

Appendix D



Denbighshire Local Development Plan 2006-2021

Information Paper: Valuing Our Environment

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1. Background

1.1 Purpose of this document

1.1.1 Denbighshire County Council (DCC) produced 'Information Papers' (IP) in support of the emerging five Denbighshire Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021 (LDP) themes in August 2011. The purpose of these documents was to summarise baseline data, evidence and pertinent information regarding the development of the Deposit Local Development Plan. The LDP was subsequently adopted in 2013, containing the following themes:

- Respecting Distinctiveness (RD)
- Building Sustainable Communities (BSC)
- Promoting a Sustainable Economy (PSE)
- Valuing Our Environment (VOE), and`
- Achieving Sustainable Accessibility (ASA).

The themes' abbreviation is reflected in the name of local policies to indicate common topics and ease of reference.

1.1.2 DCC is under the obligation to review its adopted land use plan at intervals not longer than four years from adoption in line with Section 69 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This includes the review of LDP Objectives, LDP Themes, and local policies on the basis of significant contextual change, significant concerns from the findings of the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), and other legal responsibilities that have an effect on the performance of the LDP.

1.1.5 The Council has just started the process of reviewing the LDP. At this stage there are no draft revised LDP Objectives, LDP Themes, or local policies. The majority of text is concerned with legislation, strategies and programmes, statistical analyses, and policy performance as identified in the AMR, together with potential impact on adopted LDP policies. The Council's intention is that these Information Papers will be 'living documents'; i.e. they are updated with evidence and information as the replacement LDP progresses through the individual stages of Plan production.

1.2 Introduction to the theme 'Valuing Our Environment'

1.2.1 Valuing Our Environment (VOE) is concerned with the protection, conservation and enhancement of those assets that make up Denbighshire's unique historic and natural environment. The LDP supplements international and national legislation to outline Council priorities with regard to assessing the likely effect of new development or changes of use in or adjacent to areas such as, Special Areas of Conservation and Listed Buildings. The theme VOE includes a range of topic areas but is not limited to:

- Clwydian Range and Dee Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site;
- European protected sites and species such as Great Crested Newts and Special Protection Areas;

- Enabling Development on the grounds of the former North Wales Hospital in Denbigh;
- Use of natural resources;
- Waste; and
- Renewable Energy.

1.2.2 Local policies included in this theme are concerned with the protection and enhancement of Denbighshire’s natural and man-made assets, and minimising the impacts on/from climate change. The natural and historic environment can contribute towards the economy, and maintain the health and well-being of those who live and work in the county. Climate change is one of the largest threats to our environment and new development needs to minimise resource use and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

2. Policy Context

2.1	Introduction
2.1.1	There are a vast number of national policies and frameworks, regional plans, and local strategies that not only informed the production of the LDP but also have an impact on the delivery of individual development proposals. The purpose of this section is to review the document baseline, i.e. identify changes to existing documents, assess the effects of new or emerging documents, and highlight potential discrepancies with adopted local policies. This will be a crucial step before discussing local policy revision in light of changing local circumstances.
2.1.2	Local Development Plans in Wales are expected to integrate with other legislation, strategies, plans etc. without unnecessarily repeating national planning policy. National policy is laid out in Planning Policy Wales, which is supplemented by a number of Technical Advice Notes.
2.2	International Policy, Plans and Programmes
2.2.1	The importance of the environment is recognised at all levels, particularly following the Rio Declaration on the environment and development (1992). The most significant international policies include:
	▪ Habitats Directive
	▪ Water Framework Directive
	▪ Air Quality Directive (1996/62/EEC)
	▪ Waste Framework Directive
	▪ Bathing Water Quality Directive
	▪ Renewable Energy Directive / Fuel Quality Directive (2009)
	▪ Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds
	▪ Landfill Directive
	▪ Aarhus Convention
	▪ Convention on Biological Diversity

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ United National Framework Convention on Climate Change.
2.2.2	Many of the international Plans, Policies and Programmes are incorporated into national policy, which then becomes incorporated into regional and/or local policy.
2.3	National Policy
2.3.1	National policy includes Planning Policy Wales, Technical Advice Notes and circular letters. Primary legislation is also provided on some issues, which sets out legal requirements and a framework by which control is maintained. National policy is important because it shapes the Local Development Plan but can also be used to determine planning applications in conjunction with the Local Development Plan.
2.3.2	Planning Policy Wales, is the most significant piece of national planning policy considered during the development of the Local Development Plan and during the determination of planning applications. Table 1 identifies those national policies considered to be of the most relevance to this theme, indicates where they have been addressed within the adopted Local Development Plan, where an update or amendment is required due to changes in national policy since adoption and where there is an overlap with other themes.
2.3.3	The Environment Strategy for Wales sets out the Welsh Government’s long term strategy for the environment. This strategy provides a framework within which to achieve an environment which is clean, healthy, biologically diverse and valued by the people of Wales.

Table 1: Relationship between national planning policy and the theme ‘Valuing Our Environment’

Theme ‘Valuing Our Environment’			
National Policy	Where addressed in adopted LDP	Changes required to comply with national policy	Comments / Overlap with other themes
Conserving the best and most versatile agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy VOE 1: Key Areas of Protection. • Site selection report: Agricultural land classification a criteria for assessing candidate sites. 	There is no requirement to change local policies in light of national policy.	There is an overlap with all themes as agricultural land classification was considered when determining land allocations.
Planning Policy Wales reference 4.9.1			
Technical Advice Note 6			

Areas with statutory landscape designation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy VOE 1: Key Areas of Protection. • Policy VOE 2: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. • The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 gives the Local Planning Authority powers to protect and enhance the natural beauty of the AONB. • Site selection report: Clwydian Range & Dee Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is used as a criterion for assessing candidate sites. 	There is no requirement to change local policies in light of national policy.	There is an overlap with all themes as the AONB is considered when determining any land allocations within or adjacent to the AONB.
Planning Policy Wales reference 5.3.4-5.3.7, 5.5.6, 5.5.7			
Technical Advice Note 5			
Areas and sites with statutory nature conservation designation (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Ramsar Sites, Special Protection Areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy VOE 1: Key Areas of Protection. • Policy VOE 5: Conservation of natural resources. • Site selection report: statutory nature conservation designations are used as criteria for assessing candidate sites. 	There is no requirement to change local policies in light of national policy.	There is an overlap with all themes as areas and sites with statutory nature designation are considered when determining land allocations for the Local Development Plan.
Planning Policy Wales reference 5.3.8-5.3.10			
Technical Advice Note 5			
Protected species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy VOE 5: Conservation of natural resources • Site selection report: Protected species are used as criteria for assessing candidate sites 	There is no requirement to change local policies in light of national policy.	There is an overlap with all themes as the presence of protected species has been considered when determining allocations for the Local Development Plan.
Planning Policy Wales reference 5.5.11-5.5.12			
Technical Advice Note 5			
Protection of trees and woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy VOE 1: Key Areas of Protection 	There is no requirement to	There is an overlap with all themes as

Planning Policy Wales reference 5.2.9-5.2.10, 5.5.13- 5.5.15	• Policy VOE 5: Conservation of natural resources.	change local policies in light of national policy.	the presence of trees and woodland has been considered when determining allocations for the Local Development Plan.
Technical Advice Note 5			
Common Land	Common land is not specifically addressed within the Local Development Plan. It is considered that national policy provides adequate protection to common land.	There is no requirement to change local policies in light of national policy.	Some open space in the County may also be common land. Open space will be protected by Policy BSC 11: Recreation and Open Space.
Planning Policy Wales reference 5.2.11			
Technical Advice Note 16			
Town and village greens	Town and village greens are well protected by legislation. It is therefore considered unnecessary to include a policy in the Local Development Plan to specifically address this issue.	There is no requirement to change local policies in light of national policy.	Some open space in the County may also be a town or village green. Open space will be protected by Policy BSC 11: Recreation and Open Space.
Planning Policy Wales reference 5.5.17			
Technical Advice Note 16			
Listed Buildings	Planning (Listed buildings and Conservation areas) Act and Regulations, 1990	There is no requirement to change local policies in light of national policy.	Legislation will be used to ensure protection of listed buildings.
Archaeology	• Policy VOE 1: Key Areas of Protection • Site Selection Report: areas of archaeological importance a criteria for assessing candidate sites.	There is no requirement to change local policies in light of national policy.	There is an overlap with all themes as archaeology was considered when determining land allocations.
Planning Policy Wales reference 6.1, 6.4, 6.5.1-6.5.5			
Technical Advice Note 24			
Conservation Areas	There is no statutory requirement to have regard to the provisions of the	There is no requirement to change local policies	There is an overlap with all themes as conservation areas were considered
Planning Policy Wales reference 6.3 & 6.5.19-6.5.24			

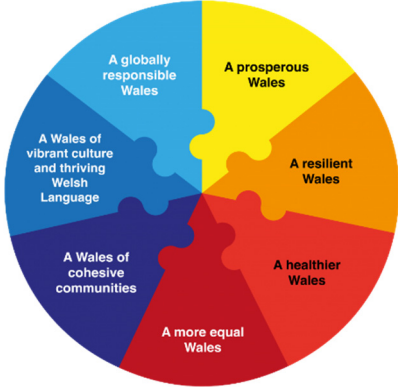
Technical Advice Note 24	Development Plan when considering applications for conservation area consent. National policy and legislation is considered to provide adequate guidance.	in light of national policy.	when determining land allocations.
World Heritage Sites Planning Policy Wales reference 6.5.2-6.5.4 Technical Advice Note 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy VOE 3 – Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site • World heritage sites are a material consideration to be taken into account by local planning authorities in the determination of planning applications. The impact of development proposals on both sites. 	There is no requirement to change local policies in light of national policy.	There is an overlap with all themes as the World Heritage Site was considered when determining land allocations.
Effect on historic landscape, park or garden and settings as material considerations. Planning Policy Wales reference 6.5.26-6.5.28 Technical Advice Note 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy VOE 1: Key Areas of Protection 	There is no requirement to change local policies in light of national policy.	There is an overlap with all themes as historic landscapes, park and garden and settings were considered when determining land allocations.
Water management Planning Policy Wales reference 12.2-12.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy VOE 6: Water Management 	Policy VOE 6 should be reviewed following changes to Building Regulations requirements and implementation of Section 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010	There is an overlap with all themes as water supply has been considered when determining land allocations.

Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy VOE 7: Locations for Waste Management • Policy VOE 8: Waste Management outside development boundaries • National policy is comprehensive with regards to the requirement for developers to consider waste, its production and management in proposals for development. 	Policies VOE 7 and 8 should be reviewed due to revised TAN 21 (2014).	There is an overlap between waste and the theme 'Promoting a Sustainable Economy'. Waste management is an employment use and may therefore be located on land identified for employment. There is an overlap between waste and the theme 'Building Sustainable Communities' because of the Key Strategic Site. There is an overlap between waste and the theme 'Respecting Distinctiveness' as policy RD1 requires all proposals to have regard to the generation, treatment and disposal of waste.
Planning Policy Wales reference 12.5, 12.6, 12.7			
Technical Advice Note 21 - Waste			
Renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy VOE 9: On-shore wind energy • Policy VOE 10: Renewable energy technologies 	There is no requirement to change local policies in light of national policy.	There is an overlap between this theme and the theme 'Building Sustainable Communities' due to the requirement for new development to contribute towards new infrastructure which will help mitigate the effects of climate change.
Planning Policy Wales reference 12.8-12.10			
Technical Advice Note 8			

2.4	Wales Spatial Plan

2.4.1	Originally published by the then Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) in November 2004 and subsequently updated in July 2008, the document aimed to implement WAG’s overall policy priorities as set out in <i>One Wales: A Progressive Agenda for Wales</i> . The focus was on linking up national, regional, and local activities; providing a national framework for planning. Its objective was to place a strong emphasis on the implementation of the ‘sustainable development’ principle in all public sector decision-making.
2.4.2	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (section 62) places a duty on Welsh local planning authorities to have regard to the Wales Spatial Plan when preparing their respective local development plan. That means that the WSP has served multiple purposes in the Denbighshire plan-making process: (1) it produced evidence; (2) it shaped local policies; (3) it ensured better engagement and governance between bodies; (4) it informed Plans; and hence (5) it aligned prospective investments in the area.
2.4.3	The Wales Spatial Plan demarks Wales into six sub-regions; with outlining their cross-border relationships. Individual parts of the County of Denbighshire have accordingly been assigned to the North East Wales region and Central Wales region. It was however recognised that there are also strong relations with the North West (Wales) region. All six sub-regions, i.e. spatial plan areas, are profiled by key settlements, inner-regional population distribution, socio-economic hubs, places of economic activities, etc.
2.4.4	<p>To align the Denbighshire Local Development Plan with the Wales Spatial Plan, the Council took the decision to structure its land use plan in accordance with the five WSP themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building Sustainable Communities; ▪ Promoting a Sustainable Economy; ▪ Valuing Our Environment; ▪ Achieving Sustainable Accessibility; and ▪ Respecting Distinctiveness;
2.4.5	The Welsh planning system is currently in a phase of transition. There hasn’t been only new primary legislation in Planning but also in the closely-related fields of built heritage and environmental protection. This led (and is likely to continue) to the introduction of subordinate regulations, national policy and guidance notes. A major change for strategic planning is the introduction of a National Development Framework for Wales, which is going to replace the Wales Spatial Plan in about two years. Denbighshire is therefore challenged to have regard to the soon to be replaced WSP whilst working towards compliance with the emerging National Development Framework when producing the revised LDP for the County.
2.4.6	The main priorities of the Wales Spatial Plan for the theme Valuing Our Environment that were considered were the need to protect and maintain the high quality landscape and environment, the challenges presented by increasing

	flood risk due to climate change, the need to provide for waste infrastructure and protecting and enhancing wildlife and biodiversity.
2.5	National Development Framework for Wales
2.5.1	Derived from the provisions of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, the National Development Framework for Wales (NDFfW) will provide direction for Strategic and Local Development Plans and support the determination of Developments of National Significance. Whilst the WSP was concerned with the ‘sustainable development’ principle, the NDFfW is going further in implementing the provisions of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.
2.5.2	The National Development Framework for Wales preparation process has just started with a call from Welsh Government for evidence and potential projects that could be considered for inclusion. Welsh Government are planning to undertake consultation on the Issues, Options & Preferred Option for the National Development Framework in April 2018, with consultation on a draft Framework in July 2019, consideration by Welsh Government in April 2020 and publication of the final document anticipated in September 2020.
2.5.3	It is difficult to outline any effects of the emerging National Development Framework on the replacement LDP with very limited information available to the local planning authority at present.
2.6	Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015
2.6.1	The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 came into force on the 1st of April 2016. It requires public bodies such as Denbighshire County Council to consider not only the present needs of local communities but also how their decisions affect people in the future. The Council is principally challenged to work towards all seven well-being goals contained in the Act: (1) A globally responsible Wales; (2) A prosperous Wales; (3) A resilient Wales; (4) A healthier Wales; (5) A more equal Wales; (6) A Wales of cohesive communities; and (7) A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language.
2.6.2	Reinforced by the provisions of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, the Council has a statutory duty to implement the principles of sustainable development in every decision-making process. This is achieved by adhering to locally set ‘well-being objectives’ to meet the seven nationally defined well-being goals. Denbighshire County Council has developed the ‘Well-being Impact Assessment’ toolkit to comply with the provision of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Planning (Wales) Act 2015. It is designed to assist the decision-maker in evaluating a specific proposal in light of the well-being goals. Accordingly, all elements contained in the replacement LDP will be subject to a

		<p>well-being impact assessment and, if required, subject to amendments in line with recommendations derived from the assessment.</p>
2.7	Other relevant Plans, Strategies and Programmes	
2.7.1	<p>There are a large number of plans and strategies which have the potential to impact on the Local Development Plan in a variety of different ways. The purpose of this section is to demonstrate how the key plans and strategies have been taken into account during the development of this theme.</p>	
2.7.2	<p>The Denbighshire Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021 was produced on the basis of national and regional plans, strategies or programmes current at that time. Some may have been superseded, withdrawn or have expired. The following paragraphs refer only to those documents that are of bearing in 2017.</p>	
	Environment (Wales) Act 2016	
2.7.3	<p>The Environment (Wales) Act introduced a joined-up approach to the sustainable and proactive management of Wales’ natural resources, which will help to tackle climate change as well as addressing the continuing decline in biodiversity. The act requires the production of the State of Natural Resources Report, the National Natural Resources Policy (by Welsh Government) and Area Statements (by Natural Resources Wales), which will be used to plan and manage natural resources at a national and local level. The replacement LDP must have regard to any Area Statements produced. The act also includes statutory targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	
	Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016	
2.7.4	<p>The Historic Environment (Wales) Act makes changes to the two main UK laws that provide the legislative framework for the protection and management of the historic environment. The act gives more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments, improves management of the historic</p>	

	environment and aims to improve transparency around decision taken on the historic environment.
	Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (2017)
2.7.5	<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24 provides guidance on how development plans and planning decisions should take account of the historic environment. Specific guidance is provided in relation to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites • Scheduled monuments • Archaeological remains • Listed buildings • Conservation areas • Historic parks and gardens • Historic landscapes • Historic assets of special local interest.
	Clwydian Range and Dee Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan
2.7.6	The Clwydian Range and Dee Valley Area of Natural Beauty (AONB) is identified at the national level and therefore offered a degree of protection through legislation. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 established a framework for the management and protection of AONBs.
2.7.7	The AONB Management Plan 2014-2019 is a five-year strategy that recognises the importance of the protection of both the natural and built environment and has a series of objectives and actions to ensure such protection and where possible, enhancement.
	Y Berwyn Area of Outstanding Beauty (AOB)
2.7.8	Following the extension of the Clwydian Range AONB in 2011 to become the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB, only a reduced area of the previously designated Y Berwyn Area of Outstanding Beauty remains. The AOB is a local designation, in contrast to the AONB's national designation, but is afforded the same protection in the adopted Local Development Plan.
	Landmap
2.7.9	Landmap is produced nationally by Natural Resources Wales, providing consistent data regarding the quality of the landscape in Wales. Landmap classifies areas as being outstanding, high, moderate or low visual sensory. Landmap also evaluates landscape in terms of cultural landscape, classifying areas as outstanding, high, moderate and low cultural landscape.

	Technical Advice Note 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)
2.7.10	Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15 provides guidance in relation to development and flooding. Historically the topography of Wales has meant that development and infrastructure is located on valley floors, lowland areas and in the coastal fringes. Denbighshire is no exception to this, with the major settlements located in either the coastal fringe or valleys, both of which are susceptible to flooding.
2.7.11	TAN 15 sets out a precautionary framework to direct development away from areas susceptible to flooding. Development Advice Maps have been produced, and updated, to support the guidance in the TAN, based upon extreme flood outlines. TAN 15 is currently being revised and a final updated version is expected in Autumn 2017.
	Water Resource Management Plans (WRMPs)
2.7.12	Water companies are required to prepare WRMPs that look ahead 25 years or more and ensure a sufficient water supply to the public and maintain adequate water in the environment. The current WRMPs cover the period 2015-2040 for Dee Valley Water and Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water, the water companies operating in Denbighshire. The WRMPs for both companies predict a sufficient water supply to meet future demand across Denbighshire.
	Denbighshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
2.7.13	Denbighshire County Council, as a Lead Local Flood Authority, is required to prepare a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. The purpose of the strategy is to address potential flood risk arising from local sources within the boundaries of the Authority. It also specifies objectives to manage flood risk and measures to achieve those objectives. The current Local Strategy covers 2013-2017.
	Technical Advice Note 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space (2009)
2.7.14	Technical Advice Note (TAN) 16 requires that Local Authorities produce an open space assessment based on local needs and an audit of current provision. Further information is available within the background paper 'Building Sustainable Communities'.
	National Waste Strategy: Zero Waste (2010)
2.7.15	Towards Zero Waste establishes a long term framework for resource efficiency and waste management between 2010 and 2050. The document builds upon the success of the previous strategy, Wise About Waste (2002), which sought to drive the management of waste up the waste hierarchy, whilst recognising the benefits and opportunities of sustainable waste management.

2.7.16	The national waste strategy, Towards Zero Waste, is supported by a series of sector plans which detail outcomes, policies, and delivery actions for individual sectors, including the Municipal Waste Sector Plan, the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Plan, the Food Manufacture, Service and Retail Sector, the Construction and Demolition Sector Plan and the Commercial and Industrial Sector Plan. The Welsh Government has also published a Waste Prevention Programme which describes priority sectors and areas for action and outlines what will be done to support individuals, businesses and organisations in Wales to take action.
2.7.17	There is a need for infrastructure to enable waste to be dealt with in a sustainable way. The planning system has a key role to play in the delivery of the infrastructure required, including facilities for re-use, recycling and composting facilities, energy from waste facilities, and those facilities which deal with residual waste.
	Technical Advice Note 21: Waste (2014)
2.7.18	Technical Advice Note 21 set out the requirement for Development Plans in relation to waste planning. Development Plans are expected to ensure that proposals and policies within Development Plans facilitate the delivery on the ground of the waste management objectives set out in the National Waste Strategy and indicate suitable locations or types of location that may be suitable for waste management.
	Regional Waste Plan 1st Review
2.7.19	The LDP was produced using the Regional Waste Plan 1st Review as an evidence base. The Welsh Government published the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan in July 2012 which has effectively superseded the RWP in terms of assessing need. Technical Advice Note 21 includes targets and triggers for action with respect to disposal and requires annual monitoring to be undertaken across Wales to establish the level of need for disposal and recovery capacity. An Interim Monitoring Report and Annual Monitoring Report for 2015/16 have been published to date.
	Technical Advice Note 8: Renewable Energy (2005)
2.7.20	Technical Advice Note (TAN) 8 guides renewable energy development in Wales. The TAN identifies a number of Strategic Search Areas, including Clocaenog Forest in Denbighshire, which are considered to be potentially suitable for large scale wind farms.
	Renewable Energy Route Map
2.7.21	The Renewable Energy Route Map contains specific actions to identify how Wales could meet its own electricity needs from low carbon sources and contribute towards the UK's energy security objectives by reducing our dependence on

	imported fuels. The route map identifies the potential role of renewable energy technologies, including biomass, energy efficiency/micro-generation/distributed generation and key contextual issues of planning consents, electricity grid infrastructure and R&D capability.															
2.8	Adjacent Local Authorities															
2.8.1	Whilst the Local Development Plan is concerned with Denbighshire, the policies and actions in adjacent local authorities have the potential to impact on the County. It is therefore essential that these are considered during the development of the Local Development Plan. Denbighshire has a number of different neighbouring authorities, including Flintshire, Wrexham, Conwy, Gwynedd, Snowdonia National Park and Powys.															
2.8.2	Adjacent authorities are at various stages of LDP preparation as indicated in Table 2 below: Table 2 – Adjacent Local Authority development plan progress															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Authority</th> <th>LDP Stage¹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Flintshire CC</td> <td>Strategic Options stage</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wrexham CBC</td> <td>Pre-deposit stage</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conwy CBC</td> <td>Review to commence 2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gwynedd Council</td> <td rowspan="2">Awaiting Inspector’s report on Joint LDP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ynys Mon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Powys CC</td> <td>Examination</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Snowdonia National Park Authority</td> <td>Review commenced</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Authority	LDP Stage ¹	Flintshire CC	Strategic Options stage	Wrexham CBC	Pre-deposit stage	Conwy CBC	Review to commence 2017	Gwynedd Council	Awaiting Inspector’s report on Joint LDP	Ynys Mon	Powys CC	Examination	Snowdonia National Park Authority	Review commenced
Authority	LDP Stage ¹															
Flintshire CC	Strategic Options stage															
Wrexham CBC	Pre-deposit stage															
Conwy CBC	Review to commence 2017															
Gwynedd Council	Awaiting Inspector’s report on Joint LDP															
Ynys Mon																
Powys CC	Examination															
Snowdonia National Park Authority	Review commenced															
	Adjacent Local Authorities: Wind Farms															
2.8.3	The Strategic Search Area for Windfarms, as identified by Technical Advice Note 8 straddles Denbighshire and Conwy. The Conwy Local Development Plan Renewable Energy Policies outline the expectations of large, medium and small and micro scale proposals and suggests that development outside of the SSA will only be approved in exceptional circumstances. A similar approach was taken by Denbighshire Local Development Plan.															
	Adjacent Local Authorities: Waste															
2.8.4	Denbighshire has worked closely with local authorities in North Wales to produce the North Wales Regional Waste Plan and First Review. The LDP was produced in the context provided by the North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review which identified a land take which each local authority should seek to allocate within their Development Plans in order to enable the region to meet its own needs. However, since the LDP was adopted, national waste policy has been reviewed and the Regional Waste Plans withdrawn. The focus now is on ensuring that there is sufficient disposal and recovery capacity across the region.															

¹ Correct as of June 2017

2.8.5	Denbighshire has worked closely with a number of local authorities with regards to waste. Denbighshire procured waste food treatment capacity in collaboration with Conwy and Flintshire, and residual waste treatment capacity as part of the North Wales Waste Treatment Partnership, which includes Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy, Denbighshire and Flintshire. The needs of both of these projects were considered during the development of the Local Development Plan and allocations included which could help facilitate delivery of the projects. Since the LDP was adopted, the allocation at the Rhualt site has been developed for food waste treatment, serving the sub-region. A site in Flintshire on the Deeside Industrial Park secured planning permission in 2015 and the site is currently under construction.
3.	Baseline Review
3.1	Introduction
3.1.1	Whilst the previous section focussed on policy and strategic documents, the purpose of the following paragraphs is to analyse any changes that have taken place in the County since the Denbighshire Local Development Plan was adopted in June 2013. Both sections will provide crucial evidence for the forthcoming stages of Plan production, when the Council is going to discuss proposed changes in greater detail. The baseline information has been split into separate topics for ease of reference.
3.2	Natural Environment
3.2.1	The natural environment encompasses a wide range of aspects, including biodiversity, geodiversity, landscape, water, flooding and air quality. There are other aspects of the Local Development Plan which are affected by/affect the natural environment, and therefore other information papers which contain references to the natural environment. This paper is predominantly concerned with the way in which the replacement Local Development Plan can protect and enhance the natural environment.
3.2.2	Denbighshire is a predominantly rural County with large areas of agricultural land and an urban coastline. The agricultural grade of land within the County is generally high in the north and along the Vale of Clwyd, with lower grade agricultural land in the south, shown in Figure 1. The area was published at a scale of 1:250,000. Technical Advice Note 6 acknowledges the limitations of the agricultural land maps and recommends that resurvey at a larger scale is necessary to provide a definitive grade.
Figure 1: Agricultural land classification	

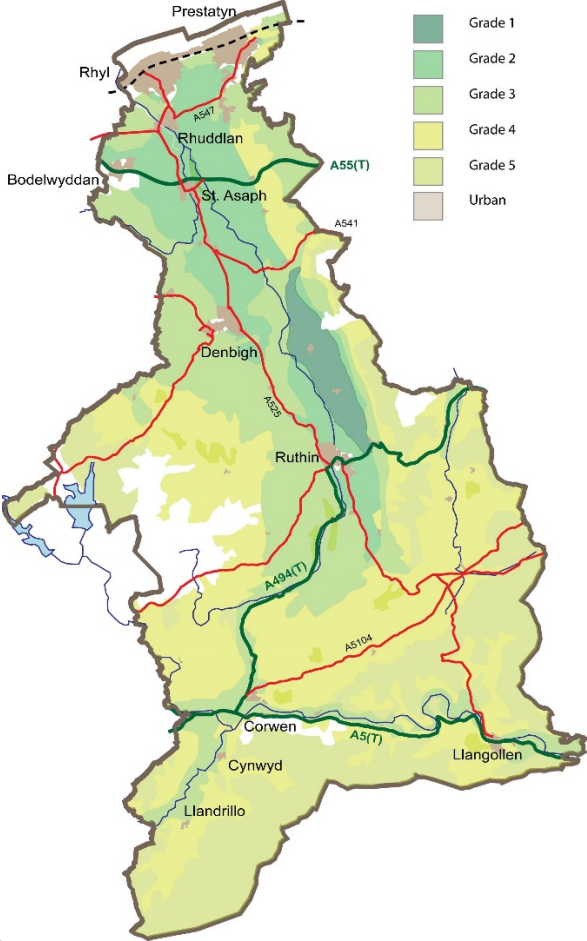
	
3.2.3	<p>As part of preparation for the adopted LDP, three sites were resurveyed in 2006/7 at a scale of 1:12,000. This provided further information on their agricultural land grade and subdivided any grade 3 land identified. The results of the surveys were broadly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhyl: A combination of grade 2, 3a and 3b • Bodelwyddan: A combination of grade 3a and 3b • St Asaph: Grade 3b only
3.2.4	<p>Large areas of Denbighshire are designated for their landscape value, including the AONB, AOB and Local Landscape designations. Landmap classifies significant areas of the County as being outstanding or high visual sensory and the majority of the County as being outstanding or high in terms of cultural landscape.</p>
3.2.5	<p>Denbighshire has a number of statutory and non-statutory conservation sites, (Table 3). Species/habitats previously protected by the UK Biodiversity Action Plan are now addressed through the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and lists of those protected will be updated in the future. Biodiversity within the County has declined over the last century.</p>

Table 3: Statutory and Non Statutory Nature Conservation Sites in/ in close proximity to Denbighshire

Scale	Title	Designation
International	The Dee Estuary	Ramsar Site
	Berwyn	Special Protection Area
	The Dee Estuary	Special Protection Area
	Liverpool Bay/ Bae Lerpwl	Special Protection Area
	The Dee Estuary	Special Area of Conservation
	Llwyn	Special Area of Conservation
	Elwy Valley Woods/ Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Elwy	Special Area of Conservation
	Alyn Valley Woods/ Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Alun	Special Area of Conservation
	Berwyn and South Clwyd Mountains/ Berwyn a Mynyddoedd	Special Area of Conservation
	River Dee and Bala Lake/ Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid	Special Area of Conservation
	Halkyn Mountain/ Mynydd Helygain	Special Area of Conservation
	Deeside and Buckley Newt sites	Special Area of Conservation
	National	Partly 1 National Nature Reserve - (Berwyn). Wholly or partly 30 Sites of Special Scientific Interests. 1 AONB (Clwydian Range & Dee Valley) and 1 AOB (Y Berwyn)
Local	4 Local Nature Reserves. Approximately 250 Local Wildlife Sites (non-statutory).	

3.2.6 The local authority has identified a number of priorities within the County in the Denbighshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan and measures to address this decline, including the identification of priority species, such as Black Grouse, priority habitats, such as coastal sand dunes and vegetated shingle, and topics, such as wildlife crime.

3.2.7 Open space plays an important role in relation to the health and well-being of communities. Technical Advice Note 16 defines open space should as all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs which offer important opportunities for sport, recreation and tourism, and can also act as a visual amenity, and may have conservation and biodiversity importance. Open space may therefore encompass elements of the built environment.

3.2.8 The latest Denbighshire Open Space Assessment was undertaken in 2017 and highlights the areas of the County that are deficient or sufficient in open space

	when compared to the standards set out by the FIT (Fields in Trust) in 2016. It shows an overall lack of open space in some built up areas and so identifies that there is a need to safeguard existing open space and wherever possible provide new open space. A new Supplementary Planning Guidance Note: Recreational Public Open Space (2017) has also been produced following this assessment, outlining the guidelines for open space provision on new developments.
3.3	Built Environment
3.3.1	The built environment encompasses both the historic built environment and those aspects of the built environment which support the economy and society.
3.3.2	Denbighshire has a rich historic heritage which includes: 164 scheduled ancient monuments, 1803 listed buildings, 34 conservation areas, 25 registered park and gardens, 5 areas of landscape have been designated on the register of Historic Landscapes. The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Llangollen Canal was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 2009. The condition of buildings of special architectural or historic interest are monitored and 148 have found to be 'at risk'.
3.3.4	Measures to ensure that the historical environment is taken into account during the determination of planning applications have been taken through the adopted Local Development Plan. Historical Environment Records (which list non-statutory archaeological sites and findings, and more) are used to guide appropriate planning advice and mitigation.
3.4	Climate Change
3.4.1	Climate change is predicted to have wide ranging impacts on the environment, including placing pressure on biodiversity, increased incidence of flooding, impact on water supply. Biodiversity is discussed in the section above, however, the potential pressures climate change will have on biodiversity within the County are recognised.
3.4.2	A Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment was undertaken, in accordance with Technical Advice Note 15 by JBA Consulting on behalf of the County Council in 2014. The Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment considered fluvial and tidal flood risk and the implications for development allocations as governed by Technical Advice Note 15.
3.4.3	The SFCA was used, in conjunction with Technical Advice Note 15, to guide allocations made within the adopted Local Development Plan. An updated SFCA is currently being produced and will be used to inform the replacement LDP. There are vast areas at risk from coastal flooding in Rhyl and Prestatyn, and areas at risk of fluvial flooding along the estuary of the Clwyd, the Rhyl Cut and Prestatyn Gutter, the rivers Clwyd, Elwy, and Dee.

3.4.4	Water companies are required to produce management plans demonstrating how they will manage water supply and demand. The relevant plans, identified in paragraph 2.7.12, demonstrate that there is adequate capacity to accommodate population projections.
3.5	Use of Resources
3.5.1	The way in which we use resources is important because it can help us address climate change, through reduction in the use of fossil fuels and the use of more sustainable energy sources, and can help contribute towards security of energy supply by minimising the need for the importation of energy from other countries. Renewable energy must play a major role in our future energy production in order to meet the UK's targets for tackling climate change. This includes all types of low carbon generation as well as greater energy efficiency. In 2009, The Renewable Energy Directive set a target of 15% of energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020.
3.5.2	Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 9 Nov 2016 paragraph 12.8.7. defines renewable energy as 'the term used to cover those sources of energy, other than fossil fuels or nuclear fuel, which are continuously and sustainably available in our environment. This includes wind, water, solar, geothermal energy and plant material (biomass).' Low Carbon Energy developments are also considered an important part in decarbonizing the energy supply. Examples can include gas engine or gas turbine Combined Heat and Power (CHP), where the waste heat is usefully used e.g. from power stations or industrial processes.
3.5.3	The Welsh Government's policy on planning for renewable energy is set out in PPW and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 8. PPW considers that in order to meet the Government's renewable energy target of 4TWH per annum, local planning authorities should support proposals for renewable energy projects provided environmental impacts are avoided or minimised, and the integrity of nationally and internationally designated areas are not compromised.
3.5.4	TAN 8 established a target of 800MW of installed onshore capacity for wind energy developments. TAN 8 sets out Welsh Government's view that large-scale (defined as being over 25MW installed capacity) onshore wind energy developments should be concentrated into particular areas defined as Strategic Search Areas (SSAs) which are all located outside National Park boundaries.
3.5.5	The Clocaenog Strategic Search Area identified within Technical Advice Note 8 falls within both Denbighshire and Conwy. Within the County, there are 3 operational wind farms including, Tir Mostyn/Foel Goch, Derwydd Bach and Wern Ddu (two projects). The Brenig wind farm is currently awaiting construction and the large Clocaenog wind farm has been granted planning permission.
3.5.6	Denbighshire CC and Conwy CBC produced a joint Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment for Onshore Wind Turbine Development in 2013. Due to the

	diverse mix of landscapes in Denbighshire, many of which are highly valued for their natural beauty, much of the study area was considered to be highly sensitive for wind energy developments. However, the study identified some capacity for mostly micro and small scale wind energy developments but little capacity for anything larger. The SSA set out by TAN 8 therefore, has been identified as the most suitable location for large scale wind farm development in the County.
3.5.7	The estimated output of all the consented wind farms within the strategic search area totals over 195MW. Technical Advice Note 8 sets out targets for the Clocaenog Strategic Search Area of 140MW, however this is not a maximum.
3.5.8	The Council is in the process of assessing the potential of all renewable energy resources and renewable and low carbon energy opportunities within the County, in line with the requirements of Planning Policy Wales (February 2011). The findings of this study will inform the replacement Local Development Plan process and be incorporated into local policy at the earliest opportunity.
3.5.9	The way in which we deal with our waste can impact on the requirement for primary resources and requirement for fossil fuels. A study was undertaken during 2008/09 by the Council to explore levels of need within the County and how need may be met. The results of the study are included within the Local Development Plan Waste Technical Paper, October 2009.
3.5.10	Arising from local authority collected waste have seen a slight decline since the adoption of the LDP, however, this has fluctuated which could be reflective of a number of different competing pressures, including the overall increase in number of households in Denbighshire. Information regarding non-local authority collected waste is more limited, with the most recent surveys dating back to 2012. Due to the methodology used it is not possible to draw direct comparisons between previous surveys, however, there has been a general increase in wastes being recycled and corresponding reduction in wastes being disposed of.
3.5.11	Denbighshire, along with the rest of Wales has historically relied on landfill to deal with waste. The availability and affordability of landfill has significantly reduced in the past few years as a result of the Landfill Directive and Landfill Tax. Since the LDP was adopted a number of landfill sites across the region have closed with Llanddulas (Conwy), Hafod (Wrexham) and Bryn Posteg (Powys) with the majority of wastes arising in Denbighshire being deposited in Hafod and Llanddulas. Denbighshire has met its Landfill Allowance targets each year and in 2016 was comfortably within the allowance set.
4.	Annual Monitoring Framework for the LDP
4.1	Introduction

4.1.1	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.			
4.1.2	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.			
4.1.3	This section draws together the findings of local policy performance on the basis of the two annual monitoring reports that have already been submitted to Welsh Government in previous years. Every section below is complemented by a table providing an overview of indicators and trigger level..			
4.2	Local policy performance			
4.2.1	Subdivided into topics, every section below is supplemented by a table providing an overview of indicators and trigger level. The last column is labelled 'Performance Summary'. If it contains the text 'Local policy review is not required' that means a local policy review would not be required as a result of the AMR. This does however not neglect a local policy review on the basis of other considerations such as, national policy.			
	<i>Natural and built environment</i>			
4.2.2	Local policy performance has been in line with the indicators and trigger levels that have been set in the LDP Annual Monitoring Report. There may be a need to review policies and indicators due to forthcoming amendments to TAN 15, the introduction of TAN 24 and following adoption of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal Supplementary Planning Guidance.			
4.2.3	Table 4 – LDP AMR: Natural and built environment			
	LDP Policy	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance Summary
	VOE 1 – Key Areas of Importance	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	Local policy review is not required.
	VOE 3 – Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and	Prepare joint SPG (with Wrexham	Joint SPG not adopted by the end of 2013	Local policy review is not required

	Canal World Heritage Site	CBC and Shropshire CC)		
	VOE 5 – Conservation of Natural Resources	Number of development 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	Local policy review is not required
	<i>Use of resources</i>			
4.2.4	Local policy performance has been in line with the indicators and trigger levels that have been set in the LDP Annual Monitoring Report. There may be a need to review policies and indicators relating to water management due to changes in Building Regulations requirements and the outcome of the current Welsh Government consultation on implementation of Section 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. Policies and indicators relating to waste management may also benefit from review due to changes in national policy and guidance, and the requirements of TAN 21.			
4.2.5	Table 5 – LDP AMR: Use of resources			
	LDP Policy	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance Summary
	VOE 6 – Water Management	% 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	Local policy review is not required.
		Number of major development proposals developed in accordance with a	Failure to secure any or any successful challenges to the	Local policy review is not required

	Water Conservation Statement	requirement, where suitable	
	Preparation and adoption of SPG	Guidance not adopted by 2015	Local policy review is not required (NB – Supplementary Planning Guidance has been cancelled as Building Regulations – Approved Document G now addresses water efficiency measures/ standards to be met in new dwellings).
VOE 7 – Locations for Waste Management	The percentage of waste management capacity permitted as a percentage of the total capacity required, as identified in the North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1 st 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	Local policy or trigger may be subject to review
VOE 9 – On-shore Wind Energy	Number and type of renewable and low carbon energy schemes permitted per annum	Less than 1 development per year over 3 consecutive years	Local policy review is not required
VOE 10 – Renewable Energy Technologies	The capacity of renewable energy development (MW) (installed or permitted but not yet operational) inside the Strategic Search	Not achieving the target set out in TAN 8, National Energy Policy or PPW by 2015	Local policy review is not required.

		Area by type per annum (in collaboration with CCBC)		
5.	Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Appraisal			
5.1	Introduction			
5.1.1	The Local Development Plan is a statutory land use plan that has to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), including Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and a Habitat Regulations Appraisal (HRA). The Council incorporated both assessments into a single document, i.e. 'The Sustainability Appraisal Report', when producing its first LDP in 2009. This report detailed the social, economic and environmental objectives by which development proposals were assessed and what opportunities for improving plan performance were identified at that point in time.			
5.1.2	Whilst the overall sustainability of the Denbighshire LDP is regularly monitored as part of the LDP, this section looks at the greater framework of SA/SEA screening to identify any changes in the criteria that were used to assess individual LDP elements in the first place.			
5.1.3	Whilst not applicable in 2013, the revised LDP is going to comply with the requirements provided by the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. This may have an effect on how future SA/SEA assessments are conducted in support of the Plan. Further information will be made available as the revised Plan progresses towards adoption.			
5.2	Sustainability Appraisal (screening)			
5.2.1	The Sustainability Appraisal incorporates the Strategic Environmental Assessment in Wales. Its purpose is to appraise the impacts of emerging plans against a number of thematic objectives, responsible for the environmental, economic and social effects of development. Annex 1 of the SEA Directive classifies areas which sustainability appraisals should pay regard to in order to meet the requirements of the Directive.			
5.2.2	The scoping report has been drafted to meet the stages outlined in the ODPM guidance. Each of the Strategic Environmental Assessment topic areas will be addressed in a separate section, which introduces the legislative framework and the local context related to that topic. Any notable sustainability issues that arise in each section will be noted, and indicators will be defined which will assist in testing proposals in the Local Development Plan to understand likely impacts.			

5.2.3	Following the receipt of consultee comments, Denbighshire will continue with the preparation of the replacement LDP. The SA / SEA will assess the revision options and make recommendations about how the sustainability performance of the plan could be enhanced. The output from the process will be an initial Sustainability Appraisal Report that will be consulted upon alongside the draft replacement plan at Pre-Deposit LDP stage.
5.3	Habitat Regulations Assessment (update July 2017)
5.3.1	The purpose of the Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening exercise was to re-visit previously conducted HRAs with regard to the Denbighshire Local Development Plan 2006 -2021 (LDP); identify changes to individual European sites; and look at the effectiveness of previously suggested avoidance, cancellation or mitigation measures. It was not aimed at compliance with HRA methodology and legislative requirements but at setting the framework for future work.
5.3.2	None of the local policies and planning proposals contained in the LDP have caused significant effects on any European site since Plan adoption. Proposed measures to offset their occurrence are (where necessary) operational and effective. Nevertheless, further investigations must be carried out in opportunities to improve the air quality in the south of the County; especially the reduction of nitrogen depositions.
5.3.3	It was concluded that upcoming HRAs will additionally have to have regard to the proposed extension of the 'Bae Lerpwl / Liverpool Bay' SPA and new information on 'Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Alun / Alyn Valley Woods' SAC. These changes may have an effect on local policy and the potential forms of land use.
6.	References
	<p>Agricultural Land Classification Map of England and Wales (1966) Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB Management Plan (2014) Dee Valley Draft Water Resources Management Plan (2009) Denbighshire County Council (2003) Denbighshire Biodiversity Action Plan Denbighshire County Council (2014) Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment update Denbighshire County Council (2009) Sustainability Appraisal Report Denbighshire County Council (2009) Waste Technical Paper Denbighshire County Council & Conwy County Borough Council (2013) Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment for Onshore Wind Turbine Development Dwr Cymru Welsh Water Water Resources Management Plan (2014) North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review (2009) Welsh Government (2007) Agricultural Land Classification Survey: Bodelwyddan, Denbighshire Welsh Government (2007) Agricultural Land Classification Survey:</p>

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consultation on a new waste strategy for Wales

APPENDIX 1

Links from Wales Spatial Plan and National Policy to Denbighshire LDP – ‘Valuing our Environment’

WSP Priority	National Policy	Local Development Plan Vision	Objective	Policy	Allocations
Responding to climate change	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy PPW 12.8 Flood risk and climate change PPW 13.2 TAN 8: Renewable Energy	“Denbighshire will be making a significant contribution to managing climate change through the promotion of renewable energy technologies and innovative design, the requirements for high levels of sustainable construction and development and through directing new development away from areas of flood risk.”	Objective 11: Energy Objective 16: Areas of Protection	VOE 1: Key areas of protection VOE 6: Water management VOE 9: On-shore wind energy VOE 10: Renewable energy technologies	Flood risk has been considered during the assessment of all candidate sites.
Conserving and nurturing built heritage and spaces to promote sense of identity	Locating new Development PPW 4.7 Historic environment PPW 6.4 & 6.5 Sustainable buildings & good design	“...the high quality environment will continue to have been protected and enhanced through directing development towards existing	Objective 14: Design Objective 16: Areas of protection	VOE 1: Key Areas of Protection VOE 3: Pontcysyllte Aqueduct World Heritage Site VOE 4: Enabling development	No specific allocations. The built environment was included as criteria to assess candidate sites.

	PPW 4.11 & 4.12 TAN 12: Design TAN 24: Historic Environment	centres...design standards will have been improved, enhancing the high quality natural and built environment..”			
Protecting and enhancing the natural environment	Caring for biodiversity PPW 5.2 Measures to conserve landscape and biodiversity PPW 5.3 Conservation and improvement of the natural heritage PPW 5.4	“..the high quality environment (will be) protected and enhanced...”	Objective 16: Areas of protection	VOE 1: Key Areas of Protection VOE 2: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Area of Outstanding Beauty VOE 5: Conservation of natural resources	No specific allocations, although the natural environment was included as criteria to assess candidate sites
Using resources sustainably	Water supply and waste water management PPW 12.2 – 12.3 Planning to reduce and manage waste PPW 12.5 – 12.6 Sustainable energy PPW 12.8- 12.9 TAN 8: Renewable Energy TAN 21: Waste	“..Denbighshire, through sustainable development...” “...make a significant contribution to managing climate change through the promotion of renewable energy technologies...” “...directing new development away from areas of flood risk.”	Objective 10: Waste Objective 11: Energy Objective 14: Design	VOE 6: Water management VOE 7: Locations for waste management VOE 8: Waste management outside development boundaries VOE 9: On-shore wind energy VOE 10: Renewable energy technologies	Allocations for waste management

	sustainable buildings MIPPS 02/2008 – Good design TAN 12 – Design Draft TAN 22 – Planning for sustainable buildings	towards existing centres...design standards will have been improved, enhancing the high quality natural and built environment..”			
Protecting and enhancing the natural environment	Caring for biodiversity PPW 5.2 Measures to conserve landscape and biodiversity PPW 5.3 Conservation and improvement of the natural heritage 5.4	“..the high quality environment (will be) protected and enhanced...”	Objective 16: Areas of protection	VOE 1: Key Areas of Protection VOE 2: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Area of Outstanding Beauty VOE 5: Conservation of natural resources	No specific allocations, although the natural environment was included as criteria to assess candidate sites
Using resources sustainably	Water supply and waste water management PPW 12.2 – 12.3 Planning to reduce and manage waste PPW 12.5 – 12.6 Sustainable energy Renewable and low carbon technologies PPW 12.8- 12.9 Technical Advice	“..Denbighshire, through sustainable development...” “...make a significant contribution to managing climate change through the promotion of renewable energy	Objective 10: Waste Objective 11: Energy Objective 14: Design	VOE 6: Water management VOE 7: Locations for waste management VOE 8: Waste management outside development boundaries	Allocations for waste management

	<p>Note 8: Renewable Energy Technical Advice Note 21: Waste</p>	<p>technologies..." "...directing new development away from areas of flood risk."</p>		<p>VOE 9: Large scale wind farms VOE 10 9: Large scale wind farm applications over 5 mega watts and outside of the Strategic Search Area VOE 11: ???? 10 Community based wind farms VOE 10 12: Renewable energy technologies</p>
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