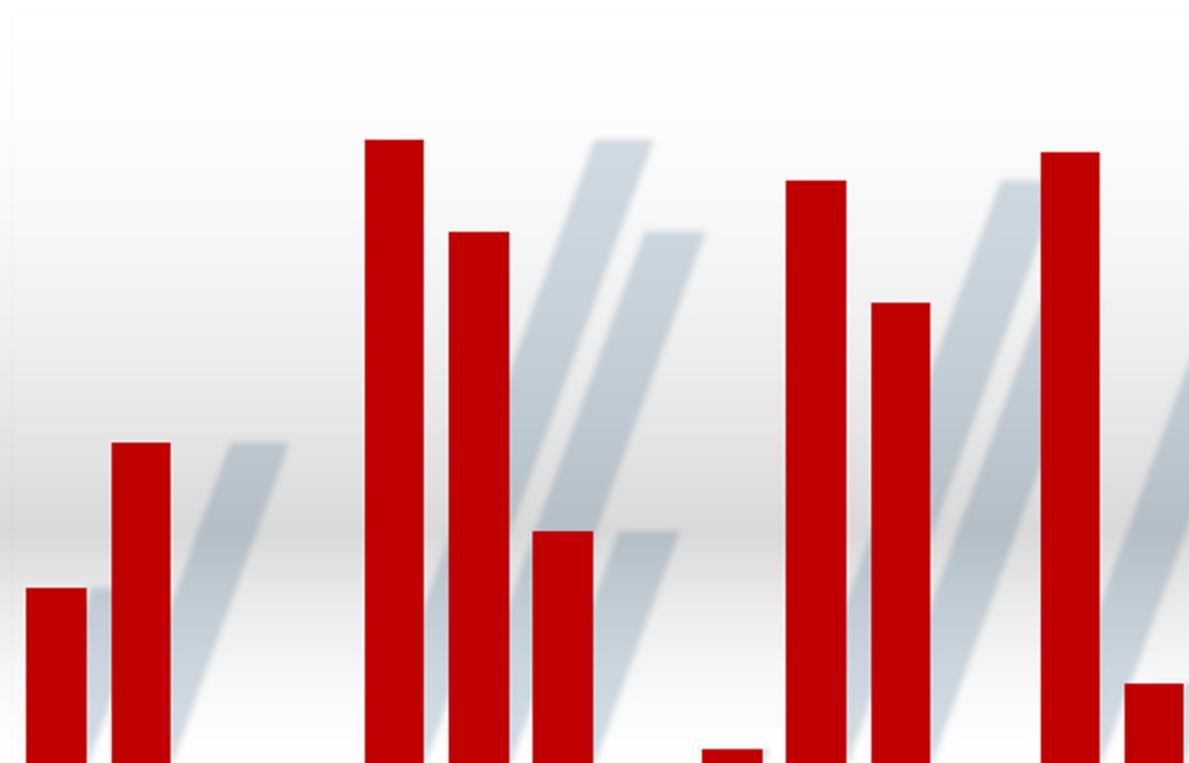


Denbighshire County Council
Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021

Annual Monitoring Report 2018

Published 31 October 2018



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

Cyngor
sir ddinbych
denbighshire
County Council



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

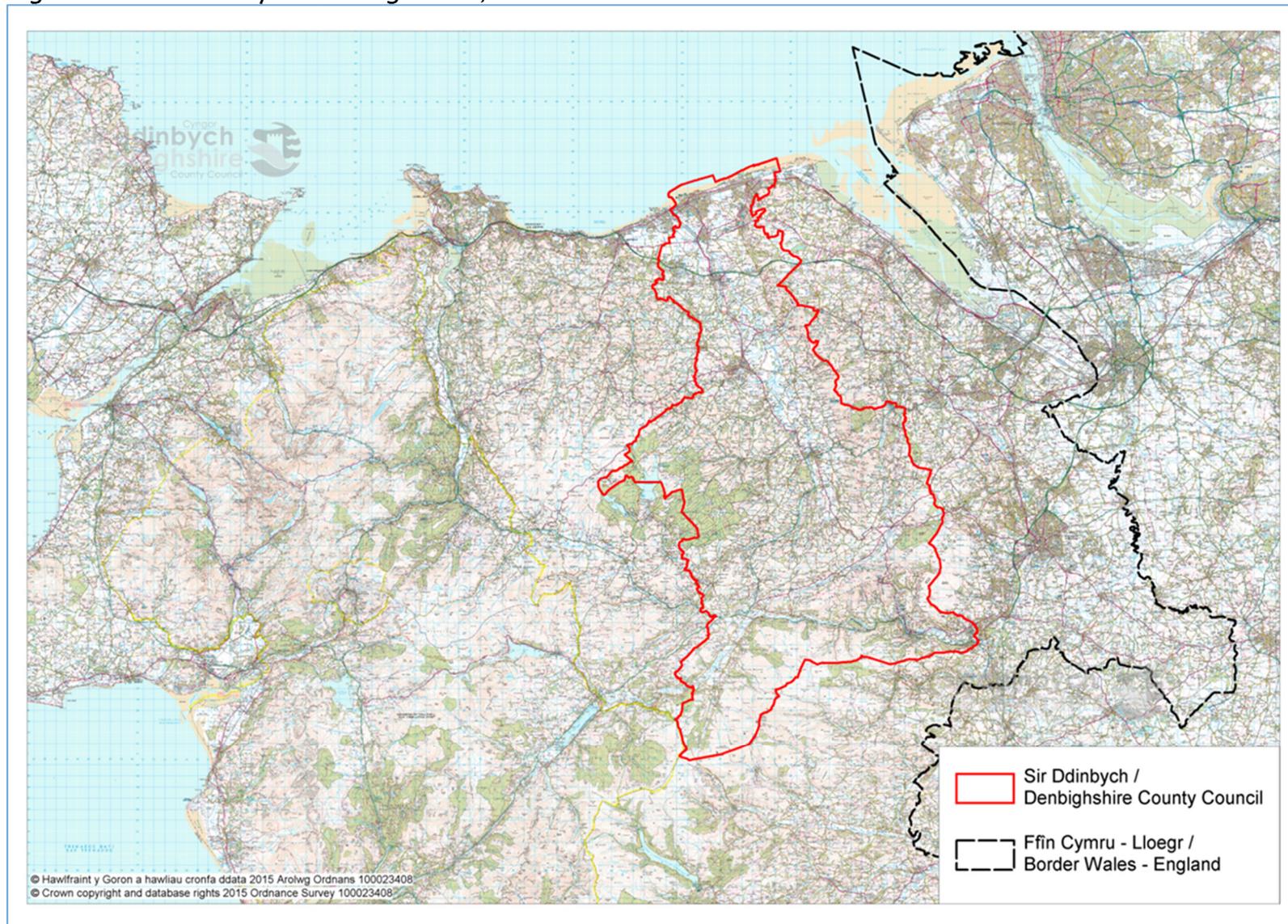


Denbigh, 31.10.2018

Content

1.	Summary	5
2.	Introduction	5
3.	LDP Review Report	6
4.	Local Policy Performance and Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	8
Appendix 1	Local Policy - Monitoring Table	
Appendix 2	SA Objectives - Monitoring Table	
Appendix 3	Timetable for the production of a new Local Development Plan for Denbighshire	

Figure 1: The County of Denbighshire, North Wales



1. Summary

- 1.1 This is the fourth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) prepared by Denbighshire County Council, and supplements the LDP Review Report (December 2017) with figures and information on local policy effectiveness for the period 1st April 2017 – 31st March 2018.
- 1.2 Previously identified topic areas, such as, the LDP Growth Strategy and, thus, anticipated need for new dwellings remain of concern for the Council. This has a direct impact on the delivery of affordable houses and a less than 5-year housing land supply figure (see Planning Policy Wales Edition 9, paragraph 9.2.3). Whilst these factors may not have a negative effect on local communities in the short-term, declining town centres and the closure of local community and health facilities are not a desirable outcome from a sustainability appraisal viewpoint.
- 1.3 Having received Welsh Government approval of the Delivery Agreement and proposed timetable for producing the next LDP, the Council can draw on the findings of four AMRs and the LDP Review Report when drafting new local policies. All of them will form the evidence base for justifying suggested changes to the adopted document.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 The Denbighshire Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021 (LDP) was adopted on the 4th June 2013. It provides a clear vision on how development can contribute towards addressing key issues in the County, such as, providing housing for local needs to meet the predicted growth in population, and where and how much new development is going to take place over the lifetime of the LDP.
- 2.2 Monitoring contextually provides an assessment of local policy effectiveness in delivering the LDP Strategy and Objectives in support of the LDP Vision on how Denbighshire should be in 2021. It also helps in identifying emerging opportunities or challenges caused by changes to national policy and strategies, socio-economic conditions, and Denbighshire County Council corporate documents.
- 2.3 The Council is duty bound to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the LDP under the obligations of Section 37 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005. The document must be submitted to Welsh Government (WG) by the 31st October each year, and becomes crucial evidence not only when reviewing local policy and site allocations but may also be used in determining planning applications and respective appeals.

2.4 This is the fourth AMR and covers the period between 1st April 2017 and 31st March 2018. Besides local policy effectiveness, it also presents the monitoring outcomes for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives, as set out in the SA Framework.

2.5 Since the LDP Review and supporting documents (see next section) have not only focussed on local policy performance but comprehensively scrutinised the supporting evidence, the AMR 2018 is narrowed down to presenting the updated findings for the latest monitoring period.

3. **LDP Review Report**

3.1 The production of the Review Report is the first step towards considering any amending, replacing or cancelling specific elements of the adopted LDP. The document sets out which parts of the Plan have been considered by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and what needs to change and why based on evidence.

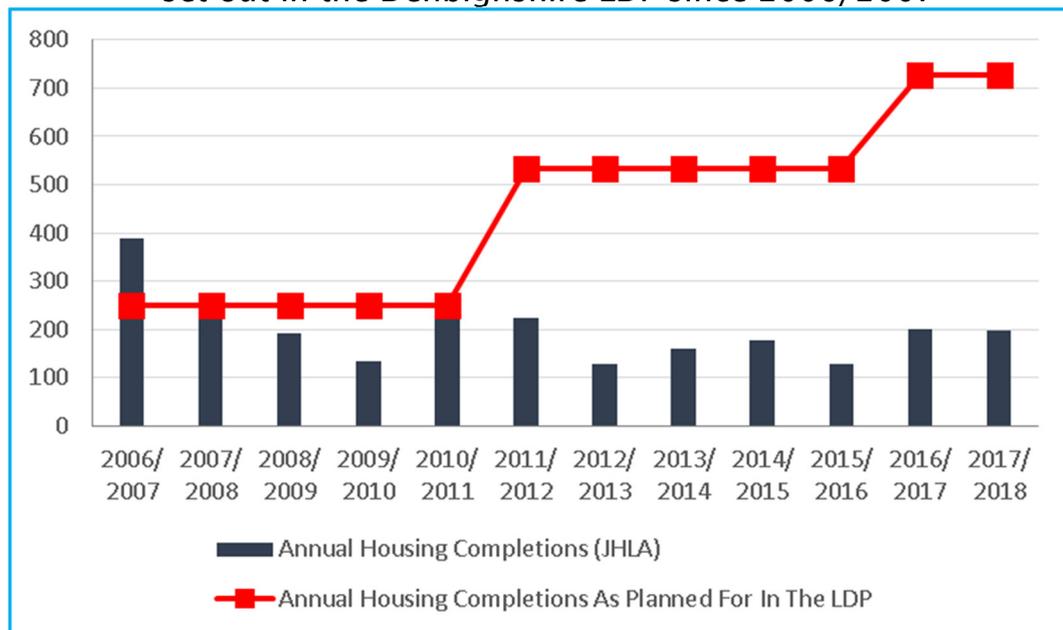
3.2 The Denbighshire LDP Review Report was submitted to Welsh Government in December 2017; comprising of the main document, five Information Papers (= five LDP themes), Sustainability Appraisal (Scoping Report December 2017) and Habitats Regulations Appraisal (Update December 2017). They can be accessed from the Council's website / Local Development Plan section.

3.3 Drawing from the results of previously published AMRs, the LDP Review Report highlights four topic-areas that require specific attention:

1. *Underperformance with regard to the delivery of market and affordable houses*

3.4 The LDP Strategy sets out details on the scale and principal phasing of future development in line with the spatial strategy for the County. These topics are 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 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.

3.5 Chart 1 Annual housing completions compared with growth levels set out in the Denbighshire LDP since 2006/2007



Source: Denbighshire County Council (2018)

2. Planning Policy Wales and Technical Advice Note 1: 5-year housing land supply

3.6 Planning Policy Wales Edition 9 (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. Technical Advice Note 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (2015), paragraphs 2.4 and 3.4, continues in highlighting the need to consider a Plan review should the supply figure not be met.

3.7 Table 1 DCC 5-year housing land supply 2013 - 2018

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

Source: Denbighshire County Council (2018)

3. *Addressing the accommodation needs of Gypsy and Travellers in the county*

3.8 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.

3.9 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 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.

3.10 Having received approval from Welsh Government on the Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment, the Council is working towards identifying sites to comply with Planning Policy Wales Edition 9 (November 2016), paragraph 9.2.21, and local policy BSC 10.

4. *Changes to national policy and requirements for waste management & minerals*

3.11 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.

3.12 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.

Conclusion

3.13 The LDP Review Report concludes in paragraph 8.3 of the main document that the Council is going to use the full form procedure to fully revise the adopted Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021. The Delivery Agreement was agreed by Welsh Government on 22nd May 2018 and will guide the production of the forthcoming Local Development Plan. Appendix 3 contains a copy of the timetable for delivering the document.

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

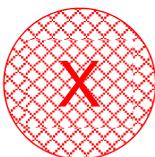
4.1 The assessment of local policy and Sustainability Appraisal Objectives was carried out on the basis of information and statistics

drawn from a number of sources. This included but was not limited to: Denbighshire County Council Joint Housing Land Availability Study 2018 (June 2018), records of planning applications determined during the monitoring period, national statistics, field surveys and data provided by other Council departments.

4.2 When looking at the assessment of individual policies it should be borne in mind that the monitoring framework itself has a number of limitations. Being aware of these limitations will benefit the production of a new monitoring framework for the forthcoming local development plan.

- Prescribed timescales and short-term fluctuation in assessment results: it may take some time to identify an emerging pattern;
- Reliance on data and information that are either captured by third parties or no longer available due to reduced resources;
- Changes in legislation or national policy may result in rendering superfluous the outcome or objective of a local policy; and
- Planning applications are determined in line with a number of local policies and material considerations which could occasionally outweigh a specific policy or policy criteria.

4.3 To visually aid monitoring, the following symbols are used to indicate local policy effectiveness:

	Local policy contributes towards achieving the LDP Objectives and performs in line with expectations
	Local policy may not perform in line with expectations but has not hit the trigger level that is necessary for considering an intervention
	Local policy does not deliver the expected outcome.

4.4 Appendix I and Table 2 highlight local policies that do not deliver the expected outcome. They have already been highlighted as areas of concern in previous AMRs, and, hence, were listed in the LDP Review Report as local policies that must be subject to review.

4.5 Table 2 Local policies not being as effective as anticipated

Local Policy	Comment
BSC 1 - Growth Strategy for Denbighshire	The LDP Growth Strategy, and consequently the delivery of

BSC 4 – Affordable Housing; BSC 8 – Rural Exception Sites; BSC 9 – Local Connections Affordable Housing within Small Groups or Clusters	affordable housing, fails on the under-delivery of dwellings, as set out in the LDP Review Report, Information Paper: Building Sustainable Communities, and Chart 1 above.
BSC 10 – Gypsy & Traveller Sites	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 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 employment land is primarily sourced from existing premises.
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 prescribes a number of ‘core indicators’ that it considers to be essential for assessing the implementation of national policy. They are sourced from secondary legislation and have to be included in every Annual Monitoring Report. Table 3 displays their assessment with regard to Denbighshire.

4.7 Table 3 Welsh Government core indicator assessment

Core Indicator	2017/ 18
The housing land supply, taken from the current Housing Land Availability Study. This is measured in years’ supply.	1.65
The number of net additional affordable and general market dwellings built in the LPA’s area	<i>affordable dwellings</i> in 2017/18: 11; since LDP adoption: 756

(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.	<i>market dwellings</i> in 2017/18: 196; since LDP adoption: 2,440
Total housing units permitted on allocated sites as a % of overall housing provision	97.9%
Employment land permitted (ha) on allocated sites as a % of all employment allocations	All employment developments were permitted on allocated sites.
Amount of major retail, office and leisure development (sq. m) permitted within and outside established town and district centre boundaries	Major retail, office and leisure development within town centre boundaries: None. Leisure development outside town centre boundaries: 8,403 sq. m.
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)	None.

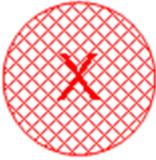
Source: Denbighshire County Council (2018)

Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Framework

- 4.8 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) monitoring framework (see Appendix II) was developed on the basis of plans and programmes, baseline data and previously-identified sustainability opportunities and issues. It is composed of a series of SA Objectives which are aspirational goals the Council strives to achieve through the implementation of the LDP. Moreover, the SA monitoring framework is used to test the performance of the LDP and highlights strengths and weaknesses with regard to delivering sustainable development.
- 4.9 Occasionally, there are challenges in suggesting actions or strategies that could improve the overall performance in support of individual SA Objectives. Nevertheless, accrued data and information are crucial evidence for producing the next LDP. Individual fields within the SA monitoring framework are labelled 'Data not captured'. Alternative information is provided where possible.

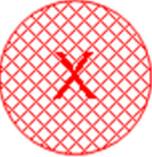
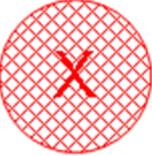
Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

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 750 per year for 3 consecutive years in Phase 3		Phasing of residential development throughout the lifetime of the LDP – Phase 3 (2016/17 – 2020/21), it is anticipated to completed approx. 730 dwellings per annum.
	Maintain 5 year housing land supply	---	Less than 5 years housing land supply		<p>Number of completions in 2017/18 was 196 dwellings (see Joint Housing Land Availability Study 2018)</p> <p>Number of dwellings granted planning permission in 2017/18 was 238, excluding outline permissions</p> <p>5-year housing land supply figure for 2017/18: 1.65 years (see Joint Housing Land Availability Study 2018)</p>
BSC 2 – Brownfield Development Priority	Increase the number of brownfield sites coming forward	The amount of new development granted planning permission on brownfield sites	Decrease below 60% for housing and employment (excluding Bodelwyddan KSS)		In 2017/2018, only 33.60% of housing and employment development took place on brownfield land. This reflects the limited amount of

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

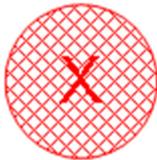
LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
	for development				brownfield land available in the county, and the high percentage in land take-up previously.
BSC 4 – Affordable Housing; BSC 8 – Rural Exception Sites; BSC 9 – Local Connections Affordable Housing within Small Groups and Clusters	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		Number of affordable dwellings granted planning permission and completed per year: (granted pp / annual completions) 2015/16 – 17 / 14 dwellings; 2016/17 – 71 / 55 dwellings; 2017/18 – 37 / 11 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		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. To note: The Council carried out a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, which was approved by Welsh Government (WG) on 28th

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
			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		March 2017 – see Housing (Wales) Act 2014. Comprehensive work is currently carried out to meet the identified need.

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		Annual new employment land take-up in the last three years: 2015 / 2016: nil hectares; 2016 / 2017: 2.21 hectares; 2017 / 2018: nil hectares Note: Demand for new employment land is primarily sourced from existing premises – sustainable use of scarce land resources.
PSE 1 – North Wales Coast Strategic Regeneration Area;	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		Local policy PSE 1 will be subject to review due to Welsh Government closure of ‘North Wales Coast Strategic

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

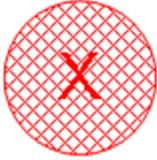
LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
PSE 3 – Protection of Employment Land and Buildings			employment land available, in hectares, in the year of LDP adoption		Regeneration Area' programme. There was no loss of employment land to non-employment uses in 2017/2018.
PSE 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 1.3% in April 2018. (Source: NOMIS)

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.
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, LDP policy PSE 7 site allocation, opened in March 2013.

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

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 was no town/ city centre where a 5% increase in non-retail uses was recorded 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		Rhyl town centre has seen a vacancy rate of more than 15% for 3 consecutive years – 2015: 19.3%; 2016: 20.8%; 2017: 20.6%
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 2017/18.

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,	Number of developments that incorporate recommendations made in accompanying	One development failing to incorporate the recommendations made in accompanying		The Council did not start any enforcement action due to non-compliance / failure to incorporate the recommendations made in a planning proposal's
--------------------------------------	---	--	---	---	---

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
	retail and community facilities	transport assessment and non-motorised user audits	transport assessment and non-motorised user audits		transport 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 was secured by means of planning conditions. There were no financial contributions as part of any 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	Length of new road infrastructure/ improvement works to existing	No new road infrastructure / no improvement works to existing network between A55 Junction 26 and Bodelwyddan	n/a	Bodelwyddan Key Strategic Site outline planning permission including Section 106 Agreement were issued in March 2016. Approval of conditions is

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
	and Bodelwyddan (Sarn Road)	network between A55 Junction 26 and Bodelwyddan (Sarn Road)	(Sarn Road) before the occupation of the first dwelling on the KSS		outstanding to start implementation of planning approval.
	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	No significant harm to the Welsh character or language	Results of Community Linguistic Statements or Assessments submitted	Any development permitted where the Community Linguistic Statement or Assessment		The Council did not permit any development where the supporting documents identified a harm to the Welsh language or culture.
--	--	---	--	---	---

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
of Communities	balance of the community		concludes Welsh character or language would be harmed where such harm is not outweighed by other considerations		The Council approved 1 new Welsh street name. It's against Council policy to name streets in English only. Supplementary Planning Guidance note on 'Planning and the Welsh Language' was adopted in March 2014.
	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		
	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		

LDP Objectives 8: Public Open Space

BSC 11 – Recreation and Open Space	Ensure new developments make an adequate contribution to	Number of units granted where the open space requirements are met	1 planning permission granted where the open space requirements are not met, except		None.
------------------------------------	--	---	---	---	-------

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

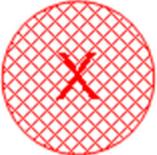
LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
	public open space provision		where justified in line with policy		
	Protect allocated open space from development	Amount of allocated open space lost to development	1 planning permission granted for development on open space, except where justified in line with policy		

LDP Objectives 9: Minerals

PSE 15 – Safeguarding Minerals	Safeguard high quality resources of minerals, including limestone, sand and gravel, Denbigh gritstones, igneous and volcanic deposits from development that would result in permanent loss or hinder extraction	Area of mineral lost to development	Loss of identified mineral except where justified in line with the policy		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.

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
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		<p>No planning permissions for sand and gravel extraction have been received to date.</p> <p>The RTS 1st Review has identified a need to allocate 2.2 million tonnes sand and gravel and 0.18 million tonnes crushed rock.</p> <p>Regional reserves in excess of 15 million tonnes sand and gravel remained at the end of 2016, equating to a 17.8 year landbank using a 3 year sales average and 21.8 years using a 10 year sales average. The landbank for crushed rock in 2016 was 36.3 years (3 year sales average) and 36 (10 years sales average).</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		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
--	--	--	--	---	---

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
		identified in the North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review	other north Wales local authorities, as proportion of capacity required by Denbighshire		across North Wales, including Denbighshire.

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.

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
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		Two schemes were approved for development in 2017/2018; 1 granted by LPA, 1 granted by Welsh Government contrary to LPA decision.

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 2017/2018, financial contributions agreed from new developments amounted to £170,924.54
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.

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
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		None.
	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		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.
	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	---	Supplementary Planning Guidance not adopted by the end of 2013		Site Development Brief ‘Bodelwyddan Key Strategic Site’ was adopted in July 2014.
--	---	-----	--	---	---

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
	regarding the Key Strategic Site				
	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.

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 238 dwellings.
	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.

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
BSC 1 – Growth Strategy for Denbighshire	Create mixed and balanced communities	The provision of a range of house sizes, types and tenure to reflect local need	No developments completed with a range of house sizes, types and tenure to reflect local need		A number of housing developments were completed, or are still under construction, which have delivered a range of house types and sizes to reflect local need. For example, ‘Dol Hyfryd’ development 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.
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		None.

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, except
---	--	---	---	---	---

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

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

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 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 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.

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)	---	---	A total of 97.9% of all residential development was approved on allocated sites.
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	---	---	There has not been a single major development in any city or town centre in 2017 / 2018.

Appendix I – Local Policy Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

LDP Policy	Policy Target	Indicator	Trigger Level	Performance	Comments
	all major development permitted				
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 1 ha meeting BREEAM ‘very good’ standard and achieving mandatory credits for Excellent under issue Ene 7 – Reduction of CO ₂ 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		<p><u>Affordable homes</u> – delivery rates have varied annually, with 756 delivered during the Plan period so far. The revised Local Housing Market Assessment has been in place since June 2015, and an updated version will be completed by July 2018. 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.</p> <p>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 1366 entries on the list at the 1st of March 2018, the number has steadily risen since the introduction of SARTH as applications have been re-registered.</p> <p>Property prices – Property prices have fallen in the County as a result of the economic downturn, and</p>
	% of vacant housing	100%		
	Households on the Housing register	Year on year reduction in the number of households on the housing register		
	% of unfit housing against the Welsh Housing Quality Standard	To reduce the percentage of unfit homes		

Appendix II – 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		recovery has been slow with prices only around the average price in 2009. Average price Jan 2018 £145,712; Source: Land Registry Property price / average earnings: 4.67 (2009) Property price / average earnings: 5.58 (2017)

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, although the figures are the lowest in north Wales.
	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	

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	Indices of deprivation	To decrease % of population living in most deprived areas		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). Latest stats. 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 not living within 400m of their nearest natural green space	0% Source: NRW (CCW) Accessible Green space standards	Data not captured	
	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 (Source: UK crimestats.com, accessed 6th August 2018)
	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): 04/2015 – 812,498 people; 04/2016 – 867,505 people; 04/2017 – 868,519 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		

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
SA Objective 5: Improve accessibility to education, employment, health, homes and community services for all sectors of the community through modes of transport other than the private car				
It will be important to monitor the accessibility of the opportunities	Accessibility /availability of community facilities (schools, health and social facilities, nurseries, further education establishments, community halls, churches, libraries, residential homes for the elderly, cemeteries, open space, sports facilities, supported accommodation, theatres and cinemas)	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; 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.
	% 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		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

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
		sustainable modes of transport (walking/cycling/public transport)		kilometres being travelled in 2007 and again in 2015.
	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		
	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	

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	% 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		<p>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 35.7% over the period 2006 to end of 2017.</p> <p>Primary school Welsh language capacity projected to be maintained in Denbigh, Prestatyn, Rhyl and Ruthin catchment areas.</p>
	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		
	Bi-lingual published material	Maintain and improve the proportion		
	% quality of Schedule Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks and	No reduction in quality	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
	Gardens, Conservation Areas, Historic Landscapes			Capacity projected to increase in Dee Valley (127 in 2015 - 135 in 2018) and St Asaph (51 in 2015 - 69 in 2018) catchments.
	Number of listed buildings on the 'Buildings at Risk Register'	Reduction	Data not captured	All material published by the Council has to be bi-lingual in line with Welsh language standards.
	% of Schedule Ancient Monuments subject to positive actions undertaken by DCC as a result of plan proposals	Increase	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.
	% of demolition in Conservation Areas	Low number in demolition		Historic landscapes are vast areas which are impossible to monitor.
	% of Conservation Areas with an up-to-date character appraisal	50% up to date		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.
	Number of Conservation Areas adversely affected by plan proposals	0	Data not captured	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.

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
				Therefore, keeping the number 'low' is not necessarily an aspiring target. All Conservation Areas in Denbighshire benefit from a character appraisal. The Council is in the process of carrying out a review of individual ones. Amendments to the Rhyl Conservation Area are due to be consulted upon later in 2018.

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	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); £16,452 (2016) [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 3,385 (2016). [Latest figures from StatsWales]

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
will be monitored for trends and impacts.	Employment / unemployment rates	Reduction in unemployment rate		Denbighshire Employment Rate – 71.6% (Year ending 31/03/07) rose to 73.8% (Year ending 31/12/17); Denbighshire Unemployment Rate – 4.0% (Year ending 31/03/07) fell to 2.8% (Year ending 31/12/17) [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 1,150 (Jan 2018) [Figures from StatsWales];
	Take up of allocated employment land	To increase the take up of employment land		There is no clear trend indicating a steady increase in employment land take-up.

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		Council is currently in the process of carrying out an assessment of the quality of town centres. The number of active businesses in

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	% changes in total number of VAT registered enterprises in town and rural centres	Increase in the number of VAT registered businesses		Denbighshire has increased from 3,155 in 2006 to 3,385 in 2016. (Stats Wales)
	% 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	

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 2017/2018, only 33.60% of housing and employment development took place on brownfield 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		

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	No of empty properties	Reduce year on year		<p>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.</p> <p>Number of empty dwellings brought back into occupation through direct action by the local authority in 2017/18: 52.</p>

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

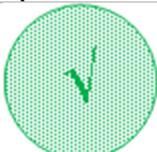
The new development promoted through the LDP will lead to the removal of soil from the land	Total area of contaminated land	To reduce the area of contamination year on year		Land remediation on sites allocated in the LDP was carried out on 0.78 ha of land for a food store at the Former Gasworks, Prestatyn 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
	Total area remediated as part of new development	To remediate all areas of contamination to a satisfactory standard when required by new development		

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	Soil management methodology	Positive mitigation of and reuse/replacement of soil		planning permission.

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 relation to condition and enhancement of the sites to monitor the effectiveness of the LDP policies	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	
	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 is 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		

Appendix II – SA Objectives Monitoring Table

Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Target/ Data Source	Performance	Comments
	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	There has been no decrease in the number of Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS).
	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%		

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		

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 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 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	% 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 groundwater quality	Data not captured		
		Distribution of aquifers and their vulnerabilities	To maintain groundwater quality	Data not captured	There are no records of incidents of major and significant water pollution due to new developments.
		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	To reduce overall water consumption	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
and construction and so it will be beneficial to monitor water use in the LDP, although this is also affected by individual actions.	saving devices/ grey water recycling required as part of conditions	in 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
	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 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		Where pertinent, all planning applications have to be accompanied by SuDS information. Welsh Government has just put legislation to that effect in place.
	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%		None.

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 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 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, but these had risen to 580kt in 2015. Emissions have also remained fairly constant in each sector apart from Industry and Commercial Electricity in Denbighshire since 2011. (Still the most up to date data available) http://naei.beis.gov.uk/data/local-authority-co2-map By April 2018 all private rented sector
	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	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
		commercial buildings to meet BREEAM Very Good Standard		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		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 proposed renewable energy development may need to be secured through the use of legal agreements in accordance with Section 106 as amended.
	Construction projects incorporating on-site recycling	All major development projects to incorporate on-site recycling		Data is not available for the number 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
				<p>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		<p>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.</p> <p>Priority to safeguard limestone and</p>
	Reuse of aggregates in construction	100%		
	Number of planning applications approved resulting in the sterilisation of mineral reserves	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
				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).
	% 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		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.

Appendix III – Timetable for the production of a new Local Development Plan for Denbighshire

Definitive Stages	Steps	Start	End
Review Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider conclusions of Annual Monitoring Report and review & update evidence base; ▪ Prepare Review report & background documents & seek Welsh Government (WG) informal view; ▪ Publish Review Report & supporting documents for public consultation (8 weeks); ▪ Submit to WG 	June 2017	December 2017
Delivery Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare & publish Delivery Agreement for public consultation (8 weeks); ▪ Agree revised Delivery Agreement with Welsh Government 	June 2017	May/ June 2018
Sustainability Appraisal scoping report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review baseline information; ▪ Review indicators and objectives; ▪ Consider responses and revise; ▪ Council Approval; ▪ Publish 	June 2017	December 2017
Pre-Deposit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to update evidence base; ▪ Review site assessment criteria; ▪ Invite candidate site submissions & maintain register of sites; ▪ Review Local Development Plan (LDP) vision and objectives; ▪ Evaluate any sites submitted against the site criteria; ▪ Review original Sustainability Appraisal of the Options and Strategy proposed and recommend changes or improvements; ▪ Wellbeing Impact Assessment; ▪ Prepare Pre-Deposit LDP document and Candidate Site Register, Review Report, Information Papers, Wellbeing Impact Assessment, Delivery Agreement, Test of Soundness self-assessment and Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report 	December 2017	February 2019

Appendix III – Timetable for the production of a new Local Development Plan for Denbighshire

Pre-Deposit Public Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publish the Pre-Deposit LDP documents including the Candidate Site Register, Review Report, Information Papers, Wellbeing Impact Assessment and Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report; ▪ Statutory Consultation (8 weeks); ▪ Consider Responses & amendments to Pre-Deposit LDP documents; ▪ Prepare Initial Consultation Report following consultation; ▪ Agree Preferred Options/ Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal 	April 2019 Statutory Consultation April 2019	July 2019 Statutory Consultation May 2019
Local Development Plan Deposit consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review more detailed policies & allocations for the Deposit Plan not included at Pre-deposit stage; ▪ Review Sustainability Appraisal of Deposit LDP policies; ▪ Review and update 1st Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening & Assessment; ▪ Review and update the Pre-Deposit LDP Wellbeing Impact Assessment; ▪ Prepare & publish Deposit LDP document & Sustainability Appraisal Report, Habitats Regulations Assessment, Candidate Site Register, Review Report, initial Consultation Report, Alternative Sites Register, Information Papers; ▪ Statutory consultation (8 weeks) 	August 2019 Statutory Consultation January 2020	February 2020 Statutory Consultation February 2020
<i>Indicative Stages</i>			
Submission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submit revised Local Development Plan and supporting document to Welsh Government and the Planning Inspectorate 		Autumn 2020
Examination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Independent examination led by Planning Inspectorate 		Autumn 2020 – Autumn 2021
Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adopt revised Local Development Plan 		Autumn 2021
Annual Monitoring Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare, publish and submit Annual Monitoring Report 		Annually