

Appendix J: Delivery and Monitoring Strategy

Contents

This strategy outlines:

- Who is responsible for delivering the objectives and actions in the Plan
- How this delivery will be monitored
- How the Plan will be updated and revised as necessary

1. Responsibility for delivering the objectives and actions

a) East Devon District Council (EDDC)

- EDDC is the principal planning authority. Our Neighbourhood Plan will be part of the EDDC Local Plan. EDDC must take account of the Development Management Policies in the Neighbourhood Plan when determining planning applications.
- EDDC is also responsible for implementing those aspects of Community Action Policies that will be secured through the planning processes e.g. ensuring the policy requirement is reflected in the Design Brief, making sure subsequent planning applications accord with the brief and ultimately ensuring that the planning consent is implemented as approved.
- The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new levy that local authorities in England and Wales can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The levy is designed to be fairer, faster and more transparent than the previous system known as 'Section 106'. CIL money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development. EDDC is responsible for collecting the CIL, and must pass 25% to LPC.

b) Lympstone Parish Council (LPC)

- LPC has led the development of the Neighbourhood Plan and is the body responsible for overseeing and monitoring the delivery of the policies it contains. However the duties and powers of parish councils are limited. LPC can make comments to the planning authority regarding planning applications. These comments should be based on the Policies in the Neighbourhood Plan. Parish council duties also include some matters covered by the Community Action Policies such as footpaths, traffic calming, and drainage.
- LPC is also responsible for ensuring that the parish's share of the Community Infrastructure Levy funding (see above) is received from EDDC in a timely manner and is spent in line with the policies in the Neighbourhood Plan and the *Project List and Processes* (appendix F).
- LPC will need to adopt a structured approach to facilitating the implementation of the Community Action Policies in the Plan. In setting the annual budget LPC must take due cognisance of the Plan's deliverables and produce a list of Annual Objectives, based on the Plan, that will be achieved in the coming year. Where LPC are not in a position to deliver an objective directly they must state how they will help achieve it e.g. through influencing other bodies or individuals, or supporting community action. LPC will need to involve stakeholders and the community in setting the Annual Objectives. Parish Council expenditure and grants should be made in line with the

Objectives. The Annual Objectives must be presented at the Annual Meeting which will also play a role in monitoring (see below)

c) Devon County Council (DCC)

- DCC is responsible for some of the issues covered in the policies in the Plan. For example footpaths, highways (including Exe Estuary Trail), public transport, schools and the environment.

d) The community i.e residents of the Parish and non-resident landowners and employers

- This is a community plan. As well as impacting on planning applications it reflects the more general aspirations of the local community. Whilst the various statutory bodies will need to follow the Development Management Policies in the Plan, many of the Community Action Policies will only be achieved through community action, e.g. lobbying the elected representatives and taking appropriate individual and collective actions to bring these aspirations to life.

2. Monitoring

- EDDC is responsible for monitoring the Housing Development Policies. These will be formally reviewed as stated in the EDDC Local Plan. This review should also incorporate those Community Action Policies that will be secured through the planning process (see above).
- All other Community Action Policies should be reviewed and monitored by the LPC. The Annual Objectives should include interim review dates throughout the year at key points. LPC should report fully on progress made on the Annual Objectives at the Annual Meeting.

3. Updating and revising the Plan

Any long term plan needs a process for updating; it is not possible to predict all the changing circumstances that might arise by 2026. The Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (2012) do not give any guidance on how this can be done. It will be important to establish a cyclical process, linked to the review of the Annual Objectives at the Annual Meeting (above). Any revisions of the Plan that are necessary as a result should be carried out in accordance with the relevant legislation or good practice guidance available at the time

As a minimum the Parish Council will undertake a formal review of the Neighbourhood Plan every 4 years – within the life of each Parish Council.