

DRAFT SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE: Planning for Community Safety

CONSULTATION REPORT January 2017

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This report accompanies the draft Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) 'Planning for Community Safety' which will be submitted to DCC Planning Committee when considering adoption of the SPG for use in the determination of planning applications.
- 1.2 Supplementary Planning Guidance and Site Development Briefs should only be adopted by a local planning authority and, hence, regarded as a material consideration if they have been subject to comprehensive public consultation.

2. CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN

- 2.1 Consultation on the draft Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning for Community Safety ran for 8 weeks from 3rd October to 28th November 2016. This was a public consultation and was open for anyone to respond. The consultation included the following:
 - Letters / emails were sent to contacts on the LDP database; public bodies; statutory consultees; local, regional and national organisations with an interest in the LDP; plus agents /developers, registered social landlords and statutory consultees (eg NRW, WG)
 - All County Councillors notified
 - All Denbighshire City, Town & Community Councils notified, together with neighbouring Counties, Town & Community Councils
 - Town & Community Councils received copies of the consultation documents and response forms
 - Local Council libraries and One-Stop-Shops also received hard copies of the consultation documents and response forms
 - The draft Site Development Brief was published on the Council's website, with electronic versions of the response form available to download
 - A press release was issued before the consultation period.

APPENDIX 1

3. CONSULTATION RESPONSES

- 3.1 A total of 7 written responses were received. Representations included comments from North Wales Police, Natural Resources Wales and the Canal and River Trust.
- 3.2 Copies of all responses are available from the Strategic Planning & Housing Team in Denbigh. A summary of each comment received, together with responses, are set out in the table attached.

4. CHANGES PROPOSED

- 4.1 After carefully considering the comments received, Officers are recommending several changes as set out in Appendix 1. The main changes proposed include:
- Reference to the use of landscape features and plant species/varieties to support native wildlife species
 - Reference to protected buildings/sites where maintaining the appearance and character must be balanced against community safety design objectives
 - Introducing a commitment to formally consult with the North Wales Police Designing Out Crime Officer on planning applications major developments and those where community safety issues may be an issue.
- 4.2 Proposed changes are shown as **highlighted** or ~~strikethrough~~ text in the attached draft SPG document.

APPENDIX 1

Name & Organisation	Summary of Representation	Council's Response	Changes Proposed
Sara Price Jones, Natural Resources Wales	Thank you for consulting NRW regarding the above. We do not have any comments to make on this specific consultation.	Comment noted	No changes proposed
Lizzie Webster, Ecology & Biodiversity Officer, DCC	<p>It is important to highlight the role of biodiversity in ensuring attractive community spaces and high-quality environments in general. As the draft SPG states, community safety should be designed into schemes from the outset. Bearing in mind the council's duties under the Wellbeing of Future Generations Bill, this is an obvious way to gain multiple benefits for biodiversity and people if being wildlife-friendly is promoted as part of the requirements.</p> <p>It would be useful, therefore, in section 5.9 Landscaping and Planting to add a sentence along the lines of:</p> <p>Preference should be given to incorporating landscaping features and plant species/varieties which are beneficial to native wildlife.</p>	Agreed.	Include additional sentence in paragraph 5.9 as follows: Preference should be given to incorporating landscaping features and plant species/varieties which are beneficial to native wildlife.

APPENDIX 1

Name & Organisation	Summary of Representation	Council's Response	Changes Proposed
Sandra Williams, Cyngor Tref Rhuthun	Trafodwyd y ddogfen gan aelodau Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Datblygu Cyngor Tref Rhuthun, ac er nad oedd unrhyw wrthwynebiad i gynnwys y ddogfen, nodwyd y gwrthdaro rhwng ceisio sicrhau diogelwch cymunedol a chwtogiadau ariannol sy'n golygu bod gwasanaethau'n cael eu torri e.e. dim adran Diogelwch Cymunedol mwyach.	Sylwadau wedi eu nodi.	Dim newidiadau yn cael ei gynig
Eirwen Godden, Llanfair DC Community Council	Supports the approach taken in the document.	Comment noted.	No changes proposed
Tony Hughes, Clwydian Range & Dee Valley AONB Joint Committee	Whilst planning for community safety is important, the Joint Committee would suggest that the document should acknowledge the need for a balance to be struck between designing for community safety and conserving and enhancing the character and appearance of sensitive areas such as the AONB, WHS, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings. A section on 'Sensitive Areas' could be incorporated in Section 5 'Design Principles' which could highlight , for example, the importance of carefully designing landscaping, lighting and boundary treatments which are compatible with their surroundings, and the need to retain existing trees, hedges and other landscape features which contribute to the	Agreed.	<p>Include new paragraph 5.4 as follows: Within sensitive locations, such as Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and areas designated for their landscape or heritage value, careful consideration must be given to balancing community safety objectives with the need to conserve and enhance character and appearance.</p> <p>Replace paragraph 5.12 title 'Street lighting' with 'External lighting'.</p>

APPENDIX 1

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	<p>character of an area. The committee welcomes the reference to conserving dark skies in para 5.12, but would suggest that this section should be retitled 'External Lighting' to clarify that it applies to all development and not just schemes which require street lighting."</p>		
<p>Tim Bettany-Simmons, Canal & River Trust</p>	<p>Confirm that the Canal and River Trust have no comments to make on the document.</p>	<p>Comment noted</p>	<p>No changes proposed</p>
<p>David Williams, Designing Out Crime Officer, North Wales Police</p>	<p>In summary, would welcome the opportunity to be consulted on relevant planning applications, particularly for larger developments. This would allow for increased consideration of community safety issues through the design process.</p>	<p>Agreed. The SPG will be amended to include provision for formal consultation with the Designing Out Crime Officer as part of process of determining planning applications.</p>	<p>Amend paragraph 6.3 to read: The Council will consult with the Designing Out Crime Officer on full and reserved matters applications for major developments, and where crime and anti-social behaviour may be an issue by virtue of the location or use proposed.</p>

Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol Ddrafft: Cynllunio ar gyfer Diogelwch Cymunedol



Cynllunio a Thai Strategol
Hydref 2016–Mawrth 2017

ATODIAD 2

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ATODIAD 2

1. Cyflwyniad

- 1.1 Mae'r nodyn hwn yn un o gyfres o nodiadau Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol (CCA) sy'n amlygu Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Sir Ddinbych 2006-2021 (CDLI) mewn fformat clir a chryno gyda'r nod o wella dyluniad ac ansawdd y datblygiad newydd. Bwriad y nodiadau yw cynnig canllawiau manwl i gynorthwyo'r cyhoedd, Aelodau'r Cyngor, datblygwyr posibl a Swyddogion i gyflwyno ceisiadau cynllunio, ac wrth geisio llunio penderfyniad yn eu cylch.

2. Statws y Ddogfen a'r Camau Paratoi

- 2.1 Nid yw Nodiadau Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol (CCA) y Cyngor yn rhan o'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol a fabwysiadwyd. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru (LIC) wedi cadarnhau y gellir trin CCAau fel ystyriaethau cynllunio perthnasol, ar ôl ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus a chymeradwyaeth ddilynol yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol (ACLI), wrth i'r ACLI, Arolygwyr Cynllunio a Llywodraeth Cymru benderfynu ar geisiadau cynllunio ac apeliadau. Cafodd y ~~ddogfen~~ CCA hwn ei chymeradwyo'n gymeradwyo'n ffurfiol ar gyfer ymgynghori gan Bwyllgor Cynllunio Cyngor Sir Ddinbych ar ~~14 Medi 2016~~ 15 Mawrth 2017.

3. Polisi Cynllunio

- 3.1 Mae'r CCA hwn yn cefnogi polisi'r CDLI RD 1 ('Datblygu cynaliadwy a dylunio safonol da'). Mae'r polisi hwn yn berthnasol i bob cynnig datblygu ac yn nodi bod yn rhaid i'r datblygiad *'gymryd i ystyriaeth ddiogelwch a sicrwydd personol a chymunedol yn nyluniad a chynllun y datblygiad a manau cyhoeddus / preifat ac ystyried goblygiadau o ran trosedd ac anhrefn'*.
- 3.2 Mae Polisi Cynllunio Cymru (PPW) yn nodi bod *'atal troseddau ac ofn troseddau yn ystyriaethau cymdeithasol y mae'n rhaid i ACLI roi sylw iddynt wrth baratoi cynlluniau datblygu. Dylent gael eu hadlewyrchu mewn unrhyw CCA a gallant fod yn ystyriaethau perthnasol wrth benderfynu ar geisiadau cynllunio. Y nod yw cynhyrchu amgylcheddau diogel drwy ddylunio da'*.
- 3.3 Cefnogir hyn ymhellach gan Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 12: Dylunio (2016) sy'n nodi diogelwch cymunedol fel un o'r pum agwedd ar dylunio da.

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Ffigur 1: 5 amcan dylunio da ('Dylunio' TAN 12, Llywodraeth Cymru)



4. Cynllunio ar gyfer Diogelwch Cymunedol

- 4.1 Mae TAN 12 yn nodi amcanion cynllunio ar gyfer diogelwch cymunedol fel (i) sicrhau mannau cyhoeddus deniadol, diogel a (ii) darparu diogelwch drwy wyliadwriaeth naturiol.
- 4.2 Er na ellir dileu troseddau yn gyfan gwbl, gall ystyried diogelwch cymunedol yn ystod y cam dylunio datblygiadau leihau'r risgiau, ac ofn troseddau yn sylweddol. Gall dylunio da a llefydd deniadol annog ymdeimlad o 'berchnogaeth' ymysg y gymuned leol, sy'n cyfrannu at les ac ansawdd bywyd. Mae cynnal a chadw mannau cyhoeddus parhaus hefyd yn bwysig wrth feithrin ymdeimlad o falchder cymunedol a lleihau'r risg o drosedd.
- 4.3 Nid yw cynllunio ar gyfer diogelwch cymunedol yn ymwneud ag ymgorffori mesurau 'caledu targed' yn unig (e.e. caeadau allanol) mewn datblygiadau ond yn hytrach defnyddio dyluniad a chynllun i wneud trosedd yn anoddach, yn haws i'w ganfod a chynyddu cyfranogiad y gymuned leol wrth atal trosedd.
- 4.4 Crëwyd y Partneriaethau Diogelwch Cymunedol yn 1998 i ddatblygu a gweithredu Strategaethau a chynlluniau gweithredu i leihau trosedd ac anrhefn. Mae Cynllun Gweithredu Partneriaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol

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Conwy a Sir Ddinbych yn nodi meysydd blaenoriaeth, gan gynnwys lleihau trosedd ac anhrefn, a chanlyniadau i wella 'cynllunio i leihau trosedd' a lleihau byrgleriaethau oportiwnistaidd.

5. Egwyddorion Dylunio

- 5.1 Dylai egwyddorion cynllunio ar gyfer diogelwch cymunedol gael eu hystyried fel rhan o'r cam dylunio a dylid eu cymhwyso i bob math o ddatblygiadau (e.e. preswyl, masnachol, manwerthu, cyfleusterau cymunedol ac ati).
- 5.2 Mae'r egwyddorion dylunio a nodir yn y CCA hwn yn seiliedig ar y fenter heddlu ledled y DU 'Diogelu Drwy Ddylunio'. Mae'r prosiect hwn yn ceisio gwella diogelwch cymunedol trwy ddylunio da ac mae wedi cyhoeddi canllawiau dylunio manwl ar gyfer y rhai sy'n ymwneud â'r broses ddylunio. Mae'r canllawiau hyn ar gael drwy'r wefan www.securedbydesign.com.
- 5.3 Mae creu a chynnal amgylchedd o ansawdd uchel yn nodwedd bwysig o ddylunio da a chynllunio ar gyfer diogelwch cymunedol. Dylai adeiladau, manau cyhoeddus, llwybrau troed, tirlunio a chelfi stryd gael eu cynllunio i oroesi gydag ychydig iawn o waith cynnal a chadw. Dylai'r gofynion cynnal a chadw gael eu hystyried yn y cam dylunio a dylai'r darpariaethau ar gyfer unrhyw waith cynnal a chadw yn y dyfodol gael ei sefydlu hefyd ar gam cynnar.
- 5.4 Mewn perthynas â lleoliadau sensitif, fel ardaloedd cadwraeth, adeiladau rhestredig ac ardaloedd wedi'u dynodi ar gyfer eu gwerth tirlunio neu dreftadaeth, mae angen rhoi ystyriaeth ofalus i gydbwyso amcanion diogelwch cymunedol gyda'r angen i warchod a gwella cymeriad ac edrychiad.

5.45 Cynllun a chyfeiriadedd adeiladau

Gall gynllun a chyfeiriadedd adeiladau wneud cyfraniad sylweddol at fwy o wylidwriaeth naturiol. Lle bynnag y bo'n bosibl, dylai adeiladau fod â golygfeydd clir o eiddo cyfagos, manau cyhoeddus, llwybrau troed a manau chwarae. O ran datblygiad preswyl, dylid rhoi ystyriaeth ofalus i ganiatáu golygfa ddirwystr heb gyfaddawdu ar yr angen am breifatrwydd. Dylid osgoi blaen/talcen gwag sy'n wynebu ardaloedd cyhoeddus. Gall gynnwys cymysgedd o fathau o eiddo/defnyddiau hefyd gyfrannu at fwy o feddiannaeth yn ystod adegau gwahanol o'r dydd, er enghraifft darparu unedau preswyl ar loriau uwch mewn canol trefi.

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Ffigur 2: Enghreifftiau o ddyluniad atal troseddau ('Diogelu Drwy Ddylunio')



The corner plot white dwelling in this illustration is orientated and overlooks the highway and public realm from both elevations. This approach avoids blank wall elevations facing onto the public realm which offers no natural surveillance and can attract vandalism.

This example shows an open space which benefits from natural surveillance provided by the orientation and overlooking from surrounding dwellings.



5.56 Cynllun ffyrdd, llwybrau beicio a llwybrau troed

Mae llwybrau sy'n cael eu defnyddio yn helaeth yn hyrwyddo gwyliadwriaeth naturiol ac yn gallu cynnig ymdeimlad cryfach o ddiogelwch. Dylai llwybrau cerbydau a cherddwyr fod yn glir, yn gyfleus ac wedi'u goleuo'n dda er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu defnyddio. Dylai llwybrau cyhoeddus osgoi darparu mynediad heb oruchwyliaeth i gefn tai a mannau preifat eraill.

- 5.67 Mae strydoedd a gynlluniwyd yn dda yn annog pobl i'w defnyddio ac yn gwneud mynd y tu allan yn brofiad plaserus a diogel. Mewn ardaloedd preswyl, dylai dyluniad gosodiadau stryd annog traffig ar gyflymder is sy'n ffafriol i amgylchedd diogelach i gerddwyr a beicwyr. Dylai dylunio strydoedd fod yn gynhwysol, gan ddarparu llwybrau diogel i bawb waeth beth fo'u hoedran neu eu gallu, a dylid rhoi ystyriaeth arbennig i'r angen am llwybrau cerdded diogel i ysgolion a chyfleusterau lleol eraill. Dylai ymgeiswyr gyfeirio at TAN 12

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Llywodraeth Cymru 'Dylunio', 'Llawlyfr Strydoedd' (Yr Adran Drafnidiaeth, 2007) a 'Llawlyfr Strydoedd 2' (Sefydliad Siartredig Priffyrdd a Chludiant, 2010) am arweiniad ar arferion gorau mewn perthynas â chynllun a dylunio.

5.78 Ardaloedd Cymunedol

Dylai manau cyhoeddus a manau chwarae gael eu lleoli i ganiatáu goruchwyliaeth o adeiladau cyfagos, gyda llwybrau diogel i'r rhai sy'n defnyddio'r ardaloedd hyn.

5.89 Ffiniau

Dylai ffiniau rhwng manau preifat a chyhoeddus gael eu diffinio'n glir i ddangos yr ardaloedd sy'n eiddo i a dan reolaeth y deiliaid. Gall ffiniau gael eu diffinio trwy amrywiol driniaethau, gan cynnwys ffensio, plannu, triniaethau arwyneb ac ati a dylid osgoi creu 'meddylfryd caer'. Dylai ffiniau blaen yr eiddo fod yn agored a dylid defnyddio triniaethau ffiniol cadarn ar gyfer yr ochr a cefn.

5.910 Tirlunio a phlannu

Gall tirlunio a phlannu gyfrannu at amgylchedd deniadol o ansawdd uchel, ond ni ddylai rwystro gwylidwriaeth naturiol a dylid osgoi creu cuddfannau posibl. Gall rhai rhywogaethau o blanhigion weithredu fel rhwystr ar gyfer mynediad heb awdurdod a gwella diogelwch ffiniau, er enghraifft llwyni pigog. **Dylid ffafrio nodweddion tirlunio a rhywogaethau planhigion sy'n llesol i fywyd gwyllt brodorol.**

5.101 Parcio

Dylai manau parcio cerbydau fod yn agored ac wedi'i oleuo'n dda, gyda pharcio cymunedol yn ddelfrydol mewn grwpiau bach yn agos at adeiladau ac, mewn datblygiadau preswyl, o fewn golwg ystafelloedd gweithredol (h.y. ceginau, ystafelloedd byw). Dylai manau parcio cyhoeddus, er enghraifft o fewn canol trefi, gynnwys arwyddion clir ar gyfer mynediad/allanfa a llif y traffig, mesurau gwylidwriaeth a digon o olau. Mae cynnal a chadw manau parcio yn barhaus hefyd yn bwysig wrth leihau ofn trosedd ac atal graffiti, difrod troseddol ac ati.

5.112 Gall darpariaeth parcio anaddas neu'n annigonol beri risg i ddiogelwch cerddwyr a defnyddwyr ffyrdd, os yw'n arwain at barcio gormodol ar y stryd neu barcio heb awdurdod. Gall hyn hefyd achosi anawsterau ar gyfer mynediad, ac amseroedd ymateb ar gyfer cerbydau argyfwng.

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Mewn datblygiadau preswyl, dylai parcio cwrttil a garejis gael eu darparu fel yr opsiwn parcio mwyaf diogel lle bynnag y bo modd, ac yn ddelfrydol wedi'u lleoli wrth ymyl yr annedd. Dylai cynigion datblygu gymryd i ystyriaeth y gofynion dylunio a nodir yn y 'Llawlyfr Strydoedd' (Yr Adran Drafnidiaeth, 2007), a chanllawiau manwl ar y ddarpariaeth barcio a nodir yng Nghanllawiau Cynllunio Atodol mabwysiedig y Cyngor 'Gofynion Parcio mewn Datblygiadau Newydd' (2014) .

5.133 Goleuadau Stryd Allanol

Mae angen cydlynu goleuadau yn ofalus i sicrhau eu bod yn ddigonol ar gyfer gwelededd, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd diamddiffyn, ond heb greu niwsans neu lygredd golau. Gall gormod o oleuadau neu oleuo ysbeidiol cael effaith negyddol ar drigolion lleol, bywyd gwyllt a maint yr 'awyr dywyll' yn y sir.

5.134 Cymhorthion dringo

Gall nodweddion fel waliau terfyn, storfeydd biniau / tanwydd, dodrefn stryd, toeau gwastad, balconïau ac ati greu'r potensial ar gyfer cael mynediad i lorïau uwch eiddo a dylid eu cynllunio neu eu lleoli er mwyn sicrhau bod cyfleoedd o'r fath yn cael eu lleihau.

5.145 Arwyddion

Dylai ffyrdd ac adeiladau fod wedi'u henwi yn glir a/neu wedi'u rhifo i ddynodi perchnogaeth, diffinio manau cyhoeddus a phreifat, a rhoi cymorth i breswylwyr a gwasanaethau brys.

6. Ceisiadau Cynllunio

- 6.1 Mae cynllunio ar gyfer diogelwch cymunedol yn rhan o ddylunio da a dylid mynd i'r afael â hyn yng nghamau dylunio cynnar unrhyw gynnig, ac fel rhan o'r trafodaethau cyn gwneud cais gyda'r tîm Rheoli Datblygu. Dylai cynigion ymateb i amgylchiadau lleol drwy ystyried troseddau presennol, ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, ofn trosedd ac unrhyw faterion eraill a all effeithio ar ddiogelwch a diogeledd cymunedau ac eiddo.
- 6.2 Mae'n ofyniad statudol i rai ceisiadau cynllunio a cheisiadau am ganiatâd adeilad rhestredig ddod gyda Datganiad Dylunio a Mynediad (DAS). Lle mae angen DAS, mae hyn yn darparu dull defnyddiol i

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gyfleu sut mae amcanion dylunio da (gan gynnwys diogelwch cymunedol) wedi llywio'r cynnig datblygu.

- 6.3 Mae Swyddog 'Cynllunio i Leihau Trosedd' Heddlu Gogledd Cymru yn darparu gwasanaeth gwerthfawr i awdurdodau lleol, penseiri a datblygwyr wrth gynghori ar ddiogelwch cymunedol a materion dylunio manwl. Bydd y Cyngor yn ymgynghori â'r Swyddog Cynllunio i Leihau Troseddau ar geisiadau er mwyn Atal Trosedd mewn perthynas â cheisiadau cynllunio llawn a materion a gadwyd yn ôl ar gyfer datblygiadau mawr a cheisiadau lle gall troseddu ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol fod yn broblem oherwydd lleoliad neu ddefnydd arfaethedig y lleoliad neu'r defnydd arfaethedig achosi problemau o ran trosedd ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol.

7. Materion eraill

7.1 *Ymrwymadau Cynllunio*

Dylai pob cynnig datblygu roi ystyriaeth i'r egwyddorion a geir yn y CCA hwn. Mewn achosion lle na ellir goresgyn pryderon ynghylch cynnig trwy ddefnyddio amodau, efallai y bydd y Cyngor yn gofyn am rwymedigaethau cynllunio. Mae'r Cyngor wedi ymgynghori yn ddiweddar ar CCA ar rwymedigaethau cynllunio, sy'n cynnwys canllawiau ychwanegol ar fesurau a all fod eu hangen i wella diogelwch cymunedol (adran 17).

7.2 *Rheoliadau Adeiladu*

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wrthi'n ystyried cyflwyno safon orfodol, drwy Reoliadau Adeiladu, sy'n ymwneud â diogelwch preswyl ('Rhan Q'). Bydd hyn yn canolbwyntio ar galedu targed ffenestri a drysau mewn anheddau newydd.

7.3 *Gwrth derfysgaeth*

Gall rhai ardaloedd cyhoeddus fod yn darged ar gyfer gweithgaredd terfysgol a dylai datblygiadau mawr sy'n agored i'r cyhoedd, neu rai sy'n agos at ddatblygiadau o'r fath, ystyried sut y gellir ymgorffori mesurau diogelwch amddiffynnol yn nyluniad y cynnig. Dylai unrhyw fesurau sy'n cael eu hymgorffori fod yn gymesur â'r risg ac ni ddylai beryglu egwyddorion 'dylunio da'. Mae arweiniad pellach ar hyn wedi cael ei gyhoeddi fel rhan o agenda 'Mannau Poblog' Llywodraeth y DU.

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7.4 *Mentrau Sir Ddinbych*

Mae'r Cyngor a'i bartneriaid ar hyn o bryd yn cymryd rhan mewn prosiectau amrywiol sy'n ceisio gwella ymddangosiad manau cyhoeddus, a bydd yn cael effaith gadarnhaol ar ddiogelwch cymunedol. Mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo i fynd i'r afael ag ymddangosiad safleoedd 'hull' a nodwyd yn y sir, yn ogystal â mentrau i wella tir y cyhoedd a'r amgylchedd adeiledig yng Ngorllewin y Rhyl.

8. Cysylltiadau

Rheoli Datblygu
Cynllunio a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd
Cyngor Sir Ddinbych
Caedfryn Blwch Post 62
Ffordd y Ffair
Dinbych Rhuthun
LL16 3RJ LL15 9AZ
Ffôn: 01824 706727
E-bost:
cynllunio@sirddinbych.gov.uk

Cynllunio a Thai Strategol
Cynllunio a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd
Cyngor Sir Ddinbych
Caedfryn Blwch Post 62
Ffordd y Ffair
Dinbych Rhuthun
LL16 3RJ LL15 9AZ
Ffôn: 01824 706916
E-bost: cdll@sirddinbych.gov.uk

Swyddog Cynllunio i Leihau Trosedd - Conwy / Sir Ddinbych
Heddlu Gogledd Cymru
Ffôn: 01745 588893
E-bost: david.williams8@nthwales.pnn.police.uk

SPG - Planning for Community Safety

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	176
Brief description:	Supplementary planning guidance document which, once adopted, will be used in the determination of applications for planning permission. The SPG provides guidance (for applicants, Members and Officers) specifically on how community safety issues can be addressed through the design of new developments.
Date Completed:	22/02/2017 15:39:52 Version: 1
Completed By:	Claire MacFarlane
Responsible Service:	Planning & Public Protection
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

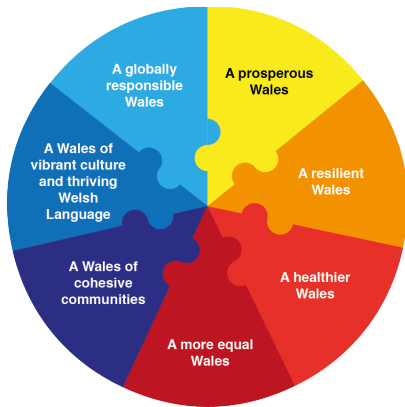
(3 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 21/ 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Positive

Main conclusions

On balance, the adoption of Supplementary Planning Guidance on Planning for Community Safety will have a positive impact on well-being in Denbighshire. Planning for Community Safety does not add additional burdens on developers or developments but is based on the principle of 'designing out crime' through utilising design and layout. Although crime can never be completely eliminated, well-designed buildings and places can reduce the risks, and fear, of crime; create attractive and pleasant environments; and provide convenient and safe routes for walking and cycling. This will contribute to increased activity levels, a high quality environment and vibrant and viable communities. Potential negative impacts relate to site-specific details, where there may be tensions between community safety objectives and the natural and historic environment. The SPG recognises these issues and the need to achieve a balance between competing interests. The SPG also promotes early consideration of community safety issues as part of the design process, and the importance of pre-application discussion with the Local Planning Authority in addressing site-specific concerns.

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Taking account of community safety issues through good design in new developments will lower the risk of, and fear of, crime. Good design creates attractive places, encourages use and a sense of 'ownership' by local communities, which in turn contributes to prosperous and viable places.

Positive consequences identified:

Encouraging well-designed, safe and accessible developments will promote sustainable modes of transport by encouraging residents and customers to travel on foot.

Improving the quality and level use of private and public developments may contribute to more vibrant and prosperous communities, which have indirect benefits to local economies.

Designing new developments with consideration of improving community safety will improve their integrity, natural surveillance and reduce the risk of crime and subsequent damage to buildings and property.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Community safety is considered to be one element of good design and, if considered at the early design stages, should lead to the creation of attractive buildings and spaces which respect and enhance the environment and biodiversity.

Positive consequences identified:

Landscaping and planting can contribute to a high quality and attractive environment and certain species can act as a deterrent for unauthorised entry and enhance boundary security (for example thorny shrubs). New developments create an opportunity to introduce landscaping and planting where previously there was none and can also improve community safety through defining boundaries and private/public spaces. Designing attractive, convenient and safe routes to and through developments will encourage walking and cycling. Creating safe and attractive environments will encourage community use and 'ownership' of public areas, which may increase awareness of the environment and biodiversity.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Poorly considered planting can provide the potential for hiding places or may impede natural surveillance, which can provide opportunities for crime. Increasing external lighting to improve visibility may lead to increased light pollution. New landscaping and planting features may appear incongruous in the wider environment or introduce non-native species.

Mitigating actions:

The extent of the impacts, both positive and negative, will largely depend upon the nature and location of each individual development and the opportunities for each site to contribute to enhancing the environment. The SPG provides guidance on the various issues developers should take into account as part of the design process and that these should be addressed as part of pre-application discussions. Larger developments will be required to demonstrate how community safety issues have been considered through submission of a Design & Access Statement.

The SPG makes specific reference to the need for careful coordination of external lighting to ensure it is adequate for visibility but does not negatively affect wildlife or create a nuisance. The document also highlights the need to avoid the creation of hiding places through planting and has been amended to include a preference for plant species which are beneficial to native wildlife.

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Taking account of community safety issues through good design in new developments will lower the risk of, and fear of, crime. Good design creates attractive places, encourages use and a sense of 'ownership' by local communities, which in turn contributes to increased activity and improved health and well-being.

Positive consequences identified:

Developments where the public spaces benefit from increased levels of natural surveillance and are conveniently located will encourage outdoor activity by all age groups and walking/cycling.

Well-designed streets and public spaces offer an increased sense of safety and encourage pedestrian use, which make going outside an enjoyable experience and provide opportunities for social interaction.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

If too much focus is placed on 'target hardening' (eg external shutters on buildings), this can lead to a 'fortress mentality' and heighten the perception of a place as unsafe and increase the fear of crime.

Mitigating actions:

The SPG is based around the objectives of i) creating attractive, safe public spaces and ii) providing security through natural surveillance, and provides guidance to assist developers in how to address community safety issues through design. Consideration of community safety early in the design process is encouraged, as is pre-application discussion with the Local Planning Authority. Having an adopted SPG in place will raise awareness of the 'designing out crime' approach to new developments, and avoid the need for defensive 'target-hardening' measures being utilised.

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Community safety is one element of good design and includes the need to ensure developments are inclusive and provide safe, convenient access for all. This will encourage frequent use, leading to increased activity and social interaction which will positively impact on health and well-being.

Positive consequences identified:

Well-designed places should be inclusive and provide safe routes for all regardless of age or ability. Safe, convenient and attractive places will encourage frequent use, leading to increased social interaction and outdoor activity.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

The SPG makes specific reference to the need to ensure street design is inclusive for all users, and provides a safe environment for pedestrians and cyclists, through the layout of roads and footpaths and using design to promote lower traffic speeds.

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Taking account of community safety issues through good design in new developments will lower the risk of, and fear of, crime. Good design creates attractive places, encourages use and a sense of 'ownership' by local communities, which in turn contributes to both improved well-being and quality of life for local communities.

Positive consequences identified:

Considering community safety at the design stage of development can significantly reduce the risks, and fear, of crime. Utilising design and layout features can help to make crime harder to commit and easier to detect. Good design and attractive places can encourage a sense of 'ownership' amongst the local community. On-going maintenance of private and public spaces is also important in fostering a sense of community pride and increases the involvement of the local community in preventing crime.

Planning for community safety should ensure attractive, safe public spaces and provide security through natural surveillance.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Too great a focus on physical deterrents and 'target hardening' (eg shutter, CCTV) to prevent crime can result in unwelcoming and unattractive environments.

Mitigating actions:

The SPG is based around the objectives of i) creating attractive, safe public spaces and ii) providing security through natural surveillance, and provides guidance to assist developers in how to address community safety issues through design. Consideration of community safety early in the design process is encouraged, as is pre-application discussion with the Local Planning Authority. The SPG provides guidance on the various issues developers should take into account as part of the design process and that these should be addressed as part of pre-application discussions. Larger developments will be required to demonstrate how community safety issues have been considered through submission of a Design & Access Statement. Having an adopted SPG in place will raise awareness of the 'designing out crime' approach to new developments, and avoid the need for defensive 'target-hardening' measures being utilised.

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	Developments which are sensitively designed can make a positive contribution to the natural and built environment and enhance local distinctiveness. There may be locations however where the appearance and layout of new development is subject to restrictions due to the surrounding character and environment, and securing a design solution which meets community safety objectives is more problematic.

Positive consequences identified:

Creating well-designed, safe and attractive places will encourage the use of buildings and public spaces and, if sensitively designed, can enhance existing built and natural environment.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Designing for community safety may conflict with, or be a greater challenge, in locations where the appearance and character of the surrounding environment is particularly sensitive (eg historic environment, protected landscapes).

Mitigating actions:

The extent of the impacts, both positive and negative, will largely depend upon the nature and location of each individual development and the opportunities for each site to contribute to enhancing built heritage and culture. The SPG provides guidance on the various issues developers should take into account as part of the design process and that these should be addressed as part of pre-application discussions. Larger developments and those relating to listed buildings will be required to demonstrate how community safety issues have been considered through submission of a Design & Access Statement. The SPG has been amended to make specific reference to the need to balance community safety objectives with the need to conserve and enhance character and appearance in sensitive locations such as Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and other areas designated for landscape or heritage value.

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Planning for community safety is based around the principle of utilising the design and layout of new developments to make crime harder to commit, easier to detect and increasing the involvement of the local community in preventing crime. This will positively contribute to North Wales Police's strategic priority of preventing crime and will also support the Conwy and Denbighshire Community Safety Partnership Action Plan in reducing crime and disorder, improvements to 'designing out crime' and reducing opportunistic crime.

Positive consequences identified:

Taking account of community safety objectives in development design will help to reduce the risk of crime, which will support the strategic priority of North Wales Police of preventing crime.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

The SPG has been developed in consultation with the North Wales Police 'Designing Out Crime' Officer and has been amended to include a commitment by the Local Planning Authority to formally consult with the DOCO on planning applications for major developments. This will ensure specific input, and increased awareness, on community safety issues before planning applications are determined.