



Caerphilly County Borough
Local Development Plan

Supplementary Paper

LDP Monitoring Framework

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Caerphilly County Borough Council submission

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Contents

Introduction	1
The Requirement for Monitoring	1
Guidance on Monitoring Frameworks	2
Guidance on the Annual Monitoring Report	2
The Caerphilly LDP AMR – Format and Content	3
Part 1 – The Assessment and Conclusions	3
Part 2 – Statistical Appendices	4
Developing The Monitoring Framework	4
What Should Be Monitored	4
Content of the Monitoring Framework	5
Using The Framework and Identifying Failing Policies	7
The Role of the AMR Part 1 – The Assessment And Conclusions	7
SP1 – Development Strategy HoV	10
SP2 – Development Strategy NCC (1 of 2)	11
SP2 – Development Strategy NCC (2 of 2)	12
SP3 – Development Strategy SCC	13
SP4 – Settlement Strategy (1 of 2)	14
SP4 – Settlement Strategy (2 of 2)	15
SP5 - Settlement Boundaries	16
SP6 - Place Making	17
SP7 – Planning Obligations, CW26 – Supplementary Planning Obligations ...	18
SP9 – Minerals Safeguarding	19
SP11 – Waste Management	20
SP12 – Conservation of Natural Heritage	21
SP13 – Countryside Recreation	22
SP14 – Development of the Valleys Regional Park	23
SP15 – Leisure Centre In The HoV Regeneration Area	24
SP16 - Total Housing Requirements	25

Caerphilly Local Development Plan – Monitoring Framework

SP17 - Affordable Housing Target, CW14 – Affordable Housing Planning Obligation (1 of 2).....	26
SP17 - Affordable Housing TargetCW14 – Affordable Housing Planning Obligation (2 of 2).....	27
SP18 – Managing Employment Growth (1 of 2).....	28
SP18 – Managing Employment Growth (2 of 2).....	29
SP19 – Promoting Commercial Development (1 of 2)	30
SP19 – Promoting Commercial Development (2 of 2)	31
SP20 – Protection of Strategic Leisure Network.....	32
SP21 – Transport Infrastructure Improvements	33
SP23 – Road Hierarchy	34
SP24 – Parking Standards.....	35
SP25 – Community, Leisure and Education Facilities	36

Introduction

- 0.1 It is a statutory requirement that the council monitors its LDP and submits an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) in October of each year following the adoption of the plan. The purpose of the AMR is to identify where the policies and/or the strategy of the plan are not being implemented and amendments are required to be made to the plan.
- 0.2 In order to monitor the performance of the plan consistently the plan needs to be considered against a standard set of tests or monitoring issues. These tests or issues are set out in this document and are referred to as the Monitoring Framework. The Monitoring Framework takes account of information that is statutorily required to be included as well as establishing the set of tests and issues that will consistently monitor the plan.
- 0.3 The first step in establishing the Monitoring Framework was the identification of Objectives and Indicators in Appendix 19 of the Deposit LDP. This document has been produced to supplement Appendix 19, by providing the detailed tests and issues of the Monitoring Framework, which will be used to monitor the effectiveness of the LDP. This document provides explanation of the decisions taken in respect of the Monitoring Framework and will also set out the proforma format for the AMR.

The Requirement for Monitoring

- 0.4 Section 37 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) Regulations 2005 (the Regulations) requires the council to produce an AMR for the LDP each year following adoption of the plan. The Regulations require that the AMR be submitted to WAG in October every year.
- 0.5 The Regulations set out requirements for the content of the Monitoring Report, namely:
- Identify policies that are not being implemented and for each such policy
 - *identifying reasons why the policy is not being implemented*
 - *steps that can be taken to enable the policy to be implemented*
 - *whether a revision to the plan is required.*
 - Specify the housing land supply from the current Housing Land Availability Report for that year, and for the full period since the adoption of the plan,
 - Specify the number of net additional affordable and general market dwellings built in the LPA area for that year, and for the full period since the adoption of the plan

The purpose of the monitoring report is simply to identify where policies are not being implemented properly, how this is to be resolved and to detail general and affordable housing provision throughout the plan period.

- 0.6 Further to this the Planning Inspectorate Wales Guidance Note sets out the Tests of Soundness against which the LDP will be assessed. Test CE3 states “there are clear mechanisms for implementation and monitoring”. Therefore the provision of a mechanism for the monitoring of the plan is a critical consideration in the Examination of the Plan.

- 0.7 Monitoring the Plan also accords with the requirements for monitoring the sustainability performance of the plan through the Strategic Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal (SEA/SA). There is, inherently, a cross over between the information used to inform the SEA/SA monitoring and that used to monitor the plan directly. This cross over and potential for duplication is considered below under the guidance on Monitoring Frameworks.

Guidance on Monitoring Frameworks

- 0.8 The LDP Manual sets out guidance in respect of developing a Monitoring Framework, producing an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), developing targets and indicators and covering tasks in the review of the plan. Section 9.3 of the LDP Manual advises that the Monitoring Framework should be an integral part of LDP preparation and that indicators will need to be built in to the Deposit LDP.

- 0.9 The LDP Manual also advises that the framework should identify the key challenges, the opportunities and possible ways forward for revision and adjustment of the LDP Policies. This is, however, tempered by acknowledgement that there are limitations to what a Monitoring Framework can do or achieve. Availability of appropriate information, staffing resources and timescales are all factors that can affect the nature and content of the framework. In preparing a monitoring framework these factors will need to be taken into account to ensure that the Monitoring Framework is practical, relevant and will actually deliver results that can inform the consideration of whether policies in the plan require revision or adjustment.

- 0.10 In order to address these factors the LDP Manual advises that four broad principles should be adopted in producing the Monitoring Framework. These are:

- Making use of existing information (*to avoid unnecessary duplication*)
- Setting targets and indicators (*to assess whether policies are achieving objectives*)
- Taking a forward looking action-oriented approach (*ensuring interpretation of findings not just data collection*)
- Being consistent with relevant national monitoring guidelines (*in terms of standard indicators and definitions*).

Whilst recognising limitations such as:

- Lack of consistent and relevant information
- The complexity of multiple influences (*especially those outside the remit of development plan*)
- Choice of suitable timescales (*many aspects may not be capable of assessment short term*)

Guidance on the Annual Monitoring Report

- 0.11 The Monitoring Framework will need to reflect the format and required content of the AMR. Regulation 37 sets out the two statutory requirements for the AMR, namely housing land supply from the JHLAS and the numbers of affordable and market units provided. Regulation 37 also sets out the requirement to identify policies that are not being implemented and to identify what steps the authority are to undertake to secure the policy's implementation or the intention to revise the plan. The LDP Manual

supplements this requirement by setting out additional factors that should be assessed in the AMR, namely:

- whether the basic strategy remains sound (if not, a full plan review may be needed);
- what impact the policies are having globally, nationally, regionally and locally;
- whether the policies need changing to reflect changes in national policy;
- whether policies and related targets in LDPs have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them, including publication of relevant supplementary planning guidance (SPG);
- where progress has not been made, the reasons for this and what knock on effects it may have;
- what aspects, if any, of the LDP need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended or are not achieving the objectives of the strategy and/or sustainable development objectives; and
- if policies or proposals need changing, what suggested actions are required to achieve this.

0.12 The LDP Manual also provides guidance on the structure of the AMR, suggesting aspects that should be included:

- Executive Summary stating key findings
- Contextual Changes (changes external to the plan)
- Sustainability Monitoring
- Policy Monitoring
- Recommendations.

The Caerphilly LDP AMR – Format and Content

0.13 The purpose of the AMR is to monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of the policy framework in the LDP and consider whether amendments are required. In essence the principle function of the whole monitoring process is to identify when the revision of the development plan should take place. However the monitoring process involves the collection and interpretation of significant amounts of information. Inclusion of this information within the context of the AMR could lead to the report being overly long and difficult to use. It would make sense, therefore, to separate out the interpretation of the assessment from the information that informs it to ensure that the findings of the assessment are clear. Therefore the Caerphilly AMR will comprise two separate parts.

Part 1 – The Assessment and Conclusions

0.14 This part of the AMR will follow the suggested structure set out in the LDP Manual and will comprise the following:

- Executive Summary: *A succinct written summary of the main findings.*
- Contextual Changes: *A written account of any changes in circumstances outside the remit of the plan that affect the performance of the policy framework, identifying their effects and measures required to overcome them, if possible.*

- Sustainability Monitoring: *A written statement outlining the principal findings of the Monitoring of the Plan against the indicators identified in the SEA/SA Scoping Report, identifying the main effects and if a review of the plan is necessary on sustainability grounds.*
- Policy Monitoring: *A written statement of the main findings of the Monitoring Framework, including identification of policies that have reached their trigger points; assessments of whether those policies require amendment taking account of any mitigating circumstances, and recommendations for action to secure the policy's implementation.*
- Allocation Monitoring: *A written statement outlining delivery of site allocations by topic area*
- Recommendations: *A statement of actions that will be required to be taken in respect of the findings of the Monitoring exercise, including a statement on whether amendments to the plan are required.*

0.15 This part of the AMR will ensure compliance with the guidance and will be the primary document as it will identify where policies are not being implemented and recommend actions to rectify the situation.

Part 2 – Statistical Appendices

0.16 This document will include the monitoring information and tables used to produce the AMR Part 1 document. It will include:

- The Monitoring Framework: This will monitor the plan policies and identify if any of the policies are not being implemented.
- The Sustainability Monitoring Table: This will monitor the state of the environment through the SEA/SA indicators
- The Allocation Development Table: This will provide an update on what allocations have been developed and built.

0.17 Together the two documents will comprise the full Annual Monitoring Report.

Developing The Monitoring Framework

What Should Be Monitored

0.18 The Monitoring Framework sets out the mechanism by which the implementation of the policies and plan strategy will be assessed. However the LDP Manual advises against assessing every policy as this would be onerous and cumbersome and would result in an overly long assessment process. Consideration needs to be given to exactly what is to be monitored and what is not.

0.19 In monitoring the LDP Strategy it makes sense to monitor the policies that have been included in the plan specifically for the purpose of realising the strategy i.e. the Strategy Policies. These are also the point from which the County Wide and allocation policies are derived. The successful implementation of the County Wide and allocation policies will assist in realising the Strategy and therefore the Strategy Policies provide a reasonable gauge of how the other policies, as a framework, are fairing and whether there are any policies not being implemented.

Content of the Monitoring Framework

- 0.20 The Monitoring Framework sets out the indicators against which the LDP will be monitored. As outlined above it is intended to monitor the Strategy Policies and Appendix 19 of the Deposit LDP included Targets and Indicators relating to the 25 Strategy Policies. However, the Targets and Indicators contained in Appendix 19 are very broad and are vaguely defined. Consequently monitoring them specifically would be difficult in either finding appropriate information to use for monitoring and whether the information would actually provide a robust basis for assessing whether policies are being implemented. In addition there are many factors that lie outside the identified Indicators that influence whether policies are implemented and in order to assess whether they are ‘failing’ these need to be considered and be monitored if at all possible.
- 0.21 For example SP1 has the Indicator ‘% of population economically active’. This indicator purely seeks to monitor the numbers of economically active in the population. However there are factors that influence the result of that monitoring that the LDP has no control over, such as economic climate, benefit regimes, birth and death rates to name a few. Further to this the Indicator does not provide a complete monitor for the target for the Policy “*Promote Economic Development*”. The numbers of economically active is not completely reflective of economic growth in the county borough. Other factors such as unemployment rates, commuting levels and employment densities influence economic development in the county borough.
- 0.22 As can be seen from the above example effective monitoring of the Strategy Policies requires a wider monitoring base than just the Indicators identified in Appendix 19. Consequently it is necessary to include additional monitoring factors into the Framework to provide a more robust and complete basis for monitoring the policies. In addition to this there needs to be a basis against which determinations of whether policies are not being implemented can be made. This requires the identification of a base level for each factor that would be set at the expected operating level for that policy. It would also require the identification of points divergent from the base level that would constitute the failure of the policy to be implemented.
- 0.23 As a result of this the Monitoring Framework has been expanded beyond the Appendix 19 Indicators, to ensure that appropriate monitoring factors have been included and that an objective basis for determining whether the policies are not being implemented is included. The Monitoring Framework, therefore, comprises the following items:
- **Objective:** This represents the overall purpose of the policy and is taken from the ‘Target’ field in Appendix 19 of the Deposit LDP.
 - **Indicator:** This is the primary and overarching factor against which the policy will be monitored. The Indicator is taken directly from the ‘Indicators’ field in Appendix 19 of the Deposit LDP.
 - **Monitoring Aim:** Sets out the position as it would be at the end of the plan period if the policy is implemented as intended (i.e. achieving anticipated outcomes not more positive or negative ones). This acts as an overall base level for the effectiveness of the policy, although it is not realistically monitored as it is set at the end of the plan period and could

never be reached as the plan would be required to undergo review after a fourth year following adoption.

- **Source Data:** This identifies the data set that will be used to provide the statistical input to the monitoring item. Where the data source is external to the council, and is available via the internet, relevant hyperlinks to the data will be identified.
- **Monitoring Target:** This provides “stepping stone” targets for the Indicator to monitor policy progress. The Monitoring Target is split into two parts, firstly a time factor and secondly the level that is anticipated will be achieved. The time factor identifies when the Indicator will be used to monitor overall performance of the policy. It should be noted that some policies will not have “stepping stone” targets and will only have one for the end of the period. That is because there isn’t an appropriate intermediate levels that could be used or the policy will be realised in one hit, e.g. a site allocation. Due to the broad nature of the Indicator the failing to meet the Monitoring Targets is not, in itself a trigger for consideration in the AMR, but should be considered in conjunction with the more detailed responses from the Monitoring Factors.
- **Monitoring Factors:** These are the detailed monitoring criteria that will be used to gauge whether a policy is failing. The Base and Trigger Levels relating to these will provide the basis for consideration of whether the policy needs to be addressed through the AMR. It should be noted that Monitoring Factors will be used not only to monitor the policy factors but will also monitor pertinent external factors that influence the conditions within which the policy operates. They can also be used to monitor the assumptions or factors that have influenced the content of the policy, e.g. SP17 includes Monitoring Factors relating to assumptions used in the Viability Study.
- **(Trigger Point) Area:** This identifies the area over which the Base and Trigger levels apply. In some instances this relates just to the county borough as a whole, others to Strategy areas and Policy SP17 relates to the Affordable Housing Target areas. The area of coverage is important as it differentiates areas that could realise different results due to the existence of differing circumstances that would be lost if combined together.
- **(Trigger Point) Base Level:** This sets out the level that the indicator would be at if the policy was working appropriately, or if the circumstances have remained unchanged in respect of background work or the prevailing conditions. It is used as the control against which the Monitoring Factor is considered, with the divergence from the base level being the

indication of how the factor is being affected by the policy.

- **(Trigger Point) Trigger Level:** This, in essence, is the level at which the policy has diverged from the base level to such an extent that it could identify that the policy is failing to be implemented. In identifying Trigger Levels consideration needs to be given to quantify what constitutes a significant variation from the Base level. This will be different for each Monitoring Factor and will need to take account of the natural variance around the Base Level, and what constitutes significant in terms of the Factor.

Using The Framework and Identifying Failing Policies

- 0.24 The Monitoring Framework identifies the information against which the Strategy Policies will be assessed to identify where policies may be failing to be implemented. In identifying the policies it will also highlight areas that influence policy performance and could be a contributory factor in the failing of the policy. To do this the Framework incorporates Trigger Levels that will identify potentially failing policies. If a Policy reaches one or more of their Trigger Levels it will need to be included in the AMR for consideration of whether the Policy is failing to be implemented or if other factors, outside of the remit of the plan, are causing the situation.
- 0.25 It should be stressed that, just because a policy reaches one (or more) of its Trigger Levels, it should not be assumed that the policy is failing to be implemented. There may be extraneous circumstances that are causing the poor performance in respect of the Trigger Level that the plan has no control over, or the policy may be failing in part due to over achievement in others. It is the role of the AMR to consider whether the policy is failing or whether there are mitigating circumstances that could not be influenced by the plan. Where it is found that the Monitoring Framework results are affected by factors outside the remit of the plan, amending the plan will have no effect and will not ensure the implementation of policy as required by the Regulations. In these instances the policy cannot be construed to be failing and should not be identified as such in its consideration in the AMR.

The Role of the AMR Part 1 – The Assessment And Conclusions

- 0.26 Part 1 of the Annual Monitoring Report provides the opportunity to consider and discuss the issues arising from the statistical monitoring exercise carried out and recorded in Part 2 as well as considering the other required elements, i.e. affordable and market housing provision, SEA/SA Monitoring and developed allocations. The Part 1 document has two primary roles; firstly to consider whether the policies identified in the monitoring process are not being implemented and secondly to consider the plan as a whole against all of the information gathered to determine whether a complete review of the plan is necessary.
- 0.27 It should be noted that, whilst there is a significant amount of statistical information gathered and used in the monitoring process, the information must be tempered with judgement exercised through complete consideration of the policies and issues raised. It would be inappropriate for the statistical information to directly dictate when policies, or the plan as a whole, require amendment as this would be a very literal and

rigid assessment that could not take account of the multitude and variety of factors that influence the performance of the plan. A more measured and considered approach, that takes account of these factors, whilst acknowledging the findings of the monitoring information provides the best approach to ensure effective monitoring of the plan.

- 0.28 Due to the fact that the findings of the Monitoring exercise do not directly dictate when amendments to the plan are required, it is necessary for the Part 1 document to specifically and directly identify its findings and, if policies are found to be failing in implementation, it also needs to include clear recommendations on what needs to be done to ensure the plan policies are implemented appropriately.

The Monitoring Framework

SP1 – Development Strategy HoV

Target	Indicator	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Promote economic development	% of population economically active	Increase Economically Active Population of those of working age to 75% or over	Statswales Annual Labour Market data http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=959	Adoption	73%
				2016	74%
				2021	75%
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Unemployment Rate		Statswales Annual Claimant Counts http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=959	CCBC	2.9% (2005)	Rise to 15%
Total employment floorspace vacant		CCBC Annual Employment Land Survey	HoV Strategy Area	16.3% (2006 Vacancy Level)	Rise to 30% or drop to 5%
Target	Indicator	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Reduce deprivation levels	% of population in the 100 most deprived wards in Wales	Decrease in population in most deprived wards.	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation	2021	10 % reduction in %age population in 100 most deprived wards
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
New housing developed as a percentage of total housing stock		CCBC Joint Housing Land Availability Study	HoV	0%	4 consecutive years of no increase.

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP2 – Development Strategy NCC (1 of 2)

Target	Indicator	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Reduce the need to travel	Changes in commuting levels	Reduce out-commuting (as a percentage of total travel to work) by 10% points from the 2006 level (49.62%)	StatWales: Commuting Patterns in Wales by Authority http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableView/tableView.aspx?ReportId=4891	Adoption	44.65%
				2016	42%
				2021	39%
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
		Source Data	Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Job Density		Nomis –Caerphilly Local Authority Profile https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432102/subreports/jd_time_series/report.aspx?	CCBC	0.55	Decrease below 0.50
Out-Commuting as a percentage of total commuting in and out of the county borough.		StatWales: Detailed Commuting Patterns in Wales by Authority http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=4891	CCBC	30.6% (2006 level)	Decrease below 25% or increase over 50%
Out commuting as a percentage of total commuting of residents of the county borough.		StatWales: Detailed commuting Patterns in Wales by Authority http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=4891	CCBC	46.26% (2006 level)	Increase over 50%

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP2 – Development Strategy NCC (2 of 2)

Target	Indicator	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Promote development of Oakdale	Take-up of employment land	Development of 20% of allocated land at Oakdale/Penyfan Industrial estates.	CCBC Planning Applications	Adoption	None
				2016	5%
				2021	20%
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
Development of land allocated for employment use under policy EM1		CCBC Planning Applications	Area	Base Level	Trigger level
			NCC	16.3ha (Past trend pro rata development rate)	No new development for 5 consecutive years 0%

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP3 – Development Strategy SCC

Target	Indicator	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Maximise use of brownfield land within settlement limits	% of developments on brownfield land within settlement limits	75% of development on brownfield land.	CCBC Planning Applications	Adoption	75%
				2016	75%
				2021	75%
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Percentage of total new development on brownfield land		CCBC Planning Applications	SCC	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Percentage of total new housing development on Brownfield land		CCBC Annual Joint Housing Land Availability Study	SCC	88%	Decrease below base level
Target	Indicator	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Reduce the need to travel	Number of new developments with Travel Plans	All development generating large traffic movements to have adopted travel plans with sustainable transport measures.	CCBC Planning Applications	Adoption	None
				2021	100%
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Number of large traffic generating development with agreed Travel Plans containing sustainable transport measures.		CCBC Planning Applications	SCC	0	25% (cumulative in number) without travel plan

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP4 – Settlement Strategy (1 of 2)

Target	Indicator	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Enhance the role & function of Principal Towns & Local Centres	% increase in footfall in retail centres	Increase of 10% in total footfall in retail centres compared to 2006 base level	CCBC Principal Town centre footfall counters.	2021	10% over 2006 base
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Annual footfall in the principal 3 town centres		CCBC Principal Town centre footfall counters.	Principal 3 Town centres	2006 counts	-10% on base level
Vacancy Rates in the principal 3 town centres		CCBC Annual Town Centre Surveys	Principal 3 Town centres	10%	20%
					5%

SP4 – Settlement Strategy (2 of 2)

Target	Indicator	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Enhance the role & function of Principal Towns & Key Settlements	% residents satisfied with their centre	Increase of 10% of people satisfied with their town centre.	CCBC Customer satisfaction surveys	2021	10% over 2006 base
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
% of residents satisfied with their town centres		CCBC Customer Satisfaction Surveys	Principal Town centres ³	2006 levels	-10% on base level
Percentage of money spent in County Borough retail centres as a total of total spend		Mapinfo Sector Based Retail Expenditure Estimates	CCBC Convenience Goods	2006 expenditure levels (84%)	75%
			CCBC Non-Bulky Goods	2006 expenditure levels (30%)	25%
			CCBC Bulky Goods	2006 expenditure levels (31%)	25%

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP5 - Settlement Boundaries

Target	Indicator	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Promote efficient use of urban land	% of developments within settlement boundaries	100% urban forms of development within settlement boundaries	CCBC Planning Applications	Adoption	100%
				2021	100% (cumulative)
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Number of applications for urban forms of development located outside of settlement boundaries either approved by CCBC or allowed on appeal		CCBC Planning Applications and Appeals	CCBC	0	5%
					Positive results for 3 or more consecutive years.

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP6 - Place Making

Target	Indicator	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Creation of sustainable communities	% of development with Design Statements	100% of all applications accompanied by a design statement (unless exempt)	CCBC Planning Applications	Adoption	100%
				2021	100%
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Percentage of applications with accompanying design statement.		CCBC Planning Applications	CCBC	100%	Decrease to 99%
Number of approved applications for development not in accord with the role and function of its particular settlement.		CCBC Planning Applications	HOV	0	10
			NCC	0	5
			SCC	0	5

SP7 – Planning Obligations
CW26 – Supplementary Planning Obligations

Target	Indicator	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Secure contributions from developers towards required infrastructure	Total obligations negotiated with developers	Increase numbers of planning applications that include Planning Obligation/S106 agreements providing infrastructure.	CCBC Planning Applications	Adoption	10 per year
				2016	15 per year
				2021	20 per year
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Number of Policy CM1 Schemes delivered through Planning Obligations		CCBC Planning Applications	CCBC	Provision of 5 facilities.	5 consecutive years without a facility being provided

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP9 – Minerals Safeguarding

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Safeguard nationally important mineral resources	Contribution of county borough to regional demand	Maintain a landbank of at least 10 years of permitted aggregate resources.	Aggregates Working Party Annual Surveys	Adoption	At least 10 yrs
				2016	At least 10 yrs
				2021	At least 10 yrs
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Area of permitted development approved in identified safeguarding areas, as a percentage of total safeguarding area for that mineral.		CCBC Applications	CCBC	0%	1%
Average yearly usage of aggregates by the construction industry (averaged across the preceding 3 years)		Aggregates Working Party Annual Survey	CCBC	845,000 Tonnes	890,000 Tonnes or over Or 800,000 or under

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP11 – Waste Management

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Provide waste management facilities as required by the SE Wales Regional Waste Plan	% of waste management facilities required that are provided	To provide sufficient facilities to meet the Landfill Directive Target of reducing land-filling of Biodegradable Municipal Wastes to 35% of 1999 levels	CCBC Waste Management Data	Adoption	75%
				2013	50%
				2021	35%
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
		Area	Base Level	Trigger level	
Number of permitted applications for, or incorporating, waste management facilities on existing industrial estates.		CCBC Planning Applications	CCBC	1 per year	No approvals for 4 consecutive years.

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP12 – Conservation of Natural Heritage

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Conserve the natural heritage of the county borough	Loss of features of the natural heritage	No net loss of natural heritage features	CCBC Planning Applications	2021 No Net Loss	
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Area of SSSI Lost to development on a site (SEA/SA Indicator)		CCBC Planning Applications	CCBC	0	5%
Number of approved applications that result in loss of Area of SINC/LNR to development		CCBC Planning Applications	CCBC	1	Greater than 1 for 3 or more consecutive years
Number of approved applications that provide compensatory provision (equal or greater in area than that lost) as a percentage of the number of approved allocations that result in loss of SINC/LNR.		CCBC Planning Applications	CCBC	75%	50%
Number of refused applications relating to SLAs as a percentage of all applications relating to SLAs		CCBC Planning Applications	CCBC	17.5%	Decrease to 15% or less
Number of refused applications relating to VILLs as a percentage of all applications relating to VILLs		CCBC Planning Applications	CCBC	17.5%	Decrease to 15% or less

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP13 – Countryside Recreation

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Promote sustainable increase in use of countryside facilities	Numbers of visitors to countryside recreation facilities	20% Increase on 2006 Base	People count at specific facilities. CCBC Annual Survey Data	2006	310,000
				2011	325,500
				2016	341,000
				2021	372,000
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Increase Customer Satisfaction		CCBC Survey Data	CCBC	54.77%	Decrease below Base Level
Number of monitored facilities with satisfaction levels below 60%		CCBC Surveys	CCBC	4	5 or 3 for five consecutive Years.

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP14 – Development of the Valleys Regional Park

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Promote developments that contribute to the Valleys Regional Park	Number of developments that contribute to the Valleys Regional Park	Establish and enhance the Valleys Regional Park through the delivery of 12 schemes.	CCBC Valleys Regional Park Monitoring	Adoption	0
				2016	4
				2021	12
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Delivery of Valley Regional Park Schemes		CCBC Valleys Regional Park Monitoring	CCBC	4 in 5 Years	3 or less provided in any consecutive 5-year consecutive period.

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP15 – Leisure Centre In The HoV Regeneration Area

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Secure development of a Leisure Centre within the Heads of the Valleys Regeneration Area	Development of Leisure Centre in the HoV Regeneration Area	Provision of a leisure centre in the HoV area	CBC Planning Applications	2021 Leisure Centre Provided	
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Provision of a Leisure Centre in the HoV area		CCBC Planning Applications	CCBC	N/A	No Leisure Centre By 2021

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP16 - Total Housing Requirements

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Secure construction of 8,625 new dwellings	Annual house-building rates	The construction of at least 8625 new dwellings by the end of the plan period	Yearly Joint Housing Land Availability Reports	2009	1888 dwellings built
				2013	4133 dwellings built
				2017	6379 dwellings built
				2021	8625 dwellings built
Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Maintain 5-year housing land supply	Amount of land available for housing development in next 5 years	To maintain a continual housing land supply of 5 years or more based on the Residual method of calculation	Yearly Joint Housing Land Availability Reports	Adoption	5 year + land supply (Residual Method)
				2016	5 year + land supply (Residual Method)
				2021	5 year + land supply (Residual Method)
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Annual building rate		Yearly Joint Housing Land Availability Reports	CCBC	575 (LDP allocation build rate)	+ 50% (862) or – 50% (288) of base level.
Housing land supply calculated by Past building rates method		Yearly Joint Housing Land Availability Reports	CCBC	5 Years land supply	Less than 5 years land supply

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP17 - Affordable Housing Target
CW14 – Affordable Housing Planning Obligation (1 of 2)

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Secure construction of 3640 affordable dwellings (Total affordable housing provision from all sources)	Annual construction of affordable dwellings	Construction of 940 affordable dwellings (delivered through planning obligations)	WAG Annual Return on Affordable Housing	Adoption	Built by Adoption
				2016	½ (total requirement – built by Adoption)
				2021	½ (total requirement – built by Adoption)
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
Yearly affordable housing unit numbers delivered through the planning system as a percentage of total housing units (based on units built)		Joint Housing Land Availability Report	Area	Base Level	Trigger level
			0% area	0%	+ 37.5% (3.75%)
			10% area	10%	+ Or – 37.5% (6.25% or 13.75%)
			25% area	25%	+ Or – 37.5% (15.6% or 34.4%)
		40% area	40%	+ Or – 37.5% (25% or 55%)	
Average House Price (<i>over the base Viability Study 2009 level</i>)		Land Registry Data	County	£99,149	20% increase (cumulative)
Developments using Social Housing Grant or other public sector funding as a percentage of all developments		CCBC Annual Survey of Affordable Housing	0% area	100%	No Trigger
			10% area	90%	No Trigger
			25% area	0%	10%
			40% area	0%	10%

SP17 - Affordable Housing Target
CW14 – Affordable Housing Planning Obligation (2 of 2)

Monitoring Factors	Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
		Area	Base Level	Trigger level
No of units provided on developments using Social Housing Grant or other public sector funding as a percentage of total units	CCBC Annual Survey of Affordable Housing	0% area	100%	No Trigger
		10% area	90%	No Trigger
		25% area	0%	10%
		40% area	0%	10%

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP18 – Managing Employment Growth (1 of 2)

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Increase employment levels in the county borough	Annual estimates of employment levels	Realise an overall increase of 10% in employment levels in the county borough compared to	WAG StatWales: Annual Employment levels by Occupation and Welsh Local Authorities http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=5517	2009	67,500
				2016	70000
				2021	74200
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Annual Unemployment rates		WAG StatsWales: Annual Unemployment Rates By Welsh Local Authority http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=14383	CCBC	10.5% (June 2009)	20% or higher
Number of County Borough Residents in employment		WAG StatsWales: Employment Status persons 16+ by local authority http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx	CCBC	69900 (June 2009)	No increase for 3 or more consecutive years, Or Decrease below Base level
Number of employees in part time employment as a percentage of total employees in employment		WAG StatsWales: Employment Status persons 16+ by local authority http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx	CCBC	25% (Jan 2006)	Increase to 30%

SP18 – Managing Employment Growth (2 of 2)					
Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Provide sufficient land for all employment land needs	Annual rate of employment land take up	Development of 64.2ha of land for Class B employment use	CCBC Biennial employment land survey	Adoption	6ha
				2016	20ha
				2021	64.2ha
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Annual area of land developed for Class B Employment Use		CCBC Planning Applications	CCBC	4.28ha	Greater than 10ha Or less than 1ha for two or more consecutive years.

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP19 – Promoting Commercial Development (1 of 2)

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Increase employment levels in commercial services	Annual estimates of employment levels in commercial services	Number of employee jobs in commercial sector (not including manufacturing, Construction and Public Administration sectors)	Nomis: Employee Jobs (2008) https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432102/report.aspx	2008	57000
				2015	60000
				2021	65000
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
Employees in commercial sector as a percentage of total employees		Nomis: Employee Jobs (2008) https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432102/report.aspx	Area	Base Level	Trigger level
			CCBC	64%	Decreases below 60%

SP19 – Promoting Commercial Development (2 of 2)

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target		
Provide sufficient land for commercial services employment	Annual rate of commercial services employment land take up	Development of 29.3ha of land for commercial employment uses.	CCBC Applications	Planning	Adoption	5ha
					2016	14ha
					2021	29.3ha
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review			
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level	
Number of Commercial/Retail employment developments permitted outside the designated Principal Town Centre Boundaries.		CCBC Planning Applications	5 Principal Towns	0	3 in a single year	
					1 a year for 3 or more consecutive years.	
Area of Class B1 employment uses permitted within Commercial Opportunity Areas, as a percentage of total designated area.		CCBC Planning Applications	Bargoed	0%	No Development for 7 or more consecutive years Or Any Decrease	
			Blackwood	0%	No Development for 5 or more consecutive years Or Any Decrease	
			Caerphilly	0%	No Development for 3 or more consecutive years Or Any Decrease	

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP20 – Protection of Strategic Leisure Network

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Maintain accessibility to public open space, natural green space, and recreational facilities	Loss of public open space, natural green space, and recreational facilities to developments	No net loss of recreational and play facilities to development	CCBC Planning Applications	Adoption	0
				2016	0
				2021	0
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Number of formal play areas lost to development		CCBC Planning Applications	CCBC	0	1 or more for 3 consecutive years
Numbers of planning applications that provide new formal play areas through S106 agreements		CCBC Planning Applications	CCBC	3	No increase over base level for 3 or more years Or Decrease below base level

SP21 – Transport Infrastructure Improvements

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Improve the existing transport infrastructure to promote sustainable communities	Improvements in the transport infrastructure achieved	The commencement of all highway improvements allocated in policies TR5, TR6 and TR7	CCBC Planning Application	Adoption	1
				2016	6
				2021	15
Monitoring Factors	Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review			
Number of Schemes identified in Policies TR5, TR6 and TR7 delivered through Planning Obligations and Unilateral Undertakings.	CCBC Planning Applications	Area	Base Level	Trigger level	
		CCBC (TR5)	Provision of 5	7 consecutive years without a facility being provided	
		CCBC (TR6)	Provision of 8	7 consecutive years without a facility being provided	
		CCBC (TR7)	Provision of 3	7 consecutive years without a facility being provided	

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP23 – Road Hierarchy

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target		
Ensure the efficient use of the highways network	Levels of congestion by road type	To maintain all monitored road links below Congestion Rate Flow (CRF) level	CCBC annual traffic counting programme	Adoption	0	Without Planned Improvements
				2016	0	Without Planned Improvements
				2021	0	Without Planned Improvements
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review			
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level	
The Number of Monitored Links That Are Above CRF level.		CCBC Traffic Count Data Model	CCBC Highway Network	9	14	
The Number of Monitored Links That Are Above CRF level that do not have planned improvements		CCBC Traffic Count Data Model	CCBC Highway Network	0	1 or more for 3 or more consecutive years	

Caerphilly Local Development Plan - Monitoring Framework

SP24 – Parking Standards

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Implementation of Parking Standards laid out in the CSS Wales Parking Standards 2008	Developments approved in accordance with new Parking Standards	All application approved in accordance with new Parking Standards	CCBC Planning Applications	Adoption	100%
				2016	100%
				2021	100%
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
Number of permitted applications that have reduced levels of parking as a result of compliance with sustainability factors		CCBC Planning Applications	Area	Base Level	Trigger level
			CCBC	10%	Less than 5% for 3 or more consecutive years

SP25 – Community, Leisure and Education Facilities

Objective	Indicators	Monitoring Aim	Source Data	Monitoring Target	
Creation of sustainable communities	Annual construction of new facilities	The development of all identified Community, Leisure and Education facilities.	CCBC Planning Applications	Adoption	10% developed
				2016	50% developed
				2021	100% developed
Monitoring Factors		Source Data	Trigger Points to Consider Review		
			Area	Base Level	Trigger level
Number of schools that are oversubscribed in terms of the school rolls.		CCBC education information	CCBC		Increase over base level for 3 or more consecutive years Or Increase over base level by 20%
Number of allocated Community Facilities sites approved for development as a percentage of the total number of allocations in Policy CF1		CCBC Planning Applications	CCBC	0	No approvals for 2 or more consecutive years.
Area of allocation protected by policies LE1 and LE3 lost to development.		CCBC Planning Applications	CCBC	0	5ha