



**Denbighshire Local Development Plan
2006 - 2021**

DRAFT

Annual Monitoring Report 2019

(published 31st October 2019)

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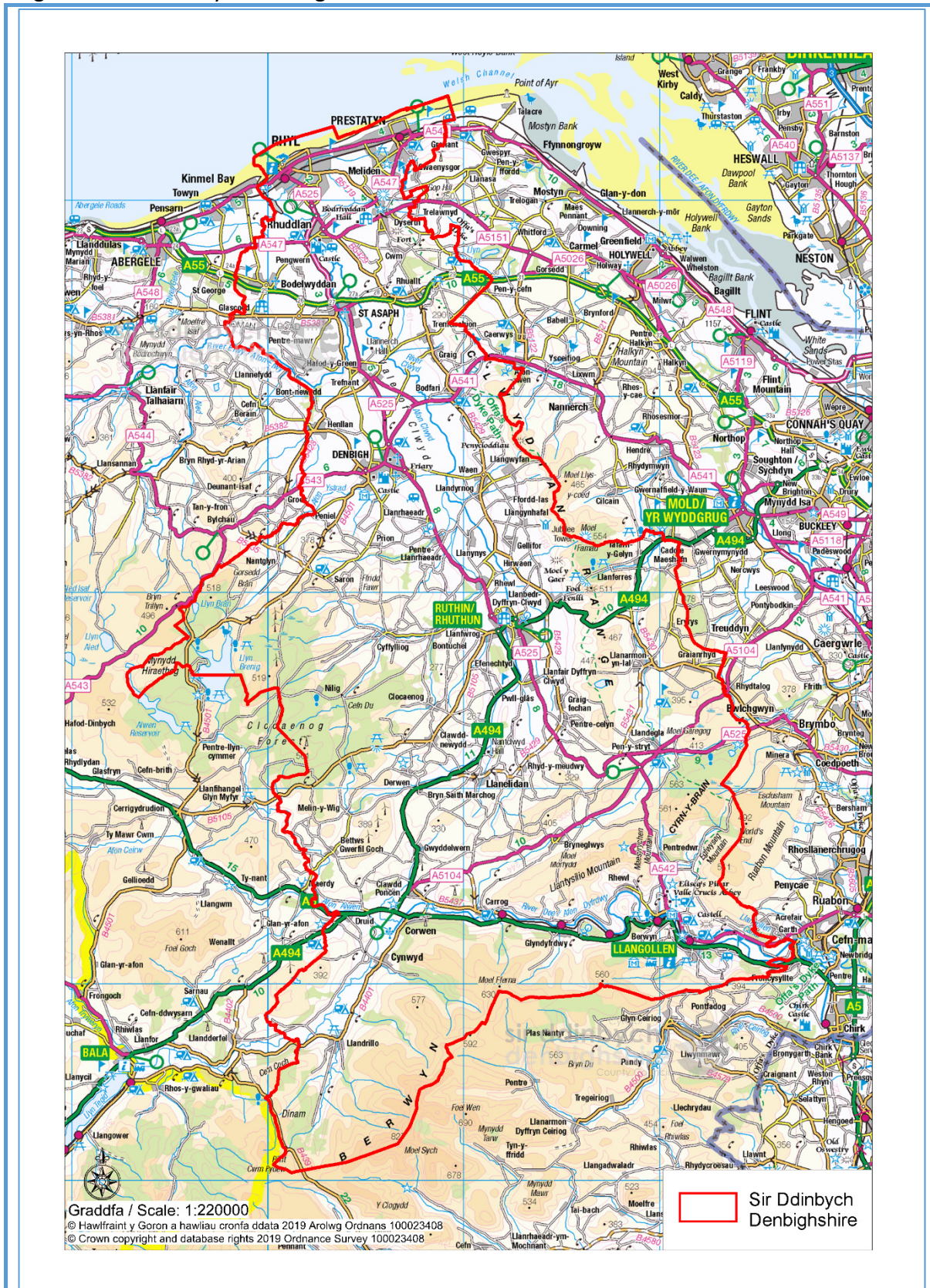
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This report was authorised by Emlyn Jones (Head of Planning and Public Protection Services at Denbighshire County Council).

Denbigh, XX.XX.2019

Figure 1: The County of Denbighshire



1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Council is duty bound to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the adopted Local Development Plan under the obligations of Section 37 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005. Upon document completion, it has to be submitted to Welsh Government (WG) by the 31st October each year and published on the Council's website. AMRs are not only crucial evidence when reviewing local policy and site designations but may also be used as material consideration in the determination of planning applications and planning appeals.
- 1.2 This monitoring report provides an assessment of the effectiveness of local policies in supporting the LDP Strategy and Objectives, which were set to deliver the LDP Vision on how Denbighshire should be in 2021. Besides local policy, it identifies emerging socio-economic opportunities and challenges; including the robustness of national policy.
- 1.3 The Denbighshire Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021 (LDP) was adopted on the 4th of June 2013. It provides a clear vision on how development can contribute towards addressing key issues in the County and where and how much new development is going to take place over the lifetime of the LDP.
- 1.4 The fifth Annual Monitoring Report for the Denbighshire LDP covers the period between the 1st of April 2018 and the 31st of March 2019. Its focus is on local policy effectiveness and any changes in the local socio-economic environment, which is set out in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) monitoring framework.
- 1.5 In May 2018, the Council finally agreed with Welsh Government the timetable for delivering the next LDP. Preceding Welsh Government's approval, comprehensive work went into the production of the LDP Review Report 2017 which did not only build on the previous four AMRs but also national policy changes that were introduced after adoption of the LDP.
- 1.6 The fifth AMR did not identify any changes in the overall performance of the LDP; mirroring the results of previous reports. Crucially, the LDP fails the total delivery of 7,500 homes. Continuously low annual delivery rates have a long-lasting adverse effect on the WG prescribed calculation of the 5-year housing land supply.

2. Planning Policy Wales Edition 10

- 2.1 Planning Policy Wales Edition 10 (PPW) was published by Welsh Government at the beginning of December 2018. The document was completely restructured to align with the legal requirements and

objectives of the “Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015”. Sustainable Development has been re-imagined as ‘placemaking’ and the introduction of five prescribed ways of working in planning: collaboration, prevention, long term, involvement and integration. On the negative side, the removal of national policy links at the end of each section and the distribution of individual topics over several chapters has substantially impacted the document’s legibility and accessibility for non-planning professionals.

- 2.2 In national policy terms, PPW heavily focusses on renewable energy the decarbonisation of energy production, transport, etc. It introduces, for example, the energy hierarchy which must be used in assessing the sustainability of energy-related developments. The extraction of traditional fossil fuels is only going to be granted ‘in exceptional circumstances’.
- 2.3 Originating from Welsh Government’s commitment to provide protection for well-established music venues in built-up areas, the ‘agent of change’ principle has been introduced in national policy. The objective is to create neighbourhoods in which established and new developments can thrive without causing adverse effects on the amenity of residents and visitors.
- 2.4 National policy is strengthening with regard to air quality and soundscapes, telecommunication, and the application of green wedges and green belts. PPW also provides further policy on the content of Strategic Development Plans, such as the establishment of new settlements, and strengthens their positions in the Development Plan hierarchy.
- 2.5 The introduction of Planning Policy Wales Edition 10 has brought some changes to national policy which will be reflected in the formulation of new local policy as part of the continuing process of producing a new plan.

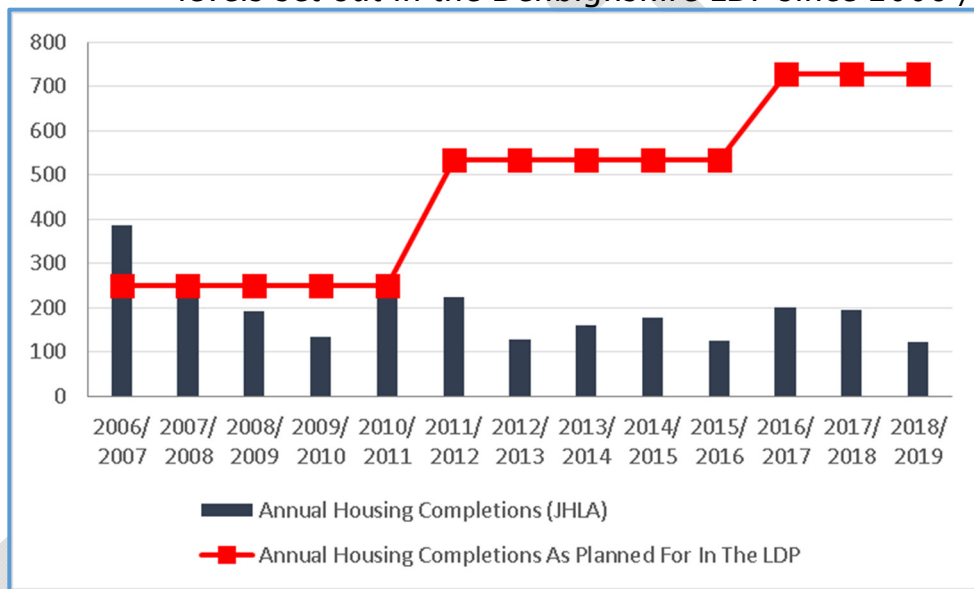
3. **Draft Denbighshire Local Development Plan 2018 - 2033**

- 3.1 The Denbighshire LDP Review Report 2017 concluded that the Council is going to use the full form procedure to revise the adopted LDP. Welsh Government agreed to the Delivery Agreement, which guides the timescales for producing the new plan, in May 2018.
- 3.2 There are four fundamental elements of the adopted LDP which require particular attention when drafting the next LDP: (1) Delivery of market and affordable houses; (2) 5-year housing land supply; (3) addressing the accommodation needs of Gypsy and Travellers; and (4) Minerals and Waste Management. These matters are discussed in the following paragraphs.

3.3 The LDP Growth Strategy sets out details on the annual amount and principal phasing of development in line with the Spatial Strategy. This topic is primarily reflected in local policy BSC 1 ‘Growth Strategy for Denbighshire’, BSC 5 ‘Key Strategic Site Bodelwyddan’, BSC 6 ‘Local Connections Affordable Housing in Hamlets’ and land use designations as shown on the LDP Proposals Maps.

3.4 In 2018/ 2019, the house building industry delivered 124 new homes in Denbighshire. This figure compares badly to the 727 anticipate dwellings to be delivered in the same period when the LDP was adopted in 2013. Accordingly the 5-year housing land supply figure is as low as 1.55 years.

3.5 Figure 2 Annual housing completions compared with growth levels set out in the Denbighshire LDP since 2006 / 2007



Source: Denbighshire County Council (2019)

3.6 Whilst under review by Welsh Government, Planning Policy Wales places a great emphasis on LPAs to demonstrate that a 5-year housing land supply is genuinely available in the County. Technical Advice Note 1 prescribes the calculation method in accordance which Denbighshire has never had a 5-year housing supply, see table 1.

3.7 Table 1 DCC five-year housing land supply 2013 - 2019

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
5-year housing land supply in years (calculation: residual method)	3.49	1.80	2.10	2.02	1.79	1.65	1.55

Source: Denbighshire County Council (2019)

3.8 The Denbighshire 2017 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 in the north of the County and under the provisions of the Housing (Wales) Act, the Council is required to address this need.
- 3.9 In Autumn 2018, pre-planning consultation took place regarding the Council's intention to submit two planning applications for (1) a permanent residential Gypsy and Traveller site with 6 pitches; and (2) a transit Gypsy and Traveller site with 5 pitches. Both sites were proposed to be at the same location.
- 3.10 In March 2019, Denbighshire County Council's Cabinet considered the responses to the pre-planning consultation and the decision was taken to progress only the permanent residential Gypsy and Traveller site to the planning application stage. Cabinet also resolved that they would not progress the Transit site in this location, and wish to identify an alternative site location through the Local Development Plan process.
- 3.11 Local policy VOE7 'Locations for Waste Management' includes site designations on the basis of 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. Local policy VOE 8 'Waste Management outside Development Boundaries' 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.
- 3.12 PPW, section 5.14, sets out approaches which should be taken to make clear where mineral extraction should or is most likely to take place. Local 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.
- 3.13 The Council consulted on the draft Preferred Strategy for the next LDP with key stakeholders, statutory consultees and members of the public throughout the months of July and August 2018. Once agreed by the Council, it will set the framework for emerging local policy and potential site allocations.

- 3.14 Whilst in draft version only, the Preferred Strategy indicates how the local planning authority will address the failings of the adopted LDP and results of previous Annual Monitoring Reports.
- 3.15 Consultation version of draft Preferred Strategy for next LDP:
“The Preferred Strategy will make provision for a level of growth comprising 68 ha of employment land to accommodate a forecasted land requirement of 47.6 ha. This will be supported by land for 3,775 new homes to meet a housing requirement of 3,275 dwellings.”
- 3.16 The fundamental difference between the adopted LDP Strategy and the proposed one is the number of dwellings: adopted LDP – 7,500 and draft new LDP – 3,775; which is a reduction of around 50%. It will hopefully provide a better and more realistic match between the annual dwelling requirement and the building industries’ ability to deliver them; hence, a lesser adverse effect on the five-year housing land supply figure.

4. **Local Policy Performance and Sustainability Appraisal Objectives**

- 4.1 The assessment of local policy and sustainability appraisal objectives was carried out with the help of data and information which were drawn from Council records and national statistics. This included (but was not limited to) the Denbighshire County Council Joint Housing Land Availability Study 2019, records of planning applications that were determined during the monitoring period, field surveys and Statistics for Wales.
- 4.2 There are however limitations with regard to data and results. The benefit of identifying them assists not only in drawing better conclusions on local plan performance but are also valuable information when producing the monitoring framework for the next LDP.
- Prescribed timescales, i.e. one year period and short-term fluctuations can make it difficult to identify emerging patterns in local policy performance.
 - Changes to legislation and national policy can adversely impact the original objective of a particular policy or site designation.
 - Material planning considerations occasionally outweigh local policy requirements but do not necessarily compromise the overall objective or performance.
 - There is a strong reliance on data collected and provided by third parties; without necessarily being checked in terms of quality or the continuous publication throughout the lifetime of the LDP.

4.3 The following symbols were employed to visually aid monitoring in terms of local policy performance:

	<p>Policy monitoring indicator has not achieved or met defined trigger level which symbols conformity with policy target.</p>
	<p>Policy monitoring indicator may not have yet met the trigger level or has met the trigger level but the matter is de minimis. For example, Supplementary Planning Guidance note was not produced on time but this has no adverse effect on the performance of local policy.</p>
	<p>Policy monitoring indicator has met the trigger level which indicates the need to scrutinize local policy in regard to effectiveness and potential amendments as part of plan review.</p>

4.4 Table 2 presents an overview of those local policies that do not meet the policy target. Since this is the fifth AMR, it includes a number of policies which have already been highlighted previously and are linked to strategic elements of the LDP. They are currently subject to review as set out in the Denbighshire LDP Review Report 2017.

4.5 Table 2 Local policies not meeting the policy target

Local Policy	Comments
<p>BSC 1 - Growth Strategy for Denbighshire BSC 4 - Affordable Housing; BSC 8 - Rural Exception Sites; BSC 9 - Local Connections Affordable Housing within Small Groups and Clusters</p>	<p>The LDP Growth Strategy, and consequently the delivery of affordable housing, fails on the under-delivery of dwellings, as set out in the LDP Review Report, Information Paper: Building Sustainable Communities.</p>
<p>BSC 10 - Gypsy & Traveller Sites</p>	<p>The Council is not in the position to satisfy the identified need for a G & T sites within 18 months of Welsh Government's approval of the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment on 28th March 2017. However, comprehensive work is</p>

	currently being carried out to meet the identified need.
PSE 2 – Land for Employment Uses	Employment land take-up has been below the 3 hectares per year for three years but it must be noted that demand for new land is primarily sourced from existing (available) premises – brownfield dev priority.
PSE 6 – Retail Economy; PSE 8 – Development within Town Centres; PSE 9 - Out of Centre Retail Development	Review trigger is linked to a vacancy rate of 15% or above for 3 consecutive years in any town centre. Rhyl town centre has been above 15% for the last three years.
PSE 17 – Future Mineral Extraction	Council did not receive a single planning application for the extraction of sand and gravel by 2017.

Core Indicators

4.6 Welsh Government prescribe a number of core indicators in ‘Local Development Plan Manual Edition 2 (Aug 2015)’, see section 9.3.3, that it considers to be essential for assessing national policy implementation. These indicators must be reported in every AMR. Table 3 presents the outcome for the monitoring period 2018/ 2019.

4.7 Table 3 Welsh Government’s core indicator

Core Indicator	Outcome 2018 / 2019
The housing land supply, taken from the current Housing Land Availability Study. This is measured in years’ supply.	1.55
The number of net additional affordable and general market dwellings built in the LPA’s area (i.e. through the planning system). This should indicate the level of new housing constructed, minus any demolitions, during the AMR period and since the LDP was adopted.	New homes built in 2018/19 – 124; new homes built since LDP adoption in June 2013 – 1092; Affordable homes delivered in 2018/19 – 27; Affordable homes delivered since LDP adoption in June 2013 – 284
Total housing units permitted on allocated sites as a % of overall housing provision	62% of new homes were delivered on allocated sites
Employment land permitted (ha) on allocated sites as a % of all employment allocations	570sqm on allocated sites which is 0.16% of all employment land allocations.





Amount of major retail, office and leisure development (sq. m) permitted within and outside established town and district centre boundaries	Amount of major retail, office and leisure development granted permission outside town centre boundaries: 22.42 hectares.
The extent of primary land-won aggregates permitted in accordance with the Regional Technical Statement for Aggregates expressed as a percentage of the total capacity required as identified in the Regional Technical Statement (MTAN)	Nil.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) monitoring framework

- 4.8 The SA monitoring framework was developed to assess the socio-economic context and changes in which the local policies operate. The expectation is that the Local Development Plan positively contributes towards addressing the key issues and challenges that were identified throughout the different plan preparation stages.
- 4.9 Whilst not strictly linked to policy performance, the purpose is to identify the wider positive effects on the natural and built environment through sustainable development and decision-making in the planning.
- 4.10 Appendix II presents the SA monitoring framework results. There are however challenges in putting forward actions or strategies that will improve the overall performance of the SA Objectives. Some fields are labelled 'Data not captured' but alternative information is provided where available.


Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objective 1: Population and Community					
BSC 1 - Growth Strategy for Denbighshire	Meet the housing needs of the County	The number of new houses granted planning permission; the number of new homes completed annually	In the case of both indicators: Less than 500 per year for 3 consecutive years in Phase 2 and less than 727 per year for 3 consecutive years in Phase 3		Phasing of residential development – annual requirement in Phase 3 (2016/2017 – 2020/20121) is 727 dwellings.
	Maintain 5 year housing land supply	---	Less than 5 years housing land supply		Within the monitoring year (2018/2019): Number of dwellings granted planning permission: 131; Number of dwellings completed: 124 Five-year housing land supply figure: 1.55
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)		Amount of new development granted pp on brownfield sites: 24.06 ha (73% of all development, excluding Bodelwyddan KSS) Please note: this does not include householder apps.
BSC 4 – Affordable Housing; BSC 8 – Rural Exception Sites; BSC 9 – Local Connections	Increase the number of new affordable dwellings built in the County.	Number of affordable dwellings permitted per annum; Number of affordable	In the case of both indicators: Less than 165 affordable dwellings permitted per year for 3 consecutive years in Phase 2 and less		Number of affordable houses granted planning permission within the last 3 years: 2016/2017 – 71 dwellings; 2017/2018 – 37 dwellings; 2018/2019 – 122 dwellings




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Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
Affordable Housing within Small Groups and Clusters		dwellings completed per annum	than 225 per year for 3 consecutive years in Phase 3		Number of affordable houses completed within the last 3 years: 2016/2017 – 55 dwellings; 2017/2018 – 11 dwellings; 2018/2019 – 13 dwellings
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>The Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) element of the Local Housing Market Assessment was ratified by the Council on 3rd December 2013; with no site identified or ratified within 18 months.</p> <p>Update: The Council carried out a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment, which was approved by Welsh Government on 28th March 2017.</p> <p>A suitable residential site has been identified which will be progressing to the planning application stage in Autumn 2019. A transit site is to be identified through the replacement LDP process.</p>



Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objectives 2 & 3: Economy and Jobs					
PSE 2 – Land for Employment Uses	An average of 4 hectares of employment land taken up per annum	The amount of new employment land, in hectares, granted planning permission	Less than 3 hectares per year for 3 consecutive years		Amount of employment land granted planning permission over the last three years: 2016/2017 – 2.21 hectares; 2017/2018 – 5.72 hectares; 2018/2019 – 0.57 hectares
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		Previously loss in employment land did not take place in conflict with local policy PSE 3. Loss of employment land to alternative forms of land use within the monitoring period 2018/ 2019: 0.0 hectares. Local Policy PSE 1 to be reviewed because Welsh Government closed the 'North Wales Coast Strategic Regeneration Area' programme in March 2014.
PSE 5 – Rural Economy	Help to sustain the rural economy	Unemployment levels	Increase in unemployment levels in rural areas 5% above 2011 levels		Percentage of people that applied for jobseekers' allowance in Denbighshire 2013 was 3.5%. Changes brought about with the introduction of Universal Credit in 2018 make a direct comparison of figures meaningless. Percentage of


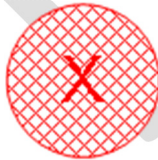

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Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021


LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
					people claiming universal credit was 3.3 in June 2019.
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		Development Management Manual defines 'major development' any development that is either carried out on a site having a minimum area of 1 hectare or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is a minimum of 1,000 square metres. Whilst the erection of a foodstore was permitted at Marine Quay in Rhyl the proposal was within the framework of a valid planning permission for retail at this location.
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.		Prestatyn Retail Park opened in March 2013; Denbigh Retail Park opened in 2017; and Llangollen supermarket/ bargain store opened in 2017.

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Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021



LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
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 has not been an increase in non-retail uses in any Denbighshire town centre for 3 consecutive years.
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		The town centres of Rhyl and Corwen had a vacancy rate above 15% for three consecutive years.
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		There has been no change in use contrary to LDP policy PSE10 in 2018/2019.

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	One development failing to incorporate the recommendations made in accompanying transport		The Council did not start any enforcement action due to non-compliance / failure to incorporate the recommendations made in a planning proposal's transport
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Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021


LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
		and non-motorised user audits	assessment and non-motorised user audits		assessment and/ or non-motorised user audits.
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		Improvements towards public transport, walking or cycling infrastructure were secured by means of using planning conditions. There were no financial contributions as part of a Section 106 agreement.
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		Exceptions to maximum parking standards were granted due to health and safety or other material planning considerations.
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	No new road infrastructure / no improvement works to existing network between A55 Junction 26 and Bodelwyddan (Sarn Road) before the	n/a	Outline planning permission for Bodelwyddan Key Strategic Site, including Section 106 Agreement, were issued in March 2016. However applicant has so far not sought the discharging of conditions.

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LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
		Bodelwyddan (Sarn Road)	occupation of the first dwelling on the KSS		
	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. Six Community Linguistic Statements were received by the local planning authority.
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LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
			outweighed by other considerations		
	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 Council approved 9 new Welsh street names and 2 new Welsh / English street names. It's against Council policy to name streets in English only.
	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		Supplementary Planning Guidance note on 'Planning and the Welsh Language' was adopted in March 2014.

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		None.
	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		

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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.
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 2018/2019.
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 permission has been granted for the extraction of sand and gravel since LDP Adoption in June 2013. The RTS 1st Review has identified a need to allocate 2.2 million tonnes sand and gravel and 0.18 million tonnes crushed rock.

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LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
					<p>Regional reserves in excess of 14 million tonnes sand and gravel remained at the end of 2017, equating to a 20 year landbank using a 3 year sales average</p> <p>Regional reserves of crushed rock in excess of 170 million tonnes remained at the end of 2017 equating to a 34 year landbank.</p> <p>The RTS 2nd review has commenced as at March 2019 and is expected to be published early in 2020. Early indications are no significant change for Denbighshire, but it is likely that a collaborative approach to apportionment for crushed rock with Flintshire using the extensive permitted reserves held in Denbighshire will be necessary.</p>

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	Less than 50% capacity permitted by 2015, either within or outside of the County delivered in partnership with other north Wales		A 200 kilotonne per annum energy from waste plant, Parc Adfer, has commenced construction in Flintshire which will manage residual waste arising from across North Wales, including Denbighshire, who are
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LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
		<p>identified in the North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review</p>	<p>local authorities, as proportion of capacity required by Denbighshire</p>		<p>a joint partner in this residual waste project. Parc Adfer is close to being commissioned as at March 2019 and is expected to be fully operational before the end of 2019.</p> <p>A residual food waste hub in Rhuallt serving Conwy, Denbighshire and Flintshire is fully operational.</p> <p>The requirements of the Regional Waste Plan no longer apply because this plan has been superseded by revisions to TAN 21 Waste and the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Waste Sector Plan which places an emphasis on avoiding overprovision of facilities, in particular, landfill. There is currently no requirement for additional non-hazardous household, commercial and industrial waste landfill capacity in North Wales, with adequate capacity located in Conwy and Wrexham, and a landfill awaiting environmental permitting approval in Flintshire.</p>




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Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
LDP Objectives 11: Energy					
VOE 10 – Renewable Energy Technologies	Progress towards the TAN 8 target for onshore wind energy	The capacity of renewable energy developments (MW) (installed or permitted but not yet operational) inside the Strategic Search Area by type per annum (in collaboration with CCBC)	Not achieving the target set out in TAN 8, National Energy Policy or PPW by 2015		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).
	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.
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 granted permission for the following: Single permission for hydropower: 0.11MW; single permission for wind: 0.01MW



Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021



LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
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		In 2018/2019, financial contributions agreed from new developments amounted to £249,914.01.
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		None.
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		Schedule 3 to the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 makes SuDS a mandatory requirement for all new developments.
	To ensure major development proposals make	Number of major development proposals	Failure to secure any or any successful		Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) is no longer required because Building

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021





LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
	efficient use of water resources and without detriment to the environment	developed in accordance with a Water Conservation Statement.	challenges to the requirement, where suitable		Regulations – Approved Document G addresses water efficiency measures/ standards to be met in new dwellings.
	Prepare and adopt Supplementary Planning Guidance regarding water management	Preparation and adoption of SPG	Guidance not adopted by 2015		

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		Outline planning permission was granted, subject to Section 106 agreement, in January 2015. Terms and conditions of the Section 106 agreement were approved in March 2016.


Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021




LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
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 for a total of 253 dwellings (market and affordable) in 2018/2019.
	Produce supplementary planning guidance regarding design	---	Supplementary planning guidance not produced by the end of 2013		Deviations from the 35 dwellings per hectare density requirement were justified where site-specific conditions necessitated to do so. Supplementary Planning Guidance 'Residential Development' was adopted in October 2016.
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		There have been a number of completed (or still under construction) residential developments that delivered a range of house types and sizes to reflect local need such as, 'Tirionfa' in Rhuddlan and 'Cae Topyn' in Denbigh.
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		None.

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021


LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
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		The Council refused planning (on flood risk grounds) for 7 residential units in C1 and 2ha of land for non-residential use in C2.

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 are no planning records regarding the loss of any tourism facility throughout the monitoring period. The Council granted a number of planning permissions relating to development within the 'Coastal tourism protection zones' in Rhyl and Prestatyn over the last three years, for example, the new Rhyl Sun Centre (SC2) and the hotel 'Travelodge' on the promenade.
	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		
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, including Denbighshire, Wrexham and Shropshire (England), was adopted in June 2012, and has been revised in August 2013.

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Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
	To protect and enhance the World Heritage Site Buffer Zone character.	Prepare joint SPG	Joint SPG not adopted by the end of 2013		

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		The Council did not approve any planning application that would adversely affect statutory designated sites 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.
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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)	---	---	Total number of dwellings permitted: 253, thereof 62% on allocated sites.





Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
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	---	---	---	Amount of major retail, office and leisure development (sqm) permitted in town centres expressed as a percentage of all major development permitted: 0
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 amendments to Part L of Building Regulations on energy efficiency coming into force.
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		


Appendix II – 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> – whilst the annual rates have varied, the total number of AH delivered throughout the Plan period until now is 786. The revised Local Housing Market Assessment has been in place since June 2015, and an updated version nears completion in March 2019. 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%		In Denbighshire, 803 privately owned houses were empty as of April 2019.
	Households on the Housing register	Year on year reduction in the number of households on the housing register		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 1165 entries on the list at the 1st of March 2019.
	% of unfit housing against the Welsh Housing Quality Standard	To reduce the percentage of unfit homes		Property prices – Property prices fell in the County as a result of the economic downturn, and recovery has been slow with prices recovering from the low point of £123,000.
	Average property	To reduce the ratio of		

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021


Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	price compared against average earnings	property price and earnings; Source: www.landreg.gov.uk / Wealth of the Nation, 2004		Average price Feb 2019 £155,786; Source: Land Registry Property price / average earnings: 4.67 (2009) Property price / average earnings: 5.66 (2018)

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 between 2006 and 2014. There are no later figures as neither ONS nor StatsWales have published them.
	No. of planning applications incorporating Health Impact Assessment (HIA)	100% for major developments	n/a	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.
	Community Satisfaction / perceptions surveys – Housing Estate Surveys	To decrease % of people who describe their health as poor	Data not captured	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
	Indices of deprivation	To decrease % of population living in most deprived areas		

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021




Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
				Deprivation 2014). These are the latest stats as the next WIMD update is planned for 2019.
	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		The year on year total crime rates have been risen since April 2015; with 721 in April 2015 to 978 in April 2018, there has however been a drop to 869 in Jan 2019 (Source: UK crimestats.com)
	Average crime rate in Denbighshire per 1000 inhabitants	To reduce the number of crimes committed per 1000 inhabitants		

Appendix II – 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): 2017/ 2018 – 868,519 people; 2018/ 2019 – 879,711 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 /availability of community facilities	Distances from residents properties to community		Using the access to services deprivation statistics as a guide, Denbighshire's
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Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
accessibility of the opportunities	(schools, health and social facilities, nurseries, further education establishments, community halls, churches, libraries, residential homes for the elderly, cemeteries, open space, sports facilities, supported accommodation, theatres and cinemas)	facilities as listed in the indicator to comply with the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation		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; 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. There has been no further update of WIMD data since 2014 that time. 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
	% 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/	To monitor of new developments within	Data not captured	

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021





Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	economic/ retail) located within reasonable walking distance of public transport, cycle ways and footpaths	reasonable walking distance		again in 2015.
	Frequency/reliability of public transport	Ensure frequency is maintained and improved		
	Length of bus network	Ensure frequency is maintained and improved		
	No. of settlements served by bus/rail	Ensure frequency is maintained and improved	Data not captured	
	% of residential developments making relevant infrastructure contributions	Record the amount provided and the method of spend	Data not captured	

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	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
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Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021



Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
provision of affordable housing				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 and over who say they can speak Welsh in Denbighshire has fallen marginally from 37.3% to 35.8% over the period 2006 to April of 2019.
	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		[To be updated]
	Bi-lingual published material	Maintain and improve the proportion		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. There are no figures available since 1995 on buildings that have been removed from at risk category and no figures of
	Number of listed buildings on the 'Buildings at Risk Register'	Reduction	Data not captured	
	% of Schedule Ancient Monuments subject to	Increase	Data not	

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021





Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	positive actions undertaken by DCC as a result of plan proposals		captured	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. All Conservation Areas in Denbighshire benefit from a character appraisal. Amendments to the Rhyl Conservation Area was consulted on in September/ October 2018.
	% 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	

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	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); £17,886 (2017) [Latest figures from StatsWales] Number of VAT registered enterprises/ number of active enterprises has slightly increased from 3155 (2006) to 3,400 (2017). [Latest figures from StatsWales] Denbighshire Employment Rate – 71.6%
	Gross Value Added per worker	To increase GVA per worker		
	Proportion of economic	To increase the number		

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021




Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
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.	activity by sector	of sectors, especially rural trends	Data not captured	(Year ending 31/03/07) rose to 74.7% (Year ending 31/03/19); Denbighshire Unemployment Rate – 4.0% (Year ending 31/03/07) fell to 2.2% (Year ending 31/03/19) [Figures from StatsWales] Denbighshire Unemployment Claimant count – 2,125 (August 2011) fell to 1,835 (June 2019) [Figures from StatsWales]; There is no clear trend indicating a steady increase in employment land take-up.
	% changes in the number of VAT registered enterprises	To increase the overall number of VAT registered enterprises		
	Employment / unemployment rates	Reduction in unemployment rate		
	Unemployment claimant count with proportion of residents of working age population	To decrease the proportion of people claiming unemployment benefit		
	Take up of allocated employment land	To increase the take up of employment land		

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

The LDP protects the retail core of town	Vacancy rates in town centres	To decrease the amount of vacant floorspace		Vacancy rates in local town centres
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Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
centres from inappropriate change of use and so a positive effect should be monitored				vary throughout the County with Rhyl and Corwen town centres being the only one with more than 15% for 3 consecutive years.
	Quality of town centres (perception surveys)	Maintain and improve the quality		Denbighshire Town Centre Health Check was carried out in 2018. The number of active businesses in Denbighshire has increased from 3,155 in 2006 to 3,400 in 2017. (Stats Wales)
	% changes in total number of VAT registered enterprises in town and rural centres	Increase in the number of VAT registered businesses		
	% 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 II – 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		In 2019, 73% of housing and employment development took place on previously-developed land.
	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 hectare (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		There are 9.95 ha of land that have 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), 1.2 hectares for a new restaurant at Rhuddlan Triangle and 0.78 hectares for a food store at Former Gasworks, Prestatyn.
	No of empty properties	Reduce year on year		Number of empty dwellings brought back into occupation through direct

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
				action by the local authority in 2017/18: 52. In 2018/19, this figure significantly increased to 181 homes.

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	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	To improve condition of	Data not	

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021




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

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table



Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
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SA Objective 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 AONB and 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 remit of Dŵr Cymru which is responsible for managing water	% 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 Directive. (NB: There has been no update since 2015.)
	Compliance with Bathing Water Directive, European Blue Flag and UK Seaside awards	100% compliance		
	Groundwater quality	To maintain	Data not	

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Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
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.		groundwater quality	captured	There are no records of incidents of major and significant water pollution due to new developments. 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
	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%		
	Surface water and groundwater abstractions (licensed and private)	---	Data not captured	
	% of planning permissions with water saving devices/ grey water recycling required as part of conditions	To reduce overall water consumption in new developments	Data not captured	
	Estimated household water consumption (litres per head per day)	Long term decrease		

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


There are a number of policies to direct new development away from areas of floodrisk and so effects should be positive. The extent	% 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:		Where pertinent, all planning applications have to be accompanied by SuDS information. Welsh Government has just put legislation to that effect in place.
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Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table


Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
to which the need for permeable surfaces and the use of SuDS is promoted in new development	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	NRW 0%		None.

SA Objective 15: Protect and improve air quality




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

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

Monitor the success of the MIPPS 01/2009 requirement for new development	Annual greenhouse gas emissions by sector	To reduce CO2 emissions by 20% by 2010 and by 60% by 2050 from a 1990 baseline figure (national target) Source: UK Climate Change		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, and these have fallen to 520kt in 2016. Emissions have also remained fairly constant in each sector apart from Industry
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Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021



Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
		Programme 2000		and Commercial Electricity in Denbighshire which has decreased significantly since 2011. (Still the most up to date data available) http://naei.beis.gov.uk/data/local-authority-co2-map
	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	By April 2018 all private rented sector properties will have to have a minimum EPC category of F or G to be legally let (GIS Energy Conservation).
	% 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		An Environmental Impact Assessment identifies the environmental impacts of projects and potential measures to avoid excessive levels of harm. Where an EIA is required, a developer must prepare and submit an environmental statement with the planning application (DCC Renewable Energy Supplementary Planning Guide). http://naei.beis.gov.uk/data/local-authority-co2-map
	No. of buildings incorporating renewable energy production (solar panels, wind turbines, photovoltaics, ground-source heat)	Increase number year on year		
	Construction projects incorporating on-site recycling	All major development projects to incorporate on-site recycling		Local communities in Denbighshire are benefiting from privately negotiated onshore benefit schemes. Communities such as Derwen and Clawddnewydd secured new equipment for aesthetic improvements to the village. Nantglyn secured a free energy survey to every household. 0.0143 MW energy output capacity was granted planning permission. The requirement for developer contributions as a result of a

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021


Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
				<p>proposed renewable energy development may need to be secured through the use of legal agreements in accordance with Section 106 as amended.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No major developments have taken place since LDP adoption, which would require on-site recycling.</p>

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	0%		

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	applications approved resulting in the sterilisation of mineral reserves			Priority to safeguard limestone and sand and gravel deposits. Mineral buffer zones were 100m for sand and gravel and 200m for hard rock (DCC LDP, adopted 2013).

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

New development in the County will need to consider how it can minimise the impact on the environment. Policies VOE 7 & 8 permits new local waste management sites / facilities and so those numbers should be monitored	Household, construction and demolition and industrial waste production (tonnage)	Reduction in waste to at least 10% of 1998 figure by 2010 By 2020 waste arising per person should be less than 300 kg per annum; Source: Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Denbighshire County Council, February 2005		The target for 2009/10 was met across Wales (Source: Municipal Sector Plan). Recycling rates were 64% in 2018 which was reached two years early. The next target is 70% by 2025. A proposal to change a new weekly collection for recyclables, a weekly collection for food waste and a new fortnightly collection for clothes and small electrical items. Proposed change for the collection of non-recyclable waste to every 4 weeks and part of this will include a larger 240 litre black bin to replace the current 140 litre one.
	% of household, construction and demolition and industrial waste recycled	By 2009/10 achieve at least 40% recycling/composting, with a minimum of 15% composting and 15% recycling Source: Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Denbighshire County Council, February 2005		

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