils as a carbon store. There are no current plans to carry out an assessment of soil condition across the National Park, so this has not been added as an action. There are existing mechanisms in place, such as Catchment Sensitive Farming, which provide advice to farmers on soil management.

**Priority 2 – Spectacular Landscapes, Natural Networks**

9.9. This Priority scored positively for all the SEA themes, particularly the theme of Landscape and Natural Environment as would be expected as there are close

correlations between the Management Plan and sustainability objectives. The Priority was identified specifically to protect and enhance the landscape and natural environment of Dartmoor, as one of the primary purposes of the National Park designation. It is also strongly positive for the Resources theme as Dartmoor's rivers, streams and water bodies are important aquatic environments and actions to maintain or improve water quality will be mutually beneficial for wildlife. Soils and biodiversity are the building blocks of natural ecosystems and so actions under this priority to support biodiversity will also benefit soils.

- 9.10. There were also considered to be positive benefits in relation to the SEA theme of Climate Change. Carbon storage is being increased through the Mires project, which seeks to restore blanket bog. This may also help to reduce flood risk further downstream as the moors are important to act as a sponge to hold water, slow down flows particularly run-off. The effectiveness of the project will be monitored to inform future work. Working at a landscape scale and enhancing connectivity will help to make habitats and wildlife more resilient against climate change
- 9.11. The priority will also benefit the SEA theme Historic and Built Environment as they are part of the landscape. Where there are potential conflicts these have been recognised for example with the Moorland Vision which gives priority to management for archaeology within Principal Archaeological Landscapes, but overall this is not likely to be negative for nature conservation.
- 9.12. The spectacular landscape and diverse wildlife are key draws for people coming to enjoy Dartmoor, which contribute to the SEA themes of Countryside Access and Recreation, and Economy, Education and Employment. Tourism and recreation are vital to the local economy and employment. Actions under the Priority to conserve and enhance landscapes and wildlife will also be beneficial in encouraging more people to visit. Dartmoor has a diverse employment base, and one of the factors encouraging employers to locate on Dartmoor is the quality of life and attractive environment. Although the priority is positive overall in encouraging access so that people can enjoy and understand wildlife, there are times and places where access needs to be restricted to protect sensitive wildlife. The Management Plan recognises this through the zonal approach to managing visitors and initiatives such as PAWS on Dartmoor which aims to educate people about how to avoid disturbance to wildlife and stock.
- 9.13. There are also benefits for the SEA theme of Community as a high quality environment also supports health and well-being, and provides opportunities for all to access outdoor recreation and active pursuits. The Priority seeks to involve the public in managing and monitoring Dartmoor's wildlife, recognising the contribution that local people play in helping to maintaining the high quality environment and diversity of wildlife that people value.
- 9.14. No specific recommendations were identified in relation to this Priority.

**Priority 3 – Making the Most of Cultural Heritage**

9.15. This Priority scored positively for a number of the SEA themes, particularly the theme of Historic and Built Environment as would be expected as there are close correlations between the Management Plan and sustainability objectives. The Priority was identified specifically to conserve and enhance the archaeology and historic built environment of Dartmoor, as one of the primary purposes of the National Park designation. It was also considered to be strongly positive in relation to the SEA themes of Countryside Access and Recreation and Community as there is a strong emphasis on increasing understanding and awareness of Dartmoor’s cultural heritage. There may be some indirect benefits in relation to health and wellbeing arising from people visiting to enjoy the cultural heritage, and inclusiveness through efforts to promote inclusiveness through community engagement and interpretation of the historic environment.

9.16. The Priority was given a neutral score in relation to the SEA theme of Resources as it is not primarily designed to deliver natural resources objectives, although actions to conserve cultural heritage will generally also be positive or neutral for natural resources objectives. There is recognition of the cultural importance of water on Dartmoor and how this has shaped its use and management over the centuries.

9.17. Climate Change could have both positive and negative implications in relation to the historic and built environment. Planning policies provide a presumption of retaining and reusing old buildings, and flexibility to support their reuse, which is beneficial in climate change terms through the retention of embodied energy in those buildings. However, the challenges of climate change are significant for historic buildings, particularly in relation to adaptations to increase energy efficiency or the installation of renewable energy technologies, which both require care to avoid damage to the character of historic buildings and building fabric. The Management Plan identifies an opportunity for the National Park to develop exemplars of climate change adaptation measures for traditionally built historic buildings, but this is not specifically picked up in the action plans. Historic landscapes and archaeological remains could also be at risk from changes in climate, for example through increased vegetation damaging archaeology.

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Response</b>
4. Add reference in the text recognising implications of climate change for archaeology	The implications of climate change in relation to heritage assets are identified in the issues and opportunities
5. Add action on protection of historic built environment in relation to energy efficiency / renewable energy and developing exemplars of climate	No specific action has been added, although there is an action relating to the South West Devon Community Energy Partnership and Strategy which



change adaptation measures for traditionally built historic buildings	includes advice on the responsible retrofit of traditional buildings
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### Priority 4 – Enjoying Dartmoor

- 9.18. This priority is aimed at promoting understanding and enjoyment and improving access as one of the primary purposes of the National Park designation, and so scored strongly against the SEA theme of Countryside Access and Recreation as would be expected given the close correlation between the sustainability objectives and the Management Plan.
- 9.19. There are also positive benefits for the SEA themes of Economy, Education and Employment, and Community as tourism and recreation are major contributors to the local economy and employment and the influx of visitors helps to sustain local services such as shops and other facilities. Whilst the Management Plan does not directly seek to increase visitor numbers, it does aim to increase the value of tourism to local businesses and the economy through encouraging people to stay longer rather than just visit for the day. Dartmoor provides recreational and leisure opportunities for visitors and local residents alike, including a growing number of people from surrounding areas where there is significant growth. There are actions to encourage sustainable modes of transport onto and around the moor, contributing to SO24, although funding for this is likely to be constrained. There are specific ambitions to contribute to health and well-being through investigating health benefits from Dartmoor. There is also a strong emphasis on promoting inclusiveness and participation for everyone to be able to enjoy the moor.
- 9.20. The priority is aimed at helping people to enjoy and learn more about Dartmoor, including its landscape, natural environment, historic and built environment which are a fundamental reason why people visit. There is not a specific objective in the Management Plan to increase visitor numbers, but to manage the visitors who do come. Increased visitor numbers could put more pressure on sensitive wildlife or archaeological sites, but the Management Plan addresses this through a zonal approach to recreation management to ensure that heavily used sites are carefully managed, to encourage additional use in areas that can accommodate this, and to keep some areas for quiet enjoyment, including sensitive sites and tranquil areas.
- 9.21. The priority seeks to achieve improved sustainable recreation opportunities for all which was considered to be positive in relation to the SEA theme of Climate Change. Walking and cycling are promoted, which will support climate change mitigation. Although increased traffic would lead to emissions of greenhouse gases, sustainable modes of transport onto and around the moor are encouraged, within funding constraints. There are no direct references to climate change adaptation, but erosion of paths will be considered as part of the management of the rights of way network, and there is also recognition of

## Final Environmental Report

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the need to develop contingency plans to manage recreational pressure associated with extreme weather patterns.

Recommendation	Response
6. Add action on considering / managing impacts of climate change on the rights of way network	Action 68 has been amended to include managing the rights of way network including erosion due to the effects of extreme weather events

9.22. The Priority was given a neutral score in relation to the SEA theme of Resources as it does not directly contribute to these sustainability objectives. There could be some negative impacts from visitors, particularly as cuts in funding are leading to reduced public transport onto the moor. However there is no evidence to suggest that this is leading to significant increases in traffic or air quality issues, and the Management Plan aims to encourage sustainable modes of transport where possible. Similarly visitors to Dartmoor put additional demands on natural resources such as water and energy but again there is no evidence to suggest that this is causing environmental damage. There are problems with litter in some areas, but this is mainly restricted to heavily used sites and the Management Plan provides a particular focus on managing pressures at these sites.

Recommendation	Response
7. Add action relating to litter	A specific action was not added as this is already incorporated within actions relating to the management of heavily used recreation sites

### Priority 5 - Prosperous Dartmoor

9.23. The Priority was given a positive score for the majority of the SEA themes. It seeks to directly link prosperity and protection of the special qualities including landscape, nature conservation, historic and built environment, and natural resources. The quality of the environment attracts visitors and encourages businesses to locate on Dartmoor. However, protection of the environment can also be perceived as a constraint on economic development which was highlighted during the consultation, although this is not borne out by the evidence which shows for example that over 80% of planning applications are approved. The Management Plan seeks to address this by helping to convey a positive approach to supporting businesses and the local economy, and communicating what sort of development is appropriate within the National Park context.

9.24. National Park Authorities have a duty to foster the economic and social wellbeing of local communities. Although the Priority is aimed at promoting economic development, education and employment it was given a positive score overall rather than a strongly positive score, as it does not support

economic development ‘at all costs’, but is focused on economic development that is appropriate within the National Park context. A prosperous economy is vital to support prosperous communities, and actions in the Management Plan to support local businesses and employment will also benefit local communities.

9.25. The Priority was considered to have both negative and positive implications in relation to the SEA theme of Climate Change. The nature of these impacts are difficult to predict, for example the predicted long hot summers could be good for tourism, but equally wetter, stormier conditions could increase flood risk and impacts on certain places and businesses. The Management Plan addresses this through seeking to build resilience amongst local communities and businesses so that they can withstand future changes. However, there is no direct reference to climate change in the Priority, although this could have implications for local businesses and the economy.

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Response</b>
8. Add reference to climate change implications for local businesses and the need for mitigation and adaptation measures	This was added to the Issues and Opportunities. The Community Focus priority has a whole new section on low carbon communities, which would include the local business community.

**Priority 6 – Community Focus**

9.26. The priority aims to support and empower local communities including helping to meet identified needs. As would be expected, it scored positively in relation to the SEA themes of Community and Economy, Education and Employment, picking up the duty that National Park Authorities have to foster the economic and social wellbeing of local communities.

9.27. One of the key concerns during the consultation on issues and challenges was protecting the National Park from inappropriate development. The Priority responds to this in seeking to manage development to protect the National Park, including impacts on wildlife, landscape and tranquillity. This will also help to minimise impacts on the historic and built environment, and to enhance the attractiveness and local distinctiveness of the built environment although there are no specific references in the Management Plan. The National Park Authority has recently produced a Design Guide to raise the quality of design and construction, promoting developments that are sympathetic to the local vernacular, and reflect the use of traditional styles, patterns, materials and skills.

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Response</b>
9. Add reference to enhancing attractiveness and local distinctiveness of the built	The Ambition has been revised to include ‘high quality, sympathetic and well informed design’ & reference is made to

## Final Environmental Report

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environment by raising the quality of design and construction	the Design Guide
10. Add action on promoting the Design guide	This is already being undertaken by DNPA within the planning process and with the Design Review Panel.

9.28. The Priority was considered to be positive for the SEA theme of Resources as it seeks to empower local communities who can play a major role in helping to reduce pressure on natural resources though for example promoting water and energy efficiency, use of renewable energy, increased recycling and consumption of local food. A greater emphasis on improving the self-sufficiency of local communities will also help to build resilience to external factors such as rising fuel and food prices.

9.29. The Priority has both positive and negative implications for the SEA theme of Climate Change. It seeks to help communities be more resilient and increase self-sufficiency, including through promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy. However, there are limitations to the scale and type of renewable energy technologies that are appropriate within the National Park, which is addressed through planning policies. Renewable energy schemes outside the National Park can have an impact on its setting, and the Management Plan highlights the need to work with neighbouring authorities to avoid impacts of development in surrounding areas on the National Park and its setting.

Recommendation	Response
11. Add reference to need to promote renewable energy that is appropriate within the National Park context and link to Local Plan policies	Done. There is a new section on low carbon communities which highlights the role of renewable energy in helping to achieve this, but recognise the need for technologies to be appropriate within the National Park context.

### 10. Implementation and Monitoring

- 10.1 The SEA Directive requires monitoring to be undertaken to allow for unforeseen effects to be identified at an early stage and mitigation measures to be implemented. A number of headline indicators are identified for the Management Plan. A wider set of data and indicators will be used to inform the update of the State of the Park report mid-way through the Plan period in 2015. These include data gathered by DNPA for other purposes such as Key Performance Indicators for the Authority and Annual Monitoring Report for planning, as well as indicators being co-ordinated by Natural England for the Protected Landscapes. The indicators proposed for monitoring the Management Plan are considered to be appropriate for also monitoring the significant effects identified in the SEA. **Appendix 1** identifies how the proposed indicators will monitor delivery of the sustainability objectives.
- 10.2 It is not anticipated that any significant adverse effects will arise from implementation of the Plan. Nevertheless, as the indicators proposed to monitor the Management Plan cover all sustainability objectives, any adverse impacts will be picked up via this mechanism.

Appendix 1 - SEA Framework

Topic	Sustainability Objectives	Topics relating to the SEA Directive	Indicators (* = headline indicator)
<b>Landscape and Nature Conservation</b>	1. To protect the special qualities and <b>natural beauty</b> of the National Park	Landscape	Area and % of National Park (Usable Agricultural Area) under agri-environment schemes *
	2. To protect and enhance natural and semi natural <b>woodlands</b> in the National Park	Landscape, flora, fauna, biodiversity	Area and % of woodland under active management *
	3. To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's <b>moorland</b> areas	Landscape, flora, fauna, biodiversity	Area of moorland under active management
	4. To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's <b>wetlands</b>	Landscape, flora, fauna, biodiversity, water	% priority wetland habitats in favourable condition
	5. To preserve the <b>tranquillity</b> of the Dartmoor National Park	Landscape,	% of National Park classified as either tranquil or very tranquil
	6. To conserve, protect and enhance habitats, and aquatic and terrestrial <b>biodiversity</b>	Flora, fauna, biodiversity	% of broad habitats in SSSIs in: (i) favourable (ii) unfavourable recovering (iii) unfavourable declining condition *  % of 13 key species whose status is stable or increasing
	7. To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's special <b>boundary features, and mosaic of farmland</b>	Landscape flora, fauna, biodiversity	% of boundary features managed through agri-environment schemes
	8. To protect and enhance sites of special geological interest and protect the landscape scale <b>geology</b> of Dartmoor	Landscape	% of geological SSSI in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition
<b>Historic and Built Environment</b>	9. To protect and enhance the <b>historic environment</b> of sites, areas, buildings and landmarks of archaeological, historic, cultural and/or architectural interest	Cultural heritage, architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape	% of Scheduled Monuments at Risk (high and medium risk) *  % of Listed Buildings at Risk*

## Final Environmental Report

	10. To enhance the attractiveness and local distinctiveness of the <b>built environment</b> by raising the quality of design and construction	Built environment, architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape	Use of the DNPA Design Guide to inform planning applications
	11. To support <b>cultural heritage</b> including local traditions, and improve access and understanding of local heritage	Cultural heritage, architectural and archaeological heritage, built environment	Number of agricultural shows and local fairs within the National Park or serving it *
<b>Resources</b>	12. To protect and improve <b>air quality</b>	Air, human health	Number of Air Quality Management Areas in or close to the National Park
	13. To protect and improve <b>water resources and water quality</b>	Water, flora, fauna, biodiversity, human health	Length and % length of monitored rivers achieving 'good' or 'high' ecological status (under the Water Framework Directive) *
	14. To conserve <b>land</b> resources, reduce soil erosion and protect soil quality	Material assets, soil, landscape	Area and % of National Park (Usable Agricultural Area) under agri-environment schemes *
	15. To reduce the consumption of <b>non-renewable resources</b> and reduce <b>waste</b>	Sustainable resource use material assets, soil, water	Number of permissions granted (and total number of applications) for micro renewable energy by type
<b>Climate change</b>	16. To minimise Dartmoor's contribution to <b>climate change</b> including through carbon storage and sequestration, energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies	Climate change, climatic factors, air, human health	Amount of carbon sequestered through blanket bog restoration  Number of permissions granted (and total number of applications) for micro renewable energy by type
	17. To plan to <b>adapt</b> to the impacts of climate change including making communities and the landscape more resilient to climate change	Climate change, climatic factors, air, human health	Number of new dwellings permitted on sites within EA river flood zone 3 contrary to EA advice (number of permissions)
	18. To manage <b>flood risk</b> sustainably, recognising the role of landuse in reducing flood risk	Flood risk, climatic factors, water, human Health	Number of new dwellings permitted on sites within EA river flood zone 3 contrary to EA advice (number of permissions)
<b>Countryside Access and</b>	19. To promote <b>understanding and enjoyment</b> of the National	Population, human health	Total Number of tourist visitors (Day visitors &

## Final Environmental Report

<b>Recreation</b>	Park's special qualities		Staying visitors)  % of users reporting increased understanding of Dartmoor as a result of Education events provided by DNPA *
	20. To improve <b>access</b> to Dartmoor's open countryside	Population, human health	% length of Public Rights of Way which are 'easy to use' *  Area of land open to public access
<b>Economy, Education and Employment</b>	21. To promote sustainable <b>economic growth</b> , particularly of key business sectors, and to utilise employment land and premises effectively and efficiently	Population	Number of hard to reach premises passed by superfast broadband *  Business start ups and survival rates *
	22. To enable all residents to share in growing prosperity by improving access to <b>training, education and job opportunities</b>	Population	Unemployment rate in DNP *
<b>Community</b>	23. To ensure that all of the National Park's residents have access to good quality <b>services, facilities and affordable housing</b>	Population	Net annual change in i) primary services/facilities in classified settlements ii) secondary services/facilities in classified settlements *  Number and % of housing built per year that is for affordable housing needs *
	24. To promote <b>sustainable transport</b> , reduce traffic congestion and noise, and improve safety, health and air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car	Climatic factors, air, human health	Average 24hr traffic flow across main Dartmoor roads in August (7 cordon roads)
	25. To safeguard and improve <b>community health, safety and well being</b>	Population, human health	% of DNP residents very satisfied or fairly satisfied with their local area as a place to live *
	26. To promote <b>inclusiveness and</b>	Population,	Total number of volunteer



**Final Environmental Report**

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	<b>participation</b> and take account of the needs of all sectors of the community in understanding and enjoying the special qualities of the National Park	human health	days attended by 'under-represented groups' – young people (5-24), minority ethnic groups, people with limiting long term illness or disability
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Appendix 2 – Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

The following key documents have been reviewed, including a consideration of how the Management Plan may consider relevant objectives or requirements.

International level

Other Plan/Programme	Relevant aims/objectives or requirements	How objectives or requirements might be considered
<b>The European Landscape Convention</b> (ETS No.176) Council for Europe 2000	The Convention aims to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European cooperation on landscape issues	Through Ambitions and actions relating to Dartmoor's landscapes
<b>World Commission on Protected Areas</b> IUCN	Dartmoor National Park is classified as a 'Category V Protected Area'. <i>An area of land... where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area</i>	Through Ambitions and actions relating to Dartmoor's landscapes, biodiversity, cultural heritage
<b>Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora</b> (Directive 92/43/EC) (The Habitats Directive) European Commission (1994)	The main aim of the EC Habitats Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance.	Through biodiversity Ambitions and actions linked to <i>Living Dartmoor</i> <sup>13</sup>
<b>The Convention on Biological Diversity</b> (Biodiversity Convention) Rio de Janeiro United Nations 1992	International treaty promoting the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); sustainable use of its components; and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources	Through biodiversity Ambitions and actions linked to <i>Living Dartmoor</i>
<b>Water Framework Directive</b> (Directive 2000/60/EC) European Commission (2000)	Requires all inland water bodies to reach at least "good status" by 2015	Through Ambitions and actions relating to the water environment
<b>Groundwater Directive</b> (Directive 2006/118/EC)	Sets underground water quality standards and introduces measures to prevent or limit	Through Ambitions and actions relating to the water

<sup>13</sup> The strategy for biodiversity conservation on Dartmoor

## Final Environmental Report

European Commission 1980	inputs of pollutants into groundwater to help achieve Water Framework Directive objectives.	environment
<b>Bathing Water Directive</b> (Directive 2006/7/EC) European Commission 2006	Sets standards for water quality at popular beaches and inland bathing sites that have been designated as bathing waters to protect human health and the environment	Through Ambitions and actions relating to land management, sustainable transport, economy and development
<b>Freshwater Fish Directive</b> (Directive 2006/44/EC) European Commission 2006	Protects and improves the quality of rivers and lakes to encourage healthy fish populations. Sets water quality standards and monitoring requirements for designated areas of water.	Through Ambitions and actions relating to the water environment
<b>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive</b> (Directive 91/271/EC) European Commission 1991	Regulates the collection and treatment of waste water from homes and industry. It protects the environment from the negative effects of urban waste water and discharges from certain industrial sectors.	Through actions relating to economy, communities, development and the water environment
<b>Air Quality Framework Directive</b> (Directive 2008/50/EC) European Commission 2008	Sets legally binding limits for concentrations of major air pollutants that impact public health and can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas).	Through actions relation to sustainable transport, economy and development
<b>Directive to promote Electricity from Renewable Energy</b> (Directive 2009/28/EC) European Commission 2009	Sets legally binding targets for renewable energy generation.	Through actions relating to development, economy and communities
<b>Kyoto Protocol and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</b> United Nations 1999/1997	International treaty aimed at stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at levels that would prevent dangerous climate change.	Through actions aimed at mitigating climate change including through land management, sustainable transport, economy, communities and development
<b>The Floods Directive</b> (Directive 2007/60/EC) European Commission 2007	Requires Member States to consider flood risk and impacts on human health and life, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity; identify the areas at significant risk and produce flood hazard and risk maps. Flood Risk Management Plans should be produced (by 2015) to indicate the nature of the risk and how this will be managed, focusing on prevention, protection	Through actions aimed at adapting to climate change including through land management, economy, communities and development

## Final Environmental Report

	and preparedness.	
<b>The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development</b> United Nations 2002	International agreement on sustainable development, focusing particularly on threats to human health and wellbeing such as disease; malnutrition; crime; natural disasters; racial intolerance.	Through actions to support local communities, social inclusion and health
<b>Waste Framework Directive</b> (Directive 2008/98/EC) European Commission 2008	Sets out a hierarchy of waste management to reduce waste, reuse and recycle materials, and to guide the disposal of residual waste.	Through actions relating to economy, communities, and development

### National level

<b>Other Plan/Programme</b>	<b>Relevant aims/objectives or requirements</b>	<b>How objectives or requirements might be considered</b>
<b>National Parks &amp; Access to the Countryside Act, (1949)</b> <b>Environment Act 1995</b>	The 1949 Act provided the framework for the creation of national parks in England and Wales, and also addressed public rights of way and access to open land. The 1995 Environment Act created a number of new agencies and set up the National Park authorities.	The Act requires National Park Authorities to produce National Park Management Plans and review them every 5 years.
<b>English National Parks and the Broads. UK Government Vision and Circular</b> Defra, (2010)	In 2010, the Government developed a joint Vision for all National Parks in England to guide their long term planning and strategic decision-making. This should also guide other public bodies who have a statutory duty to 'have regard to' National Park purposes in exercising their functions.	Through the overall DNPMP
<b>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW)</b> UK Government (2000)	The Act aims to create a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernise the rights of way system, give greater protection to SSSIs and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation.	Through Ambitions and actions relating to enjoyment, appreciation and understanding, including access for all
<b>Dartmoor Commons Act 1985</b>	Gives a right of public access to common land in the National Park along with the right to ride on horseback. It enables management to be undertaken by DNPA through the exercise of byelaws, and by the Dartmoor Commoners' Council through regulations governing agricultural use of the commons.	Through Ambitions and actions relating to land management, access and recreation
<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act</b> (as amended) UK Government (1981,	The Act is the principal legislation in Britain for the protection and conservation of wildlife and habitats.	Through Ambitions and actions relating to wildlife and biodiversity linked

## Final Environmental Report

1985)		to <i>Living Dartmoor</i>
<b>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)</b>	The Act legislates to protect the archaeological heritage of the UK. It defines sites of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. Damage to an ancient monument is a criminal offence and any works taking place within one require consent.	Through Ambitions relating to archaeology and the historic built environment
<b>UK National Ecosystem Assessment JNCC, (2011)</b>	An analysis of the UK's natural environment in terms of the benefits it provides to society and continuing economic prosperity.	The DNPMP as a whole will respond to, and help deliver, the NEA
<b>Natural Environment White Paper (Defra )</b>	Sets out the Government's Vision for the natural environment, placing a high priority on conservation of biodiversity and the services provided to people by the natural environment.	Through biodiversity Ambitions and actions linked to <i>Living Dartmoor</i>
<b>England Biodiversity Strategy 2020 Defra (2011)</b>	Sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity including setting an ambition to halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020. In the longer term, the ambition is to move progressively from a position of net biodiversity loss to net gain.	Through biodiversity Ambitions and actions linked to <i>Living Dartmoor</i>
<b>Making Space for Nature Lawton Review (2010)</b>	An independent review concluded that England's collection of wildlife areas is fragmented and does not represent a coherent and resilient ecological network capable of responding to the challenges of climate change and other pressures.	Through biodiversity Ambitions and actions linked to <i>Living Dartmoor</i>
<b>England Forestry Strategy Forestry Commission (1999)</b>	Promotes forestry for rural development, economic regeneration, recreation, access and tourism, and for the environment and conservation.	Through Ambitions and actions relating to woodland and trees, recreation and enjoyment, and land management
<b>Independent Panel on Forestry Final Report (2012)</b>	Examines the value of England's woods and forests for all the benefits they provide for people, for nature and the economy. This includes recreation, clean air, clean water, habitats for wildlife, locking up carbon, providing shade, reducing flooding, and timber for buildings, furniture, flooring, fuel, and paper.	Through Ambitions and actions relating to woodland and trees, recreation and enjoyment, and land management
<b>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England Defra (2009)</b>	Outlines the Government's approach to safeguarding soils in the long term. It sets out the actions needed to prevent further soil degradation, enhance, restore and ensure their resilience, and improve understanding of the threats to soil and best practice in	Through Ambitions and actions relating to land management

## Final Environmental Report

	responding to them.	
<b>Flood and Water Management Act 2010</b>	Addresses the threats of flooding and water scarcity. Requires local authorities to prepare local flood risk management strategies and requires sustainable drainage systems in new development.	Through Ambitions and actions relating to the water environment and land management and in co-ordination with the LDF
<b>Water White Paper</b> Defra (2012)	Provides a vision for future water management and proposes measures to reform the way water abstraction is managed, to encourage water companies to be more efficient and customer focused, and to ensure that water is valued as a precious and finite resource.	Through Ambitions and actions relating to the water environment and land management
<b>Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England</b> Defra (2011)	Sets out a framework for water management in England. This includes: sustainable delivery of secure water supplies, an improved and protected water environment, fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges, reduced water sector greenhouse gas emissions and more sustainable and effective management of surface water.	Through Ambitions and actions relating to land management
<b>Climate Change Act 2008</b>	Sets out a statutory framework for adapting to climate change, including emissions reduction targets to 2050.	Through actions to mitigate climate change
<b>Energy Act 2011</b>	Makes provision for energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses, as well as measures to enable low-carbon energy supplies and fair competition in the energy markets.	Through actions to mitigate climate change
<b>UK Low Carbon Transition Plan White Paper: National Strategy for Climate Change and Energy</b> HM Government (2009)	Sets out the UK's first comprehensive low carbon transition plan to 2020.	Through actions relating to climate change
<b>Carbon Plan</b> DECC (2011)	Sets out the Government's long term plans for making a transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security and minimising cost to consumers. It sets out the Government's plans for achieving carbon emissions reductions.	Through Ambitions and actions relating to climate change
<b>Renewable Energy Strategy for the UK</b> HM Government (2009)	Sets out measures to deliver the Government's goal of 15% of energy from renewables by 2020.	Through actions to mitigate climate change, and development in conjunction with the LDF
<b>Climate Change Mitigation and Adaption</b>	Sets out how National Park Authorities are playing a leading role in responding to the	Through Ambitions and actions relating to climate

## Final Environmental Report

<b>in National Parks</b> English National Park Authorities Association	challenges posed by climate change.	change
<b>High Ground High Potential</b> Commission for Rural Communities (2010)	Recommended a fundamental shift in the way uplands are regarded, so that rather than seeing them as areas of severe disadvantage, they should be considered as areas of significant environmental, cultural and social value and opportunity.	Through Ambitions and actions relating to land management, economy and communities
<b>Farming in the Uplands</b> Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs Select Committee (2011)	Examined the main barriers to hill farming becoming viable, including the management and delivery of agri-environment schemes; the opportunities for hill farmers to make a financial return from the provision of public goods such as carbon storage and water management; and identified the importance of broadband and affordable housing for rural communities.	Through Ambitions and actions relating to land management, economy and communities
<b>Uplands Policy Review</b> Defra (2011)	Sets out the Government's approach to supporting England's hill farmers, delivering public goods from the uplands environment and supporting sustainable upland communities.	Through Ambitions and actions relating to land management, economy and communities
<b>Localism Act 2011</b>	Includes a range of measures to devolve powers and responsibilities to local communities, including the ability to prepare Neighbourhood Plans, to bring forward development proposals, to take over the running of services, and to bid to buy and take over the running of certain local assets that are important to them such as the local shop or pub.	Through Ambitions and actions relating to community, in conjunction with the LDF
<b>National Planning Policy Framework</b> CLG (2012)	National planning policy replacing previous planning policy statements, to make the planning system less complex and more accessible. Maintains the protection of National Parks, and policies to protect the natural, historic and built environment. Establishes the presumption in favour of sustainable development where Local Plans are not up to date or are silent on an issue.	Through Ambitions and actions relating to community, in conjunction with the LDF

### Local

Other Plan/Programme	Relevant aims/objectives or requirements	How objectives or requirements might be considered
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## Final Environmental Report

<p><b>Dartmoor Local Development Framework Core Strategy (2008) and draft Development Management and Delivery Policies (2011), DNPA</b></p>	<p>The <i>Core Strategy</i> sets out the overall vision and long term planning strategy to promote sustainable development in Dartmoor National Park in the period up to 2026. The Development Management and Delivery Plan provides the more detailed policies that are needed to supplement the strategic policies in the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>Through actions relating to new development, economy and communities</p>
<p><b>Dartmoor National Park Design Guide DNPA (2011)</b></p>	<p>Published by DNPA to help all who undertake new development to conserve and enhance the built environment of the National Park.</p>	<p>Through actions relating to the built environment and new development</p>
<p><b>Recreation and Access Strategy for Dartmoor 2011-2017 DNPA (2011)</b></p>	<p>Set a vision for sustainable informal recreation within National Park and provides policies on how the Authority will manage recreation and access on Dartmoor. The Strategy has four key themes: sustainable use of the National Park; widening participation and removing barriers to access; raising awareness and understanding of the opportunities for recreation; and promoting active lifestyles.</p>	<p>Through actions relating to recreation, access, learning and participation</p>
<p><b>Dartmoor Moorland Vision DNPA (2006, updated 2012)</b></p>	<p>Sets out on a map what the statutory bodies and agencies have agreed they want the moorland areas of Dartmoor to look like in 2030. Includes 14 Premier Archaeological Landscapes (PALs) where the archaeological values take priority. It also maps areas of blanket bog, heather moorland, Western heath and valley mires.</p>	<p>Through Ambitions and actions relating to biodiversity, historic environment, and land management</p>
<p><b>Dartmoor Landscape Character Assessment</b></p>	<p>Identifies, describes and maps landscape character types for Dartmoor, providing information regarding landscape change, a strategy for the future and sets landscape guidelines (equivalent to the ELC's 'landscape objectives') for the National Park's distinctive landscapes.</p>	<p>Through Ambitions and actions relating to landscape.</p>
<p><b>Living Dartmoor (draft 2013)</b></p>	<p>Updated priorities and actions for biodiversity on Dartmoor, taking forward the Biodiversity 2020 strategy and Natural Environment White Paper</p>	<p>Through Ambitions and actions relating to biodiversity</p>
<p><b>The Dartmoor Biodiversity Action Plan (2001) and update (2007) Dartmoor Biodiversity Steering Group</b></p>	<p>The BAP covers species and habitats of local importance for Dartmoor's biodiversity and established a programme, with measures and targets, for local delivery. Of the 328 identified actions, 303 have been completed or are in progress. A follow on plan is now being produced.</p>	<p>Through Ambitions and actions relating to biodiversity</p>



## Final Environmental Report

<p><b>The Dartmoor Woodlands Strategy</b> DNPA (2005)</p>	<p>Sets out the objectives for woodlands and provides a framework for everyone involved with trees and woodlands to help deliver them.</p>	<p>Through Ambitions and actions relating to woodland and trees, recreation and enjoyment, and land management</p>
<p><b>Dartmoor National Park Traffic Management Strategy</b> (1994) and Review of Priorities for 2005-2011 DNPA/Devon County Council (2005)</p>	<p>Sets out a series of aims for traffic management within the National Park: reinforcing the National Park identity as a special and different place; promoting road safety; managing the route network to ensure that traffic uses the most appropriate routes and unnecessary traffic is removed; promoting public transport and encouraging cycling; and integrating the needs of the less mobile.</p>	<p>Through actions relating to sustainable transport</p>
<p><b>National Character Area Descriptions</b> Natural England Dartmoor National Park comprises one character area (no. 150)</p>	<p>Character descriptions have been published for each NCA to highlight the influences determining the character of the landscape. The NCA Profiles are being updated and the draft profile no.150 has informed development of the Management Plan.</p>	<p>Through Ambitions and actions related to landscape and biodiversity</p>
<p><b>A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West</b> English Heritage (2004)</p>	<p>Relevant priorities are to: ensure the Historic Environment is accessible and relevant to people in their everyday lives; and to raise awareness of the historic dimension of the wider environment and its contribution to quality of life.</p>	<p>Through Ambitions relating to archaeology and the historic built environment, and through interpretation, information and communication, and recreation and enjoyment</p>
<p><b>Dartmoor National Park Climate Change Adaptation Assessment</b> Dartmoor National Park Authority 2011</p>	<p>The report assesses the impacts of the predicted hotter, dryer summers; warmer, wetter winters and more extreme weather events on key sectors such as farming, tourism, communities and transport and the implications for future business development and resource planning.</p>	<p>Through Ambitions and actions to address climate change, land management and development in conjunction with the LDF</p>
<p><b>Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)</b> for Dartmoor National Park November 2010</p>	<p>The main sources of flooding within Dartmoor are from rivers and surface waters. There are a number of reservoirs, which may also present a flood risk in the event of a breach.</p>	<p>Through Ambitions and actions relating to land management and new development in conjunction with the LDF</p>
<p><b>River Basin Management Plan for the South West River Basin District</b> Environment Agency 2009</p>	<p>Sets out a programme of measures for protecting and improving the water environment including sustainable urban drainage systems and water efficiency measures.</p>	<p>Through actions relating to new development</p>
<p><b>Tamer Catchment Flood</b></p>	<p>Catchment flood management plans provide</p>	<p>Through Ambitions and</p>

## Final Environmental Report

<p><b>Management Plan and South Devon Catchment Flood Management Plan</b> Environment Agency (2012)</p>	<p>an overview of the main sources of flood risk and how these can be managed in a sustainable way for the next 50 to 100 years. The plans identify policy options in terms of sustainable flood management solutions whilst also considering land use changes and effects of climate change.</p>	<p>actions to address climate change, land management and development in conjunction with the LDF</p>
<p><b>Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies</b></p>	<p>Assesses the amount of water available and sets time limited licenses for abstraction so that water resources can be managed.</p>	<p>Through Ambitions and actions relating to the water environment</p>
<p><b>Devon Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2018</b> Devon Strategic Partnership (DSP)</p>	<p>Outlines the vision, priorities and outcomes for Devon to underpin partnership working in the county for the ten year period. Identified six priorities including a prosperous economy; supporting the world class natural and built environment and cultural heritage; promoting health and wellbeing; providing housing; tackling unsocial behaviour; and supporting strong, prosperous and inclusive communities.</p>	<p>Through actions relating to economy, communities, and development</p>
<p><b>Teignbridge Community Strategy 2007 – 2011</b> Teignbridge Strategic Partnership (2006)</p>	<p>Key themes include: looking after the environment; housing; and access to services, including transport.</p>	<p>Through actions relating to economy, communities, development and transport, and in co-ordination with the LDF</p>
<p><b>South Hams Sustainable Community Strategy Action Plan 2009 – 2011</b> South Hams Strategic Partnership</p>	<p>Identifies actions for partnership working on four themes: affordable housing; competitive local economy; community vibrancy; quality environment.</p>	<p>Through actions relating to economy, communities, and development, and in co-ordination with the LDF</p>
<p><b>Sustainable Community Strategy for the Borough of West Devon 2007 - 2010. Annual Update 2009-2010</b> West Devon Strategic Partnership</p>	<p>Identifies priorities for the local community</p>	<p>Through actions relating to economy, communities, and development, and in co-ordination with the LDF</p>
<p><b>South Hams and West Devon Connect Strategy 2011-2015</b> South Hams and West Devon Connect Partnership</p>	<p>Identifies common issues between South Hams and West Devon and agrees four priorities for partnership working and improved service delivery: community life; economy; environment; and homes.</p>	<p>Through actions relating to economy, communities, and development, and in co-ordination with the LDF</p>
<p><b>Teignbridge draft Local Plan (2013)</b></p>	<p>The Teignbridge draft Local Plan includes policy <i>EN2A Landscape Protection and Enhancement</i> which requires development to conserve and enhance the natural and</p>	<p>Through Ambitions and actions relating to Dartmoor’s landscapes, biodiversity, cultural heritage, and in co-</p>

## Final Environmental Report

	<p>cultural landscape character of Teignbridge, including the setting of the National Park. Policy <i>EN10 European Wildlife Sites</i> provides protection for SACs including the Dartmoor and South Dartmoor Woods SACs which may be affected by development. There is also reference to the duty to co-operate between the District Council and NPA, in ensuring that development does not harm the National Park.</p>	ordination with the LDF
<p><b>West Devon Core Strategy (2011) (Local Plan)</b></p>	<p>The adopted Core Strategy includes Strategic Policy Sustainable Development 1 and Strategic Policy 17 Landscape Character which afford protection to the natural and man-made landscapes in the Borough including Dartmoor National Park. Impacts on the National Park have also been taken into account in the identification of potential sites for development.</p>	<p>Through Ambitions and actions relating to Dartmoor's landscapes, biodiversity, cultural heritage, and in co-ordination with the LDF</p>
<p><b>South Hams Core Strategy (2006) South Hams Development Policy Document (2010) (Local Plan)</b></p>	<p>The adopted Core Strategy includes Policy CS9 Landscape and Historic Environment which does not permit development which would harm the special qualities of the National Park or the prejudice achievement of the National Park purposes.</p> <p>The Development Policy Document includes policy DP5 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation supports the enhancement of biodiversity, including networks of natural habitats, such as the river valleys linking Dartmoor National Park to the sea. Reference is also made to the National Park Management Plan which provides further guidance for applicants.</p>	<p>Through Ambitions and actions relating to Dartmoor's landscapes, biodiversity, cultural heritage, and in co-ordination with the LDF</p>
<p><b>Devon Structure Plan Joint Committee (2004)</b></p>	<p>High level policy aims include: conservation and enhancement of the environment; prudent use of resources; community self sufficiency; a dynamic and healthy economy; a sustainable transport network. It also includes a policy (co2) relating to national park purposes.</p>	<p>Through actions relating to landscape, community, economy, transport, and in co-ordination with the LDF</p>
<p><b>Devon &amp; Torbay Local Transport Plan LTP3 2011-26</b> Devon County Council and Torbay Council</p>	<p>The Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3) is a 15 year plan, covering the period 2011 – 2026. It aims to deliver a transport system that can meet economic, environmental and social challenges through offering safe and</p>	<p>Through Ambitions and actions relating to tranquillity, sustainable tourism and access for all, community well being,</p>

## Final Environmental Report

	sustainable travel choices. Includes five key objectives: Deliver and support new development and economic growth; make best use of the transport network and protect the existing transport asset by prioritising maintenance; work with communities to provide safe, sustainable and low carbon transport choices; strengthen and improve the public transport network; make Devon the 'Place to be naturally active'.	economic activity and new development. Also in co-ordination with the Dartmoor Traffic Management Strategy and LDF
<b>Devon County Minerals Local Plan</b> : Adopted Plan, Part A, Written Statement Devon County Council (2004)	Plan objectives include: to strike a balance between the demand for all mineral resources and environmental protection; to maintain a stock of permitted reserves for aggregate minerals; to encourage the re-use of waste minerals and secondary aggregates; to protect the quality and the diversity of the County's earth science and nature conservation interest, historic environment, water environment and landscape character.	Through landscape Ambitions, with implications for archaeology and the historic built environment. Also in co-ordination with the LDF
<b>Devon Waste Plan</b> Consultation draft 2012	Recognises the rural character and considerable environmental quality, of Devon, and the need to manage waste in more innovative ways, minimising negative impacts of waste management and reducing the cost of waste treatment. Promotes recycling and technologies which can be used to generate energy from waste.	Through actions for Community, economy, sustainable tourism and development, and in co-ordination with the LDF
<b>Devon County Waste Local Plan</b> , Adopted Version (adopted June 2006) Devon County Council	Relevant objectives include: public awareness; protection of the environment; waste hierarchy; minimising transportation of waste; self sufficiency.	Through actions for sustainable tourism and sustainable development, and in co-ordination with the LDF
<b>Dartmoor Training Area Integrated Rural Management Plan 2010-2020</b> MoD	The IRMP is a strategic land management plan, to provide optimal and sustainable military training. Within DTA, there are three range danger areas (RDA): Okehampton, Willsworthy and Merrivale. These areas provide the facilities required to carry out all stages of 'Training the Battle Shot'. There are also opportunities for dry training using blank ammunition and pyrotechnics. Other areas outside the RDA boundary include dry training areas on the South Moor: Cramber, Ringmoor and Sheepstor. Training on Private Land procedures are used to enter into short-	Through Ambition and actions relating to military training

## Final Environmental Report

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	<p>term licences with landowners for specific areas and facilities. Dartmoor also provides opportunities for other Tactical and Adventurous Training including climbing, canoeing, hand gliding, caving etc. The IRMP includes aspirations and improvements including – managing / improving access, and managing derelict / unoccupied farms buildings.</p>	
<p><b>Dartmoor Training Area Environmental Appraisal 2007</b></p>	<p>Assessment of environmental effects concluded that ‘the training of foot soldiers largely without vehicles or heavy weapons has little impact on air quality, noise, water quality and visual intrusion in the landscape. The visual impact of Military infrastructure is being addressed in consultation with DNPA through the planning process’.</p>	<p>Through Ambition and actions relating to military training</p>

**Appendix 3 – SEA Directive Requirements**

<b>SEA Directive Requirements</b>	<b>Reported in...</b>
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Scoping Report / Environmental Report
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	Scoping Report (summarised in Environmental Report)
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Scoping Report (summarised in Environmental Report)
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.	Scoping Report (summarised in Environmental Report)
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Scoping Report (summarised in Environmental Report)
The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.	Environmental Report
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Environmental Report
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Environmental Report
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring.	Environmental Report
Where an environmental assessment is required...an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.	Environmental Report
A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Environmental Report Non-technical summary
The (environmental) authorities...shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report.	Consultation on the Scoping Report

Appendix 4 – Consideration of Alternatives

Alternatives	Option 1 - Do nothing
<b>Sustainability objectives</b>	
To protect the special qualities and <b>natural beauty</b> of the National Park	- The special qualities and natural beauty of the National Park are maintained by management from farmers and commoners; and protected from inappropriate development by planning. Doing nothing would result in changes to the landscape including increased scrub, natural regeneration of woodland, changing landscape character
To protect and enhance natural and semi natural <b>woodlands</b> in the National Park	+ Doing nothing would result in no management of woodlands which could be detrimental for some species that require active management, but overall it could be beneficial due to the natural regeneration and expansion of woodland
To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's <b>moorland</b> areas	- The special qualities and natural beauty of the National Park are maintained by management from farmers and commoners; and protected from inappropriate development by planning. Doing nothing would result in changes to the landscape including increased scrub, natural regeneration of woodland, and the gradual loss of the open moorland character of Dartmoor
To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's <b>wetlands</b>	+/- Doing nothing would lead to uncertain impacts on Dartmoor's wetlands. It would be unlikely to result in significant changes to wetlands, although lack of grazing could lead to scrubbing up in some areas.
To preserve the <b>tranquillity</b> of the Dartmoor National Park	- The tranquillity of the National Park is maintained by management of visitors and access; and protected from intrusive development by planning. Doing nothing would result in loss of tranquillity.
To conserve, protect and enhance habitats, and aquatic and terrestrial <b>biodiversity</b>	+/- Doing nothing would be beneficial for some habitats and species, and detrimental for others.
To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's special <b>boundary features, and mosaic of farmland</b>	- Dartmoor's boundary features and mosaic of farmland are maintained by management from farmers and commoners; and protected from inappropriate development by planning. Doing nothing would result in neglect, lack of management, and gradual deterioration

## Final Environmental Report

To protect and enhance sites of special geological interest and protect the landscape scale <b>geology</b> of Dartmoor	0 Doing nothing is not likely to significantly affect sites of special scientific interest.
To protect and enhance the <b>historic environment</b> of sites, areas, buildings and landmarks of archaeological, historic, cultural and/or architectural interest	- Heritage assets are maintained by management from farmers and commoners; and protected from inappropriate development by planning. Doing nothing would result in damaging changes to the historic environment
To enhance the attractiveness and local distinctiveness of the <b>built environment</b> by raising the quality of design and construction	- Doing nothing could lead to unplanned development which could impact on local distinctiveness and the quality of the local environment
To support <b>cultural heritage</b> including local traditions, and improve access and understanding of local heritage	0 There could be loss of some local traditions but most would still be continued by local communities
To protect and improve <b>air quality</b>	- Air quality could be affected by increased visitors and traffic, although air quality is generally good so levels of pollution would need to increase considerably before significant impacts are likely
To protect and improve <b>water resources and water quality</b>	0 Water resources and quality could be affected by increased visitors and development, although water quality is generally good so levels of pollution would need to increase considerably before significant impacts are likely
To conserve <b>land</b> resources, reduce soil erosion and protect soil quality	- Lack of management would be likely to lead to increased soil erosion, for example from footpaths
To reduce the consumption of <b>non-renewable resources</b> and reduce <b>waste</b>	- There would be little incentive to reduce the consumption of non-renewable resources or waste
To minimise Dartmoor's contribution to <b>climate change</b>	- Doing nothing would reduce the opportunities to mitigate climate change through carbon storage and sequestration, for example through wetland restoration, woodland management and substitution of fossil fuels for woodfuel.
To plan to <b>adapt</b> to the impacts of climate change	- Doing nothing would reduce increase vulnerability of the National Park's special qualities and local communities to climate change.
To manage <b>flood risk</b> sustainably,	-



## Final Environmental Report

recognising the role of landuse in reducing flood risk	Doing nothing would reduce the opportunities to adapt to climate change, for example through wetland restoration to hold water on the moor and slow down run-off
To promote <b>understanding and enjoyment</b> of the National Park's special qualities	-
To improve <b>access</b> to Dartmoor's open countryside	-
To promote sustainable <b>economic growth</b>	0
To enable all residents to share in growing prosperity by improving access to <b>training, education and job opportunities</b>	0
To ensure that all of the National Park's residents have access to good quality, <b>services, facilities and affordable housing</b>	-
To promote <b>sustainable transport</b>	-
To safeguard and improve <b>community health, safety and well being</b>	0
To promote <b>inclusiveness and participation</b>	-

## Final Environmental Report

Alternatives	Option 2 - Business as usual
<b>Sustainability objectives</b>	
To protect the special qualities and <b>natural beauty</b> of the National Park	++ This option would protect the special qualities and natural beauty of the National Park and ensure positive management continued
To protect and enhance natural and semi natural <b>woodlands</b> in the National Park	+ This option would protect and enhance natural and semi natural woodlands in the National Park, particularly through seeking to bring woodlands back into active management. However current resource constraints have placed limitations on positive management of some woodlands
To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's <b>moorland</b> areas	++ This option would seek to deliver the moorland vision of a grazed landscape, conserving, protecting and enhancing moorland areas
To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's <b>wetlands</b>	+ This option would conserve, protect and enhance wetlands including through blanket bog restoration and management of wet valley systems
To preserve the <b>tranquillity</b> of the Dartmoor National Park	+ This option would preserve the tranquillity of the National Park particularly through recreation management
To conserve, protect and enhance habitats, and aquatic and terrestrial <b>biodiversity</b>	++ This option would conserve, protect and enhance habitats and species
To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's special <b>boundary features, and mosaic of farmland</b>	+ This option would conserve, protect and enhance boundary features, and mosaic of farmland
To protect and enhance sites of special geological interest and protect the landscape scale <b>geology</b> of Dartmoor	+ This option would protect sites of special geological interest and the geology of Dartmoor
To protect and enhance the <b>historic environment</b> of sites, areas, buildings and landmarks of archaeological, historic, cultural and/or architectural interest	++ This option would protect and enhance the historic environment through positive land management and planning.
To enhance the attractiveness and local distinctiveness of the <b>built environment</b> by raising the quality of design and construction	+ This option would support good quality design and construction to enhance the built environment
To support <b>cultural heritage</b> including local traditions, and	++ This option would support cultural heritage and

## Final Environmental Report

improve access and understanding of local heritage	particularly support increased access and understanding
To protect and improve <b>air quality</b>	+
	This option would protect and improve air quality through managing recreation, development and traffic
To protect and improve <b>water resources and water quality</b>	+
	This option would protect and improve water resources quality through land management and measures to enhance the moor's ability to store water
To conserve <b>land</b> resources, reduce soil erosion and protect soil quality	+
	This option would conserve land resources and reduce soil erosion through land management and management of the rights of way network
To reduce the consumption of <b>non-renewable resources</b> and reduce <b>waste</b>	+
	This option would reduce the consumption of non-renewable resources and reduce waste through measures to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy and support community self-sufficiency
To minimise Dartmoor's contribution to <b>climate change</b>	++
	This option would minimise carbon emissions through measures to enhance carbon storage, promote energy efficiency and renewable energy and support sustainable transport
To plan to <b>adapt</b> to the impacts of climate change	++
	This option would support climate change adaptation through measures to support community resilience and self-sufficiency
To manage <b>flood risk</b> sustainably, recognising the role of landuse in reducing flood risk	+
	This option would support climate change adaptation through land management, measures to enhance the moor's ability to store water, and enhancing community resilience
To promote <b>understanding and enjoyment</b> of the National Park's special qualities	++
	This option would promote understanding and enjoyment of the National Park through improved communication, engagement, outreach, learning and recreation management
To improve <b>access</b> to Dartmoor's open countryside	+
	This option would improve access to the open countryside where appropriate and manage the rights of way network
To promote sustainable <b>economic growth</b>	++
	This option would promote sustainable economic

## Final Environmental Report

	growth, linking prosperity to protection of the National Park's special qualities
To enable all residents to share in growing prosperity by improving access to <b>training, education and job opportunities</b>	+
	This option would support access to training, education and job opportunities particularly linked to management of the National Park and sustainable and traditional crafts and traditions
To ensure that all of the National Park's residents have access to good quality, <b>services, facilities and affordable housing</b>	+
	This option would support local communities and maintain access to services, facilities and affordable housing
To promote <b>sustainable transport</b>	+
	This option would promote sustainable transport including walking and cycling, although reduced funding for public transport will be a limiting factor and alternative solutions such as community transport may be required
To safeguard and improve <b>community health, safety and well being</b>	+
	This option will support community health and well being by providing access to a good quality natural environment, encouraging active pursuits and community engagement
To promote <b>inclusiveness and participation</b>	+
	This option will promote inclusiveness and participation through outreach, learning and promoting access for all

Alternatives	Option 3 - Radical
<b>Sustainability objectives</b>	
To protect the special qualities and <b>natural beauty</b> of the National Park	+/-
	The impact of a more radical approach on the special qualities and natural beauty of the National Park would be more uncertain. There could be both positive and negative effects as the results of new solutions were tested. These would need to be monitored and assessed.
To protect and enhance natural and semi natural <b>woodlands</b> in the National Park	+
	Many of Dartmoor's woodlands are currently not managed. Radical approaches to bringing them into management e.g. through increased community involvement would be positive, although care would be needed to ensure that current biodiversity interests were not compromised
To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's <b>moorland</b> areas	+
	Radical approaches to moorland management could be positive, particularly if they were outcome

## Final Environmental Report

	focused. However these would need to be carefully monitored and assessed to ensure that any unforeseen negative impacts were picked up and mitigated
To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's <b>wetlands</b>	+/- Radical approaches to conserve, protect and enhance wetlands could be positive, particularly if they led to successful wetland restoration. However these approaches are largely untested on Dartmoor and need to be carefully monitored and assessed to ensure that any unforeseen negative impacts are picked up and mitigated
To preserve the <b>tranquillity</b> of the Dartmoor National Park	- Radical solutions to preserving tranquillity could include restricting military training however this is not likely within the timeframe of the Plan
To conserve, protect and enhance habitats, and aquatic and terrestrial <b>biodiversity</b>	+ /- The impact of a more radical approach on the wildlife and habitats of the National Park would be more uncertain. There could be both positive and negative effects as the results of new solutions were tested. These would need to be monitored and assessed
To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's special <b>boundary features, and mosaic of farmland</b>	- Radical approaches to farming and land management could lead to loss of boundary features and mosaic of farmland
To protect and enhance sites of special geological interest and protect the landscape scale <b>geology</b> of Dartmoor	+/- The impact of a more radical approach on the geology of the National Park would be more uncertain
To protect and enhance the <b>historic environment</b> of sites, areas, buildings and landmarks of archaeological, historic, cultural and/or architectural interest	+/- Radical approaches to protect and enhance the historic environment may have varied impacts. These could be positive, particularly if they resulted in bringing historic buildings back into viable use. However changes to land management may not benefit archaeology
To enhance the attractiveness and local distinctiveness of the <b>built environment</b> by raising the quality of design and construction	+ Radical approaches to enhance the built environment could be positive, particularly if they enabled good quality, contemporary design and sustainable construction to fit within the character of the local environment
To support <b>cultural heritage</b> including local traditions, and improve access and understanding	- Radical new solutions could result in the loss of local traditions and ways of working

## Final Environmental Report

of local heritage	
To protect and improve <b>air quality</b>	0 Significant impacts on air quality are not likely
To protect and improve <b>water resources and water quality</b>	+ Radical new solutions could improve water resources and quality by helping to retain more water on the moor and improve the natural functioning of blanket bog and wetlands
To conserve <b>land</b> resources, reduce soil erosion and protect soil quality	+/- The impact on land resources would be more uncertain. Changes in land management could help to reduce soil erosion but additional recreational pressure could increase erosion
To reduce the consumption of <b>non-renewable resources</b> and reduce <b>waste</b>	++ Radical new solutions such as increase in renewable energy could significantly reduce the consumption of non-renewable resources, although potential impacts on other sustainability objectives such as landscape, historic environment and biodiversity would need to be considered
To minimise Dartmoor's contribution to <b>climate change</b>	++ Radical new solutions such as increase in renewable energy, carbon storage and sequestration could significantly contribute to climate change mitigation, although potential impacts on other sustainability objectives such as landscape, historic environment and biodiversity would need to be considered
To plan to <b>adapt</b> to the impacts of climate change	+ Radical new solutions may bring opportunities as a result of climate change adaptation
To manage <b>flood risk</b> sustainably, recognising the role of landuse in reducing flood risk	+ Radical new solutions could improve water resources and quality by helping to retain more water on the moor and reduce the risk of flooding further down the catchment
To promote <b>understanding and enjoyment</b> of the National Park's special qualities	+/- Radical solutions could significantly increase visitor numbers to the National Park but this could place pressures on other sustainability objectives such as landscape, historic environment and biodiversity
To improve <b>access</b> to Dartmoor's open countryside	0 Radical solutions to improving access could include restricting military training however this is not likely within the timeframe of the Plan
To promote sustainable <b>economic growth</b>	+/- Radical solutions might bring with them new

## Final Environmental Report

	business opportunities and ways of supporting economic growth whilst protecting the special qualities. A single focus on promoting economic growth at the expense of the special qualities would conflict with National Park purposes.
To enable all residents to share in growing prosperity by improving access to <b>training, education and job opportunities</b>	+
	Radical solutions might bring with them new business opportunities and therefore new job opportunities.
To ensure that all of the National Park's residents have access to good quality, <b>services, facilities and affordable housing</b>	+
	Radical solutions to maintaining access to services, facilities and affordable housing will help to ensure that local communities continue to thrive, particularly in the light of public sector cuts and the difficulties in delivering services to isolated rural communities
To promote <b>sustainable transport</b>	+
	Radical solutions to promoting sustainable transport including alternative community based solutions will help to ensure that local communities continue to thrive, particularly in the light of public sector cuts and the difficulties in maintaining public transport services to isolated rural communities
To safeguard and improve <b>community health, safety and well being</b>	+
	Radical solutions to community health, safety and wellbeing will ensure that local communities continue to thrive, particularly in the light of public sector cuts and the difficulties in delivering services to isolated rural communities
To promote <b>inclusiveness and participation</b>	+
	Radical solutions may help to encourage participation and inclusiveness, particularly in the light of public sector funding cuts and the need to work more collaboratively with the voluntary and community sectors

Alternatives	Option 4 - Localist
<b>Sustainability objectives</b>	
To protect the special qualities and <b>natural beauty</b> of the National Park	+/-
	A localist approach would have uncertain results. In some areas this could lead to prioritising protection of the special qualities and natural beauty, but a localist approach would by its very nature, vary across the National Park and some communities may choose to focus on other priorities
To protect and enhance natural	+/-

## Final Environmental Report

and semi natural <b>woodlands</b> in the National Park	A localist approach would have uncertain results. In some areas this could lead to prioritising protection of woodlands, but a localist approach would by its very nature, vary across the National Park and some communities may choose to focus on other priorities
To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's <b>moorland</b> areas	+/- A localist approach would have uncertain results. In some areas this could lead to prioritising protection of moorlands, but a localist approach would by its very nature, vary across the National Park and some communities may choose to focus on other priorities
To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's <b>wetlands</b>	+/- A localist approach would have uncertain results. In some areas this could lead to prioritising protection of wetlands, but a localist approach would by its very nature, vary across the National Park and some communities may choose to focus on other priorities
To preserve the <b>tranquillity</b> of the Dartmoor National Park	+/- A localist approach would have uncertain results. In some areas this could lead to prioritising tranquillity, but a localist approach would by its very nature, vary across the National Park and some communities may choose to focus on other priorities
To conserve, protect and enhance habitats, and aquatic and terrestrial <b>biodiversity</b>	+/- A localist approach would have uncertain results. In some areas this could lead to prioritising protection of biodiversity, but a localist approach would by its very nature, vary across the National Park and some communities may choose to focus on other priorities
To conserve, protect and enhance Dartmoor's special <b>boundary features, and mosaic of farmland</b>	+/- A localist approach would have uncertain results. In some areas this could lead to prioritising protection of boundary features and farmland, but a localist approach would by its very nature, vary across the National Park and some communities may choose to focus on other priorities
To protect and enhance sites of special geological interest and protect the landscape scale <b>geology</b> of Dartmoor	+/- A localist approach would have uncertain results. In some areas this could lead to prioritising sites of geological interest, but a localist approach would by its very nature, vary across the National Park and some communities may choose to focus on other



## Final Environmental Report

	priorities
To protect and enhance the <b>historic environment</b> of sites, areas, buildings and landmarks of archaeological, historic, cultural and/or architectural interest	+/- A localist approach would have uncertain results. In some areas this could lead to prioritising protection of historic environment, but a localist approach would by its very nature, vary across the National Park and some communities may choose to focus on other priorities
To enhance the attractiveness and local distinctiveness of the <b>built environment</b> by raising the quality of design and construction	+ Allowing local communities to take the lead in identifying the priorities in their area would enhance local distinctiveness as each local area would be able to reflect their particular characteristics local materials
To support <b>cultural heritage</b> including local traditions, and improve access and understanding of local heritage	+ Allowing local communities to take the lead in identifying the priorities in their area would enhance cultural heritage as each area would be able to reflect local traditions and celebrate their local heritage
To protect and improve <b>air quality</b>	+/- A localist approach would have uncertain results. In some areas this could lead to prioritising protection of air quality, but a localist approach would by its very nature, vary across the National Park and some communities may choose to focus on other priorities
To protect and improve <b>water resources and water quality</b>	+/- A localist approach would have uncertain results. In some areas this could lead to prioritising protection of water resources and quality, but a localist approach would by its very nature, vary across the National Park and some communities may choose to focus on other priorities
To conserve <b>land</b> resources, reduce soil erosion and protect soil quality	+/- A localist approach would have uncertain results. In some areas this could lead to prioritising protection of land resources, but a localist approach would by its very nature, vary across the National Park and some communities may choose to focus on other priorities
To reduce the consumption of <b>non-renewable resources</b> and reduce <b>waste</b>	+ Allowing local communities to take the lead in identifying the priorities in their area would encourage them to reduce consumption of non-renewable resources, reducing waste and increasing self-sufficiency

## Final Environmental Report

To minimise Dartmoor's contribution to <b>climate change</b>	+	A localist approach could help communities to reduce their contribution to climate change by focusing on using local resources and enhancing their self-sufficiency
To plan to <b>adapt</b> to the impacts of climate change	+	A localist approach could help communities to adapt to climate change by enhancing their resilience
To manage <b>flood risk</b> sustainably, recognising the role of landuse in reducing flood risk	+	A localist approach could help communities to adapt to climate change by seeking local solutions to flood risk and enhancing their resilience
To promote <b>understanding and enjoyment</b> of the National Park's special qualities	+/-	A localist approach would have uncertain results. In some areas this could lead to promoting understanding and enjoyment, but a localist approach would by its very nature, vary across the National Park and some communities may choose to focus on other priorities
To improve <b>access</b> to Dartmoor's open countryside	+/-	A localist approach would have uncertain results. In some areas this could lead to improving access, but a localist approach would by its very nature, vary across the National Park and some communities may choose to focus on other priorities
To promote sustainable <b>economic growth</b>	+/-	A localist approach would place greater emphasis on local economic development, but this could miss opportunities from wider economic drivers
To enable all residents to share in growing prosperity by improving access to <b>training, education and job opportunities</b>	+/-	A localist approach would place greater emphasis on local employment and opportunities from local skills and traditions, but this could miss opportunities from other sectors and wider economic development
To ensure that all of the National Park's residents have access to good quality, <b>services, facilities and affordable housing</b>	+	A localist approach would enable communities to set their own priorities in relation to services, facilities and affordable housing
To promote <b>sustainable transport,</b>	+	A localist approach would encourage communities to promote sustainable transport, including community transport options
To safeguard and improve <b>community health, safety and well being</b>	+	A localist approach would enhance community engagement and enable communities to set their

## Final Environmental Report

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	own priorities in relation to health, safety and wellbeing
To promote <b>inclusiveness and participation</b>	+ A localist approach would enhance community engagement and enable communities to set their own priorities in relation to health, safety and wellbeing

**Appendix 5 - Assessment tables**

The tables below assess each of the 6 Priorities within the draft Management Plan against the 7 themes set out in the SEA framework. Reference is made to specific sustainability objectives (SO) – see Appendix 1

**Priority 1 - The Future of Farming and Forestry**

Topic	Assessment	Score
<p>Landscape and Nature Conservation</p>	<p>Dartmoor’s spectacular landscapes and wildlife have been shaped by land use and management over the centuries. Farming continues to play a significant role in delivering these objectives. The priority on <i>The Future of Farming and Forestry</i> was identified in recognition of the importance of a continued viable farming and land management sector, particularly in the light of future policy and funding changes. The aim of the priority is to ensure that land management practises which conserve and enhance the landscape and natural environment, can continue to be supported.</p> <p>Farming can have negative effects if the policy drivers are wrong, for example biodiversity affected by levels of grazing allowed or landscape affected by agricultural sheds required to bring stock off the moor during the winter. These potential effects will be addressed through planning policy, design guidance and initiatives such as Dartmoor Farming Futures which seek to influence agri-environment schemes to enable flexibility for local circumstances and practices to be adopted, whilst still delivering the same shared outcomes.</p> <p>About 10% of Dartmoor is wooded, but some of these woodlands have been neglected due to difficult access, lack of markets and so on. The Management Plan seeks to bring woodlands back into active management where possible through for example developing markets for woodfuel and other products.</p> <p>Large blocks of coniferous forest which were planted high on the moorland after the first world war, do affect the landscape character. However given the national policy to maintain and increase woodland cover, it is unlikely in the short term at least, that these will be removed. The Management Plan addresses these issues by seeking to soften the landscape impact where possible, and making the most of other benefits provided by forests such as recreation. Supporting woodland businesses will also support SO2 <i>To protect and enhance natural and semi natural woodlands in the National Park.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">++</p>
<p>Historic and Built Environment</p>	<p>One of the main threats to some of Dartmoor’s scheduled monuments and other heritage assets is damage from the growth of vegetation and also trampling of stock. Getting the right management and stocking levels is therefore vital to protect these heritage assets. The Management Plan addresses this through initiatives such as the</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">++</p>

## Final Environmental Report

	<p>Moorland Vision, which gives priority to the management of archaeology within areas identified as Principal Archaeological Landscapes. It also seeks to conserve and enhance heritage assets through the targeting of agri-environment schemes.</p> <p>Dartmoor has a number of historic farmsteads which are an important part of the heritage assets. The priority to support a viable farming sector will also help to ensure that these historic farmsteads continue to fulfil their traditional functions and do not fall into disrepair.</p> <p>Old agricultural buildings are not always appropriate for modern farming so issues have arisen of finding a viable future use for them. This is being addressed through diversification – with planning policies that support alternative uses such as accommodation, craft units and so on.</p> <p>The needs of modern farming could negatively impact on the attractiveness and local distinctiveness of the built environment (SO10) through for example requirements for large, modern agricultural sheds. This is managed through planning policy, and also initiatives such as Dartmoor Farming Futures which seek to enable flexibility in how farmers deliver agri-environment outcomes which could help to ameliorate some of these pressures for example by allowing later dates for when cattle have to be brought off the moor.</p> <p>The Management Plan will also support SO11 cultural heritage through the continuation of traditional skills and practises, and local traditions such as agricultural fairs, hedge management and so on.</p>	
Resources	<p>Dartmoor is an important source of water for large parts of Devon and eastern Cornwall. Air and water quality are generally good.</p> <p>Extensive livestock farming is generally low input so is good for air and water quality and produces less waste. Management of the commons through controlled burning is important to avoid pollution to water and air. The Management Plan aims to empower farmers so that they can farm in ways that manage the landscape and deliver public benefits such as clean water. Support and training is given through the Dartmoor Hill Farm Project. There may also be opportunities to provide financial returns for farmers in delivering public benefits, through Payments for Ecosystem Services. However, there is no direct recognition of the importance of soils as a building block for healthy ecosystems and the basis for farming.</p> <p>Woodfuel initiatives will also be positive in reducing consumption of non-renewable resources.</p>	+
Climate change	<p>Carbon storage is being increased through the Mires project, which seeks to restore blanket bog. This may also help to reduce flood risk further downstream as the moors are important to act as a sponge to hold water and slow down flows, particularly the ‘flashy’ nature of some rivers which respond very quickly to rainfall.</p>	++

## Final Environmental Report

	<p>Small scale renewable energy technologies on Dartmoor particularly hydro and woodfuel also contribute to climate change mitigation.</p> <p>Woodland management for woodfuel will also be positive in reducing carbon emissions, particularly where woodfuel replaces fossil fuels such as oil for heating.</p>	
<p>Countryside Access and Recreation</p>	<p>This priority is not primarily aimed at enhancing understanding and enjoyment or access to the countryside, but farming and forestry overall plays a very important role in enabling this. For example woodlands and forests provide opportunities for recreation and places to enjoy and learn about wildlife and heritage. Management of the commons by farmers and commoners is crucial to enabling open access for recreation. Farmers and commoners also play an important role in enhancing understanding through acting as ambassadors on the ground, and also through more formal mechanisms such as farm events.</p> <p>Farm diversification for example in providing accommodation or education facilities, can be mutually beneficial in supporting the farm business and enabling more access and understanding/enjoyment.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p>
<p>Economy, Education and Employment</p>	<p>The contribution of agriculture to economic output (GVA) and employment on Dartmoor is declining. However, it is still a key sector due to the direct contribution farming and forestry makes to the special qualities of the National Park. The identification of <i>The Future of Farming and Forestry</i> as a priority for the Management Plan recognises the importance of this sector in relation to delivering National Park purposes, and the need to address the issues affecting the future economic viability of farming. Whilst some of this is outside the scope of the Management Plan, for example much will depend on the future policy and funding framework of the Common Agricultural Policy, it does identify where action can be taken to support farming, and initiatives such as Dartmoor Farming Futures which could help to influence future policy and delivery.</p> <p>The priority focuses on ‘traditional’ farming practises as this is what delivers the special qualities that people value and enjoy. However, in order for farming and forestry to be viable in the future, farmers need to be able to progress and change as well. It may be more appropriate for the Management Plan to focus on ‘sustainable’ farming practises, which balance environmental, economic and social factors, to make it clear that the economic element is not underplayed. This is inherent in the Management Plan, which aims to enable farmers to add value to their business and take advantage of new opportunities, but it could be made more explicit.</p> <p>The Management Plan will contribute to the objective of improving access to training, education and job opportunities (SO22) through promoting the next generation initiative for young farmers, looking at opportunities for apprenticeships and other means of entry into farming, as well as considering succession planning for the current generation of</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p>

## Final Environmental Report

	older farmers.	
Community	<p>No significant implications for SO23 (provision of services) and SO24 (sustainable transport) have been identified.</p> <p>Farmers are an integral part of the local community. There are some links to sustainability objectives of health and well-being (SO25), as farming provides healthy local food, and enables active pursuits for example through providing access and managing the commons to allow people to walk, cycle and ride. There is also a positive contribution made to these objectives through public access to woodlands.</p> <p>A neutral score has been given because it is not the primary of this priority to deliver these SO objectives but it is recognised that farmers/foresters will play a role in helping to achieve them.</p>	0

### Priority 2 - Spectacular landscapes, natural networks

Topic	Assessment	Score
Landscape and Nature Conservation	This priority was identified specifically to protect and enhance the landscape and natural environment of Dartmoor.	++
Historic and Built Environment	The priority will also benefit the historic and built environment as they are part of the landscape. Where there are potential conflicts these have been recognised for example with the Moorland Vision which gives priority to management for archaeology within Principal Archaeological Landscapes, but overall this is not likely to be negative for nature conservation.	+
Resources	The priority is generally positive for natural resources. Dartmoor's rivers, streams and water bodies are important aquatic environments and actions to maintain or improve water quality will be mutually beneficial for wildlife. Soils and biodiversity are the building blocks of natural ecosystems and so actions under this priority to support biodiversity will also benefit soils.	++
Climate change	<p>Carbon storage is being increased through the Mires project, which seeks to restore blanket bog. This may also help to reduce flood risk further downstream as the moors are important to act as a sponge to hold water, slow down flows particularly run-off. The effectiveness of the project will be monitored to inform future work.</p> <p>Working at a landscape scale and enhancing connectivity will help to make habitats and wildlife more resilient against climate change.</p>	+
Countryside Access and Recreation	The spectacular landscape and diverse wildlife are key draws for people coming to enjoy Dartmoor (SO19). However, there is evidence to suggest that people visiting Dartmoor do not always go away with a greater understanding of the natural environment. The Management Plan seeks to involve the public more in managing and monitoring Dartmoor's	+

## Final Environmental Report

	<p>wildlife, to engage people more in conservation work and to improve understanding.</p> <p>Although the priority is positive overall in encouraging access (SO20) so that people can enjoy and understand wildlife, there are times and places where access needs to be restricted to protect sensitive wildlife. The Management Plan recognises this through the zonal approach to managing visitors and initiatives such as PAWS on Dartmoor which aims to educate people about how to avoid disturbance to wildlife and stock (set out in the Enjoying Dartmoor priority).</p>	
Economy, Education and Employment	The spectacular landscape and diverse wildlife are key draws for people coming to enjoy Dartmoor. Tourism and recreation are vital to the local economy and employment. Dartmoor has a diverse employment base, and one of the factors encouraging employers to locate on Dartmoor is the quality of life and attractive environment.	+
Community	<p>The priority seeks to involve the public in managing and monitoring Dartmoor's wildlife, recognising the contribution that local people play in helping to maintaining the high quality environment and diversity of wildlife that people value. This high quality environment also provides benefits to the local community in terms of health and well-being (SO25), and the opportunity for all to access outdoor recreation and active pursuits (SO26)</p> <p>No significant implications for SO23 (provision of services) and SO24 (sustainable transport) have been identified.</p>	+

### Priority 3 - Making the most of cultural heritage

Topic	Assessment	Score
Landscape and Nature Conservation	<p>The priority is not primarily designed to deliver landscape and nature conservation objectives, but actions to conserve cultural heritage will generally also be positive or neutral for landscape and nature conservation objectives.</p> <p>Under the Moorland Vision, PALs have been identified where conservation of archaeology will take precedence over nature conservation objectives, but overall this is not likely to be negative for nature conservation</p>	+
Historic and Built Environment	The priority is designed to conserve and enhance the archaeology and historic built environment	++
Resources	<p>The priority is not primarily designed to deliver natural resources objectives, but actions to conserve cultural heritage will generally also be positive or neutral for natural resources objectives.</p> <p>There is recognition of the cultural importance of water on Dartmoor and how this has shaped its use and management over the centuries.</p>	0



## Final Environmental Report

Climate change	Heritage assets could be at risk from changes in climate, for example through increased vegetation damaging archaeology. The challenges of climate change are also significant for historic buildings, particularly in relation to energy efficiency/ renewable energy which requires care to avoid damage to their character and building fabric. Planning policies provide a presumption of retaining and reusing old buildings, and flexibility to support their reuse, which is beneficial in climate change terms through the retention of embodied energy in those buildings.	+/-
Countryside Access and Recreation	There is a strong emphasis on increasing understanding and awareness of Dartmoor's cultural heritage	++
Economy, Education and Employment	Cultural heritage is a strong factor in encouraging tourism, which is vital for the local economy. A high quality built environment is also a factor in encouraging businesses to locate on Dartmoor. The Management Plan recognises the need to find viable uses for old buildings, which could also be beneficial for local businesses in providing business premises or opportunities for diversification.	+
Community	No significant implications for SO23 (provision of services) and SO24 (sustainable transport) have been identified. There may be some indirect benefits in relation to health and wellbeing (SO25) arising from people visiting to enjoy the cultural heritage, and inclusiveness (SO26) through efforts to promote inclusiveness through community engagement and interpretation of the historic environment	+

### Priority 4 - Enjoying Dartmoor

Topic	Assessment	Score
Landscape and Nature Conservation	The priority is aimed at helping people to enjoy and learn more about Dartmoor, including its landscape and natural environment which are a fundamental reason why people visit. There is not a specific objective in the Management Plan to increase visitor numbers, but to manage the visitors who do come. Increased visitor numbers could put more pressure on sensitive wildlife sites, but the Management Plan addresses this through a zonal approach to recreation management to ensure that heavily used sites are carefully managed, to encourage additional use in areas that can accommodate this, and to keep some areas for quiet enjoyment, including sensitive sites and tranquil areas.	++
Historic and Built Environment	The priority is aimed at helping people to enjoy and learn more about Dartmoor including its historic and built environment which are a fundamental reason why people visit. There is not a specific objective to increase visitor numbers, but to manage the visitors who do come. Increased visitor numbers could put more pressure on sensitive archaeological or historic built environment, but the approach is to take a zonal approach to recreation management to ensure that heavily used	++

## Final Environmental Report

	sites are carefully managed, to encourage additional use in areas that can accommodate this, and to keep some areas for quiet enjoyment, including sensitive sites and tranquil areas. Some heritage assets provide a direct opportunity for people to enjoy and understand more about Dartmoor, for example through events and interpretation at Higher Uppacott.	
Resources	The priority does not directly contribute to SO12-15. There could be some negative impacts from visitors, particularly as cuts in funding are leading to reduced public transport onto the moor. However there is no evidence to suggest that this is leading to significant increases in traffic or air quality issues, and the Management Plan aims to encourage sustainable modes of transport where possible. Similarly visitors to Dartmoor put additional demands on natural resources such as water and energy but again there is no evidence to suggest that this is causing environmental damage. There are problems with litter in some areas, but this is mainly restricted to heavily used sites and the Management Plan provides a particular focus on managing pressures at these sites.	0
Climate change	The priority seeks to achieve improved sustainable recreation opportunities for all. There could be some negative impacts from increased traffic, but there are actions to encourage sustainable modes of transport onto and around the moor, although funding for this is likely to be constrained. There are also a number of actions to promote and enhance walking and cycling which will support climate change mitigation. There are no direct references to climate change adaptation, but erosion of paths will be considered as part of the management of the rights of way network, and there is also recognition of the need to develop contingency plans to manage recreational pressure associated with extreme weather patterns.	+
Countryside Access and Recreation	The priority is aimed at promoting understanding and enjoyment and improving access.	++
Economy, Education and Employment	Tourism is a major contributor to the local economy and employment. The Management Plan does not directly seek to increase visitor numbers, but it does aim to increase the value of tourism to local businesses and the economy through encouraging more people to stay longer rather than just visit for the day. The majority of the actions will indirectly or directly benefit SO21-23	++
Community	Dartmoor provides recreational and leisure opportunities for visitors and local residents alike, including a growing number of people from surrounding areas where there is significant growth. The priority will not directly contribute to SO23, but the influx of visitors does help to sustain local services such as shops and other facilities. There are actions to encourage sustainable modes of transport onto and around the moor, contributing to SO24, although funding for this is likely to be constrained. There are specific ambitions to contribute to SO25 through investigating	+

## Final Environmental Report

	health benefits from Dartmoor. There is also a strong emphasis on promoting inclusiveness and participation for everyone to be able to enjoy the moor.	
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### Priority 5 - Prosperous Dartmoor

Topic	Assessment	Score
Landscape and Nature Conservation	The priority seeks to directly link prosperity and protection of the special qualities including landscape and nature conservation. The quality of the environment attracts visitors and encourages businesses to locate on Dartmoor. However, protection of the environment can also be perceived as a constraint on economic development which was highlighted during the consultation, although this is not borne out by the evidence which shows for example that over 80% of planning applications are approved. The Management Plan seeks to address this by helping to convey a positive approach to supporting businesses and the local economy, and communicating what sort of development is appropriate within the National Park context.	+
Historic and Built Environment	The priority seeks to directly link prosperity and protection of the special qualities including the historic and built environment. The quality of the historic and built environment attracts visitors and encourages businesses to locate on Dartmoor. Quality heritage environments can be a major economic advantage for businesses.	+
Resources	The priority seeks to directly link prosperity and protection of the special qualities including natural resources, including supporting business development that is good for Dartmoor such as developing products from the moor and developing local supply chains.	+
Climate change	There is no direct reference to climate change, although this could have implications for local businesses and the economy. The nature of these impacts are difficult to predict, for example the predicted long hot summers could be good for tourism, but equally wetter, stormier conditions could increase flood risk and impacts on certain places and businesses. The Management Plan addresses this through seeking to build resilience amongst local communities and businesses so that they can withstand future changes.	+/-
Countryside Access and Recreation	Tourism businesses are a significant business sector. Actions in the Management Plan to support business development, promote the National Park, encourage entrepreneurship and deliver infrastructure such as superfast broadband will also benefit visitors and so indirectly contribute to SO19-20.	+
Economy, Education and Employment	The priority is aimed at promoting economic development, education and employment. It is focused on economic development that is appropriate within the National Park context, rather than development 'at all costs' which is why it scores + rather than ++	+

## Final Environmental Report

Community	A prosperous economy is vital to support prosperous communities. Actions in the Management Plan to support local businesses and employment will also benefit local communities.	+
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### Priority 6 - Community focus

Topic	Assessment	Score
Landscape and Nature Conservation	The priority seeks to manage development to protect the National Park, including impacts on wildlife, landscape and tranquillity.	+
Historic and Built Environment	<p>There is a strong focus in the Management Plan on engaging the local community and wider public in understanding and enjoying the cultural heritage (Making the most of Cultural Heritage priority).</p> <p>This priority contributes to this through seeking to manage development to protect the National Park, including impacts on the historic and built environment, although this is not specifically referenced.</p> <p>There is no reference to enhancing the attractiveness and local distinctiveness of the built environment (SO10).</p>	+
Resources	The priority seeks to empower local communities who can play a major role in helping to reduce pressure on resources though for example promoting water and energy efficiency, use of renewable energy, increased recycling and consumption of local food. A greater emphasis on improving the self-sufficiency of local communities will also help to build resilience to external factors such as rising fuel and food prices.	+
Climate change	The priority seeks to help communities be more resilient and increase self-sufficiency, including through promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy. However, there are limitations to the scale and type of renewable energy technologies that are appropriate within the National Park, which is addressed through planning policies. Renewable energy schemes outside the national park can have an impact on its setting, and the Management Plan highlights the need to work with neighbouring authorities to avoid impacts of development in surrounding areas on the National Park and its setting.	+/-
Countryside Access and Recreation	There are no direct references to SO 19-20	0
Economy, Education and Employment	The priority aims to support local communities, which will also indirectly link to the economy, education and employment	+
Community	The priority aims to support and empower local communities including helping to meet identified needs	++