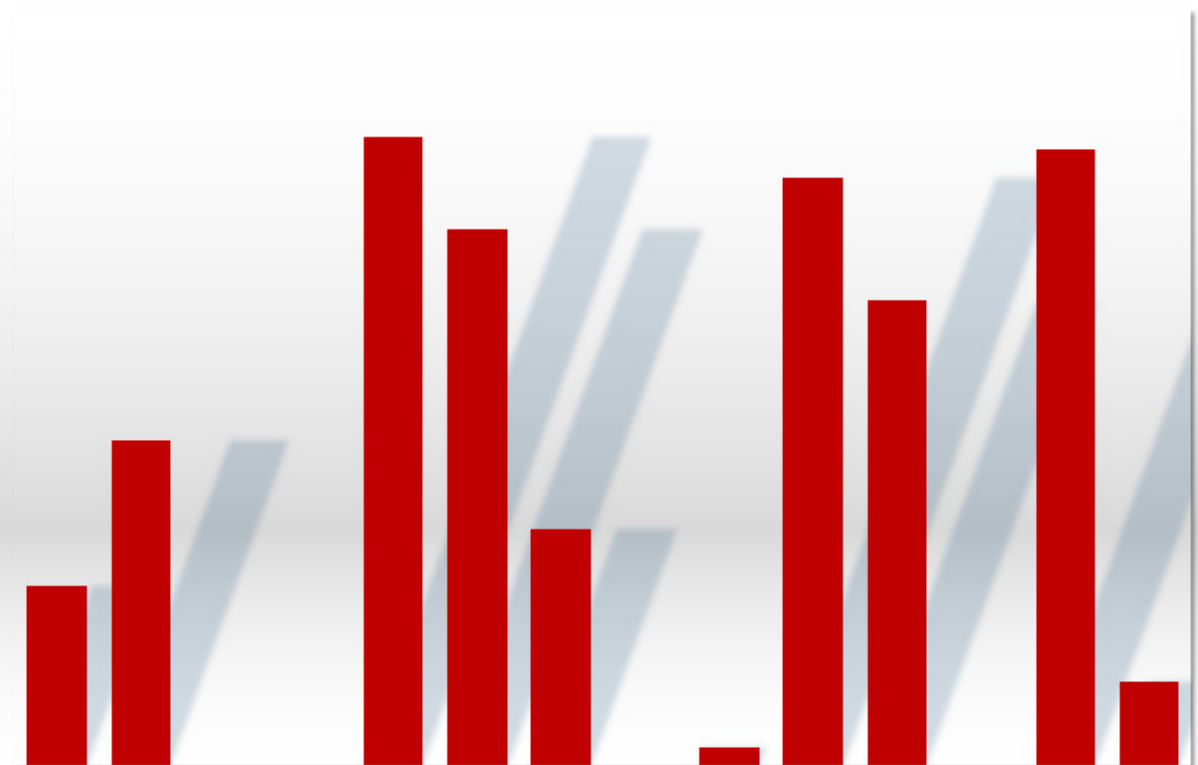
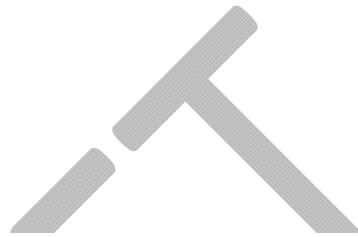


Denbighshire County Council
Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021

Annual Monitoring Report 2016

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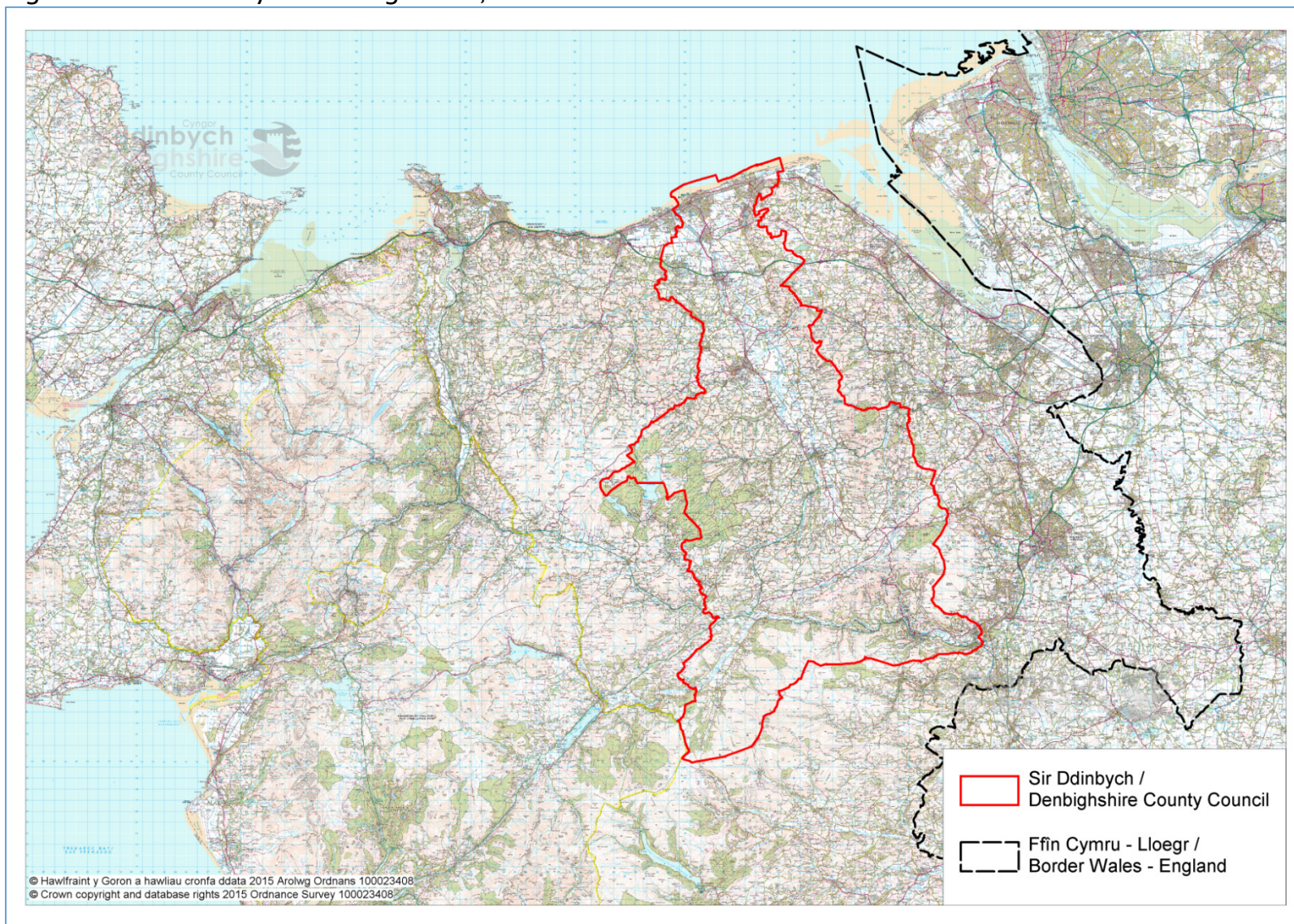
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Appendix 1 Local Policy Monitoring Table

Appendix 2 SA Objectives - Monitoring Table

Figure X: The County of Denbighshire, North Wales



1. **Executive Summary**

- 1.1 This is the second Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) prepared by Denbighshire County Council, and supplements the previous AMR 2015 report with regard to local policy performance and in gathering crucial evidence for the forthcoming LDP Review.
- 1.2 After setting out the general process of LDP monitoring and describing the socio-economic situation in the County, it starts with providing a brief update on the previous year's results and outlines legal and national policy changes.
- 1.3 This report discusses in detail subject areas and local policies that have been identified as not performing as expected or where legal changes outweigh previously defined indicators and trigger levels. These elements will be considered when the Council is carrying out the statutorily required LDP Review.
- 1.4
 - LDP Growth Strategy (LDP Policy BSC 1, lack of 5-year housing land supply); It is argued that the prescribed calculation method contained in Technical Advice Note 1 leads to a technical shortage of available land that does not exist in reality.
- 1.5
 - Meeting the needs of Gypsy and Travellers (LDP Policy BSC 10) and the need for waste disposal infrastructure (LDP Policy VOE 7/ 8); Legal and procedural changes have rendered superfluous local policy monitoring as defined in the LDP. Nevertheless, the Council is making progress in meeting the new requirements.
- 1.6
 - LDP Policy PSE 1 'North Wales Coast Strategic Regeneration Area'; Policy Justification heavily relies on the corresponding Welsh Government programme that has ceased in March 2014.

2. **Introduction**

- 2.1 Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021 (LDP) was adopted on 4th June 2013. It provides a clear vision on how new development can address the challenges faced by the County and where, when and how much new development can take place up to 2021.
- 2.2 Under the obligations of section 76 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended, and section 37 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005, the Council is duty bound to produce an annual monitoring report for submission to Welsh Government (WG) by 31st October each year and ensure it is publicised on its website.
- 2.3 This is the second Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) prepared by Denbighshire County Council, and supplements the previous report with regard to local policy performance and in gathering crucial

evidence for the forthcoming LDP Review. It also outlines changes to legislation and national policy which will have implications for the determination of planning applications and potential effects on local policy interpretation and effectiveness.

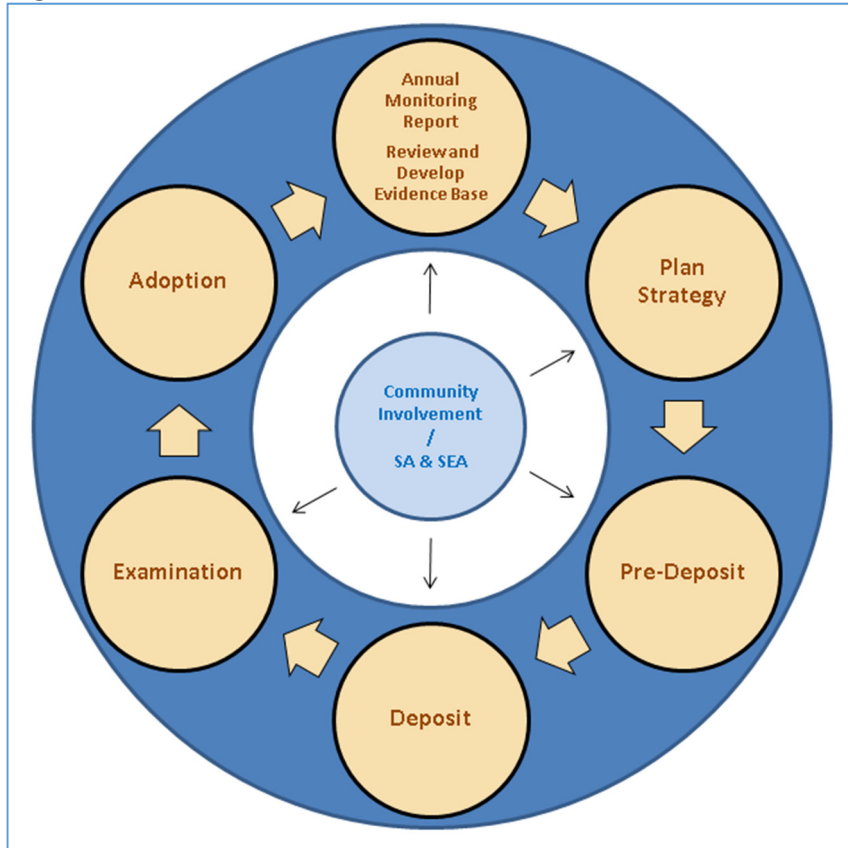
- 2.4 The monitoring framework, including indicators and triggers, form part of the adopted Plan, just like local policies and proposal maps. Any changes to wording, thresholds, etc. must be part of the future LDP Review and substantiated by evidence.
- 2.5 There has been no public consultation on this document because it primarily provides a factual update on the performance of the LDP; supplemented by statistical data. However, the Council is committed to fully engage with local communities as part of the LDP Review process.

3. **Monitoring as part of Plan-preparation process**

- 3.1 Monitoring represents an essential feedback loop within the cyclical process of policy-making (see figure 1). It assist in identifying the key challenges, opportunities and possible ways forward for adjusting local policies. The process is also a tool for reviewing the relevance and success of the LDP. It provides an indication of the extent to which the LDP Strategy and local policies are being delivered, achieved, or implemented.
- 3.2 Local planning authorities may wish to make amendments to their LDP and supplementary planning guidance documents as a result of the monitoring exercise. A major Plan review must be commenced within 4 years of adoption and should consider elements of the sustainability appraisal and, consequently, the soundness of the Plan. Details on the LDP Review process can be found in the document: 'Local Development Plan Manual - Edition 2', Chapter 10.
- 3.3 Local Development Plans Wales 2005 (see paragraph 4.43) contains further guidance on the assessments that should be included in AMRs:
 - whether the basic strategy remains sound (if not, a full plan review may be needed);
 - what impact the policies are having globally, nationally, regionally and locally;
 - whether the policies need changing to reflect changes in national policy;
 - whether policies and related targets in LDPs have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them, including publication of relevant supplementary planning guidance (SPG);
 - where progress has not been made, the reasons for this and what knock on effects it may have;

- what aspects, if any, of the LDP need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended or are not achieving the objectives of the strategy and/or sustainable development objectives; and
- if policies or proposals need changing, what suggested actions are required to achieve this.

3.4 Figure 1: Local Development Plan preparation process diagram



Adapted from Welsh Government, Local Development Plans Wales (2005), Figure 1

3.5 Plan monitoring and Plan review are two closely linked processes but must remain separate. Whilst monitoring comprises of data collection and assessment, i.e. the AMR presents empirical data, a Plan review builds on those statistics, which turn into evidence that may inform policy formulation and decision-making.

4. Socio-economic situation in Denbighshire

4.1 The purpose of this section is to provide an overview of the socio-economic situation in the County. It does not only provide selective statistical background to the Sustainability Appraisal - Framework but also paints the picture of the environment in which local policies assist officers in determining planning applications.

- 4.2 *Population & Demographics*¹: The population of the County was 93,734 people, and the number of households was 40,546. Compared to other North Wales local authorities, only the Isle of Anglesey had a lower number of households than Denbighshire. Whilst the number of households increased by 655 in Denbighshire between the 2001 and 2011 Census, the neighbouring authority of Conwy, for example, experienced an increase of over 3,000 units over the same period of time. Focussing on changes in household numbers is important from a planning viewpoint because it has an influence on the determination of required dwellings over the next Local Plan period.
- 4.3 Census data has also shown that 21% of Denbighshire's residents were aged 65 and over; this is above the national average of 18.4% and is an indication of an ageing population within the County. Population projections suggest that this percentage will increase to 24.7% by 2021, which will evidently lead to an increased demand for services provided to these residents.
- 4.4 The life expectancy for residents in the County is lower than that of all other North Wales local authorities. For the latest measurement period of 2012 – 2014, the male life expectancy is 77.8 years and the female life expectancy is 81.3 years.
- 4.5 *Welsh language*: Welsh language skills in North Wales can be broadly separated into three different categories. The first would be the high skills level, represented by the Isle of Anglesey and Gwynedd. Both of these local authorities have a higher percentage of residents who speak Welsh (Isle of Anglesey 62%; Gwynedd 73%). The second category would be the moderate skills level; this is populated by Denbighshire and Conwy. In these authorities, 33% and 29% of the population who are over 3 years-old speak Welsh. The final category would be the low level skills category, populated by the most easterly authorities of Flintshire and Wrexham. Wrexham has the lowest percentage of residents who can speak Welsh at 12%, with 16% of residents in Flintshire who say they can speak Welsh. Changes over time are difficult to interpret due to the small sample size and consequent large margin of error.
- 4.6 There is the general perception in Denbighshire that a higher percentage of people residing in the primarily rural electorate-wards speak Welsh than in more urban areas towards the north. However, the rural – urban dichotomy cannot be simply replicated into a south – north divide because there are areas with a high number of Welsh speakers in market towns and larger villages towards the north which aren't highlighted due to statistical/ analytical delineation.

¹ Statistical data for 'Population & Demographics' represent the results of the 2011 Census, except were stated otherwise.

- 4.7 *Employment & Economy:* Model-based unemployment was estimated at 5.4% or 2,200 people in the year to December 2015. This figure includes a greater number of people than the Job Seekers Allowance figures, which rely on unemployed people to register with the authorities to assess the eligibility for support.
- 4.8 In 2015, the median weekly earnings amongst full-time employees was £435.30 in Denbighshire, which is lower than other North Wales local authorities with the exception of Gwynedd (£433.90). Though the median earnings have seen an increase, the median gross household income has not. Whilst the medium household income amounted to £25,229 by CACI Paycheck in 2007, this figure fell to £23,762 in 2014. Hence, households are living on less income than they were in 2007.
- 4.9 The Gross Value Added (GVA) per head in the County was £15,383 per annum; referring to the latest available data for 2014. This is an increase of £2,946 compared to figures published for 2006. Gross Value Added data should always be treated with caution as they can be distorted by commuting flows between adjoining local authorities and across the Welsh-English border.
- 4.10 *Deprivation:* According to the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation, 14% of Denbighshire's Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are in top decile of most deprived LSOAs in Wales. This points towards 8 of Denbighshire's 58 LSOAs are amongst the most deprived. Most of the deprivation in Denbighshire is fuelled by the social and economic issues in the North of the County, and, in particular, in Rhyl. Rhyl West LSOAs and Rhyl South West LSOAs are deprived areas, with Rhyl West 2 being the second most deprived in all of Wales.
- 4.11 In comparison, other North Wales local authorities have much lower percentages of LSOAs in the top decile. The Isle of Anglesey and Flintshire have only 2% of their LSOAs in the top decile, Gwynedd has 4% in the top decile and Wrexham and Conwy both have 6% in the top decile. In comparison to the region, it is clear that Denbighshire has stark deprivation issues.
- 4.12 The percentage of Denbighshire's LSOAs in the top decile has increased since 2005. In 2005, 2008 and 2011, the percentage hovered close to the 10% mark, but increased in 2014 to 14%. This increase is unlike other North Wales local authorities. Despite a certain amount of fluctuation, the percentage of LSOAs in the top decile in other North Wales authorities has remained fairly steady.

5. Results from the Annual Monitoring Report 2015

- 5.1 The Denbighshire LDP Annual Monitoring Report 2015 highlighted two local policies that had to be closely monitored regarding their performance over the next 12 months: (1) BSC 1- Growth Strategy for Denbighshire; and (2) BSC10 – Gypsy and Traveller Sites. Since that report was the very first one to be produced for the LDP, the Council maintained the position not to review the Plan on the basis of a single year's results.
- 5.2 Concerns were raised with regard to BSC1 on the basis of lacking a 5-year housing land supply due to the prescribed calculation method contained in Technical Advice Note (TAN) 1. The Council is of the view that sufficient land for residential development had been included in the LDP to meet Welsh Government targets. It was pointed out that it is not a scarcity of land available for development that has led to this situation but a substantial underperformance in delivering the anticipated amount of houses per year.
- 5.3 The Council undertook a range of activities to address the shortfall in delivering the required houses, for example, production of a 'Housing Sites Prospective' aiming at raising awareness of available land with prospective developers. Interested parties can access the document on the Denbighshire Local Development Plan website.
- 5.4 Moreover, Denbighshire's Cabinet Lead Member for Public Realm and Environment wrote on behalf of the Council to Welsh Government (WG) and Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA) outlining the wider problems arising from using the calculation method prescribed in TAN 1.
- 5.5 Local policy BSC10 – Gypsy and Traveller Sites was highlighted as an area of concern based on the defined indicator and trigger level. Legal and procedural requirements, for example, Housing Act (Wales) 2014 superseded the trigger level. The Council is on course to meet the needs of gypsies and travellers in line with the Denbighshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) Report 2016 (see also section 9); submitted to Welsh Government in February 2016.
- 5.6 Practical experience in producing the Annual Monitoring Report 2015, and to an extent the AMR 2016, has shown that the LDP Monitoring Framework contains indicators, trigger levels, or statistical requirements that cannot be met anymore because of changes in legislation, organisational reforms, availability of statistical data or other resources. Hence, those changes have to be considered as part of any future LDP review.

6. Changes to Legislation and National Policy

6.1 The Planning Inspectors who conducted the examination into the Denbighshire Local Development Plan concluded that the Plan met the tests of soundness and, hence, was compliant with national policy and guidance on the day of adoption.

6.2 There have been further revisions, amendments or additions to planning legislation and policy since the publication of the LDP Annual Monitoring Report 2015. Table 1 focusses on those made during the period of 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016. This chapter provides a brief discussion on implications for the Denbighshire LDP.

6.3 Table 1: Legislation and national policy

Document	Date
Planning (Wales) Act 2015	July 2015
Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016	February 2016
Planning Policy Wales (Edition 8)	January 2016
Technical Advice Note 12: Design	March 2016
LDP Manual 2	August 2015

6.4 The provisions of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 set the framework for a number of secondary legislation on amendments and new introductions to the planning system in Wales. There are two principal provisions that are likely to have an effect on the production of a revised and subsequent LDP: (1) the introduction of a National Development Framework, and (2) the likelihood of a Strategic Development Plan for North Wales.

6.5 At the point of producing this AMR, there are no details available to the local planning authority on how these two documents will look like and what they are going to contain/ address.

6.6 Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 is primary legislation with the primary objectives: to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments; to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

6.7 Welsh Government carried out consultation on a revised Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Chapter 6 'Historic Environment' in summer 2016, with the intention to publish a revised edition of PPW towards the end of the year.

6.8 Planning Policy Wales (Edition 8) has been updated to take into account the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The amendments insert information on the provisions of the Act, including the seven well-being goals and the sustainable

development principle. It has also been updated to reflect the Welsh language provisions of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 which strengthen the consideration given to the Welsh language in the planning system.

- 6.9 Being the principal source of national policy, Planning Policy Wales forms crucial evidence when reviewing the Local Development Plan; with updated reference and policy interpretation. This will also need to be reflected in an updated LDP Monitoring Framework.
- 6.10 Technical Advice Note 12: Design was substantially revised in July 2014 but further amendments became necessary due to legal changes referring to the requirement of Design & Access Statements (DAS) with planning applications. The Planning (Wales) Act 2015, and secondary legislation, requires only major planning applications to be accommodated by a DAS. Previous experience with DASs necessitated further guidance for prospective applicants to benefit not only a proposal's design but also Officers to assess the potential, wider effects on the historic and natural environment.
- 6.11 Whilst neither legislation nor policy, the 'LDP Manual 2' provides practical and technical advice on how to prepare or revise a Local Development Plan. It will substantially guide the Council through the LDP Review process to ensure legal requirements are met and a concise, integrated document has been produced for an independent examination within set time periods.

7. Technical Advice Note 1: Joint Housing Land Availability and the 5-year housing land supply requirement

- 7.1 Welsh Government published a revised version of TAN 1 in January 2015. The guidance document sets out the principals of conducting the Joint Housing Land Availability Study (JHLA) and, hence, the determination of the 5-year housing land supply in the County. If the local planning authority (LPA) has an adopted LDP, the 'residual' method is the only method to be used for calculating housing land supply instead of focussing on 'past building' rates. The disadvantage of the dictated method is that it can indicate land shortages, which do not exist in practice.
- 7.2 Maintaining a 5-year supply of housing land is a principal measure of performance for an adopted Local Development Plan. The 2016 JHLAS has been completed and the Statement of Common Ground agreed with the members of the study group. The report has been published and indicates a housing land supply of 2.02 years. Since the Plan was adopted in 2013, the 2016 Joint Housing Land Availability Study (JHLAS) considered all land allocated for residential development in the LDP. Just three years ago, the Plan was found to meet the tests of soundness at the end of the examination process

including demonstrating that sufficient supply of land for residential development is available in the County.

7.3 Table 2 illustrates the numerical differences that individual calculation methods have on the 5-year housing land supply figure. Previously, local planning authorities have been able to use an average of past completion rates to derive housing land supply.

7.4 Table 2: Impact of chosen method on 5-year housing land supply on figures for 2016

Method used for calculating housing land supply	Result (years)
Based on 10 year past completions	10.91
Based on 5 year past completions	8.64
Based on residual method (TAN 1)	2.02

Denbighshire County Council (2016)

7.5 The residual method focusses on the remaining number of houses to be delivered in the remaining Plan period, whereas the past completions/ built method reflects to a greater extent what has actually been delivered on the ground by the construction industry in the County. Comparing both methods identifies a significant problem in Denbighshire. There is sufficient land available for residential development but delivery is dependent on developers. The industry has not taken up the land available to deliver as many houses per year as required by the Plan; partly due to viability concerns.

7.6 Planning Policy Wales (January 2016), paragraph 9.2.3, stresses the need for a local planning authority to demonstrate that a 5-year housing land supply is genuinely available in the County. The Denbighshire JHLA 2016 indicates a supply of 2.02 which is a lower figure than the 5 years stipulated by PPW. Technical Advice Note (TAN) 1 'Joint Housing Land Availability Studies', paragraphs 2.4 and 3.4, advises (but does not compel) local planning authorities to consider a Plan review should the supply figure not be met.

7.7 Since the Council could not present sufficient available land for residential development in line with the TAN 1 requirement over the last two years, it actually fell significantly short of 5 years, this matter will be the principal reason for pursuing a review of the LDP.

7.8 The Cabinet of Denbighshire County Council wrote a letter to the previous WG Minister with responsibility for Planning and the Welsh Local Government Association at the end of 2015. It outlined growing concerns with the dictated calculation method for the 5-year supply of land for housing with the principal objective to minimise the risks that the Council is likely to be exposed to by not meeting the requirement. That is, the risk of losing planning appeals for

residential development on non-allocated LDP sites or outside of development boundaries in the open countryside.

7.9 Welsh Government clarified in response to the letter that there is no intention to revise Technical Advice Note 1 or the prescribed calculation method in the medium term. This issue will be examined as part of the LDP review process.

8. LDP Growth Strategy

8.1 Providing the objectively identified amount of affordable and market houses is a crucial part of implementing the LDP Growth Strategy (see previous section) but its performance must also have regard to the spatial distribution as laid out in the LDP settlement strategy for Denbighshire.

8.2 The broad spatial distribution of additional houses was established at the Pre-Deposit stage with growth being mostly concentrated in the north of the County with more limited growth to meet local needs in all other areas.

8.3 The settlement strategy for the County is outlined in local policy BSC 1 – Growth Strategy for Denbighshire. There is a single Key Strategic Site selected in the County – Bodelwyddan. Lower growth areas have been identified at Rhyl, Prestatyn, St Asaph, Denbigh, Ruthin and Corwen. These are all established centres with a range of services to meet regional or local needs. Rhyl and Prestatyn are the main centres within the County but are heavily constrained by issues such as flood risk; topography; environmental designations and infrastructure capacity. These constraints have resulted in levels of growth for these areas being lower than those previously experienced.

8.4 A number of villages have been identified and development boundaries drawn, where appropriate sites allocated for housing, community facilities and recreational open space have also been identified on the proposals maps. There have been a number of hamlets identified to allow for affordable housing growth to meet purely local needs in very rural areas. Housing development in hamlets will be limited to a quota set for each settlement, located within the areas of search defined on the Proposals Maps and tied to local needs.

8.5 Outside of villages and hamlets, other rural areas have been classified as open countryside where development opportunities will be strictly controlled in line with national policy. A limited contribution to housing needs will be made through the conversion of redundant rural buildings and infill development.

8.6 The following tables set out the number of dwellings granted planning permission and houses completed during the monitoring period 2015/16 in accordance with their position in the LDP Growth Strategy. Figures do not include planning permissions with outline only; with the exception of Bodelwyddan Key Strategic Site.

8.7 Table 3: Granted permissions for dwellings in line with LDP Settlement Strategy (2015/16)

LDP Growth Strategy	Number of houses
Key Strategic Site Bodelwyddan	(1715)
Lower Growth Towns	223
Villages	4
Hamlets	3
Open Countryside	26
<i>Total</i>	256

8.8 Table 4: Housing completions in line with LDP Settlement Strategy (2015/16)

LDP Growth Strategy	Number of houses
Key Strategic Site Bodelwyddan	0
Lower Growth Towns	96
Villages	14
Hamlets	4
Open Countryside	13
<i>Total</i>	127

8.9 Table 5: Spatial distribution of house completions in 2015/16

Location	Number of houses
North of the County	93
Central area	26
South of the County	8
<i>Total</i>	127

8.10 All three tables indicate that planning permissions for housing and new built homes are located in line with the spatial distribution and settlement classification, as laid out in the LDP. The implementation of the LDP Growth Strategy primarily suffers from the significantly low number of new homes coming forward through the planning system.

8.11 Whilst planning significantly contributes towards the delivery of market and affordable housing (see LDP policies BSC 4, BSC 8 and BSC 9), Denbighshire County Council is also exploring additional and alternative ways of providing affordable housing for people in need.

8.12 Denbighshire's Housing Strategy was adopted in December 2015, and sets out the vision and aims for housing in the County over the

next 5 years. It covers all types of housing tenure and provides the strategy for improving housing across Denbighshire.

- 8.13 The Housing Strategy supplements Denbighshire's Corporate Plan in setting specifically out the priorities for 'housing'. It is accompanied by a detailed Action Plan which is regularly monitored and sets out a range of actions across the Council and associated partners.
- 8.14 The Strategy includes 5 'Themes' which are the priority areas for action. Theme no. 2 'Creating a supply of affordable housing' addresses the key priority of providing more affordable housing in Denbighshire. Having such an important document in place does support delivering crucial elements of the Denbighshire Local Development Plan.

9. **Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment**

- 9.1 A comprehensive understanding of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs and issues is essential to make properly planned provision and avoid the problems associated with ad hoc or unauthorised encampments. An accommodation assessment and strategy to meet the need which, if identified, will greatly strengthen the ability of local authorities to respond swiftly and firmly to inappropriate unauthorised developments and encampments and help to avoid future unauthorised camping and development.
- 9.2 The assessment of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs, and the duty to make provision for sites where the assessment identifies need, became a statutory requirement under the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.
- 9.3 The Denbighshire 2016 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) Report was submitted to Welsh Government, and concluded that there is a need for a transit site or stopping place in the north of the County and under the provisions of the Housing (Wales) Act, the Council will be required to address this need.
- 9.4 This matter is considered to be a regional issue given the movement of Gypsies and Travellers along principal roads in North Wales and the limited amount of finance provided by Welsh Government. New national guidance on Gypsy and Traveller – Site Capital Grant specifies that local authorities are 'encouraged to consider a regional approach in relation to the development of new Gypsy and Traveller transit sites'.
- 9.5 Having received initial feedback from Welsh Government on the submitted Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment, the Council is not only in the process of addressing queries and concerns and will be looking to address the identified need.

9.6 Local policy BSC 10 'Gypsy & Traveller Site' monitoring has therefore taken into consideration the legal changes and the production of an updated GTAA that has rendered superfluous the original indicator and trigger level as defined in the Denbighshire LDP. Therefore, policy review and pertinent monitoring mechanisms have to be identified and implemented in the revised LDP.

10. LDP Policy PSE 1 – Explanatory Note

10.1 The Denbighshire Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021 (LDP) contains local policy PSE1 which was included to support development proposals aiming to address deprivation and offering wider economic benefits for local communities within the framework of Welsh Government's (WG's) North Wales Coast Strategic Regeneration Area (NWCSRA) programme.

10.2 The Welsh Government's 'North Wales Coast Strategic Regeneration Area' funding programme finished in March 2014 but the previously identified problems and disadvantages are still prevalent in the area. It is the overall aim of the adopted LDP to address matters such as supporting economic diversity within our town centres and the provision of high quality houses.

10.3 Whilst the original funding programme does not exist anymore, the principal objectives that were underlining the former NWCSRA are mirrored in Denbighshire County Council corporate documents and strategies, for example the Corporate Plan 2012 – 2017 and the Economic and Community Ambition Strategy 2013 – 2023. Both documents express the need for employment generating activities, high quality houses for members of the local community, support for tourism, and addressing deprivation in the County. The general thrust and aim of local policy PSE1 is therefore still relevant.

10.4 Unlike the WG programme, Denbighshire's corporate documents are not confined to the North Wales Coast area but cover the entire County. They positively extend beyond the spatial limitations of PSE 1, i.e. the A55 corridor and the coastal area. If prospective applicants wish to refer to local policy PSE1 in order to support their planning proposal we would encourage them to demonstrate how the development will support individual strategies and action programmes outlined in the Council's corporate documents.

10.5 The Council will review LDP policy VOE 1 as part of the forthcoming LDP review, in light of the changes made by Welsh Government to the North Wales Coast Strategic Regeneration Area, and the Council's objectives to tackle deprivation in the County.

11. **Meeting the need for waste disposal infrastructure (an update)**
- 11.1 The LDP was written in the context of the North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review (NWRWP) (April 2009). Local policy VOE 7 monitoring indicator and trigger levels were established using the requirements contained within the NWRWP. Subsequently, Welsh Government published a new Chapter 12 on Waste in Planning Policy Wales (2014) and a revised Technical Advice Note 21 (February 2014) which removed the requirement to produce Regional Waste Plans (RWP) and the need for local Plans to have regard to the pertinent RWP
- 11.2 In order to deliver the Waste Strategy 'Towards Zero Waste' (2010), Welsh Government also published a number of Sector Plans, including the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan (CIMSP) in July 2012. The CIMSP has effectively superseded the RWP in terms of assessing need, and Planning Policy Wales requires local Plans to demonstrate how the CIMSP has been taken into account during document production.
- 11.3 Capacity calculations contained within the NWRWP are out of date and have been superseded by national policy. Therefore, the monitoring indicator and trigger level defined in the local Plan are of limited relevance. Should the Council consider reviewing local policies in the future, the requirements as set out in TAN 21 should be used to formulate monitoring indicators and trigger levels. Local Development Plans have to ascertain whether:
- a) Support for any local authority procurement programmes is necessary;
 - b) Any agreement contained within the Regional Waste Monitoring Report needs to be addressed by way of a site allocation; and
 - c) Whether any opportunities exist to derive benefits from facilitating co-location and the development of heat networks.
- 11.4 a) Is support for any local authority procurement programme necessary? During development of the LDP consideration was given to any spatial requirements of the local authority procurement programmes, namely the North East Wales Hub Food Waste Project, a collaboration between Denbighshire, Flintshire and Conwy to procure food waste treatment and the North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Partnership Project, a collaboration between Flintshire, Conwy, Denbighshire, Gwynedd and Anglesey to procure residual waste treatment. An allocation was included in the Denbighshire Local Development Plan near Rhuallt, at the Waen, which has been taken forward and developed as part of the North East Wales Hub Food Waste Project. There remains an area of land available within the Waen site for the development of waste facilities, subject to the necessary permissions. No spatial requirements were identified within Denbighshire for the North Wales Residual Waste Partnership

Project. This matter should be kept under review, particularly as supporting infrastructure requirements may change.

- 11.5 b) Does any agreement contained within the Regional Waste Monitoring Report need to be addressed by way of a site allocation? An interim Regional Waste Monitoring report (2013/14) has been produced for North Wales and a draft RWM report produced (2014/15). The findings of the interim report were that there is no additional requirement for disposal capacity within the region. There remain a number of landfill sites within the region, including a site in Flintshire which secured planning permission on appeal in 2009 and which is currently being developed. Disposal rates are continuing to decline which means that the rate at which disposal void is used up is slowing down. The 5 year trigger for action has not been reached with respect to landfill and therefore no action is considered necessary. The position is not changed in the draft RWM report. However, this matter should be kept under review.
- 11.6 Planning permission for recovery capacity to manage local authority managed waste across North Wales was secured in Flintshire in 2015, reference 052626. The project: Parc Adfer, would manage up to 200,000 tonnes of municipal wastes per annum, including a proportion of wastes arising from commerce and industry. The Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan identified a requirement of between 203-468 thousand tonnes per annum. The conclusion contained within the Interim RWM report and the draft RWM report is that any proposals for further residual waste treatment should be carefully assessed to ensure that the facility would not result in overprovision.
- 11.7 c) Do any opportunities exist to derive benefits from facilitating co-location and the development of heat networks? As identified above, the North Wales Residual Waste Partnership project has not identified any spatial requirement for Denbighshire and is currently looking to locate a facility on the Deeside Industrial Estate, a location which also offers potential opportunities for the development of heat networks. Any facility would therefore need to be delivered by the market. There is a fine balance to be met between having sufficient capacity to manage residual waste arisings and having an overprovision, which the Collections, Infrastructure and Market Sector Plan cautions against. Proposals for such facilities should therefore be rigorously tested to ensure that they would meet a required need and not result in overprovision of recovery.
- 11.8 Although national policy and guidance has changed with respect to waste, LDP policy VOE 7 is considered sufficiently flexible to enable waste infrastructure to be delivered. This matter should be kept under review to ensure that any emerging requirements can be met through the LDP. TAN 21 includes a regional requirement for

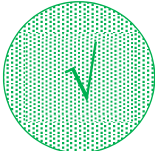

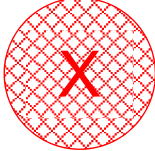
monitoring which will monitor progress and level of need with respect to recovery and disposal and where necessary identify where additional provision needs to be made. In the event that additional provision is identified as necessary in Denbighshire the waste policies would need to be reviewed to ensure that an appropriate allocation can be identified. It is not considered necessary to identify a monitoring target or trigger level within the monitoring for the LDP to address this, as a review of policy would be prompted by the significant contextual change demonstrated by the Waste Planning Monitoring Report. As discussed above, no requirement for additional provision has been identified within the regional monitoring reports to date.

- 11.9 Policy VOE 8 includes a test that proposals outside development boundaries will be supported where they meet an unmet need identified in the Regional Waste Plan. Since the requirement to produce and have regard to the Regional Waste Plans have been removed from national policy and guidance, the strict application of this test could result in the approval of proposals that are contrary to national policy and/or guidance. In reality, however, when making decisions regarding proposals for waste management the Local Authority would be obliged to consider whether any material considerations would support a different decision being taken. The changes to national policy and guidance would be considered significant in this respect. For example, in the event that the CIMSP or any regionally produced Waste Planning Monitoring Report identify an un-met need for waste infrastructure, it would be appropriate for these to apply to Policy VOE8 instead of the Regional Waste Plan. It is, however, recommended that this policy is amended during the review of the LDP to enable this inconsistency to be addressed.

12. Local Policy – Monitoring Summary

- 12.1 Information and statistical data are drawn from multiple sources: Joint Housing Land Availability Study, planning applications received by the Council and field survey work undertaken by other departments and services in the Council. The assessment of every local policy, including a brief commentary, can be found in Appendix 1.
- 12.2 There are policy indicators and trigger levels, for example, LDP Objective 8, that contain the phrase ‘except where justified in line with policy’ or wording to a similar extent. They were included in reference to the requirement that Planning Policy Wales (PPW) and LDPs have to be applied in their entirety during the decision-making process. Other material considerations may occasionally override individual policy criteria without threatening the effectiveness and deliverability of the Plan.

12.3 To visually aid monitoring, the following symbols are used to highlight local policy performance:

	Local policy performs satisfactorily, i.e. policy target has been met, is ongoing or exceeds expectations.
	Policy target has not been met yet but the Council expect to meet the target over the next 12 months or the monitoring period is too short to assess performance in line with policy indicator and defined trigger level.
	Local policy does not operate as expected, i.e. policy targets aren't met. The Council has to identify reasons for failure and make use of appropriate measures to improve performance.

12.4 Table 6 highlights local policies which are not operating as expected at the time of Plan adoption and, therefore, have to be included in the future LDP Review.

12.5 Table 6: LDP policies not performing as expected

LDP Policies	Comments
BSC 1 – Growth Strategy for Denbighshire (i.e. number of houses delivered per year and 5-year housing land supply)	see sections 7 and 8 for detailed commentary
Local policies relating to the delivery of affordable houses; i.e. BSC 4, BSC 8, BSC 9	The crucial issue with these policies is not the policy-wording itself but the total amount of affordable houses delivered over the Plan period sofar.

12.6 The Council is obliged to undertake a LDP review 4 years after Plan adoption, and the LDP Growth Strategy is likely to be included in the process.

13. Sustainability Appraisal Framework – Monitoring Summary

13.1 The SA Framework was developed using the review of plans and programmes, baseline data and key sustainability issues and opportunities. The framework comprises a series of SA Objectives which are aspirational goals that Denbighshire should strive to work towards through the preparation and implementation of the LDP.

- 13.2 The SA Framework is used to test the sustainability performance of the LDP and highlighting its strengths and weaknesses. Monitoring is a fundamental activity that will enable Denbighshire County Council to assess:
- the implementation of the LDP objectives and targets;
 - the performance of mitigation measures;
 - the undesirable sustainability effects; and
 - whether sustainability predictions were accurate.
- 13.3 The performance of each of the Local Development Plan policies has been assessed using the SA Framework and are reported in the SA Report (2011) and Appendices. Results from this SA Objectives monitoring exercise will be used to adjust local policies if required as part of the Plan review in the future.
- 13.4 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) - monitoring as part of the AMR is conducted in a similar way to the local policy monitoring. Symbols were used to visually aid monitoring and comments are provided in relation to every SA Objective. The assessment of individual SA Objectives, including commentary, can be found in Appendix 2.
- 13.5 The SA monitoring looks holistically at societal, environmental and economic trends in Denbighshire. Some SA indicators are not directly influenced by LDP policy performance. It is difficult to provide detailed comments on actions that could improve the SA Objective. Furthermore, due to the nature of individual indicators and trigger levels, the Council has only limited powers to steer change but will consider measures the positively contribute towards meeting SA Objectives.
- 13.6 Identified trends in the SA monitoring framework will form crucial evidence in formulating new key issues, revise LDP Objectives and new ways of delivering the Denbighshire Local Development Plan. There is also scope to implement individual elements in other Council documents, for example, the Community and Economic Ambition Strategy because the LDP is part of a wider suit of Council documents to improve the life of local communities and visitors.
- 13.7 Some fields in the SA monitoring table are marked 'Data not captured'. This refers to the fact that information is generally not available or no longer recorded. Previously available data may have been collected by the voluntary sector or public bodies but have ceased due to reduced resources.

14. **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**

- 14.1 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 received Royal Assent on 29.04.2015, and is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. It places a duty on




Welsh local authorities to contribute towards achieving the seven 'well-being goals' set out in line with defined sustainable development principles.

- 14.2 As a member of the local Public Service Board (PSB), the Council is in the process of developing in cooperation with its partners a number of 'well-being objectives' for the County. Once these objectives have been finalised, the planning department will have regard to them when making planning decisions. Should further reference to the local development plan be identified in any of these new objectives, future LDP AMR documents will report progress, and may contain recommendations for pertinent actions, to ensure alliance with other corporate strategies and plans.

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Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objective 1: Population and Community					
BSC 1 - Growth Strategy for Denbighshire	Meet the housing needs of the County	The number of new houses granted planning permission; the number of new homes completed annually	In the case of both indicators: Less than 500 per year for 3 consecutive years in Phase 2 and less than 750 per year for 3 consecutive years in Phase 3		<p><i>LDP housing development - Phase 2 (2011/12 – 2015/16), Phase 3 (2016/17 – 2020/21);</i></p> <p>Number of houses granted planning permission (2015/2016); excluding outline permission: 256;</p> <p>Number of new dwellings completed (2015/2016): 127 (JHLA figure);</p> <p>Both indicators are significantly lower than the anticipated 500.</p> <p>Denbighshire County Council housing land supply figure (2015/ 2016): 2.02 years;</p> <p>The Council should consider reviewing the LDP Growth Strategy and/ or local policy.</p>
	Maintain 5 year housing land supply	---	Less than 5 years housing land supply		
BSC 2 – Brownfield Development Priority	Increase the number of brownfield sites coming forward for development	The amount of new development granted planning permission on brownfield sites	Decrease below 60% for housing and employment (excluding Bodelwyddan KSS)		<p>99% of granted planning applications for new developments was granted on previously developed land.</p> <p>Local policy review is not required.</p>




Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
BSC 4 – Affordable Housing; BSC 8 – Rural Exception Sites; BSC 9 – Local Connections Affordable Housing within Small Groups	Increase the number of new affordable dwellings built in the County.	Number of affordable dwellings permitted per annum; Number of affordable dwellings completed per annum	In the case of both indicators: Less than 165 affordable dwellings permitted per year for 3 consecutive years in Phase 2 and less than 225 per year for 3 consecutive years in Phase 3		<p>Number of affordable dwellings granted planning permission (2015/2016): 17; Number of new affordable dwellings completed (2015/2016): 14;</p> <p>The total number of affordable housing delivered in 2015/16 was 55. This figure is higher than the 14 dwellings completed through the planning system because it also includes, for example, reuse of empty properties.</p> <p>The Council should consider reviewing the LDP Growth Strategy and/ or local policy.</p>
BSC 10 – Gypsy & Traveller Sites	Meeting the needs of gypsies and travellers	---	Where a need for permanent and/or transit sites is identified for Denbighshire in the North West Wales Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA). The Council will work in partnership with neighbouring authorities to instigate a site search. A suitable site will be identified and planning permission granted within 18 months of receipt of the North West Wales LHMA, should it identify a specific need		<p>Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment was submitted to Welsh Government (WG) on 25th February 2016 as required by the Housing Wales Act 2014. The contents of the draft GTAA is currently being discussed with WG.</p> <p>Local policy and project progress are to be closely monitored over the next 12 months.</p>





Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objectives 2 & 3: Economy and Jobs					
PSE 2 – Land for Employment Uses	An average of 4 hectares of employment land taken up per annum	The amount of new employment land, in hectares, granted planning permission	Less than 3 hectares per year for 3 consecutive years		<p>Terms and conditions of the S106 agreement for the Bodelwyddan Key Strategic Site were approved in March 2016. Thus, 26ha of employment land are available for immediate development, subject to detailed planning. Delivering 26ha amounts to 43.7% of all additional employment land made available in the LDP.</p> <p>Local policy review is not required.</p>
PSE 1 – North Wales Coast Strategic Regeneration Area; PSE 3 – Protection of Employment Land and Buildings	Protect employment land from non-employment uses	The amount of employment land, in hectares, lost to non-employment uses	More than 5% lost in conflict with Policy PSE 3 in comparison to the amount of employment land available, in hectares, in the year of LDP adoption		<p>The amount of employment land in the year of LDP adoption (2013/2014): 342.36ha. The amount of employment land in the year (2015/2016): 340.19ha, which equates to a reduction in 0.7%. None of it was lost in conflict with Policy PSE 3.</p> <p>Local policy PSE 3 review is not required. However, PSE 1 will require a review (see Chapter X.X, main document)</p>
PSE 5 – Rural Economy	Help to sustain the rural economy	Unemployment levels	Increase in unemployment levels in rural areas 5% above 2011 levels		<p>There has been a fall in the number of people applying for jobseeker's allowance in Denbighshire from 3.5% in 2013 to 2.1% in July 2016. (Source: NOMIS)</p> <p>Local policy review is not required.</p>




Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objective 4: Retail					
PSE 6 – Retail Economy; PSE 9 – Out of Centre Retail Development	Direct new retail development to existing town centres	Amount of unallocated new major retail, office and leisure floor space permitted outside town centres	1 new major retail, office and leisure development permitted outside town centres contrary to LDP policy		No planning permission was granted for schemes outside town centres contrary to LDP policies in 2015/16. Local policy review is not required.
PSE 7 – Proposals for New Retail Development	Meet the quantitative need for non-food retailing in the county	The provision of new non-food retail floor space in Rhyl, Prestatyn and Denbigh	No projects delivered by 2015.		Planning permission was granted for construction of 5 to 7 individual units including use classes A1, A2, A3 and D1 at the former Station Yard site in Denbigh (planning ref.: 01/2015/0760). Local policy review is not required.
PSE 8 – Development within Town Centres	Maintain the balance of retail and non-retail uses within town centres	Number of shops lost due to a change of use	5% increase in non-retail uses in a town centre for 3 consecutive years		There isn't a single town centre in Denbighshire where a 5% increase in non-retail uses was recorded for 3 consecutive years between November 2012 and November 2015. Local policy review is not required.
PSE 6 – Retail Economy; PSE 8 – Development within Town Centres; PSE 9 - Out of Centre Retail Development	Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres	Number of vacant retail units within town centres	Vacancy rate of 15% or above for 3 consecutive years		There is only a single town centre in Denbighshire that had a vacancy rate of 15% or above for 3 consecutive years (Rhyl: 19%) Local policy should be further monitored regarding the performance of local town centres.


Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
PSE 10 – Local Shops and Services	Protect local shops and services	Number of local shops or services lost due to a change of use	Loss of any local shop or service contrary to policy		No planning permission was granted that would have resulted in the loss of a local shop or service contrary to LDP policy in 2015/16. Local policy review is not required.
LDP Objectives 5 & 6: Transport					
ASA 1 – New Transport Infrastructure	Provision is made for safe access by all users, including cyclists, pedestrians to public services, retail and community facilities	Number of developments that incorporate recommendations made in accompanying transport assessment and non-motorised user audits	One development failing to incorporate the recommendations made in accompanying transport assessment and non-motorised user audits		The Council did not have to start any enforcement action regarding non-compliance with highways conditions. Highways was consulted on a total number of 248 during the monitoring period. Local policy review is not required.
ASA 2 – Provision of Sustainable Transport Facilities	Use of planning conditions/ S106 agreements to secure the improvement of or contributions to the improvement of public transport, walking or cycling infrastructure likely to be caused by new developments	Number of new developments improving or making contributions towards the improvement of public transport, walking or cycling infrastructure through planning conditions/ S106 agreements	No new developments making necessary contributions towards the improvement of public transport, walking or cycling infrastructure through planning conditions/ S106 agreements after four years		The Council did not ask for any commuted sums towards sustainable transport facilities during the monitoring period. However the Council negotiated a sum of £25,000 contributions towards improvements to cycle and pedestrian linkages in Rhyl during the previous monitoring period. Local policy review is not required.




Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
ASA 3 – Parking Standards	Application of maximum parking standards to new development proposals in line with relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance	Number of new developments exceeding maximum parking standards set out in relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance	One new development failing to comply with maximum parking standards		All new developments comply with maximum parking standards. There has been no report in breach of planning conditions regarding the provision of parking spaces. Local policy review is not required.
BSC 5 – Key Strategic Site - Bodelwyddan	Provision of new road infrastructure/ improvements to existing road network between A55 Junction 26 and Bodelwyddan (Sarn Road)	Length of new road infrastructure/ improvement works to existing network between A55 Junction 26 and Bodelwyddan (Sarn Road)	No new road infrastructure / no improvement works to existing network between A55 Junction 26 and Bodelwyddan (Sarn Road) before the occupation of the first dwelling on the KSS	Has not been monitored yet	Outline permission was granted in January 2015; subject to a Section 106 agreement. Terms and conditions of the S106 agreement for the Bodelwyddan Key Strategic Site were approved in March 2016. Local policy performance is linked to the general principles of LDP policy BSC 5.
	Improvement of public transport / increased bus service links between Bodelwyddan KSS and key settlements in negotiation with service providers	Frequency of bus services linking Bodelwyddan KSS and key settlements per hour	No increase in frequency of bus services linking Bodelwyddan KSS and key settlements in accordance with the timetable agreed by developers and service operators	Has not been monitored yet	
	Provision of new cycle and pedestrian routes/facilities as part of the Bodelwyddan KSS to provide connectivity between residential and employment /	Number/ length of new cycle and pedestrian routes/facilities as part of the Bodelwyddan KSS	No cycle and pedestrian routes/ facilities before the occupation of the first dwelling on the KSS	Has not been monitored yet	




Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
	community facility areas				
LDP Objectives 7: Welsh Language					
RD 5 – The Welsh Language and the Social and Cultural Fabric of Communities	No significant harm to the Welsh character or language balance of the community	Results of Community Linguistic Statements or Assessments submitted	Any development permitted where the Community Linguistic Statement or Assessment concludes Welsh character or language would be harmed where such harm is not outweighed by other considerations		The Council granted planning permission for four developments, where the planning application was accompanied by a Community Linguistic Statements as required by local policy. None of the submitted statements concluded that the development will harm the Welsh language.
	An increase in Welsh or bilingual signage and Welsh place names	Use of Welsh or bilingual signage and the use of Welsh place names in new development	Any development where new streets or places are created not including Welsh names or bilingual signage		The 'Planning and the Welsh Language' SPG was adopted in March 2014. The Council registered new street names in Welsh only = 35, English only = 20, and Bilingual = 0. Number of streets in Welsh = 12
	Prepare and adopt Supplementary Planning Guidance regarding the Welsh language	Preparation and adoption of SPG	Adoption of SPG within 12 months of the adoption of the LDP		Local policy review is not required.



Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objectives 8: Public Open Space					
BSC 11 – Recreation and Open Space	Ensure new developments make an adequate contribution to public open space provision	Number of units granted where the open space requirements are met	1 planning permission granted where the open space requirements are not met, except where justified in line with policy		There were 8 approved planning applications that allowed for development land either entirely or partially designated under policy BSC11. These applications were justified in line with policy, and included improvement works to facilities and parking areas. Local policy review is not required.
	Protect allocated open space from development	Amount of allocated open space lost to development	1 planning permission granted for development on open space, except where justified in line with policy		
LDP Objectives 9: Minerals					
PSE 15 – Safeguarding Minerals	Safeguard high quality resources of minerals, including limestone, sand and gravel, Denbigh gritstones, igneous and volcanic deposits from development that would result in permanent loss or hinder extraction	Area of mineral lost to development	Loss of identified mineral except where justified in line with the policy		Only planning applications which have been justified in line with the policy have been approved, 2 in total during the monitoring period. Local policy review is not required.



Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
PSE 16 – Mineral Buffer Zone	Maintain a buffer between sensitive development and quarries	Number of planning permissions granted for sensitive development in buffer zones	One or more planning permission granted for sensitive development within a buffer zone		No planning permission has been granted within Mineral Buffer Zones during the monitoring period. Local policy review is not required.
PSE 17 – Future Mineral Extraction	Contribute to the regional demand for aggregates	Tonnes of sand & gravel extraction permitted. Maintain a 10 year landbank of hard rock	No extraction permitted by 2017. Landbank falls below 10 years		No planning permissions for sand and gravel extraction have been received to date. Regional reserves in excess of 16 million tonnes sand and gravel remained at the end of 2014. The landbank for hard rock in Denbighshire was just over 23 years, based upon the annual apportionment within the Regional Technical Statement. Figures cannot be provided at the local authority level due to confidentiality criteria. Local policy review is not proposed at this time in the Plan period but it must be kept under observation over the next 12 months. (See paragraphs X.X in main document)




Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objectives 10: Waste					
VOE 7 – Locations for Waste Management	Denbighshire will contribute towards the regional need for waste management capacity	The percentage of waste management capacity permitted as a percentage of the total capacity required, as identified in the North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review	Less than 50% capacity permitted by 2015, either within or outside of the County delivered in partnership with other north Wales local authorities, as proportion of capacity required by Denbighshire		<p>Planning permission was secured for the construction of a 200 kilotons per annum Energy from Waste facility in Flintshire which will manage residual waste arising from across North Wales, including Denbighshire.</p> <p>Local policy review is not proposed at this time in the Plan period but it must be kept under observation over the next 12 months. (See paragraphs X.X in main document)</p>
LDP Objectives 11: Energy					
VOE 10 – Renewable Energy Technologies	Progress towards the TAN 8 target for onshore wind energy	The capacity of renewable energy developments (MW) (installed or permitted but not yet operational) inside the Strategic Search Area by type per annum (in collaboration with CCBC)	Not achieving the target set out in TAN 8, National Energy Policy or PPW by 2015		<p>TAN 8 target: 140MW</p> <p>Total operational and consented capacity at 31/03/2016 = 189.45MW</p> <p>(No further windfarm development within the SSA granted planning consent in 2015/16, however TAN8 target has already been exceeded)</p> <p>Local policy review is not required.</p>





Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
	Prepare and adopt Supplementary Planning Guidance regarding renewable energy	Preparation and adoption of SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance not adopted by 2013		Supplementary planning guidance note (SPG) on renewable energy was adopted by the Council in April 2016. Local policy review is not required.
VOE 9 – On-shore Wind Energy	Increase the capacity of renewable energy developments in the County	Number and type of renewable and low carbon energy schemes permitted per annum	Less than 1 development per year over 3 consecutive years		Number of applications in 1 Apr 2015 / 31 Mar 2016: 11 kw in total of the period of four years: 105.22MW / 10,522kW (includes 96MW from Clocaenog Forest windfarm – Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project) Local policy review is not required.
LDP Objectives 12: Infrastructure					
BSC 3 – Securing Infrastructure Contributions from Development	Secure contributions towards infrastructure to meet the additional social, economic, physical and/or environmental infrastructure requirements arising from	Number of planning obligations secured	Failure to secure contributions where necessary		The total financial contributions (£) agreed from new development granted planning permission during the monitoring period for the provision of community infrastructure via Section 106 agreements: £142,096. Local policy review is not required.





Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
BSC 12 – Community Facilities	Prevent the loss of community services or facilities	Number of services or facilities lost through change of use	Loss of any community facility unless justified in line with policy		<p>There were 9 approved planning applications seeking a change of use but all of them were justified in line with policy or prevailing material consideration.</p> <p>Local policy review is not required.</p>
VOE 6 – Water Management	To ensure new development does not increase risk of flooding	% of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) incorporated, or similar solution, where suitable	Failure to secure any or any successful challenges to the requirement, where suitable		<p>Four major planning applications were accompanied by a Water Conservation Statement.</p> <p>None of the development has been completed yet. The Council did not challenge any previous developments on the basis of the Water Conservation Statement.</p>
	To ensure major development proposals make efficient use of water resources and without detriment to the environment	Number of major development proposals developed in accordance with a Water Conservation Statement.	Failure to secure any or any successful challenges to the requirement, where suitable		<p>Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) has been cancelled because Building Regulations – Approved Document G addresses water efficiency measures/ standards to be met in new dwellings.</p>
	Prepare and adopt Supplementary Planning Guidance regarding water management	Preparation and adoption of SPG	Guidance not adopted by 2015		<p>Local policy review is not required.</p>




Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objectives 13: Mixed Use Development					
BSC 5 – Key Strategic Site – Bodelwyddan	Prepare and adopt Supplementary Planning Guidance regarding the Key Strategic Site	---	Supplementary Planning Guidance not adopted by the end of 2013		Site Development Brief 'Bodelwyddan Key Strategic Site' was adopted in July 2014.
	Deliver the Key Strategic Site	Planning permission granted for 1715 dwellings, 26 hectares of employment land and associated facilities and infrastructure	Planning permission not granted by the end of 2013		The outline planning application was received in December 2013 and was granted permission, subject to a Section 106 agreement, in January 2015. Terms and conditions of the S106 agreement were approved in March 2016. Local policy review is not required.
LDP Objectives 14: Design					
RD 1 – Sustainable Development and Good Standard Design	Respect site and surroundings and ensure sustainable land take	Average density of residential development permitted	Average density of residential development permitted falling below 35 dwellings per hectare unless justified by policy		The Council approved planning applications for a total number of 256 dwellings. Deviations from the 35 dwellings per hectare density requirement were justified where site-specific conditions allowed for deviation from policy.
	Produce supplementary planning guidance regarding design	---	Supplementary planning guidance not produced by the end of 2013		Supplementary Planning Guidance is scheduled for adoption in Autumn 2016. Local policy review is not required.





Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
BSC 1 – Growth Strategy for Denbighshire	Create mixed and balanced communities	The provision of a range of house sizes, types and tenure to reflect local need	No developments completed with a range of house sizes, types and tenure to reflect local need		<p>A number of housing developments have been completed, or are still under construction, which have delivered a range of house types and sizes to reflect local need. These include Parc Aberkinsey, Rhyl, Llys Chatsworth, Prestatyn and Fron Deg, Denbigh. All of these schemes delivered affordable housing in addition to market dwellings.</p> <p>Local policy review is not required on the basis of providing a mixture of house sizes and types. However, LDP Growth Strategy fails meeting the policy targets defined in LDP Objective 1.</p>
BSC 7 – Houses In Multiple Occupation & Self-contained Flats	Prevent the creation of Houses in Multiple Occupation	Number of HMOs granted planning permission	1 or more HMOs granted planning permission		<p>The Council did not approve any planning applications for the creation of a HMO.</p> <p>Local policy review is not required.</p>
VOE 1 – Key Areas of Importance	Direct inappropriate development away from the flood plain	Amount of development permitted in C1 and C2 flood plain areas not meeting all TAN 15 tests (paragraph 6.2 i-v)	1 or more granted planning permission		<p>The Council did not approved any planning permission that was located in C1 or C2 flood and not meeting all TAN15 tests (paragraph 6.2 i-v)</p> <p>Local policy review is not required.</p>


Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objectives 15: Tourism					
PSE 1 – North Wales Coast Strategic Regeneration Area	Contribute towards the visitor economy	Number of tourism facilities lost through change of use	Loss of any tourism facility except where justified in line with policy		There wasn't a single record referring to the loss of any tourism facility except where justified in line with policy
	Contribute towards the visitor economy	Number of planning permissions granted and completed in accordance with policies PSE1 criteria iii), PSE 11, PSE 12 and PSE 14	No planning permissions granted over 3 years in accordance with the named policies		The Council approved 13 planning applications for developments contributing to the visitor economy in the County. Proposals included conversions to holiday let, the retention of safari huts and the provision of a backpacker's bunkhouse. Local policy review is not required.
VOE 3 – Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site	To protect the designation of the World Heritage Site, its Outstanding Universal Value and setting	Prepare joint SPG	Joint SPG not adopted by the end of 2013		The Joint SPG was adopted with Wrexham and Shropshire (England) in June 2012, and revised in August 2013. Local policy review is not required.
	To protect and enhance the World Heritage Site Buffer Zone character.	Prepare joint SPG	Joint SPG not adopted by the end of 2013		

Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objectives 16: Areas of Protection					
VOE 5 – Conservation of Natural Resources	Protect statutory designated sites of nature conservation from adverse effects caused by new development	Number of developments that have an adverse effect on statutory designated sites of nature conservation	No development proposal granted planning permission that would have an adverse effect on statutory designated sites of nature conservation and unless accepted by Natural Resources Wales as being necessary for management of the designated site		<p>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.</p> <p>Local policy review is not required.</p>

National policy objectives

Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
Delivering new housing on allocated sites	Number of planning permissions granted on allocated sites, as a % of total development permitted (hectares and units)	---	---	177 out of 256 dwellings, i.e. 69%, were granted in land specifically allocated for residential development in the LDP.
Maintaining the vitality and viability of town centres	Amount of major retail, office and leisure development (sqm) permitted in town centres expressed as a percentage of all major development permitted	---	---	Whilst no major retail, office or leisure development was granted planning permission in town centres over the monitoring period, major development proposals were approved on specifically allocated sites for retail or mixed use (for example, 'Station Yard, Denbigh') in towns.
Amount of residential development meeting the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 and obtaining 6 credits under	All new housing developments to meet this National requirement	One new development not meeting national requirements	N/A	Policy Target and Indicator are no longer covered by planning legislation. Planning Policy Wales (Edition 7), Section 4.12, has been revised to delete the national development management policy on

Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table





Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
Ene 1 – Dwelling Emissions Rate					sustainable building standards. These changes have been made in light of amendments to Part L of Building Regulations on energy efficiency coming into force. No further actions required, proposed for deletion.
Amount of non-residential development over 1,000m ² on a site over 1ha meeting BREEAM 'very good' standard and achieving mandatory credits for Excellent under issue Ene 7 – Reduction of CO2 Emissions	All new non-residential developments to meet this national requirement		One new development not meeting national requirements	N/A	

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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		<u>Affordable homes</u> – delivery rates have varied annually, with 630 delivered during the Plan period so far. The revised Local Housing Market Assessment has been in place since June 2015, and is due to be updated in 2017. Following LDP adoption all residential developments have met the policy requirements for affordable provision unless derivation was justified in line with Policy BSC 4 & SPG Affordable Housing.
	% of vacant housing	100%		Total number of dwellings in Denbighshire is 42,930; 691 dwellings are empty (= 1.61%). NB: target is to decrease the number of vacant houses, not to achieve 100%.
	Households on the Housing register	Year on year reduction in the number of households on the housing register		<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. There have been 1890 entries in April 2015 and 1858 entries in August 2016.
	% of unfit housing against the Welsh Housing Quality Standard	To reduce the percentage of unfit homes		100% of Council Housing stock is reported as being compliant with WHQS.

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

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		<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. Property price / average earnings: 4.67 (2009) Property price / average earnings: 4.97 (2015)

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		There has been a mixed picture with regard to life expectancy for men (- 0.4 years) and women (+0.1) years between the statistical monitoring periods of 2011- 13 and 2012 – 14.
	No. of planning applications incorporating Health Impact Assessment (HIA)	100% for major developments	n/a	
	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		Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation: updated figures have been published by Welsh Government in August 2015. The total number of Denbighshire wards in the 10 most deprived areas has fallen from 2 in 2011 to 1 in 2014.

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021





Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	Proportion of households not living within 400m of their nearest natural green space	0% Source: NRW (CCW) Accessible Green space standards	Data not captured	The County of Denbighshire is primarily rural nature, and, therefore, there is only a small number of households that live within a reasonable walking distance of key health services, for example Bodelwyddan, Rhyl and Prestatyn.
	Proportion of households within reasonable walking distance of key health services	Increase		

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		There has been an overall reduction in the number of crimes committed per 1,000 inhabitants from 86 in 2006/07 to 62 in 2015/16.
	Average crime rate in Denbighshire per 1000 inhabitants	To reduce the number of crimes committed per 1000 inhabitants		





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 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 effect 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		Visits to Denbighshire leisure centres increased from 672,450 in 2014/15 to 715,299 in 2015/16 an increase of 42,849 visits. The redevelopment of the Nova Centre in Prestatyn has contributed significantly to this increase. Countryside sites continue to attract increased visitor numbers.
	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	All planning permissions granted met the open space requirements as set out in Policy BSC 11. A number of appeals have subsequently been lodged and won seeking the removal of conditions relating to the payment of commuted sums for open space. An audit of open space is currently being carried out that will support the open space requirements in the future.
	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,	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 significant 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


Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021




Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	supported accommodation, theatres and cinemas)			<p>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.</p> <p>According to the 2011 Census, 67% of residents travel to work by car/van, with 18% using sustainable modes of transport. Department of Transport statistics suggest that 389.6 million road miles were covered on Denbighshire roads in 2013, with 307.2 million miles being covered by cars/taxis. This has steadily increased from 2000 despite some fluctuations in the intervening period.</p>
	% 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 (walking/cycling/public transport)		
	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 captured	
	Frequency/reliability of public transport	Ensure frequency is maintained and improved		

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021




Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	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	

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 fallen marginally from 35.8% to 34.8% over the period 2006 to 2015.
	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






Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	Bi-lingual published material	Maintain and improve the proportion		(127 in 2015 - 135 in 2018) and St Asaph (51 in 2015 - 69 in 2018) catchments. All material published by the Council has to be bi-lingual in line with Welsh language standards.
	% quality of Schedule Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, Historic Landscapes	No reduction in quality	Data not captured	There are very few SAMs in Denbighshire compared to listed buildings and I can be reasonably sure that 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. There are no figures available since then on buildings that have been removed from 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.
	Number of listed buildings on the 'Buildings at Risk Register'	Reduction	Data not captured	
	% of Schedule Ancient Monuments subject to positive actions undertaken by DCC as a result of plan proposals	Increase	Data not captured	
	% 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	


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 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		Gross Value Added per head increased from £12,437 (2006) to £15,383 per annum (2014).
	Gross Value Added per worker	To increase GVA per worker		Number of VAT registered enterprises/ number of active enterprises has slightly increased from 3155 (2006) to 3250 (2014).
	Proportion of economic activity by sector	To increase the number of sectors, especially rural trends	Data not captured	There has been a fall in claimants claiming Jobseekers Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit who are out of work throughout all electoral wards in Denbighshire from 3.5% in 2013 to 2.0% in 2016.
	% changes in the number of VAT registered enterprises	To increase the overall number of VAT registered enterprises		Employment rates have increased from 71.9% (2001), 69.4% (2015) to 72.3% (year to March 2016) (Source: Labour Force Survey ONS). Unemployment rates have fallen to 4.3% (year to March 2016) from 6.9% (year to March 2015).
	Employment / unemployment rates	Reduction in unemployment rate		Employment rates have increased from 71.9% (2001), 69.4% (2015) to 72.3% (year to March 2016) (Source: Labour Force Survey ONS). Unemployment rates have fallen to 4.3% (year to March 2016) from 6.9% (year to March 2015).
	Unemployment claimant count with proportion of residents of working age population	To decrease the proportion of people claiming unemployment benefit		There has been no land-take in employment terms. However, outline planning permission was granted for 26ha at Bodelwyddan Key

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021





Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	Take up of allocated employment land	To increase the take up of employment land		Strategic site. Delivering 26ha will amount to 43.7% of all additional employment land made available in the LDP.

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 outlets, performance was mixed for the 8 town centres in Denbighshire during the past year. Llangollen, Denbigh and Prestatyn have reduced vacancy rates, Corwen and Rhyl have increased vacancy rates, whilst Ruthin, St Asaph and Rhuddlan have remained the same.
	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		VAT registered enterprises in Denbighshire have increased by 12.3% between 2002-2014, but declined by 6.4% from 2013-2014. The next data update is due in November 2016.
	% 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	

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 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 declined from 73% (12/13), 70% (13/14) and 68% (14/15) and rose slightly to 69% (15/16) this is in line with the prioritisation of brownfield development in the County.
	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		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 completions to date on site newly allocated in the LDP to measure impact of density requirement in policy RD1. NB: RD 1 policy requirement is 35dph.
	Amount of derelict land	Reduce year on year		There are 9.95 ha of land that has been designated under LDP policy BSC 2 (brownfield development priority) to reduce the amount of derelict land. Whilst there hasn't been any new development proposal for these sites, the Council received for details for approval on granted (outline) schemes.
	No of empty properties	Reduce year on year		The number of empty properties in the County: 691 (= 1.61% of dwellings). There has been no change in the overall figure.

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table


Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
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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 of areas of contaminated land and soil management.
	Total area remediated as part of new development	To remediate all areas of contamination to a satisfactory standard when required by new development		
	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	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
	% of designated sites improved by the LA	To improve condition of all designated sites	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
relation to condition and enhancement of the sites to monitor the effectiveness of the LDP policies	Number of proposals/policies resulting in the loss or damage to designated sites	No loss or damage to designated sites at all levels		Ecology and Biodiversity Officer are both consulted on proposals that are likely to have an effect on ecological features.
	Achievement of the Biodiversity Action Plan targets	Annual Local Biodiversity Action Plan reports		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 BARS website.
	No. of Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	No decrease in number		There has been no decrease in the number of Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS).
	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%		




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 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 contribute to the design quality of settlements	% 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.
	% 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	% 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 2015, 42 per cent of Welsh waters achieved good or better ecological status, an increase compared with 31.2 per cent in 2009. Sea water of the North Wales Coast has been described as compliant with Bathing Water




Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
<p>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 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.</p>	Compliance with Bathing Water Directive, European Blue Flag and UK Seaside awards	100% compliance		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	
	Number of incidents of major and significant water pollution due to new developments	0%		Per capita consumption of water by year for Wales from 150 litres (2006) to 149 litres (2011) per person per day
	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		





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 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		Conditions attached to planning permissions were used to secure the implementation of SuDS into the development where applicants proposed them.
	No. of new vulnerable development granted planning permission in C1 and/or C2 floodplain area contrary to advice from the Environment Agency Natural Resources Wales	0%		Planning permission was granted for 27 residential units in C1/C2 flood zones but were considered to meet the tests set out in Welsh Government's Technical Advice Note 15 'Development and Flood Risk'.
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	





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 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 2014 were 552 kt, which is a decrease from 581 kt in 2012. Emissions have also reduced in each sector in Denbighshire since 2010.
	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	http://naei.defra.gov.uk/data/local-authority-co2-map Data is not available at county level for renewable energy production. However, 6.99 MW energy output capacity was granted planning permission.
	% 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		Data is not available for the number of buildings incorporating renewable energy technologies. However, 12 planning applications for renewable and low energy technologies were granted during the previous year.
	No. of buildings incorporating renewable energy production (solar panels, wind turbines, photovoltaics, ground-source heat)	Increase number year on year		
	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.

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 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 development.
	Reuse of aggregates in construction	100%		
	Number of planning applications approved resulting in the sterilisation of mineral reserves	0%		
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	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		<p>The target for 2009/10 was met across Wales (Source: Municipal Sector Plan).</p> <p>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</p>

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
sites / facilities and so those numbers should be monitored		Denbighshire County Council, February 2005		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		

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