



Derry City & Strabane
District Council

Comhairle Chathair
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DERRY CITY & STRABANE DISTRICT COUNCIL

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LDP) 2032



DRAFT PLAN STRATEGY

Monitoring and Review Report EVB 40, December 2019

Updated December 2021

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DERRY CITY AND STRABANE DISTRICT COUNCIL

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LDP) 2032



Monitoring and Review Report, December 2019

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This Document is one in a series which comprises the evidence base that informs the preparation of the Derry City and Strabane District Local Development Plan (LDP 2032) Plan Strategy.

This is a Submission document in accordance with Regulation 20 of the Planning (LDP) Regulations (NI) 2015.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 An integral and important part of the new LDP preparation process is the requirement for ongoing monitoring, with annual reporting and the 5-yearly review of the LDP. The Council must undertake comprehensive and reliable monitoring in order to establish how the objectives of the Plan Strategy are being achieved and should test and monitor the effectiveness of its policies and proposals to trigger whether any changes are required to ensure the continued delivery of the LDP Plan Strategy.
- 1.2 Building upon Chapter 40 (Monitoring Criteria & Review Process) of the LDP dPS itself, this paper sets out the indicators and targets to assess the effectiveness of the key LDP policies within the draft Plan Strategy. It is not necessary to measure all of the LDP objectives or all of the policies and therefore not all objectives / policies will have an associated indicator set within the monitoring framework, particularly as some policies do not have readily measurable, regular and reliable indicators. The information recorded in undertaking this monitoring will then inform the Council's LDP Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and subsequently the review of the LDP.

2.0 Legislative and Policy Context

- 2.1 Section 21 of The Planning Act 2011 requires the Council to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) which must contain information on the extent to which the objectives of the LDP are being achieved.
- 2.2 **(2021 Update):** Regulation 25 of the LDP Regulations sets out the minimum standards and more-detailed requirements regarding the LDP Annual Monitoring Report, as well as in the Departmental Practice Notes, especially DPPN 6: Soundness; in particular, Soundness test CE 3 requires the Council to demonstrate that **'there are clear mechanisms for implementation and monitoring'**. (The Local Government (Performance Indicators and Standards) Order (NI) 2015 and the Department's Planning Monitoring Framework relates to the quantitative, target-led statutory and administrative monitoring requirements for Planning Development Management.

3.0 Approach to Monitoring of the Local Development Plan

- 3.1 Given the legislative and policy context referred to above, Derry City and Strabane District Council's LDP monitoring approach will be to focus on the key LDP objectives and to develop indicators that will enable us to assess the extent to which they are being achieved through the policies and proposals set out in the LDP. This information will form the basis of the AMR to be submitted annually to DfI, post adoption of the LDP.

- 3.2 As a minimum, the AMR should report on the amount of housing land and number of units built, together with the amount of economic land in a Council's area. The Council may also include other information as it considers relevant.
- 3.4 The LDP must show how objectives, policies and proposals for the area will be implemented. Arrangements for monitoring and implementation, may include setting up appropriate structures to monitor and assess development on housing and economic land and ensuring appropriate delivery mechanisms e.g. working groups are set up to ensure that performance targets and measures are met. It may also be necessary to ensure that the LDP remains in line with prevailing regional policy, broader context indicators or general statistics for the District that the LDP may have an impact on, both within and beyond the Council area.
- 3.5 Where a policy is not being implemented, the AMR should state the reasons for this and set out the steps to secure its implementation. Alternatively, a council may prepare a revision of the LDP to replace or amend the policy.
- 3.6 Therefore, the AMR will provide an important source of evidence to ascertain if policy changes or a review of the LDP will be required. Furthermore, the Council must also undertake monitoring requirements as part of the Sustainability Appraisal and Equality Impact Assessment of its LDP.
- 3.7 As the LDP will provide a long term Planning framework for the Council area, a LDP is unlikely to be effective if it cannot deal with unexpected or changing circumstances. Social, economic and environmental issues may change over time and the LDP should be able to handle this uncertainty by alternative strategies if considered necessary. Throughout the Plan, the Council will have regard to any changes made to the Housing Growth Indicators, Social / Affordable Housing needs and other needs such as public services and provisions identified by the relevant bodies such as the Education Department, Environmental Health, Health and Social Care Services and Utility Providers.
- 3.8 In line with the SPPS, councils must keep the implementation of their plans under review and report annually to the Department on whether the objectives in the Plan Strategy or Local Policies Plan are being achieved.
- 3.9 The Council may revise its Plan Strategy or Local Policies Plan at any time (after adoption), or by direction by the Department. If a review identifies any changes and a revision of the Plan is required, the Plan will go through the appropriate part of the plan process. Depending on the size and scale of the revision, it may result in a replacement of the full LDP. However, where a minor change is identified and required, the Local Policies Plan only can be altered where it remains consistent with the Plan Strategy.

Implementation

- 3.10 To fully deliver the LDP PS Vision and Objectives, and those contained in the Strategic Growth Plan, will require the full intervention of a wide range of stakeholders. As well as the Council's leadership and investment, successful

delivery will also be required from the private sector and committed investors, through submitted planning applications and investment. The full realisation of the City Deal proposals will also be important. As part of the LDP PS preparation, all relevant Government Departments have been consulted as to their future proposals for the District and the timeline for their implementation during the LDP period. As well as monitoring the relevant data sets within the Table in Section 4, in terms of ‘planning permissions granted’, the Council will also be recording progress of implementation of those permitted schemes against their timelines, to ensure ‘delivery’ is also being monitored.

Indicative Monitoring Framework

- 3.11 To monitor the Key Indicators as set out in the Monitoring Framework Table (at section 4.0), the Council will provide a monitoring resource within the Planning Department and wider Council Departments to undertake effective and ongoing monitoring in order to produce an LDP AMR. Certain baselines have already been defined and recorded whilst others will be set and reviewed / revised as needed during the process. Regular and reliable official statistics will be used where available, in addition to longer-term measures of outcomes, such as the 2021 Census. The Table seeks to include a balanced range of LDP indicators, as well as targets for progress and ‘triggers’ for possible concern / closer analysis in terms of the LDP review and decision-making regarding LDP Revision. This Indicative Monitoring Framework may be revised as part of the AMR review process during the LDP Plan and Implementation phase.
- 3.12 **(2021 Update)** In particular, it will be important that the proposed LDP Monitoring will be realistic, resource-efficient and implementable. As stated above, the Council is committed to making a specific resource available (in order to monitor the LDP’s implementation and other Planning-wide targets), as well as to use other baseline / monitoring information from within the Council (especially Community Planning, Environmental Health, Climate Change officer, Greenways, Parks / Recreation, etc.) together with other available, regular and reliable official statistics. It is important not to ‘over-promise’ on what can and will be affordable for the Council to monitor, nor is it practical to try and monitor many of the macro economic, social and environmental outcomes – for which the local Council and its Planning function can only deliver a limited impact.
- 3.13 The Council will build upon the current best-practice and recent experience of the monitoring of some of the key Planning aspects. Specifically, since the launch of the LDP dPS in December 2019, the LDP Team has undertaken two Housing Monitor exercises (see DS-300 and DS-301 for the 2017-2019 and the 2019-2021 Monitors), the first being largely desk-based and utilising LPS / Building Control figures with GIS plotting, whilst the most recent HM was a more-manual and comprehensive exercise to visit all HM sites across the District’s settlements. Additionally, the Team undertook an extensive Monitor of Economic Development Land in 2021 (see DS-212) and a City / Towns / District Centres Occupancy Study, also in late 2021 (see DS-302). Going forward, it is intended to undertake these Monitors on an annual or bi-annual basis (depending on resources and perceived rate-of-change).

3.14 In practical terms, the Council's Planning LDP / Monitoring Team will utilise the spreadsheet dataset of Planning Permissions (which is an annual National Statistics publication) that is provided to the Council regularly by DfI Analysis, Statistics and Research Branch (ASRB). On a quarterly basis, this spreadsheet will be systematically analysed by development type (category and sub-category), urban-rural location and by each settlement to provide a statistical Monitor, and detailed lists, of the amount, type, location and trends of Planning permissions. (This exercise has been piloted in the Council's LDP Team over the 2020-21 year.) This will then allow a further analysis of the generated lists of individual Planning permissions, via the Uniform system and application files if required, to determine their approval basis (in terms of policy compliance, any 'exceptions' or material circumstances, etc.) – as per the respective Monitoring Indicators. This comprehensive analysis will enable Monitoring of specific Indicators, as well as the General Policy Monitoring at Indicator No. 50.

3.15 Since the dPS in 2019, the implementation of the new Planning Portal has been significantly progressed and is due to 'go live' in Autumn 2022. The new system has been user-refined and initial testing / familiarisation done with the various Councils in Spring 2021. The system is primarily one that has been 'tried & tested' by local Planning authorities elsewhere, with similar LDP requirements; there are 2 key monitoring modules included - 'Forward Planning' and 'Policy Monitoring'. The official specification / requirements for the new system include:

Planning Authorities need to be able to monitor the effectiveness of Local Development Plans and the outcome of decision making. This enables Planning Authorities to have up to data and information about growth in their area and helps the development of future policy. The system must:

- a) store and display for users all relevant adopted and draft Local Development Plans, as constraint layers along with their associated attributes.*
- b) allow each Planning Authority to monitor the outcomes of decision-making and report on all available fields (e.g. the number of private and affordable housing units, or commercial floor space, granted planning permission).*

3.16 When the new LDP (adopted PS and later the adopted LPP) is digitised / put on the system, this new Portal should be a powerful tool for systematic Monitoring. There will be a push towards (80%+) online submission / digitisation of Planning Applications, accompanied by a new P1 Planning Application Form, a new Monitoring Form for DM at file-closure and implementation of a new 'business process' with Admin team. The system will be able to provide Reports on all the available fields and is intended to be set up to help monitor our various Monitoring Indicators e.g. how many houses – urban, per settlement, rural, social / intermediate-affordable / private, apartments / sizes, on brownfield / zoned / windfall / urban capacity sites, economic development uses, floorspaces (net & gross), retail type / size, in/out of the centres/ hierarchy, developments in each policy area, minerals reserves areas, etc. Depending on resources and set-up, the Portal may also be used to monitor 'softer' Indicators such as trees lost / planted, biodiversity net gain, SuDs areas achieved, etc.

- 3.17 It should be noted that the Council is also required to Monitor the Sustainability of the LDP (and EQIA & RNIA), as well as the LDP itself. Therefore, a Preliminary Monitoring Framework is set out in Chapter 5 of the SA Report (see document DS-101); whilst there is some overlap in the Indicators/targets, the SA Monitoring is set out against the 14 Sustainability Objectives (Improve Health & Well-being, Strengthen Society, etc.) whereas the mainstream LDP Monitoring relates more-directly to the LDP policies / designations themselves. The SA Final Monitoring Framework will be agreed and closed off following the PS adoption; it would be expected that there will be more use of shared indicators at that stage, in the interests of resource efficiency and alignment of the documents.
- 3.18 The table at section 4.0 sets out the initial Monitoring Indicators for the LDP, especially as they are envisaged at this draft Plan Strategy stage. They aim to assess the progress and suitability of all of the main policies, zonings and designations, bearing in mind how they contribute to the LDP Objectives. This document is a ‘Technical Monitoring Report’, deliberately separate from the dPS document itself, so that the Indicators can be amended and updated in light of experience, especially following IE / adoption and at LPP Stage, and closer to actual implementation / experience of Monitoring and the AMRs. However, the table sets out the Monitoring area of the LDP, the LDP Objective, the Indicator itself and importantly the target to aim for and the ‘trigger’ level which raises concern.
- 3.19 Therefore, in accordance with the requirements of the soundness test CE 3, this report demonstrates that ‘there are clear mechanisms for implementation and monitoring’ of the LDP.

4.0 Indicative Monitoring Framework Table

	Topic Area	LDP Objective	Indicator	Relevant Policy	Target	Source	Trigger
Overall Strategy							
1.	Growth Strategy/ Spatial Strategy	A (i) – (v)	Population Change		160k people by 2032, from 2017 baseline of 150k.	Census, Mid-Year population estimates (NISRA)	Population growth more than 10% above / below projections
2.	Growth Strategy/ Spatial Strategy	B (i) – (ix)	Net additional Employee jobs		+ 8-15k additional jobs by 2032, from 2017 baseline of 55,800	Job statistics NISRA, Census of Employment, Business Registration Employment Survey	Additional jobs more than 10% above / below statistic
3.	Growth Strategy/ Spatial Strategy	A (i) – (v) C (i)	Total Number of dwellings approved / built		+ 9k additional homes by 2032, from 2017 baseline of 61,000 dwellings	Housing Monitor, LPS / Building Control	10% above / below statistic
4.	General Development Principles & Policies	A (i) & D (iv)	The number of planning permissions (PPs) incorporating SuDS measures	GDPOL 1 TAM 10, HOU 8 & 9, OS 3, UT 2, FLD 4, PD 6	Increasing number of development proposals permitted with SuDS. To be reviewed as NI-wide practice is put in place	DCSDC Planning Decisions	Above / below target i.e. no significant increase in utilisation of SuDS

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5.	General Development Principles & Policies	A (i) & D (i)	The number of planning permissions (PPs) incorporating renewable / low carbon energy features	GDPOL 1 TAM 10, HOU 8 & 9, OS 3, UT 2, FLD 4, PD 6	Increasing number of development proposals permitted with renewable energy sources.	DCSDC Planning Decisions	Above / below target. Increasing trend.
6.	General Development Principles & Policies	A (i) & D (i)	The number of planning permissions (PPs) incorporating carbon-offsetting measures.	GDPOL 1 TAM 10, HOU 8 & 9, OS 3, UT 2, FLD 4, PD 6	Increasing number of development proposals permitted with carbon-offsetting measures. To be reviewed as practice becomes established.	DCSDC Planning Decisions	Above / below target. Increasing trend.
	Topic Area	LDP Objective	Indicator	Relevant Policy	Target	Source	Trigger
Economy							
7.	Economic Development Land	B (i) – (iii)	Quantity of zoned Economic Development land	ED 1 & 4	An ample supply of ED land. By category / location of ED land. No zoned or current ED land lost to non-ED uses.	Economic Development Land Monitor (EDLM)	Provision falls to level below 5-year supply. Ample supply in each category / choice of locations.
8.	Economic Development Land	A (i) & (v) B (i) – (iii)	Location of Economic Development Uses	ED Designation Tiers, ED 5, 6 & 7	Appropriate locations for ED uses. By category /	Economic Development Land Monitor. DCSDC	Any significant inappropriate or unsustainable uses / locations.

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					type / scale of ED use.	Planning Decisions	
9.	Economic Development Land – Office Uses / Centres	B (i)	The number, type, size and location of office developments permitted / implemented - in the Derry City Centre & Strabane Town Centre, or elsewhere.	ED 1, 2 & 3	To increase overall number / floor-space from current baseline, and to ensure they are located in the most appropriate 'central' location, for their type / scale	DCSDC Planning Decisions	Any lack of increase of activity or incompatible locations (for their type / scale, Centres-first.)
10.	City/Town Centres, Retailing, Offices, Leisure & other uses	B(viii)	Number / floorspace of retail & other TC uses permitted within their appropriate / highest level of the retail Network of Centres	RP 1,2,3,4 & 5 ED 4 GEDAs	'Town centre uses' such as retail, will be directed within the appropriate 'town centre-first', before edge-of or out-of centre.	City/Town/District Centres Occupancy Study, DCSDC Planning Decisions	More than 5% of the retail floorspace approved in any one year outside of the relevant Network Centre
11.	City/Town Centres, Retailing, Offices, Leisure & other uses	B (viii)	Number / floorspace of non-retail PPs in primary retail cores and other centres	RP 8	Improve on 2017 Baseline	DCSDC Planning Decisions	Non-retail uses must not exceed 30%
12.	City/Town Centres, Retailing, Offices, Leisure & other uses	B(viii)	Number of retail & other TC uses permitted outside of the central locations of the villages / small settlements	RP 6	Such uses should be located near the centre of the settlement, to retain its V&V	DCSDC Planning Decisions	Any PPs on peripheral locations can impact on the settlement core's V&V

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	Topic Area	LDP Objective	Indicator	Relevant Policy	Target	Source	Trigger
13.	Transport and Movement	A (i), C(iii), D (v), (viii), (x)	Number of people travelling by sustainable modes – active travel, bus & rail.	GDP 1,2,4 TAM 6 & 7	Year – on – year improvement on Baseline levels.	Travel Survey for Northern Ireland (TSNI) (DfI), Sustrans.	Reduction in numbers of people travelling by sustainable modes.
14.	Transport and Movement	A (i - iii), B (vi), B (vii), C(iii), D (v), (vii), (viii), (x)	Achievement of Transport infrastructure, per category – motorway / dual C's, other roads / bridges, greenways, cycle-paths, bus upgrade, rail study / upgrade, P&R sites, parking measures	GDP 1, 2,4, NW LTS, TAM 6 & 7	Year – on – year improvement on Baseline levels.	DCSDC Planning Decisions, DfI Roads Stats., Council Greenways / Sustrans	Lack of achievement of the identified infrastructure
15.	Transport and Movement	D (i,)	Restriction of new access onto Protected routes	TAM 3	No new accesses onto Protected routes except where justified through policy provisions.	DCSDC Planning Decisions	More than 1 application permitted in any year contrary to DfI Roads Service.
16.	Transport and Movement	D (i, ii & v)	Restriction of development on protected transport schemes and disused transport routes.	TAM 4, TAM 5	No new development on protected schemes / routes, except where justified through policy provisions	DCSDC Planning Decisions.	More than 1 application permitted in any year for a use other than permitted in the policy

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	Topic Area	LDP Objective	Indicator	Relevant Policy	Target	Source	Trigger
17.	Tourism Development	A (ii) ,B (ix)	Number of new tourism amenities and accommodation developments, in appropriate locations i.e. overall, in the 9 Tourism Settlements, elsewhere.	TOU 1,2,3,4,5,6 & 7	To have increasing trend, in the correct places / types, not harming the assets.	DCSDC Planning applications & decisions and Tourism statistics (TNI / NISRA & Council Tourism Dept.)	To have positive PPs every year. Any approvals in non-sustainable locations / types.
18.	Tourism Development	A (ii), B (ix)	Number of tourism applications adjacent to the Derry City's Historic Walls.	TOU 1, HE 3 & 4	No PPs causing harm to Walls.	DCSDC Planning Decisions.	PPs causing harm to Walls.
19.	Minerals Development	B (v)	Monitor Annual Minerals Returns / Industry Feedback / PPs – for the amount, location and type of PPs and usage / reserves	MIN 1 – MIN 5	To have adequate minerals supply to meet needs of local / regional economy, plus protection of environment / people. Achieve actual Restoration.	DCSDC PPs. DETI Annual Minerals Returns (& MPA Quarry Returns). ROMPS & Compliance regimes.	Less than 5-years minerals supply (main categories). PPS within the ACMDs. Failure to secure robust / enforceable Restoration measures.
20.	Signs & Outdoor Advertising	D (i)	No of signage applications adjacent to the Derry Walls.	AD 2	To have no signage that harms the Walls.	DCSDC PPs & Enforcement Records.	Any signs that harm the Walls.
21.	(Agriculture &) Other Development	A (1) & B (iii)	Developments in the Countryside should all be in accordance	AGR 1 ODC 1	For all developments to be 'sustainable' ones,	DCSDC Planning Decisions.	Any policy lacunae or non-sustainable developments in the countryside.

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	in the Countryside		with the respective LDP policies		in line with policy. No policy lacunas.		
22.	(Agriculture & Other Development in the Countryside)	A (1) & B (iii)	Number of applications for Farm Diversification Schemes	AGR 1 ODC 2	Increase on 2017 Baseline.	DCSDC PPs. Rural Development Programme Records.	A lack of FD schemes getting PP.
	Topic Area	LDP Objective	Indicator	Relevant Policy	Target	Source	Trigger
Social Development							
23.	Housing in the Settlements and the Countryside	A (i to v) & C (i)	Amount of housing growth across the various settlements of the hierarchy	HOU 1	To ensure that a sufficient number of dwellings are built in settlements, to meet housing need & demand, ensure sustainable & balanced development, and the LDP's strategic focus for growth - aligned with the spatial distribution of the indicative strategic housing allocation in Appendix 5 Table 2	Housing Stock Tables, Census (NISRA), Housing Monitor	Number of new dwellings exceeds 10% above / below the indicative level set in the strategic housing allocation - overall or in any settlement or sector of Derry or Strabane Town or Local Towns, Villages or Small Settlements.
24.	Housing in the Settlements	A (i to v) & C (i)	Amount of housing being approved / built on Zoned Housing	HOU 1	To ensure adequate uptake and delivery of the	Housing Monitor, DCSDC	The identified lands are not coming forward for PP and

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	and the Countryside		Land, LUPAs and other identified Land		required Housing on the identified lands, rather than non-delivery or land-banking. It may be necessary to release Phase 2 or Phase 3 Lands.	Planning Decisions.	delivery of dwellings, across the various settlements / sectors – adequate to meet demand, Housing Need and sustain settlements
25.	Housing in the Settlements and the Countryside	A (i to v) & C (i)	Adequate amount of land remaining for housing	HOU 1	To ensure that a sufficient amount of land remains available for Housing, at a choice of locations and suitable for a choice of types.	Housing Monitor	There is less than a 5-year supply of housing land, in any settlement or sector (of larger settlements) – built or permitted. NB This will trigger a closer examination and reporting, not necessarily additional land.
26.	Housing in the Settlements and the Countryside	A (i to v) & C (i)	Number of windfall / brownfield units permitted / built	HOU 2	To achieve strong levels of brownfield (central and accessible developments) and other sustainable, windfall sites	Housing Monitor	Low levels of PPs and implementation of existing PPs against the historic windfall figures and the regional target of 60% brownfield.
27.	Housing in the Settlements	A (i to v) & C (i)	Average density of approved residential developments	HOU 3	All new residential housing in the character areas are within the relevant	Housing Monitor	Average densities within a character area fall outside + -

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	and the Countryside				density band and assumed density for settlement tiers.		10% of broad density bands.
	Topic Area	LDP Objective	Indicator	Relevant Policy	Target	Source	Trigger
28.	Housing in the Settlements and the Countryside	A (i to v) & C (i) & (iv)	Number of affordable homes approved/ completed	HOU 5	10 or more residential units or on a site of 0.5ha to provide a minimum of 20%.	Housing Monitor & NI Housing Statistics (DFC). DCSDC PPs.	Affordable housing in the Settlement / sector / District more than 10% above/below targets.
29.	Housing in the Settlements and the Countryside	A (i to v) & C (i) & (iv)	Number of dwellings by types / size approved.	HOU 6	No. of housing development PPs without a good mix	Housing Monitor & NI Housing Statistics (DFC), DCSDC PPs.	House types in the District more than 10% above/below targets.
30.	Housing in the Settlements and the Countryside	A (i to v) & C (i) & (iv)	Number of dwellings approved by Lifetime Homes (LTH) Standards.	HOU 7	All new developments to be built to LTH Standards.	Monitoring DCSDC planning applications	LTH Standard PPs 10% below targets.
31.	Housing in the Settlements and the Countryside	A (i to v) & C (i)	Number of HMOs in / outside Policy Areas	HOU 13	Less than 30% HMOs in HMO policy area. No more than 10% outside HMO policy area.	HMO Register (BCC) and Planning approvals.	No of HMOs approved exceeds 30% within a policy area. No of HMOs exceeds 10% outside policy area.
32.	Housing in the Settlements and the Countryside	A (i to v) & C (i)	Number of units with Planning approval for Flats Policy Areas & Flats Prevention Areas	HOU 12	No target in Policy Areas. Very few / none in Prevention Areas.	DCSDC Planning Approvals	No trigger. Notable levels of concern / complaints in the Areas

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	Topic Area	LDP Objective	Indicator	Relevant Policy	Target	Source	Trigger
33.	Housing in the Settlements and the Countryside	A (i to v) & C (i)	Number of new dwellings permitted in the countryside, to generally align with the spatial distribution of the strategic housing allocation. (Also no. of dwellings in Green Belts or Dev Pressure Areas)	LDP Strategy for housing in the Countryside.	1,100 - 1,400 max. homes permitted / built in the Countryside. Sustainable development levels. Vibrant rural areas generally, protected pressure areas.	LPS pointer data derived from Building completion certification and LPS / Rural Housing Monitor. DCSDC Planning Decisions	Number of new dwellings in the countryside is 10% above /below the indicated levels in the strategic growth allocation – on an annual pro rata basis i.e. 70-90 per year. None / very few in GB / Pressure Areas
34.	Housing in the Settlements and the Countryside	A (i to v) & C (i)	Number of planning approvals for conversion or replacement of buildings in the Countryside	HOU 20	No target	DCSDC Planning Decisions - Monitor trend	No trigger
35.	Open Space, Sport & Outdoor Recreation	C (vi)	Number of planning permissions granted on zoned open space, including through development agreements	OS 1 & 2	To limit the net loss of zoned open space to non-compatible/ancillary uses.	DCSDC Planning Decisions	Net loss of significant areas of zoned open space to non-compatible/ancillary uses.
36.	Open Space, Sport &	C (vi)	Public open space provision in new		25 units or more on sites of 1 ha or more (to have 10 /	DCSDC Planning Decisions	More than 10% of housing approvals in any year does

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	Outdoor Recreation		residential development		15%) less than 25 units are on-merit.		not meet the specified standards.
37.	Open Space, Sport & Outdoor Recreation	C (vi)	New green and blue infrastructure created within new developments, and no. of developments with linkages to the G/B	OS 3 & HOU 8	No target	DCSDC Planning Decisions	No trigger
38.	Waste Planning	D (iii)	Development of waste management facilities in line with Council's Waste Management Plan.	WP1	No target	Unmet need for new or extended facilities identified through Council's Waste Management Plan.	No trigger. Monitor occurrences, for any concerns / complaints.
	Topic Area	LDP Objective	Indicator	Relevant Policy	Target	Source	Trigger
Environment							
39.	Natural Environment	D (i)	Number of trees planted associated with development. Particularly, outside of development limits each new house will be encouraged to plant on-site or nearby. Also Monitor wider woodland planting.	GDPOL 1	To have increasing trend, for amenity and carbon-offsetting	DCSDC Planning Applications & Decisions DAERA Forestry Notifications / consultations	To have positive amounts of trees planted in District.

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40.	Natural Environment	D (i)	Levels of new development within designated sites of nature conservation importance, other sites and habitats or biodiversity areas.	NE 1, 2 & 3	To ensure no inappropriate development contrary to policy provisions.	DCSDC Planning Decisions and liaising with NIEA	No inappropriate development contrary to policy provisions.
41.	Natural Environment	D (i)	New development (type, size, location) within the AONB, SCA and AHLI	NE 1, 5,6,7 & 8	To ensure no inappropriate development contrary to policy provisions.	DCSDC Planning Decisions	No inappropriate development contrary to policy provisions.
42.	Coastal Development	D (i)	Amount of development within Coastal AHLIs,	AHLIs	To ensure no inappropriate development that would adversely change the quality or character of the landscape as per the policy.	DCSDC Planning Applications & Decisions.	No inappropriate development contrary to policy provisions.
43.	Historic Environment	D (ii)	Number of demolitions in Conservation Areas & Areas of Townscape /Village Character (ATCs / AVCs)	HE 5 & 6	To ensure no inappropriate development contrary to policy provisions.	DCSDC Planning and appeal Decisions, Built Heritage at Risk NI (UAH/HED)	No inappropriate development contrary to policy provisions.
44.	Historic Environment	D (ii)	Number of demolitions outside Conservation Areas &	GDP 8, HE 5	To ensure no inappropriate development	DCSDC Planning Decisions, Built	No inappropriate development

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			ATC / AVCs – especially of Non-designated heritage assets (NDHAs)		contrary to policy provisions.	Heritage at Risk NI (UAH/HED)	contrary to policy provisions.
	Topic Area	LDP Objective	Indicator	Relevant Policy	Target	Source	Trigger
45.	Historic Environment	D (i)	Number of sites of archaeological interest recorded in new developments	HE 1 & 2	To ensure no inappropriate development contrary to policy provisions.	DCSDC Planning Approvals	No inappropriate development contrary to policy provisions.
46.	Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Development	A(i), B (iv)	The number, type and location of Planning Permissions for renewable development, plus energy generated.	RED 1 -5	To ensure adequate amounts of renewable energy & no inappropriate development contrary to policy.	DCSDC Planning Approvals	Inadequate generation to meet Regional Targets. No inappropriate development contrary to policy provisions.
47.	Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Development	A (i) B (iv)	To monitor the number, height and location of new or re-powered wind turbines approved/operational within Wind Energy Capacity Areas (WECAs)	WECA 1 RED 1 & 2	Any further wind energy development proposals will need to be very carefully considered	DCSDC Planning Applications & Decisions	No inappropriate development contrary to policy provisions.
48.	Development and Flooding	D (iv)	Quantity of development permitted in undeveloped areas of flood risk	FLD 1	No inappropriate development contrary to policy provisions.	DCSDC Planning Decisions and DFI Rivers Consultations	No inappropriate development contrary to policy provisions.

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	Topic Area	LDP Objective	Indicator	Relevant Policy	Target	Source	Trigger
Specialised Requirements							
49.	Developer & Community Contributions	A (i)	Quality and quantity of Permissions granted with a requirement for a Dev Contribution	HOU 5, HOU 9, OS 1, OS 2	Adequate and appropriate provision by developers.	DCSDC Planning Applications & Decisions	Any shortfall in provision of infrastructure or community facilities.
General LDP Monitoring							
50.	General Monitoring of LDP Policies		Each Planning Permission and each LDP policy / designation / zoning will be monitored – to ensure that it is fit-for-purpose, achieving its objectives and without anomalies or lacunae.		<p>This will be monitored primarily through the new Planning Portal, and also through analysis of DfI ASRB Planning Permissions data, plus a systematic feedback loop with Development Management Team (& appeals / challenges)</p> <p>This feedback and Monitoring will feed into the Annual Monitoring Report, ongoing review of the LDP and the formal 5-year Review of the LDP.</p>		
51.	Overall Monitoring of Compliance with LDP		Number of Planning Applications being approved in accordance with the LDP / Number contrary to Planning Officer Recommendation		<p>This will be monitored in conjunction with the mainstream NI Planning Monitoring Framework (Development Management).</p> <p>There should be relatively few where the 'material considerations' will take precedence over the LDP. (by officers / delegated or by Members)</p> <p>To be supplemented through additional analysis of Planning performance and decision-making.</p>		