

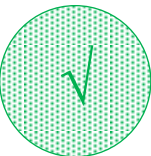
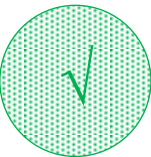



Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

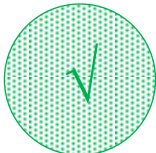



Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
SA Objective 1: Ensure the housing needs of the community are met				
The LDP includes a number of policies promoting new housing which should positively contribute to housing needs	No. of affordable homes delivered per annum and the % of eligible residential planning permissions where affordable housing has been negotiated	To follow guidance on provision of affordable housing in the interim North East Wales Housing Market Assessment		<p><u>Affordable homes</u> – delivery rates have varied annually, with 573 delivered during the Plan period so far. The interim North East Wales Housing Market Assessment was updated by the Update of Need, Demand and Affordability in Denbighshire undertaken by Glyndwr University in 2010. This informed LDP policy requirements. Following LDP adoption all residential development sites have met the policy requirements for affordable provision unless justified in line with Policy BSC 4 & SPG Affordable Housing.</p> <p><u>Empty properties</u> – the Council undertakes a variety of actions aiming to bring empty properties back into use. As at April 2015, 1.63% of the County’s housing stock had been vacant for more than 6 months.</p> <p><u>Waiting list</u> – the housing waiting list has been subject to a number of reviews since 2009 and this has led to a reduction in the overall numbers.</p> <p><u>Housing quality</u> – As at Sept 2014 96% of the Council’s housing stock had met WHQS. The remaining properties could not be accessed and will be upgraded when they are vacated.</p> <p><u>Property prices</u> – Property prices have fallen in the County as a result of the economic downturn, and recovery has been slow with prices still below the average price in 2009.</p>
	% of vacant housing	100%		
	Households on the Housing register	Year on year reduction in the number of households on the housing register		
	% of unfit housing against the Welsh Housing Quality Standard	To reduce the percentage of unfit homes		

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Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	Average property price compared against average earnings	To reduce the ratio of property price and earnings; Source: www.landreg/gov.uk / Wealth of the Nation, 2004		However, average incomes have also fallen and the ratio of income to house price has risen slightly from 4.67 (2009) to 4.97 (2014).

SA Objective 2: Promote community health and well-being


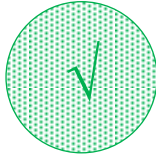
Promote community health and well-being	Life expectancy	To maintain/increase life expectancy; Source: www.statistics.gov.uk		Life expectancy for men and women has been maintained over the period 2010 – 2013; Health Impact Assessment was used in the production of the Key Strategic Site Bodelwyddan, Site Development Brief which was a material consideration in the determination of the outline planning application for the site, however they aren't a statutory requirement in the planning process; Access to services in rural areas remains an issue but Denbighshire is not an authority highlighted as having one of the highest proportions of wards in the worse 10% (Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2014).
	No. of planning applications incorporating Health Impact Assessment (HIA)	100% for major developments		
	Community Satisfaction / perceptions surveys – Housing Estate Surveys	To decrease % of people who describe their health as poor	Data not captured	
	Indices of deprivation	To decrease % of population living in most deprived areas		
	Proportion of households not living within 400m of their nearest natural green space	0% Source: NRW (CCW) Accessible Green space standards		
	Proportion of households within reasonable	Increase		

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Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	walking distance of key health services			

SA Objective 3: Promote safer neighbourhoods and contribute to a reduction in the fear of crime


Promote community health and well-being; the LDP has reference to safety and crime in policies that consider design	Overall crime rates by type	To reduce crime rates year on year		The average crime rate per 1000 inhabitants in Denbighshire has been significantly fallen since 2006/2007. Whilst the crime rates for violence against people have been fallen, the crime rates for burglary have slightly increased over the same period of time.
	Average crime rate in Denbighshire per 1000 inhabitants	To reduce the number of crimes committed per 1000 inhabitants		

SA Objective 4: Enhance existing and promote the development of high quality recreation, leisure and open space and provide opportunities for people to experience and respect the value of the natural environment




Policies in the LDP seek to protect open space and so the effects are predicted to be positive	Accessibility / availability of community facilities	To increase % of residents using authority and/or private sports and leisure facilities at least once a week	Data not captured	Leisure centre usage – comparison data will be available for the 2015/15 AMR; Loggerheads and Moel Famau country parks continue to attract large numbers of visitors – 180,000 and 160,000 per annum respectively. DCC continues to expand its programme of countryside volunteering and organised events and walks to increase participation. Project to improve access to Horseshoe Falls, Llangollen completed; all residential development sites have met the policy requirements for open space provision unless justified in line with Policy BSC 11.
	Number of residential permissions granted where the open space requirements are met	100%		
	Hectares of accessible countryside and local green space	To increase (use the Green Space Toolkit)	Data not captured	

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021




Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	Number and % residents using parks, open spaces and nature reserves annually	Increase numbers year on year		

SA Objective 5: Improve accessibility to education, employment, health, homes and community services for all sectors of the community through modes of transport other than the private car

It will be important to monitor the accessibility of the opportunities	Accessibility /availability of community facilities (schools, health and social facilities, nurseries, further education establishments, community halls, churches, libraries, residential homes for the elderly, cemeteries, open space, sports facilities, supported accommodation, theatres and cinemas)	Distances from residents properties to community facilities as listed in the indicator to comply with the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation		Using the access to services deprivation statistics as a guide, Denbighshire's access to services is worse than Conwy's, and significantly worse than the more urbanised authorities of Wrexham and Flintshire. However, Denbighshire's access to services is significantly better than Anglesey and Gwynedd, with their more remote locale's a negative in this instance; WIMD 2014 data for 'village, hamlet and isolated dwellings' show that the rural residential population of Wales experiences a significantly higher travel time to access key services than more urbanised areas. Data for maintain and improve the proportion of residential population within walking distance of key services can only be found at the national level and for the most recent update to the 2014 WIMD data undertaken in March 2015. It is therefore difficult to identify a trend for this indicator; from the period of 2009-2014, car millage/use has decreased, as has bus/coach, pedal cycle, motorcycle, and HGV use. Only light goods vehicle use has seen an increase in use.
	% of rural residential population within walking distance of key services	Maintain and improve the proportion		
	Travel to work data/modal split	Reduce the distance of travel to work and reduce the % of people who travel by means of private car. Increase % of people travelling by sustainable modes of transport		



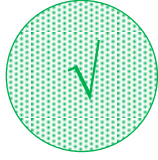

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Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
		(walking/cycling/public transport)		<p>General trend from 2009 – 2013 is a reduction in reducing traffic growth rates. This time period includes fluctuations of traffic growth and decline; Over the period 2004 – 2012, bus availability (households whose nearest bus stop is within 13 minutes walking and has a service at least once an hour) has risen from 88% to 89% in Wales. The Great Britain average is 91%.</p>
	Traffic volumes	To reduce traffic growth rates		
	Proportion of new developments (housing/ economic/ retail) located within reasonable walking distance of public transport, cycle ways and footpaths	To monitor of new developments within reasonable walking distance	Data not available	
	Frequency/reliability of public transport	Ensure frequency is maintained and improved		
	Length of bus network	Ensure frequency is maintained and improved		
	No. of settlements served by bus/rail	Ensure frequency is maintained and improved	Data not captured	
	% of residential developments making relevant infrastructure contributions	Record the amount provided and the method of spend	Data not captured	


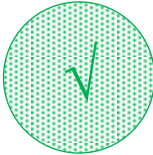
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Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments	
SA Objective 6: Protect and enhance the Welsh language and Culture, including the County's heritage assets					
LDP Policy RD 4 as well as the LDP objective to retain young people in the County through the provision of affordable housing	Proportion of Welsh speakers in the County and their distribution	Maintain and improve the proportion		Figures from the Census 2011 have shown a decline in the number of Welsh speakers in Denbighshire from 26.7% to 24.6% since 2001. Similarly, the number of people with Welsh language skills has decreased from 36% to 35.4. However, Welsh Government's annual survey estimates figures (see StatsWales, 'Annual Population Survey estimates of persons aged 3 and over who say they can speak Welsh by local authority and measure') indicate that the % of persons aged 3 who say they can speak Welsh in Denbighshire has risen from 35.8% to 38.7% over the period 2006 to 2013.	
	Proportion of people with skills in the Welsh Language	Maintain and improve the proportion			
	Welsh medium schools and pre- schools as a proportion of all schools	Maintain and improve the proportion		Primary school Welsh language capacity projected to be maintained in Denbigh, Prestatyn, Rhyl and Ruthin catchment areas. Capacity projected to increase in Dee Valley (127 in 2015 - 135 in 2018) and St Asaph (51 in 2015 - 69 in 2018) catchments.	
	Bi-lingual published material	Maintain and improve the proportion			
	% quality of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, Historic Landscapes	No reduction in quality	Data not captured		Welsh Language Standards have been issued for the County Council from the Welsh Language Commissioner. They will be implemented upon Council's formal approval. This will ensure a standard practice is achieved across the Council's work.
	Number of listed buildings on the 'Buildings at Risk Register'	Reduction	Data not captured		There are very few SAMs in Denbighshire

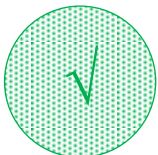
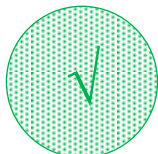
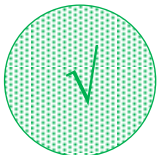

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Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	% of Schedule Ancient Monuments subject to positive actions undertaken by DCC as a result of plan proposals	Increase	Data not captured	<p>compared to listed buildings and they have not suffered any deterioration. The register in this area was drafted by Cadw in 1995 and there has been no follow up survey by Cadw since so there is no objective information to go on. Historic landscapes are vast areas which are impossible to monitor.</p> <p>There are no figures available since then on buildings that have been removed from the at risk category and no figures of buildings that might have been added. The last building at risk survey was carried in 2011. Cadw are in the process of carrying out a building at risk survey for the whole of Wales but Denbighshire has not been done yet. Demolition and redevelopment in Conservation Areas may positively contribute towards the built environment. Therefore, keeping the number 'low' is not necessarily an aspiring target.</p> <p>All Conservation Areas in Denbighshire benefit from a character appraisal. The Council is in the process of carrying out a review of individual ones.</p>
	% of demolition in Conservation Areas	Low number in demolition		
	% of Conservation Areas with an up- to-date character appraisal	50% up to date		
	Number of Conservation Areas adversely affected by plan proposals	0	Data not captured	


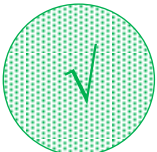
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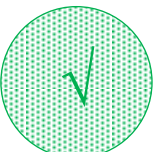
Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
SA Objective 7: Support County economic development and regeneration, including the provision of opportunities for rural diversification				
New employment land will be permitted in the County and it will be important to monitor the land take. In addition the SRA will be developing regeneration schemes which will have an impact on the levels of deprivation in the north of the County. The number and type of rural diversification will be monitored for trends and impacts.	Gross Value Added per capita	To increase GVA per capita		The Gross Value Added per capita has been increased year by year from £11,830 (2006) to £13,555 (2012).
	Gross Value Added per worker	To increase GVA per worker		Gross Value Added per worker / GVA per hour worked increased from £18.4 (2006) to £20.9 (2012).
	Proportion of economic activity by sector	To increase the number of sectors, especially rural trends	Data not captured	Number of VAT registered enterprises/ number of active enterprises has slightly increased from 3155 (2006) to 3195 (2013).
	% changes in the number of VAT registered enterprises	To increase the overall number of VAT registered enterprises		There has been a fall in unemployment (i.e. people applying for jobseeker's allowance) throughout all electoral wards in Denbighshire from 3.5% in 2013 to 2.2% in 2015.
	Employment / unemployment rates	Reduction in unemployment rate		There has also been a small increase (+0.3%) in the number of people claiming unemployment benefit in Denbighshire between January 2006 and January 2015.
	Unemployment claimant	To decrease the proportion		7.95ha of employment land were delivered on (existing) brownfield land. Outline planning permission, subject to Section 106 agreement was granted for 26ha at Bodelwyddan Key Strategic site. Delivering 26ha will amount to 43.7% of all additional employment land made available in the LDP.

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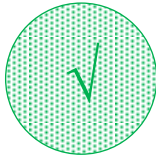

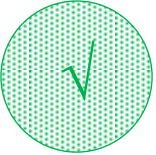


Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	count with proportion of residents of working age population	of people claiming unemployment benefit		
	Take up of allocated employment land	To increase the take up of employment land		

SA Objective 8: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and rural centres

The LDP protects the retail core of town centres from inappropriate change of use and so a positive effect should be monitored	Vacancy rates in town centres	To decrease the amount of vacant floorspace		In terms of vacant town centre floorspace, performance was mixed for the 8 town centres in Denbighshire in the period of 2009 – 2015. Corwen, Denbigh, Rhuddlan have reduced vacancy rates over this period, Ruthin has remained the same, whilst Llangollen, St.Asaph, Prestatyn and Rhyl have witnessed an increase in vacancy rates.
	Quality of town centres (perception surveys)	Maintain and improve the quality		
	% changes in total number of VAT registered enterprises in town and rural centres	Increase in the number of VAT registered businesses		Approximately 62 % of residents are satisfied with their nearest town centre whilst roughly 35% are dissatisfied. As the 2013 Denbighshire Residents Survey is the first Council initiative to include this question, it is not possible to measure performance in this target until the next 2015 Residents Survey has been completed.
	% change in total number of shops, pubs and post offices in rural centres	To resist the loss of village shops, pubs and post offices in rural areas where appropriate	Data not captured	



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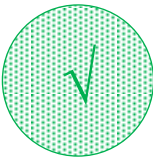
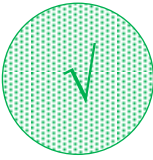
Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
SA Objective 9: Make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings in locations served by sustainable transport modes				
The new development promoted through the LDP could lead to the remediation of brownfield land	% of dwellings built on previously developed land	% of new dwellings to be built on previously developed land same comment as below		The percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land has declined from 73% (12/13), 70% (13/14) and 68% (14/15), this is in line with the target of reducing the amount of derelict land in the County. Development densities of 30 dph have been encouraged and implemented wherever appropriate in respect of the surrounding character of the area. Limited amount of development being delivered currently and no commencements to date on LDP allocated sites to measure impact of density requirement in policy RD1. NB: RD 1 policy requirement is 35dph.
	Number of developments meeting densities of between 30-50 dph and higher % in town centres and areas with high public transport accessibility	All developments aim for a density of 30 dwelling per hectare		
	Amount of derelict land	Reduce year on year		
	No of empty properties	Reduce year on year		
SA Objective 10: Safeguard soil quality and function and maintain long term productivity of agricultural land				
The new development promoted through the LDP will lead to the removal of soil from the land	Total area of contaminated land	To reduce the area of contamination year on year		There has not been development on land allocated in the LDP that necessitate remediation work. Where development has yet to commence, this will be controlled through the use of conditions attached to the planning permission. There has also been no change to

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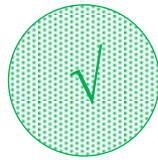
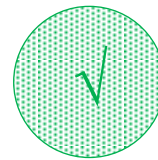
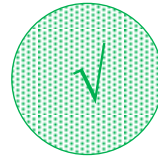
Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	Total area remediated as part of new development	To remediate all areas of contamination to a satisfactory standard when required by new development		areas of contaminated land and soil management.
	Soil management methodology	Positive mitigation of and reuse/replacement of soil		

SA Objective 11: Protect and enhance all international, national and locally designated nature conservation sites, protected species and geo-diversity sites and avoid their damage or fragmentation. Protect, enhance and create appropriate wildlife habitats in urban and rural areas thus enhancing biodiversity

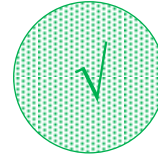
There are policies in the LDP to protect the biodiversity in the County and so the effects are predicted to be positive. However, information should be collected in relation to condition and enhancement of the sites to monitor the effectiveness of the LDP policies	Area and condition of statutory nature conservation sites. Area and condition of non-statutory nature conservation sites	85% of SSSI features in favourable condition by 2013. No adverse effects on SAC's/SPA's		Nature Conservation and biodiversity enhancement measures are a principal consideration in determining planning applications. There has been no approved planning application that would adversely affect statutory designated of nature conservation. Natural Resources Wales and the County Ecology and Biodiversity Officer are both consulted on proposals that are likely to have an effect on ecological features.
	% of designated sites improved by the LA	To improve condition of all designated sites	Data not captured	
	Number of proposals/policies resulting in the loss or damage to designated sites	No loss or damage to designated sites at all levels		The Denbighshire Biodiversity Partnership reports actions derived from the Denbighshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan to the Biodiversity Action Reporting System. There are 75 listed on

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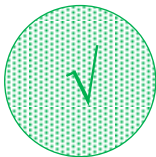
Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	Achievement of the Biodiversity Action Plan targets	Annual Local Biodiversity Action Plan reports		BARS website. There has been no decrease in the number of Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS).
	No. of Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	No decrease in number		
	Area of land actively managed for nature conservation	Increase in the area of land managed under Environmental Stewardship Schemes e.g. Tir Gofal	Data not captured	
	Number of development schemes which include design in ecological features	Increase proportion of ecological design in new developments	Data not captured	
	Maintenance regimes in place for new habitats on new developments	100%		

SA Objective 12: Preserve and enhance landscape character across the County, particularly the AONB


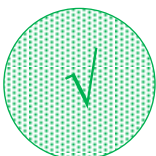
The LDP seeks to protect the local landscape. It will be important to monitor whether new developments positively	% of county designated for landscape	No decrease		Extension to the AONB supported and achieved. SPG for World Heritage Site adopted. No changes in LANDMAP evaluation.
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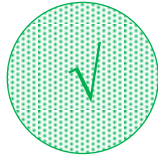

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
contribute to the design quality of settlements	% of county designated as high or outstanding landscape quality (LANDMAP studies)	No decrease		
	Changes in the LANDMAP evaluation and extent of that change as a result of development	No changes		

SA Objective 13: Protect and improve the water quantity and quality of inland and coastal waters

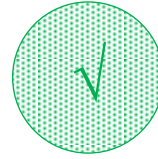
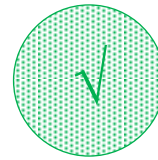
The LDP seeks to protect the quality of surface and groundwater resources. The availability of water resource falls within the remit of Dŵr Cymru which is responsible for managing water supply and demand across Wales, although it is recognised that this will be affected by the levels of growth within each settlement. Indicators have been proposed to monitor water quality and the potential effects of new development. The LDP also promotes	% of watercourse classified as good biological and chemical quality	91% of rivers length in the UK should be of good quality by 2010. DCC will work towards achieving this target. Source: NRW		In 2014, 40.6 per cent of Welsh waters achieved good or better ecological status, an increase compared with 31.2 per cent in 2009.
	Compliance with Bathing Water Directive, European Blue Flag and UK Seaside awards	100% compliance		Sea water of the North Wales Coast has been described as compliant with Bathing Water Directive, Prestatyn Beach was awarded a 'Blue Flag'
	Groundwater quality	To maintain groundwater quality	Data not captured	There are no records of incidents of major and significant water pollution due to new developments.
	Distribution of aquifers and their vulnerabilities	To maintain groundwater quality	Data not captured	Per capita consumption of water by year for Wales from 150 litres (2006) to 149 litres (2011) per person per day

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Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
sustainable design and construction and so it will be beneficial to monitor water use in the LDP, although this is also affected by individual actions.	Number of incidents of major and significant water pollution due to new developments	0%		
	Surface water and groundwater abstractions (licensed and private)	---	Data not captured	
	% of planning permissions with water saving devices/ grey water recycling required as part of conditions	To reduce overall water consumption in new developments	Data not captured	
	Estimated household water consumption (litres per head per day)	Long term decrease		

SA Objective 14: Minimise the vulnerability to flooding and ensure new development does not increase flood risk

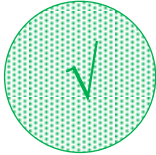
There are a number of policies to direct new development away from areas of floodrisk and so effects should be positive. The extent to which the need for permeable surfaces and the use of SuDS is promoted in new development	% of planning applications with SuDS required as part of conditions	All new development proposals to show that sustainable drainage has been considered and implemented if appropriate; Source: NRW		Environment Agency, Countryside Council Wales and Forestry Commission merged in 2013 to form Natural Resources Wales, an organisation that advises on flood considerations. Conditions attached to planning permissions were used to secure the implementation of SuDs into the development where applicants proposed them. Denbighshire County Council did not granted planning permission for vulnerable development against advice received from Natural Resources Wales.
	No. of new vulnerable development granted planning permission in C1 and/or C2 floodplain area contrary to advice from the Environment	0%		

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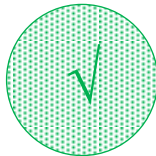
Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	Agency Natural Resources Wales			

SA Objective 15: Protect and improve air quality

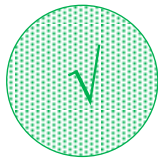
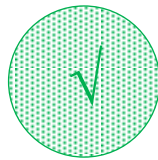
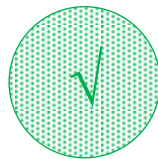
It is not predicted that the LDP will result in adverse effects on air quality. However, some contextual monitoring could be undertaken to support other monitoring	Levels of main pollutants	To meet National Air Quality Standards		An Air Quality Management Zone has not been established in the County of Denbighshire yet.
	No. of days when air pollution is moderate or high for NO2, SO2, O3, CO or PM10	---	Data not captured	

SA Objective 16: Contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (especially CO2) by increasing energy conservation and efficiency in development and support increased provision and use of renewable energy

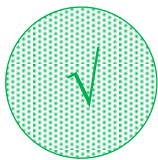
Monitor the success of the MIPPS 01/2009 requirement for new development	Annual greenhouse gas emissions by sector	To reduce CO2 emissions by 20% by 2010 and by 60% by 2050 from a 1990 baseline figure (national target) Source: UK Climate Change Programme 2000		Both Wales and Denbighshire have shown a continuing decline in greenhouse gas emissions. Denbighshire's CO2 emissions in 2012 were 581 Kt, which is a decrease from 637 Kt in 2008. CO2 emissions for Wales were 46.6 Mt in 2010, which is a 15% reduction from 1990. For all of Wales, greenhouse gas emissions have reduced in each sector, from a total of 35.9 Mt in 2006 to 31.8 Mt in 2010. The requirements set out in national planning policy for developments to meet Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM standards
	No. of Code for Sustainable Homes assessments accompanying new developments	100% of new dwellings to meet Code Level 3 Standards from 2010. 100% of new commercial buildings to meet BREEAM Very Good Standard	Data not captured	

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

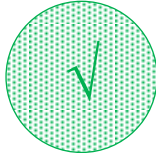
Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	% of energy produced in the County generated from renewable sources	10% renewable energy target by 2010 (national target) and 60% by 2050 Source: UK Climate Change Programme		has been removed and integrated with Building Regulations requirements. Developments meeting these standards (or equivalents) are therefore no longer recorded.
	No. of buildings incorporating renewable energy production (solar panels, wind turbines, photovoltaics, ground-source heat)	Increase number year on year		Data is not available at county level for renewable energy production. However, the all-Wales percentage has increased each year from 2005. In 2013, 10.1% of energy generated in Wales was from renewable sources and this has steadily increased from 3.5% in 2005.
	Construction projects incorporating on-site recycling	All major development projects to incorporate on-site recycling		No major developments have taken place since LDP adoption, which would require on-site recycling.

SA Objective 17: Protect mineral resources from development that would preclude extraction

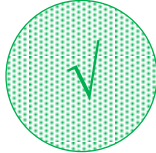
There is a need to consider the mineral deposit which may be found underneath a development proposal	Amount of mineral reserves	To sustainably manage existing reserves		Reuse of aggregates in construction was approximately 50% in North Wales according to the 2012 Construction and Demolition Survey undertaken by Natural Resources Wales. However, less than 1% of aggregate wastes were actually disposed of by landfill in North Wales, with the vast majority of aggregate wastes being recovered for beneficial use, including backfilling. Although this indicator is not being complied with, in light of the above the objective is still being met. No mineral reserves were sterilised by non-mineral
	Reuse of aggregates in construction	100%		

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	Number of planning applications approved resulting in the sterilisation of mineral reserves	0%		development.

SA Objective 18: Encourage waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery and regional self-sufficiency

New development in the County will need to consider how it can minimise the impact on the environment. Policies VOE 7 & 8 permits new local waste management sites / facilities and so those numbers should be monitored	Household, construction and demolition and industrial waste production (tonnage)	Reduction in waste to at least 10% of 1998 figure by 2010 By 2020 waste arising per person should be less than 300 kg per annum; Source: Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Denbighshire County Council, February 2005		The target for 2009/10 was met across Wales (Source: Municipal Sector Plan). Recycling rates in Denbighshire in 2009/10 was 52.5%, well in excess of the WG target of 40%. Further targets have been identified for subsequent years all of which Denbighshire has exceeded to date.
	% of household, construction and demolition and industrial waste recycled	By 2009/10 achieve at least 40% recycling/composting, with a minimum of 15% composting and 15% recycling Source: Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Denbighshire County Council, February 2005	