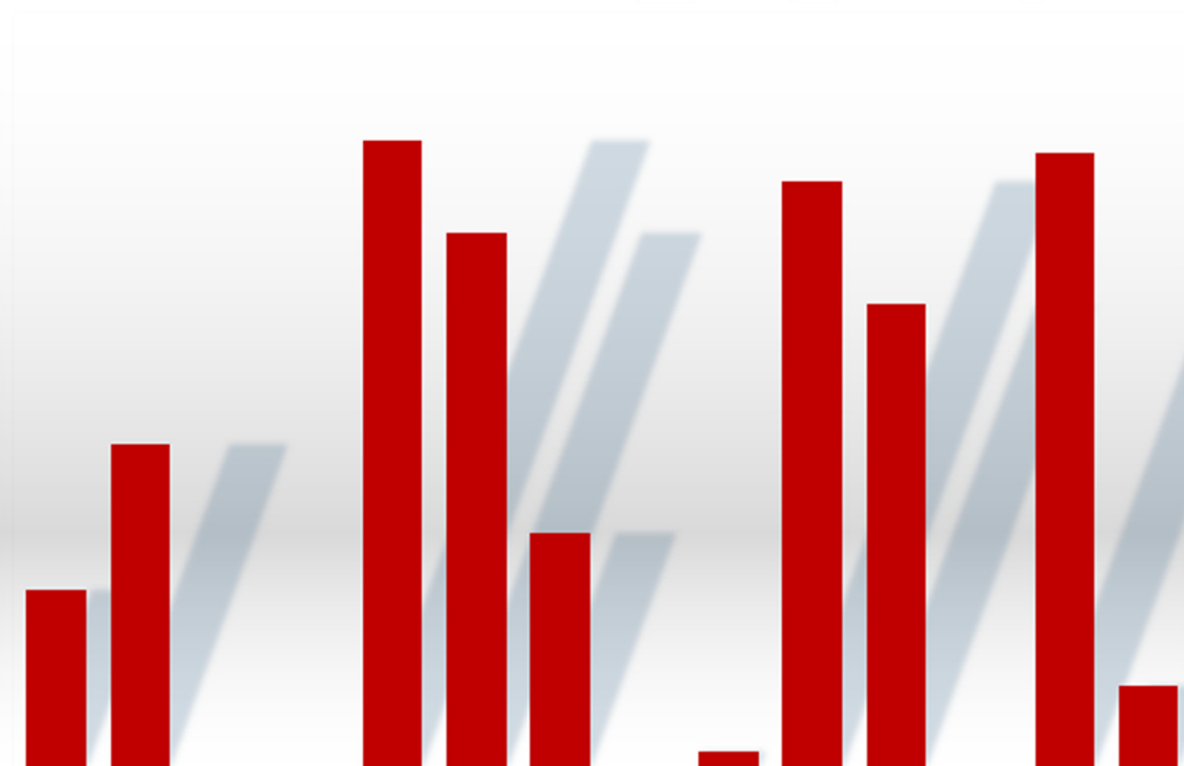
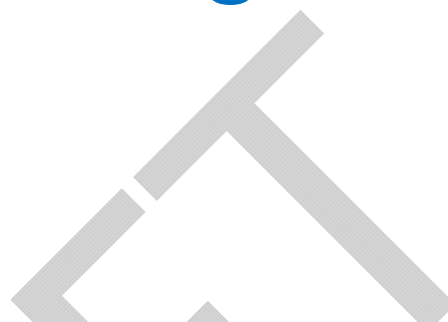


Denbighshire County Council
Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021

Annual Monitoring Report 2017

Published 31 October 2017



Denbighshire County Council
Strategic Planning and Housing
PO Box 62
Ruthin
LL15 9AZ

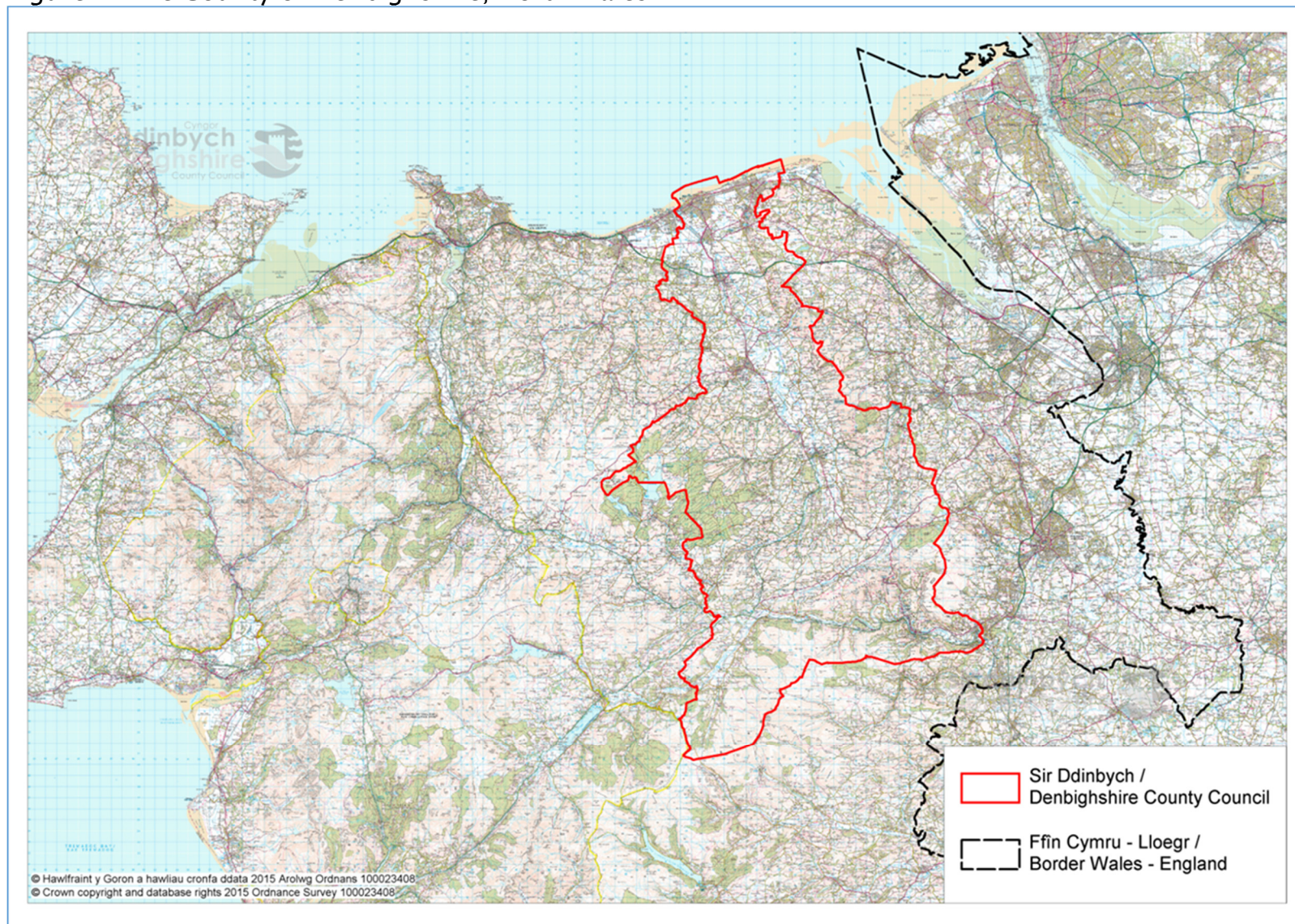


DRAFT

Content

1.	Summary	5
2.	Introduction	5
3.	Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017)	6
4.	Key findings of previous Annual Monitoring Reports	6
5.	National Development Framework for Wales	7
6.	Changes to Legislation and National Policy	7
7.	LDP Strategy	9
8.	Technical Advice Note 1: 5-year housing land supply	10
9.	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment	11
10.	Employment Land	12
11.	Retail	12
12.	Waste and Minerals	13
13.	Local Policy - Monitoring Summary	15
14.	Sustainability Appraisal Framework - Monitoring Summary	16
15.	Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015	17
Appendix 1	Local Policy - Monitoring Table	
Appendix 2	SA Objectives - Monitoring Table	

Figure 1: The County of Denbighshire, North Wales



1. Summary

- 1.1 This is the third Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) prepared by Denbighshire County Council, and supplements the previous two Annual Monitoring Reports with regard to local policy performance and in gathering crucial evidence for the production of the replacement LDP.
- 1.2 Coinciding with the production of this report, the Council has published the Draft LDP Review Report and is consulting on the proposal to start reviewing the current LDP at the beginning of 2018. Both documents draw on local policy performance and, hence, complement each other.
- 1.3 It has become apparent over the last four years since LDP adoption that the following three principal areas of local policy are not performing as expected and are likely to be under review as part of the forthcoming replacement LDP:
 - LDP Growth Strategy and lack of 5-year housing supply;
 - Addressing the identified need for Gypsy & Travellers; and
 - Waste Management and Minerals.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 The Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021 (LDP) was adopted on 4th June 2013. It provides a clear vision on how new development can address the challenges faced by the County and where, when and how much new development can take place up to 2021.
- 2.2 Monitoring is a crucial tool for reviewing the success of implementing individual Plan proposals without causing adverse effects on local communities or the environment. It provides an indication of the extent to which the LDP Strategy and local policies are being delivered and achieved. In addition, monitoring assist in identifying newly-emerging key challenges and possible ways forward for adjusting local policies to address them.
- 2.3 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 (AMR) for submission to Welsh Government (WG) by 31st October each year and ensure it is publicised on its website.
- 2.4 This is the third AMR prepared by Denbighshire County Council, and supplements the previously submitted two reports with regard to local policy performance and in gathering evidence for the production of a replacement LDP by 2021. Coinciding with the

production of the AMR, the Council is in the process of consulting on the Draft LDP Review Report (see next section) with key stakeholders and the public. There are significant links between these two documents because both assess the performance of the LDP. Therefore, the AMR is occasionally referring to the LDP Review Report and its appendices for further detailed information.

3. Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017)

- 3.1 Regulation 41 of the 'The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2015' stipulates that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) must commence a review of its Plan every four years from the date of its initial adoption. The Denbighshire Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021 was adopted in June 2013 which means that the Council is obliged to start carrying out a review of its Plan in 2017.
- 3.2 Having carried a review of the LDP, key stakeholders and the public had the opportunity to comment on the Draft LDP Review Report between Mid-August and Mid-October 2017; with the Council's aim to submit the finalised document to Welsh Government by the end of December 2017. Copies (draft/ finalised) can be obtained from the LPA by sending an email to ldp@denbighshire.gov.uk or the Council's website.
- 3.3 The LDP Review Report is accompanied by a number of Information Papers, including topics such as Habitats Regulations Appraisal and Sustainability Appraisal, which deal with individual LDP themes and local policies. These papers set out in detail any changes to national policy and local policy performance that have taken place since the LDP was adopted in June 2013. The key findings of previous AMRs (see next section) informed those papers, recommending that the Council should carry out a full plan review subject to WG agreement.

4. Key findings of previous Annual Monitoring Reports

- 4.1 The Council has already submitted two AMRs to Welsh Government since LDP adoption in June 2013. Both of them identified three principal areas of concern with regard to local policy performance:
 - (1) LDP Growth Strategy – failure to deliver number of dwellings as set out in chapter 5 of the LDP, linked to the Technical Advice Note (TAN) 1 '5-year housing land supply' requirement;
 - (2) Gypsy & Traveller Sites – working towards addressing the identified need as set out in the 'Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment'; and
 - (3) Waste Management and Minerals – legislative and regulatory changes necessitate amendment of local policies and related monitoring indicators.

- 4.2 Further details on these topics, including background information and implications for related local policies can be found in the Draft LDP Review Report and Information Papers – Building Sustainable Communities, Promoting a Sustainable Economy.
- 4.3 LDP main document, chapter 7, sets out the monitoring framework that forms the key element of this AMR and is used to assess the performance of local policies. After producing two AMRs it became apparent that not only local policy performance is subject to change but also the monitoring framework itself could be subject to amendments. It contains, for example, the national policy target of ‘Amount of residential development meeting the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 and obtaining 6 credits under Ene 1 – Dwelling Emissions Rate’ that has not been covered by planning policy since the publication of PPW Edition 7 (July 2014).
- 5. National Development Framework for Wales**
- 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 Wales Spatial Plan 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.
- 5.2 The NDFfW preparation process has just started with a call from Welsh Government for evidence and potential projects that could inform national strategies and could be considered for inclusion as projects of significant, national importance. The Council proposed three projects: (1) former North Wales Hospital in Denbigh, (2) several projects under the umbrella of ‘Rhyl Regeneration’, and (3) the Key Strategic Site in Bodelwyddan.
- 5.3 Welsh Government are planning to undertake public consultation on the Issues, Options & Preferred Options for the NDFfW in April 2018, consultation on a draft document in July 2019, consideration by Welsh Government in April 2020 and publication of the final national framework is anticipated in September 2020.
- 5.6 Whilst the National Development Framework for Wales is not going to impact on the adopted DCC LDP or the performance of local policies, both are likely to benefit from the AMRs result and could be a vehicle to address current issues in future local policy development.
- 6. Changes to Legislation and National Policy**
- 6.1 There have only been a small number of additions and amendments to legislation and planning policy. Table 1 focusses on those made

during the period of April 2016 to March 2017. Whilst both environmental acts received Royal Assent at the very end of the previous monitoring period, secondary legislation, guidance and decision-making came into effect after the beginning of April 2017.

6.2 Table 1 Legislation and national policy

Document	Date
Environment (Wales) Act 2016	March 2016
Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016	March 2016
Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9)	November 2016
Technical Advice Note 4: Retail and Commercial Development	November 2016

Environment (Wales) Act 2016

6.3 The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 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 future Replacement LDP must have regard to any Area Statements produced. The act also includes statutory targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016

6.4 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 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 environment and aims to improve transparency around decisions taken on the historic environment.

Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9)

6.5 Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9) was issued by Welsh Government in November 2016; to reflect the provisions of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016. Chapter 6 was accordingly reworked in partnership with Cadw. Chapter 10 has also been revised to update Welsh Government's objectives on retailing and commercial development, coinciding with the publication of a rewritten Technical Advice Note (TAN) 4 (see below).

Technical Advice Note 4: Retail and Commercial Development

6.6 This document supplements Planning Policy Wales in setting out Welsh Government's objectives for retail and commercial centres. It provides policy interpretation and guidance on the tests of retail need and sequential approach to development, detailed

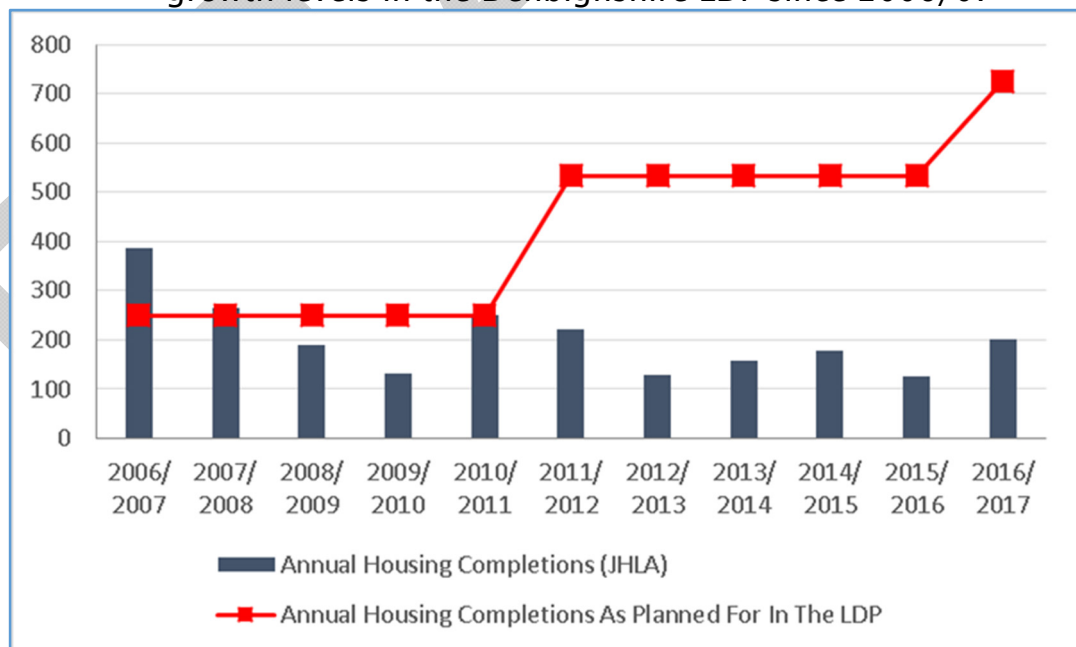
requirements for a retail impact assessments and the advantages of regularly carrying out ‘health checks’. Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) are encouraged to produce local policies on retail that are sufficiently flexible to cater for changes in customers’ needs, shopping patterns and allow for complementary forms of land use to maintain the viability and viability of High Streets.

7. LDP Strategy

7.1 The LDP Strategy is composed of two principal elements: the Growth Strategy and the Spatial Strategy. Whilst the Growth Strategy is informed by several forecasts relating, for example, to population, household size, and economic growth, the Spatial Strategy addresses how the predicted growth can spatially be accommodated within existing or new settlements.

7.2 LDP main document, chapter 5 sets out details on the LDP Strategy with information about scale of development, spatial strategy, and phasing of development. These elements are primarily reflected in local policy BSC 1 ‘Growth Strategy for Denbighshire’ and land allocations as shown on the LDP Proposals Maps. Chart 1 shows the annual housing completions in comparison with the projected growth levels since the beginning of the Plan period in 2006.

7.3 Chart 1 Annual housing completions compared with projected growth levels in the Denbighshire LDP since 2006/07



Source: Denbighshire County Council (2017)

7.4 Above chart illustrates that the number of housing completions has been significantly lower than the projected housing completions since 2011/2012. Since those figures could not be achieved in previous years, the next LDP for the County must be more realistic

about what can be delivered in light of prevailing constraints such as, infrastructure, viability, capacity of the construction sector.

7.5 The LDP Spatial Strategy directs the majority of new residential and economic development towards the north of the County, primarily focussing on the A55 corridor and larger settlements along the coast. Nevertheless, market towns and rural settlements will benefit from growth in line with the existing capacity.

7.6 Table 2 Housing completions in line with LDP spatial strategy since start of the plan period in 2006

Location	Number of houses	Percentage
North of the County	1220	54
Central area	728	33
South of the County	295	13
<i>Total</i>	2243	100

Source: Denbighshire County Council (2017)

7.7 The number of housing completions has broadly been in line with the adopted LDP spatial strategy; displaying the highest percentage for the north of the County, and significantly lower in the South.

7.8 Table 3 Housing completions in line with LDP settlement strategy since start of the plan period in 2006

LDP Growth Strategy	Number of houses	Percentage
Key Strategic Site Bodelwyddan	0	0
Lower Growth Towns	1648	73
Villages	241	11
Hamlets	28	1
Open Countryside	326	15
<i>Total</i>	2243	100

Source: Denbighshire County Council (2017)

7.9 Table 3 shows that the delivery of new dwellings has been in line with the settlement hierarchy set out in the adopted LDP. The highest percentage of new housing completions was in Lower Growth Towns. These are the most sustainable locations for new development as they offer a range of easily accessible services and facilities.

7.10 It becomes apparent from the chart and tables above that the LDP Strategy primarily suffers from the low number of houses completed in the County and not their location. The growth element is will accordingly be subjected to review when starting work on the replacement LDP for Denbighshire.

8. Technical Advice Note 1: 5-year housing land supply

8.1 Planning Policy Wales (November 2016), paragraph 9.2.3, stresses the need for a local planning authority to demonstrate that a 5-year

housing land supply is genuinely available in the County. The Denbighshire Joint Housing Land Availability (JHLA) 2017 presents a supply figure of 1.79 years. Since the LDP has been adopted in June 2013 this figure has constantly been falling (see table 4 below).

8.2 Table 4 DCC 5-year housing land supply (2013 - 2017)

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
5-year housing land supply (TAN 1 residual method)	3.49	1.80	2.10	2.02	1.79

Source: Denbighshire County Council (2017)

8.3 Technical Advice Note (TAN) 1 'Joint Housing Land Availability Studies', paragraphs 2.4 and 3.4, advises local planning authorities to consider a Plan review should the supply figure not be met. Since the Council could not present sufficient available land for residential development in line with the TAN 1 requirement over the last five years (see table 4), this matter is a principal reason for pursuing a review of the LDP.

9. **Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment**

9.1 A comprehensive understanding of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs and issues is essential to make properly planned provision and avoid the problems associated with ad hoc or unauthorised encampments. An accommodation assessment and strategy to meet the need which, if identified, will greatly strengthen the ability of local authorities to respond swiftly and firmly to inappropriate unauthorised developments and encampments and help to avoid future unauthorised camping and development.

9.2 The assessment of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs, and the duty to make provision for sites where the assessment identifies need, became a statutory requirement under the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.

9.3 The Denbighshire 2016 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) Report was approved by Welsh Government in March 2017, and concluded that there is a need for a residential site and transit site or stopping place in the north of the County and under the provisions of the Housing (Wales) Act, the Council is required to address this need.

9.4 Having received approval from Welsh Government on the Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment, the Council is working towards addressing the identified needs through site provision.

9.5 Local policy BSC 10 'Gypsy & Traveller Site' monitoring has therefore taken into consideration the legal changes and the production of an updated GTAA that has rendered superfluous the original indicator

and trigger level as defined in the Denbighshire LDP. Therefore, policy review and relevant monitoring mechanisms have to be identified and implemented in the replacement LDP.

10. Employment Land

10.1 New employment land allocations were primarily provided at Bodelwyddan Key Strategic Site, St Asaph Business Park and Lower Growth Towns. The aims was to provide a variety of sites in different locations to assist local companies with expansion plans and attract new business to Denbighshire. Besides new parcels of land, local policies also stress the retention of existing employment premises.

10.2 Local policy PSE 2 performance is measured with regard to the amount of new, i.e. greenfield, land take-up. Table 5 shows the employment land take-up since 2008. The policy review trigger is stipulated if less than 3 hectares per year for 3 consecutive years were to be delivered.

10.3 Table 5 Employment land take-up (hectares) in the County since 2008

LDP policy	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PSE 2	5.2	4.4	9.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	7.95	0.00	2.21

Source: Denbighshire County Council (2017)

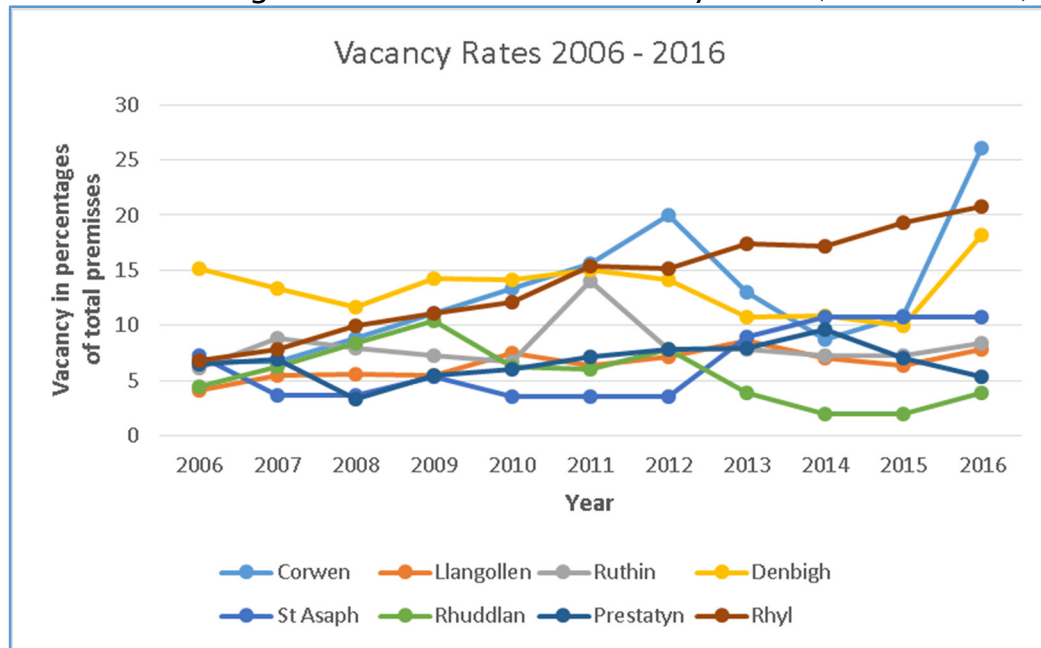
10.4 Land take up has been rather slow in the last five years, with the exception of 2014, due to the number of vacant offices and industrial units available in Denbighshire. I.e. the existing stock can satisfy demand from businesses without translating demand into new land requirements. These sites already benefit from existing infrastructure and public transport services.

11. Retail

11.1 The Council carries out annual surveys of the main town and city centres, identifying vacancy rates and changes in use (see chart 2). This information is gathered to get an indication of the health of the town and the level of retail uses within the town.

11.2 There is only a single town centre that had a vacancy rate above 15% for 3 consecutive year (local policy trigger). If a new or amended local policy were to be introduced into the replacement LDP, performance indicators and triggers need to be closer aligned to the Council's ability to influence the local retail sector.

11.3 Chart 2 Denbighshire Town Centre Vacancy Rates (2006 - 2016)



Source: Denbighshire County Council (2017)

12. Waste and Minerals

12.1 The Local Development Plan has a potentially significant role to play in facilitating a move towards a circular economy, with Policy RD1 containing a suite of criteria which would apply to all development, including the requirement that proposals ‘have regard to the generation, treatment and disposal of waste’ (criteria (xiv)). The wording is not considered sufficient to ensure that applicants seek to design out waste and manage wastes which do arise in a sustainable way. A review of recent planning applications indicates that this criteria is given little more than a cursory consideration by applicants. Local policy RD1 will need to be reviewed to address this matter.

12.2 Policy VOE 7 includes allocations on the basis of the land takes identified within the Regional Waste Plan 1st Review which are no longer of relevance and doesn’t provide sufficient criteria against which proposals for waste management within development boundaries can be assessed. Whilst national policy should not be repeated, it would be helpful to identify criteria which show how matters such as need, the waste hierarchy and amenity impacts will be dealt with. Policy VOE 8 recognises that not all waste development can be located within allocated and existing industrial estates. However, the policy wording is overly restrictive and relies on the Regional Waste Plan to identify need, which is no longer relevant. The Annual Monitoring identified that significant progress has been made across the region with respect to the provision of food waste treatment capacity and residual waste treatment capacity, so whilst

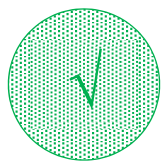

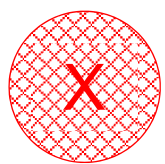
the policies need to be revised, significant progress has been made to date with respect to meeting the policy targets.

- 12.3 The Local Development Plan was produced using the Regional Technical Statement (2009) as part of the evidence base which has now been updated by the Regional Technical Statement (2014). The RTS 1st Review identifies a need for 0.1 million tonnes per year land-won sand and gravel over the plan period and for 7 years thereafter and a need for 0.89 million tonnes per year crushed rock. This translates to a requirement to allocate 2.2 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 0.18 million tonnes of crushed rock up until the year 2036. This is compared to a requirement to identify 1 million tonnes of sand and gravel as required by the 2009 Regional Technical Statement. Chapter 14 of Planning Policy Wales sets out approaches which should be taken to make clear where mineral extraction should or is most likely to take place. Policy PSE17: Future Mineral Extraction, identified 'Preferred Areas' within which applications for the extraction of up to 1 million tonnes of sand and gravel would be supported. The annual monitoring includes a trigger of 'No extraction permitted by 2017'. No planning permissions for mineral extraction have been permitted to date and no pre-application discussions have taken place. This matter will need to be addressed through the review of the LDP, as will the need for additional crushed rock.
- 12.4 Annual monitoring indicates that both the safeguarding policy, Policy PSE 15 and the buffer zone policy, Policy 16 are being effective. It will be important to keep this matter under review in light of any future changes to national policy. Furthermore, the implications of additional allocations required as part of the LDP Review will need consideration against these policies.

13. Local Policy – Monitoring Summary

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

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

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

13.4 Table 6 highlights local policies which are not operating as expected at the time of Plan adoption and, therefore, will be subject to review as part of producing the replacement LDP.

13.5 Table 6: LDP policies not performing as expected

LDP Policies	Comments
BSC 1 – Growth Strategy for Denbighshire	See sections 7 & 8 above for details; LDP policy is subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); section 4 and paragraphs 5.5 to 5.8.
BSC 4 – Affordable Housing; BSC 8 – Rural Exception Sites; BSC 9 – Local Connections Affordable Housing within Small Groups	LDP policy is subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); paragraphs 4.25 to 4.31
BSC 10 – Gypsy & Traveller Sites	See section 9 above for details; LDP policy is subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); paragraphs 5.9 to 5.15
PSE 2 – Land for Employment Uses	See section 10 above for details; LDP policy is subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); paragraphs 4.31 to 4.36 and Appendix II to main document

PSE 6 – Retail Economy; PSE 8 – Development within Town Centres; PSE 9 - Out of Centre Retail Development	See section 12 above for details; LDP policy PSE 6, PSE 7 and PSE 9 are subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); Appendix II to main document
---	---

14. Sustainability Appraisal Framework – Monitoring Summary

- 14.1 The SA Framework was developed using the review of plans and programmes, baseline data and key sustainability issues and opportunities. The framework comprises a series of SA Objectives which are aspirational goals that Denbighshire should strive to work towards through the preparation and implementation of the LDP.
- 14.2 The SA Framework is used to test the sustainability performance of the LDP and highlighting its strengths and weaknesses. Monitoring is a fundamental activity that will enable Denbighshire County Council to assess:
- the implementation of the LDP objectives and targets;
 - the performance of mitigation measures;
 - the undesirable sustainability effects; and
 - whether sustainability predictions were accurate.
- 14.3 The performance of each of the Local Development Plan policies has been assessed using the SA Framework and are reported in the SA Report (2011) and Appendices. Results from this SA Objectives monitoring exercise will be used to adjust local policies if required as part of the Plan review in the future.
- 14.4 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) - monitoring as part of the AMR is conducted in a similar way to the local policy monitoring. Symbols were used to visually aid monitoring and comments are provided in relation to every SA Objective. The assessment of individual SA Objectives, including commentary, can be found in Appendix 2.
- 14.5 The SA monitoring looks holistically at societal, environmental and economic trends in Denbighshire. Some SA indicators are not directly influenced by LDP policy performance. It is difficult to provide detailed comments on actions that could improve the SA Objective. Furthermore, due to the nature of individual indicators and trigger levels, the Council has only limited powers to steer change but will consider measures that positively contribute towards meeting SA Objectives.
- 14.6 Identified trends in the SA monitoring framework will form crucial evidence in formulating new key issues, revise LDP Objectives and new ways of delivering the Denbighshire Local Development Plan. There is also scope to implement individual elements in other

Council documents, for example, the Community and Economic Ambition Strategy and the forthcoming Public Service Board Well-Being Plan. The LDP is part of a wider suit of Council documents to improve the life of local communities and visitors.

14.7 Some fields in the SA monitoring table are marked 'Data not captured'. This refers to the fact that information is generally not available or no longer recorded. Previously available data may have been collected by the voluntary sector or public bodies but have ceased due to reduced resources. There is scope to amend this 'data gap' by working in conjunction with stakeholders in the review of the Local Development Plan.

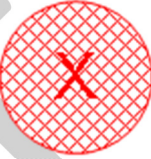

15. **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**

15.1 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 received Royal Assent on 29.04.2015, and aims to improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. It places a duty on Welsh local authorities to contribute towards achieving the seven 'well-being goals' set out in line with defined sustainable development principles.



15.2 The Council's Well-being Impact Assessment tool was developed after a review of all local impact assessment processes and wider best practice nationally. It integrates requirements to assess impact on equality, the Welsh language, environment, economy, health, etc. - all in line with legislation. Special reference is made to the Local Development Plan, enquiring a proposal's integrity with the Plan.

15.3 The Well-being Assessment will be used to inform a number of long term plans, including the replacement LDP. It has already been used to inform individual Public sector Improvement Plans (Corporate Plans) and it will also be used to inform the development of priorities of the Public Service Board Well-being plan for the area. This Plan will be published in April 2018.



Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objective 1: Population and Community					
BSC 1 - Growth Strategy for Denbighshire	Meet the housing needs of the County	The number of new houses granted planning permission; the number of new homes completed annually	In the case of both indicators: Less than 500 per year for 3 consecutive years in Phase 2 and less than 750 per year for 3 consecutive years in Phase 3		Phasing of housing development throughout the lifetime of the LDP: monitoring period 2016/17 is in Phase 3 with an annual requirement of approx. 730 dwellings Number of dwellings granted planning permission in 2016/17 was 268, excluding outline permissions
	Maintain 5 year housing land supply	---	Less than 5 years housing land supply		Number of housing completions in 2016/17 was 181 (see Joint Housing Land Availability Study 2017) Both figures are significantly lower than the approx. 730 dwellings requirement set out in the LDP. Denbighshire County Council (DCC) 5-year housing land supply was 1.79 years for the period 2016/ 2017 (see Joint Housing Land Availability Study 2017). <i>LDP policy is subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); section 4 and paragraphs 5.5 to 5.8.</i>

Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table




LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
BSC 2 – Brownfield Development Priority	Increase the number of brownfield sites coming forward for development	The amount of new development granted planning permission on brownfield sites	Decrease below 60% for housing and employment (excluding Bodelwyddan KSS)		<p>The percentage of development granted permission on previously developed land, i.e. brownfield sites, was 81% in 2016/17.</p> <p><i>Review of local policy is not required.</i></p>
BSC 4 – Affordable Housing; BSC 8 – Rural Exception Sites; BSC 9 – Local Connections Affordable Housing within Small Groups	Increase the number of new affordable dwellings built in the County.	Number of affordable dwellings permitted per annum; Number of affordable dwellings completed per annum	In the case of both indicators: Less than 165 affordable dwellings permitted per year for 3 consecutive years in Phase 2 and less than 225 per year for 3 consecutive years in Phase 3		<p>Phasing of affordable houses throughout the lifetime of the LDP: monitoring period 2016/17 is first in Phase 3 with an annual requirement of approx. 225 dwellings</p> <p>Number of affordable houses granted planning permission in 2016/17 was 71</p> <p>Number of affordable houses completed in 2016/17 was 55</p> <p>Note: DCC delivered a total of 58 affordable houses throughout the monitoring period which includes dwellings delivered through alternative routes such as, re-use of empty properties.</p> <p>Both figures are significantly lower than the approx. 225 dwellings requirement set out in the LDP.</p> <p><i>LDP policy is subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); paragraphs 4.25 to 4.31</i></p>

Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
BSC 10 – Gypsy & Traveller Sites	Meeting the needs of gypsies and travellers	---	Where a need for permanent and/or transit sites is identified for Denbighshire in the North West Wales Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA). The Council will work in partnership with neighbouring authorities to instigate a site search. A suitable site will be identified and planning permission granted within 18 months of receipt of the North West Wales LHMA, should it identify a specific need		<p>DCC Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment was approved by Welsh Government (WG) on 28th March 2017 as required by the Housing Wales Act 2014. The Council is working towards the provision of a site in order to meet the identified needs.</p> <p><i>LDP policy is subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); paragraphs 5.9 to 5.15</i></p>
LDP Objectives 2 & 3: Economy and Jobs					
PSE 2 – Land for Employment Uses	An average of 4 hectares of employment land taken up per annum	The amount of new employment land, in hectares, granted planning permission	Less than 3 hectares per year for 3 consecutive years		<p>The annual employment land take up for the last 3 years was 7.95ha in 2014, nil hectares in 2015, and 2.21 hectares in 2016.</p> <p>There are also 26ha of employment land available at Bodelwyddan Key Strategic Site, subject to the approval of reserved matters.</p>





Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
					<i>LDP policy is subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); paragraphs 4.31 to 4.36</i>
PSE 1 – North Wales Coast Strategic Regeneration Area; PSE 3 – Protection of Employment Land and Buildings	Protect employment land from non-employment uses	The amount of employment land, in hectares, lost to non-employment uses	More than 5% lost in conflict with Policy PSE 3 in comparison to the amount of employment land available, in hectares, in the year of LDP adoption		<i>LDP policy PSE 1 is subject to review as set out in DCC LDP Review Report (August 2017); Appendix II</i> Local policy PSE3: The Council lost 2 hectares or 0.58% of employment land in conflict with PSE 3 by planning appeal in 2016/17. <i>LDP policy PSE 3 is subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); Appendix II to main document</i>
PSE 5 – Rural Economy	Help to sustain the rural economy	Unemployment levels	Increase in unemployment levels in rural areas 5% above 2011 levels		There has been a fall in the number of people applying for jobseeker's allowance in Denbighshire from 3.5% in 2013 to 1.2% in June 2017. (Source: NOMIS) <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>
LDP Objective 4: Retail					
PSE 6 – Retail Economy; PSE 9 – Out of Centre Retail Development	Direct new retail development to existing town centres	Amount of unallocated new major retail, office and leisure floor space permitted outside town centres	1 new major retail, office and leisure development permitted outside town centres contrary to LDP policy		There has been no major retail development outside any town centre granted permission contrary to LDP policy. Major retail development, i.e. Marina Quay, was approved in line with local policy BSC 2.




Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
					<i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>
PSE 7 – Proposals for New Retail Development	Meet the quantitative need for non-food retailing in the county	The provision of new non-food retail floor space in Rhyl, Prestatyn and Denbigh	No projects delivered by 2015.		All land specifically allocated for retail development under PSE 7 has been taken up in 2016/17. <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>
PSE 8 – Development within Town Centres	Maintain the balance of retail and non-retail uses within town centres	Number of shops lost due to a change of use	5% increase in non-retail uses in a town centre for 3 consecutive years		There wasn't a single town centre in Denbighshire where a 5% increase in non-retail uses has been recorded for 3 consecutive years between November 2013 and November 2016. <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>
PSE 6 – Retail Economy; PSE 8 – Development within Town Centres; PSE 9 - Out of Centre Retail Development	Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres	Number of vacant retail units within town centres	Vacancy rate of 15% or above for 3 consecutive years		Rhyl town centre has seen a vacancy rate of more than 15% for 3 consecutive years – 2014: 17.2%; 2015: 19.3%; 2016: 20.6% <i>LDP policy PSE 6, PSE 7 and PSE 9 are subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); Appendix II to main document</i>
PSE 10 – Local Shops and Services	Protect local shops and services	Number of local shops or services lost due to a change of use	Loss of any local shop or service contrary to policy		LPA did not grant permission for proposals that would result in the loss of a shop or service contrary to LDP policy in 2015/16. <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>


Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objectives 5 & 6: Transport					
ASA 1 – New Transport Infrastructure	Provision is made for safe access by all users, including cyclists, pedestrians to public services, retail and community facilities	Number of developments that incorporate recommendations made in accompanying transport assessment and non-motorised user audits	One development failing to incorporate the recommendations made in accompanying transport assessment and non-motorised user audits		The Council did not have to start any enforcement action regarding non-compliance with highways conditions. There were a total of 303 planning applications that Highways was consulted on. <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>
ASA 2 – Provision of Sustainable Transport Facilities	Use of planning conditions/ S106 agreements to secure the improvement of or contributions to the improvement of public transport, walking or cycling infrastructure likely to be caused by new developments	Number of new developments improving or making contributions towards the improvement of public transport, walking or cycling infrastructure through planning conditions/ S106 agreements	No new developments making necessary contributions towards the improvement of public transport, walking or cycling infrastructure through planning conditions/ S106 agreements after four years		The Council did not request any planning gain towards sustainable transport facilities during the monitoring period. However the Council negotiated a sum of £25,000 contributions towards improvements to cycle and pedestrian linkages in Rhyl during the monitoring 2014/ 2016. <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>
ASA 3 – Parking Standards	Application of maximum parking standards to new development proposals in line with relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance	Number of new developments exceeding maximum parking standards set out in relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance	One new development failing to comply with maximum parking standards		Newly-approved planning proposals complied with parking standards as set out in adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance note. There has been no report of breaching pertinent planning conditions. <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>



Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021



LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
BSC 5 – Key Strategic Site - Bodelwyddan	Provision of new road infrastructure/ improvements to existing road network between A55 Junction 26 and Bodelwyddan (Sarn Road)	Length of new road infrastructure/ improvement works to existing network between A55 Junction 26 and Bodelwyddan (Sarn Road)	No new road infrastructure / no improvement works to existing network between A55 Junction 26 and Bodelwyddan (Sarn Road) before the occupation of the first dwelling on the KSS	n/a	Bodelwyddan Key Strategic Site outline planning permission including Section 106 Agreement were issued in March 2016. Approval of conditions is outstanding to start implementation of planning approval. <i>Local policy performance is linked to the general principles of LDP policy BSC 5.</i>
	Improvement of public transport / increased bus service links between Bodelwyddan KSS and key settlements in negotiation with service providers	Frequency of bus services linking Bodelwyddan KSS and key settlements per hour	No increase in frequency of bus services linking Bodelwyddan KSS and key settlements in accordance with the timetable agreed by developers and service operators	n/a	
	Provision of new cycle and pedestrian routes/facilities as part of the Bodelwyddan KSS to provide connectivity between residential and employment / community facility areas	Number/ length of new cycle and pedestrian routes/facilities as part of the Bodelwyddan KSS	No cycle and pedestrian routes/ facilities before the occupation of the first dwelling on the KSS	n/a	
LDP Objectives 7: Welsh Language					
RD 5 – The Welsh Language and the Social and Cultural Fabric of Communities	No significant harm to the Welsh character or language balance of the community	Results of Community Linguistic Statements or Assessments submitted	Any development permitted where the Community Linguistic Statement or Assessment concludes Welsh character or language would be harmed where such harm is not		The Council did not permit any development where the supporting documents identified a harm to the Welsh language or culture. There was a total of 3 new street names in Welsh. It's against Council

Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021




LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
			outweighed by other considerations		policy to name new streets in English only.
	An increase in Welsh or bilingual signage and Welsh place names	Use of Welsh or bilingual signage and the use of Welsh place names in new development	Any development where new streets or places are created not including Welsh names or bilingual signage		The 'Planning and the Welsh Language' SPG was adopted in March 2014.
	Prepare and adopt Supplementary Planning Guidance regarding the Welsh language	Preparation and adoption of SPG	Adoption of SPG within 12 months of the adoption of the LDP		<i>LDP policy RD 5 is subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); Appendix II to main document</i>

LDP Objectives 8: Public Open Space

BSC 11 – Recreation and Open Space	Ensure new developments make an adequate contribution to public open space provision	Number of units granted where the open space requirements are met	1 planning permission granted where the open space requirements are not met, except where justified in line with policy		There were 12 planning applications that permitted development taking place on land either entirely or partially designated under policy BSC11. These applications were justified in line with policy, and included improvement works to facilities and parking areas. <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>
	Protect allocated open space from development	Amount of allocated open space lost to development	1 planning permission granted for development on open space, except where justified in line with policy		



Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objectives 9: Minerals					
PSE 15 – Safeguarding Minerals	Safeguard high quality resources of minerals, including limestone, sand and gravel, Denbigh gritstones, igneous and volcanic deposits from development that would result in permanent loss or hinder extraction	Area of mineral lost to development	Loss of identified mineral except where justified in line with the policy		None. <i>LDP policy PSE 15 is subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); Appendix II – PSE Information Paper</i>
PSE 16 – Mineral Buffer Zone	Maintain a buffer between sensitive development and quarries	Number of planning permissions granted for sensitive development in buffer zones	One or more planning permission granted for sensitive development within a buffer zone		No planning permission has been granted within Mineral Buffer Zones during the monitoring period.
PSE 17 – Future Mineral Extraction	Contribute to the regional demand for aggregates	Tonnes of sand & gravel extraction permitted. Maintain a 10 year landbank of hard rock	No extraction permitted by 2017. Landbank falls below 10 years		No planning permissions for sand and gravel extraction have been received to date. Regional reserves in excess of 15 million tonnes sand and gravel remained at the end of 2015, equating to an 18 year landbank using a 3 year sales average and 21 years using a 10 year sales average. The landbank for hard rock in Denbighshire was 54 years based upon a 10 year sales average and the regional landbank was 39 years.



Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021


LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
					<i>LDP policy PSE 17 is subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); Appendix II – PSE Information Paper</i>
LDP Objectives 10: Waste					
VOE 7 – Locations for Waste Management	Denbighshire will contribute towards the regional need for waste management capacity	The percentage of waste management capacity permitted as a percentage of the total capacity required, as identified in the North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review	Less than 50% capacity permitted by 2015, either within or outside of the County delivered in partnership with other north Wales local authorities, as proportion of capacity required by Denbighshire		<p>Planning permission was secured for the construction of a 200 kilotons per annum Energy from Waste facility in Flintshire which will manage residual waste arising from across North Wales, including Denbighshire. Planning permission has also been granted for an anaerobic digestion facility at Rhuallt which manages food waste across the sub-region.</p> <p><i>LDP policy PSE 17 is subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); Appendix II – PSE Information Paper</i></p>
LDP Objectives 11: Energy					
VOE 10 – Renewable Energy Technologies	Progress towards the TAN 8 target for onshore wind energy	The capacity of renewable energy developments (MW) (installed or permitted but not yet operational) inside the Strategic Search Area by type per	Not achieving the target set out in TAN 8, National Energy Policy or PPW by 2015		<p>Technical Advice Note 8 ‘Renewable Energy target 140MW’; Denbighshire County Council’s total operational and consented capacity was 189.45MW on the 31/03/2015 (see DCC AMR 2015).</p>

Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021





LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
		annum (in collaboration with CCBC)			Total operational and consented capacity on the 31/03/2017 was 189.4643 MW <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>
	Prepare and adopt Supplementary Planning Guidance regarding renewable energy	Preparation and adoption of SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance not adopted by 2013		Supplementary planning guidance note (SPG) on renewable energy was adopted by the Council in April 2016. <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>
VOE 9 – On-shore Wind Energy	Increase the capacity of renewable energy developments in the County	Number and type of renewable and low carbon energy schemes permitted per annum	Less than 1 development per year over 3 consecutive years		The Council did not grant consent for any on-shore wind energy proposals during the monitoring period. On the contrary, 11 permissions were issued between 2015 and 2016. <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>

LDP Objectives 12: Infrastructure

BSC 3 – Securing Infrastructure Contributions from Development	Secure contributions towards infrastructure to meet the additional social, economic, physical and/or environmental infrastructure requirements arising from development	Number of planning obligations secured	Failure to secure contributions where necessary		The total financial contributions (£) agreed from new development via Section 106 agreements: £34,976.69 <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>
--	---	--	---	---	--





Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021




LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
BSC 12 – Community Facilities	Prevent the loss of community services or facilities	Number of services or facilities lost through change of use	Loss of any community facility unless justified in line with policy		There were 2 permitted planning applications seeking a change of use but both were justified in line with policy. <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>
VOE 6 – Water Management	To ensure new development does not increase risk of flooding	% of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) incorporated, or similar solution, where suitable	Failure to secure any or any successful challenges to the requirement, where suitable		The Council did not challenge any development on the basis of not complying with the Water Conservation Statement. Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) is no longer required because Building Regulations – Approved Document G addresses water efficiency measures/ standards to be met in new dwellings. <i>LDP policy VOE6 is subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); Appendix II</i>
	To ensure major development proposals make efficient use of water resources and without detriment to the environment	Number of major development proposals developed in accordance with a Water Conservation Statement.	Failure to secure any or any successful challenges to the requirement, where suitable		
	Prepare and adopt Supplementary Planning Guidance regarding water management	Preparation and adoption of SPG	Guidance not adopted by 2015		

Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021





LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objectives 13: Mixed Use Development					
BSC 5 – Key Strategic Site – Bodelwyddan	Prepare and adopt Supplementary Planning Guidance regarding the Key Strategic Site	---	Supplementary Planning Guidance not adopted by the end of 2013		Site Development Brief 'Bodelwyddan Key Strategic Site' was adopted in July 2014.
	Deliver the Key Strategic Site	Planning permission granted for 1715 dwellings, 26 hectares of employment land and associated facilities and infrastructure	Planning permission not granted by the end of 2013		The outline planning application was received in December 2013 and was granted permission, subject to a Section 106 agreement, in January 2015. Terms and conditions of the S106 agreement were approved in March 2016. <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>
LDP Objectives 14: Design					
RD 1 – Sustainable Development and Good Standard Design	Respect site and surroundings and ensure sustainable land take	Average density of residential development permitted	Average density of residential development permitted falling below 35 dwellings per hectare unless justified by policy		The Council approved planning applications for a total of 268 dwellings. Deviations from the 35 dwellings per hectare density requirement were justified where site-specific conditions necessitated to do so.
	Produce supplementary planning guidance regarding design	---	Supplementary planning guidance not produced by the end of 2013		Supplementary Planning Guidance 'Residential Development' was adopted in October 2016. <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>

Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
BSC 1 – Growth Strategy for Denbighshire	Create mixed and balanced communities	The provision of a range of house sizes, types and tenure to reflect local need	No developments completed with a range of house sizes, types and tenure to reflect local need		<p>A number of housing developments have been completed, or are still under construction, which have delivered a range of house types and sizes to reflect local need.</p> <p><i>Review of local policy would not be required on the basis of providing a mixture of house sizes and types. However, it will be subject to review as set out in DCC Draft LDP Review Report (August 2017); Chapter 4</i></p>
BSC 7 – Houses In Multiple Occupation & Self-contained Flats	Prevent the creation of Houses in Multiple Occupation	Number of HMOs granted planning permission	1 or more HMOs granted planning permission		<p>The Council did not approve any planning applications for the creation of a HMO.</p> <p><i>Review of local policy is not required.</i></p>
VOE 1 – Key Areas of Importance	Direct inappropriate development away from the flood plain	Amount of development permitted in C1 and C2 flood plain areas not meeting all TAN 15 tests (paragraph 6.2 i-v)	1 or more granted planning permission		<p>The Council did not approve any planning permission that was located in a C1 or C2 flood, not meeting all TAN15 tests (paragraph 6.2 i-v). However, 39 dwellings were approved by planning appeal in Prestatyn.</p> <p><i>Review of local policy is not required.</i></p>


Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

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

Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objectives 16: Areas of Protection					
VOE 5 – Conservation of Natural Resources	Protect statutory designated sites of nature conservation from adverse effects caused by new development	Number of developments that have an adverse effect on statutory designated sites of nature conservation	No development proposal granted planning permission that would have an adverse effect on statutory designated sites of nature conservation and unless accepted by Natural Resources Wales as being necessary for management of the designated site		There has been no approved planning application that would adversely affect statutory designated of nature conservation. Natural Resources Wales and the County Ecology and Biodiversity Officer are both consulted on proposals that are likely to have an effect on ecological features. <i>Review of local policy is not required.</i>

National policy objectives

Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
Delivering new housing on allocated sites	Number of planning permissions granted on allocated sites, as a % of total development permitted (hectares and units)	---	---	139 out of 268 dwellings, i.e. 52%, were granted in land specifically allocated for residential development in the LDP.
Maintaining the vitality and viability of town centres	Amount of major retail, office and leisure development (sqm) permitted in town centres expressed as a percentage of all major development permitted	---	---	There has been no major retail, office or leisure development granted planning permission during the monitoring period.
Amount of residential development meeting the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 and obtaining 6 credits under Ene 1 – Dwelling Emissions Rate	All new housing developments to meet this National requirement	One new development not meeting national requirements	N/A	Policy Target and Indicator are no longer covered by planning legislation. Planning Policy Wales (Edition 7), Section 4.12, has been revised to delete the national development management policy on sustainable building standards. These changes have been made in light of





Appendix 1 – Local Policy Monitoring Table

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
Amount of non-residential development over 1,000m ² on a site over 1ha meeting BREEAM 'very good' standard and achieving mandatory credits for Excellent under issue Ene 7 – Reduction of CO2 Emissions	All new non-residential developments to meet this national requirement		One new development not meeting national requirements	N/A	<p>amendments to Part L of Building Regulations on energy efficiency coming into force.</p> <p><i>To be deleted from future LDP Monitoring Framework</i></p>

DRAFT


Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021



Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
SA Objective 1: Ensure the housing needs of the community are met				
The LDP includes a number of policies promoting new housing which should positively contribute to housing needs	No. of affordable homes delivered per annum and the % of eligible residential planning permissions where affordable housing has been negotiated	To follow guidance on provision of affordable housing in the interim North East Wales Housing Market Assessment		<u>Affordable homes</u> – delivery rates have varied annually, with 685 delivered during the Plan period so far. The revised Local Housing Market Assessment has been in place since June 2015, and is being updated in 2017. Following LDP adoption all residential developments have met the policy requirements for affordable provision unless deviation was justified in line with Policy BSC 4 & SPG Affordable Housing.
	% of vacant housing	100%		SARTH is the Single Access Route To Housing fully implemented by DCC at the 1st April 2017. It incorporates all the Social Housing Waiting Lists that a resident of Denbighshire can apply to for Social Housing. There were 82 entries on the list at the 1st of April 2017 but the number has sharply risen to 871 as of 1st August 2017.
	Households on the Housing register	Year on year reduction in the number of households on the housing register		Property prices – Property prices have fallen in the County as a result of the economic downturn, and recovery has been slow with prices only around the average price in 2009. Average price 2017 £159,914; Source: Rightmove
	% of unfit housing against the Welsh Housing Quality Standard	To reduce the percentage of unfit homes		Property price / average earnings: 4.67 (2009) Property price / average earnings: 5.20 (2016)

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	Average property price compared against average earnings	To reduce the ratio of property price and earnings; Source: www.landreg.gov.uk / Wealth of the Nation, 2004		

SA Objective 2: Promote community health and well-being



Promote community health and well-being	Life expectancy	To maintain/increase life expectancy; Source: www.statswales.gov.wales		Life expectancy (men/ women) has shown small increases since 2006. Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) are not mandatory in the Welsh Planning system. The Council has however carried out a HIA for the Bodelwyddan Site Development Brief and the Open Space Supplementary Planning Guidance. Decision-making is informed by the Council's Well-Being Impact Assessment tool that considers different types of impacts on local services. Access to services in rural areas remains an issue but Denbighshire is not an authority highlighted as have one of the highest proportions of wards in the worse 10% (Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2014).
	No. of planning applications incorporating Health Impact Assessment (HIA)	100% for major developments	n/a	
	Community Satisfaction / perceptions surveys – Housing Estate Surveys	To decrease % of people who describe their health as poor	Data not captured	
	Indices of deprivation	To decrease % of population living in most deprived areas		

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021





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

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

Promote community health and well-being; the LDP has reference to safety and crime in policies that consider design	Overall crime rates by type	To reduce crime rates year on year		Some types of crime have reduced year on year, for example criminal damage and robbery, whilst others have increased, for example public order offences and violence against the person.
	Average crime rate in Denbighshire per 1000 inhabitants	To reduce the number of crimes committed per 1000 inhabitants		There has been an overall reduction in the number of crimes committed per 1,000 inhabitants from 86 in 2006/7 to 68 in 2016/17. The Council adopted a Supplementary Planning Guidance on Community Safety in March 2017.





Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
SA Objective 4: Enhance existing and promote the development of high quality recreation, leisure and open space and provide opportunities for people to experience and respect the value of the natural environment				
Policies in the LDP seek to protect open space and so the effect are predicted to be positive	Accessibility / availability of community facilities	To increase % of residents using local authority and/or private sports and leisure facilities at least once a week		The number of visits to local authority sport and leisure centres during the year where the visitors will be participating in physical activity (NSI): 04/2014 – 760,316 people; 04/2015 – 812,498 people; 04/2016 – 867,505 people.
	Number of residential permissions granted where the open space requirements are met	100%		All planning permissions granted met the open space requirements as set out in Policy BSC 11. A number of appeals have subsequently been lodged and won seeking the removal of conditions relating to the payment of commuted sums for open space. An audit of open space was carried out in 2016 which supports open space requirements in the future. The Council adopted a revised Supplementary Planning Guidance note on 'Recreational Open Space' in March 2017.
	Hectares of accessible countryside and local green space	To increase (use the Green Space Toolkit)	Data not captured	
	Number and % residents using parks, open spaces and nature reserves annually	Increase numbers year on year		
SA Objective 5: Improve accessibility to education, employment, health, homes and community services for all sectors of the community through modes of transport other than the private car				
It will be important to monitor the accessibility of the opportunities	Accessibility /availability of community facilities (schools, health and social facilities, nurseries, further education establishments, community halls, churches, libraries, residential homes for the elderly, cemeteries,	Distances from residents properties to community facilities as listed in the indicator to comply with the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation		Using the access to services deprivation statistics as a guide, Denbighshire's access to services is worse than Conwy's, and significantly worse than the more urbanised authorities of Wrexham and Flintshire. However, Denbighshire's access to services is significantly better than Anglesey and Gwynedd, with their more remote locales a negative in this instance;


Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021




Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	open space, sports facilities, supported accommodation, theatres and cinemas)			<p>WIMD 2014 data for ‘village, hamlet and isolated dwellings’ shows that the rural residential population of Wales experiences a significantly higher travel time to access key services than more urbanised areas. Data used to maintain and improve the proportion of the residential population within walking distance of key services can only be found at the national level and for the most recent update to the 2014 WIMD data undertaken in March 2015. It is therefore difficult to identify a trend for this indicator.</p> <p>According to the 2011 Census, 67% of residents travel to work by car/van, with 18% using sustainable modes of transport. Traffic volume levels have remained largely constant in Denbighshire with 0.88 billion vehicle kilometres being travelled in 2007 and again in 2015.</p>
	% of rural residential population within walking distance of key services	Maintain and improve the proportion		
	Travel to work data/modal split	Reduce the distance of travel to work and reduce the % of people who travel by means of private car. Increase % of people travelling by sustainable modes of transport (walking/cycling/public transport)		
	Traffic volumes	To reduce traffic growth rates		
	Proportion of new developments (housing/ economic/ retail) located within reasonable walking distance of public transport, cycle ways and footpaths	To monitor of new developments within reasonable walking distance	Data not captured	
	Frequency/reliability of public transport	Ensure frequency is maintained and improved		

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021




Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	Length of bus network	Ensure frequency is maintained and improved		
	No. of settlements served by bus/rail	Ensure frequency is maintained and improved	Data not captured	
	% of residential developments making relevant infrastructure contributions	Record the amount provided and the method of spend	Data not captured	

SA Objective 6: Protect and enhance the Welsh language and Culture, including the County's heritage assets

LDP Policy RD 4 as well as the LDP objective to retain young people in the County through the provision of affordable housing	Proportion of Welsh speakers in the County and their distribution	Maintain and improve the proportion		Figures from the Census 2011 have shown a decline in the number of Welsh speakers in Denbighshire from 26.7% to 24.6% since 2001. Similarly, the number of people with Welsh language skills has decreased from 36% to 35.4. However, Welsh Government's annual survey estimates figures (see StatsWales, 'Annual Population Survey estimates of persons aged 3 and over who say they can speak Welsh by local authority and measure') indicate that the % of persons aged 3 who say they can speak Welsh in Denbighshire has fallen marginally from 35.8% to 35.4% over the period 2006 to 2017.
	Proportion of people with skills in the Welsh Language	Maintain and improve the proportion		
	Welsh medium schools and pre- schools as a proportion of all schools	Maintain and improve the proportion		






Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	Bi-lingual published material	Maintain and improve the proportion		(127 in 2015 - 135 in 2018) and St Asaph (51 in 2015 - 69 in 2018) catchments. All material published by the Council has to be bi-lingual in line with Welsh language standards.
	% quality of Schedule Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, Historic Landscapes	No reduction in quality	Data not captured	There are very few SAMs in Denbighshire. The register in this area was drafted by Cadw in 1995 and there has been no follow up survey by Cadw since so there is no objective information to go on. Historic landscapes are vast areas which are impossible to monitor.
	Number of listed buildings on the 'Buildings at Risk Register'	Reduction	Data not captured	
	% of Schedule Ancient Monuments subject to positive actions undertaken by DCC as a result of plan proposals	Increase	Data not captured	There are no figures available since 1995 on buildings that have been removed from at risk category and no figures of buildings that might have been added. The last building at risk survey was carried in 2011. Cadw are in the process of carrying out a building at risk survey for the whole of Wales but Denbighshire has not been done yet. Demolition and redevelopment in Conservation Areas may positively contribute towards the built environment. Therefore, keeping the number 'low' is not necessarily an aspiring target.
	% of demolition in Conservation Areas	Low number in demolition		
	% of Conservation Areas with an up- to-date character appraisal	50% up to date		
	Number of Conservation Areas adversely affected by plan proposals	0	Data not captured	All Conservation Areas in Denbighshire benefit from a character appraisal. The Council is in the process of carrying out a review of individual ones.


Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021




Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
SA Objective 7: Support County economic development and regeneration, including the provision of opportunities for rural diversification				
New employment land will be permitted in the County and it will be important to monitor the land take. In addition the SRA will be developing regeneration schemes which will have an impact on the levels of deprivation in the north of the County. The number and type of rural diversification will be monitored for trends and impacts.	Gross Value Added per capita	To increase GVA per capita		Gross Value Added by Welsh Nuts3 areas (i.e. Conwy and Denbighshire) in £ per head: £13,700 (2006); £15,973 (2015) [Latest figures from StatsWales]
	Gross Value Added per worker	To increase GVA per worker		
	Proportion of economic activity by sector	To increase the number of sectors, especially rural trends	Data not captured	
	% changes in the number of VAT registered enterprises	To increase the overall number of VAT registered enterprises		Number of VAT registered enterprises/ number of active enterprises has slightly increased from 3155 (2006) to 3330 (2015). [Latest figures from StatsWales]
	Employment / unemployment rates	Reduction in unemployment rate		Denbighshire Employment Rate – 71.6% (Year ending 31/03/07) fell to 70.8% (Year ending 31/03/17); Denbighshire Unemployment Rate – 4.0% (Year ending 31/03/07) fell to 3.4% (Year ending 31/03/17) [Figures from StatsWales];
	Unemployment claimant count with proportion of residents of working age population	To decrease the proportion of people claiming unemployment benefit		Denbighshire Unemployment Claimant count – 2,125 (August 2011) fell to 1,115 (August 2016) [Figures from StatsWales]; There hasn't been a clear trend in land take-up since 2011; being 0 ha in 2011, 2013, 2015 and

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021





Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	Take up of allocated employment land	To increase the take up of employment land		7.21 ha in 2014 and 2.21 in 2016.

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

The LDP protects the retail core of town centres from inappropriate change of use and so a positive effect should be monitored	Vacancy rates in town centres	To decrease the amount of vacant floorspace		Vacancy rates in local town centres vary throughout the County with Rhyl town centre being the only one with more than 15% for 3 consecutive years.
	Quality of town centres (perception surveys)	Maintain and improve the quality		Approximately 59% of respondents are satisfied with their town centre in general, which is a reduction from the 2013 Denbighshire Residents Survey. 79% are satisfied however with the range of services and 50% are satisfied with the range of shops on offer in their nearest town centre.
	% changes in total number of VAT registered enterprises in town and rural centres	Increase in the number of VAT registered businesses		The number of active businesses in Denbighshire has increased from 3,155 in 2006 to 3,330 in 2015.
	% change in total number of shops, pubs and post offices in rural centres	To resist the loss of village shops, pubs and post offices in rural areas where appropriate	Data not captured	

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021




Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
SA Objective 9: Make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings in locations served by sustainable transport modes				
The new development promoted through the LDP could lead to the remediation of brownfield land	% of dwellings built on previously developed land	% of new dwellings to be built on previously developed land same comment as below		The percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land declined from 73% (12/13), 70% (13/14) and 68% (14/15) and rose to 69% (15/16) and again to 82% (16/17) this is in line with the prioritisation of brownfield development in the County.
	Number of developments meeting densities of between 30-50 dph and higher % in town centres and areas with high public transport accessibility	All developments aim for a density of 30 dwelling per hectare		Development densities of 30 dwellings per hectares (dph) have been encouraged and implemented wherever appropriate in respect of the surrounding character of the area. Limited amount of development being delivered currently on sites newly allocated in the LDP to measure impact of density requirement in policy RD1. NB: RD 1 policy requirement is 35dph. Rhyd y Byll, Rhewl 46 dph.
	Amount of derelict land	Reduce year on year		
	No of empty properties	Reduce year on year		There are 9.95 ha of land that has been designated under LDP policy BSC 2 (brownfield development priority) to reduce the amount of derelict land. 5.3 hectares of retail and leisure development is under construction at Ocean Plaza (Marina Quay, Rhyl) and 0.78 hectares for a food store at Former Gasworks, Prestatyn. Number of dwellings empty for more than 6 months that were returned to occupation during the year through direct action by the

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table


Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
				Local Authority: 2013/14 – 151; 2014/15 – 142; 2015/16 - 172; 2016/17 - 131

SA Objective 10: Safeguard soil quality and function and maintain long term productivity of agricultural land





The new development promoted through the LDP will lead to the removal of soil from the land	Total area of contaminated land	To reduce the area of contamination year on year		Land remediation on sites allocated in the LDP was carried out on 0.78 ha of land for a food store at the Former Gasworks, Prestatyn and 1.73ha for retail development at Station Yard, Denbigh. Where development has yet to commence, this will be controlled through the use of conditions attached to the planning permission.
	Total area remediated as part of new development	To remediate all areas of contamination to a satisfactory standard when required by new development		
	Soil management methodology	Positive mitigation of and reuse/replacement of soil		

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

There are policies in the LDP to protect the biodiversity in the County and so the effects are predicted to be positive. However, information should be collected in	Area and condition of statutory nature conservation sites. Area and condition of non-statutory nature conservation sites	85% of SSSI features in favourable condition by 2013. No adverse effects on SAC's/SPA's		Nature conservation and biodiversity enhancement measures are a principal consideration in determining planning applications. There has been no approved planning application that would adversely affect statutory designated sites of nature conservation.
	% of designated sites improved by the LA	To improve condition of all designated sites	Data not captured	





Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
relation to condition and enhancement of the sites to monitor the effectiveness of the LDP policies	Number of proposals/policies resulting in the loss or damage to designated sites	No loss or damage to designated sites at all levels		Ecology and Biodiversity Officer are both consulted on proposals that are likely to have an effect on ecological features.
	Achievement of the Biodiversity Action Plan targets	Annual Local Biodiversity Action Plan reports		The Denbighshire Biodiversity Partnership reports actions derived from the Denbighshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan to the Biodiversity Action Reporting System. There are 75 listed on BARS website.
	No. of Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	No decrease in number		There has been no decrease in the number of Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS).
	Area of land actively managed for nature conservation	Increase in the area of land managed under Environmental Stewardship Schemes e.g. Tir Gofal	Data not captured	
	Number of development schemes which include design in ecological features	Increase proportion of ecological design in new developments	Data not captured	
	Maintenance regimes in place for new habitats on new developments	100%		




Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
SA Objective 12: Preserve and enhance landscape character across the County, particularly the AONB				
The LDP seeks to protect the local landscape. It will be important to monitor whether new developments positively contribute to the design quality of settlements	% of county designated for landscape	No decrease		Extension to the AONB supported and achieved. SPG for World Heritage Site adopted. No changes in LANDMAP evaluation.
	% of county designated as high or outstanding landscape quality (LANDMAP studies)	No decrease		
	Changes in the LANDMAP evaluation and extent of that change as a result of development	No changes		
SA Objective 13: Protect and improve the water quantity and quality of inland and coastal waters				
The LDP seeks to protect the quality of surface and groundwater resources. The availability of water resource falls within the	% of watercourse classified as good biological and chemical quality	91% of rivers length in the UK should be of good quality by 2010. DCC will work towards achieving this target. Source: NRW		In 2015, 42 per cent of Welsh waters achieved good or better ecological status, an increase compared with 31.2 per cent in 2009. Sea water of the North Wales Coast has been described as compliant with Bathing Water




Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
<p>remit of Dŵr Cymru which is responsible for managing water supply and demand across Wales, although it is recognised that this will be affected by the levels of growth within each settlement. Indicators have been proposed to monitor water quality and the potential effects of new development. The LDP also promotes sustainable design and construction and so it will be beneficial to monitor water use in the LDP, although this is also affected by individual actions.</p>	Compliance with Bathing Water Directive, European Blue Flag and UK Seaside awards	100% compliance		Directive. (NB: no update to 2015 has been provided yet.)
	Groundwater quality	To maintain groundwater quality	Data not captured	
	Distribution of aquifers and their vulnerabilities	To maintain groundwater quality	Data not captured	
	Number of incidents of major and significant water pollution due to new developments	0%		There are no records of incidents of major and significant water pollution due to new developments.
	Surface water and groundwater abstractions (licensed and private)	---	Data not captured	
	% of planning permissions with water saving devices/ grey water recycling required as part of conditions	To reduce overall water consumption in new developments	Data not captured	
	Estimated household water consumption (litres per head per day)	Long term decrease		Per capita consumption of water by year for Wales from 150 litres (2006) to 149 litres (2011) per person per day. Figures last updated by StatsWales: 25 Jul 2012





Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
SA Objective 14: Minimise the vulnerability to flooding and ensure new development does not increase flood risk				
There are a number of policies to direct new development away from areas of floodrisk and so effects should be positive. The extent to which the need for permeable surfaces and the use of SuDS is promoted in new development	% of planning applications with SuDS required as part of conditions	All new development proposals to show that sustainable drainage has been considered and implemented if appropriate; Source: NRW		Conditions attached to planning permissions were used to secure the implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) into the development where applicants proposed them.
	No. of new vulnerable development granted planning permission in C1 and/or C2 floodplain area contrary to advice from the Environment Agency Natural Resources Wales	0%		Planning permission was granted for 10 residential units in C1/C2 flood zones but were considered to meet the tests set out in Welsh Government's Technical Advice Note 15 'Development and Flood Risk'. Planning permission was granted on appeal for 39 residential units in C1 flood zone that weren't considered to meet the tests in TAN 15.
SA Objective 15: Protect and improve air quality				
It is not predicted that the LDP will result in adverse effects on air quality. However, some contextual monitoring could be undertaken to support other monitoring	Levels of main pollutants	To meet National Air Quality Standards		An Air Quality Management Zone has not been established in the County of Denbighshire yet.
	No. of days when air pollution is moderate or high for NO2, SO2, O3, CO or PM10	---	Data not captured	





Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
SA Objective 16: Contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (especially CO2) by increasing energy conservation and efficiency in development and support increased provision and use of renewable energy				
Monitor the success of the MIPPS 01/2009 requirement for new development	Annual greenhouse gas emissions by sector	To reduce CO2 emissions by 20% by 2010 and by 60% by 2050 from a 1990 baseline figure (national target) Source: UK Climate Change Programme 2000		Both Wales and Denbighshire have shown a continuing decline in greenhouse gas emissions. Denbighshire's CO2 emissions in 2014 were 552 kt, which is a decrease from 581 kt in 2012. Emissions have also reduced in each sector in Denbighshire since 2010. (Still the most up to date data available)
	No. of Code for Sustainable Homes assessments accompanying new developments	100% of new dwellings to meet Code Level 3 Standards from 2010. 100% of new commercial buildings to meet BREEAM Very Good Standard	Data not captured	http://naei.beis.gov.uk/data/local-authority-co2-map
	% of energy produced in the County generated from renewable sources	10% renewable energy target by 2010 (national target) and 60% by 2050 Source: UK Climate Change Programme		Data is not available at county level for renewable energy production. However, 0.0143 MW energy output capacity was granted planning permission.
	No. of buildings incorporating renewable energy production (solar panels, wind turbines, photovoltaics, ground-source heat)	Increase number year on year		Data is not available for the number of buildings incorporating renewable energy technologies. However, 2 planning applications for renewable and low energy technologies were granted during the previous year.
	Construction projects incorporating on-site recycling	All major development projects to incorporate on-site recycling		No major developments have taken place since LDP adoption, which would require on-site recycling.

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
SA Objective 17: Protect mineral resources from development that would preclude extraction				
There is a need to consider the mineral deposit which may be found underneath a development proposal	Amount of mineral reserves	To sustainably manage existing reserves		Reuse of aggregates in construction was approximately 50% in North Wales according to the 2012 Construction and Demolition Survey undertaken by Natural Resources Wales. However, less than 1% of aggregate wastes were actually disposed of by landfill in North Wales, with the vast majority of aggregate wastes being recovered for beneficial use, including backfilling. Although this indicator is not being complied with, in light of the above the objective is still being met. No mineral reserves were sterilised by non-mineral development.
	Reuse of aggregates in construction	100%		
	Number of planning applications approved resulting in the sterilisation of mineral reserves	0%		
SA Objective 18: Encourage waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery and regional self-sufficiency				
New development in the County will need to consider how it can minimise the impact on the environment. Policies VOE 7 & 8 permits new local waste management sites / facilities and so those numbers should be	Household, construction and demolition and industrial waste production (tonnage)	Reduction in waste to at least 10% of 1998 figure by 2010 By 2020 waste arising per person should be less than 300 kg per annum; Source: Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Denbighshire County Council, February 2005		<p>The target for 2009/10 was met across Wales (Source: Municipal Sector Plan).</p> <p>Recycling rates in Denbighshire in 2009/10 was 52.5%, well in excess of the WG target of 40%. Further targets have been identified for subsequent years all of which Denbighshire has exceeded to date.</p>

Appendix 2 – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
monitored	% of household, construction and demolition and industrial waste recycled	By 2009/10 achieve at least 40% recycling/composting, with a minimum of 15% composting and 15% recycling Source: Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Denbighshire County Council, February 2005	