

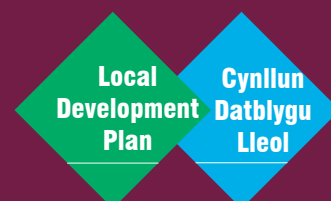
Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026

# Local Development Plan



3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Monitoring Report  
April 2020 to March 2021

October 2021



# VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011 – 2026

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## 3<sup>RD</sup> ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

### OCTOBER 2021

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MONITORING PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021.

**This document is available in Welsh and in other formats upon request e.g., larger font.**

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# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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## 1.1. INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1.1. The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026 (LDP) was adopted on the 28<sup>th</sup> June 2017. Section 76 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) requires local planning authorities to monitor the implementation of their adopted LDPs by preparing an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 1.1.2. The AMR is prepared in accordance with the Monitoring Framework contained in the adopted LDP at page 129 (section 9). The monitoring framework of the LDP includes a set of indicators and targets which are set against trigger points to indicate if one part of the Plan is not achieving the desired outcomes. Trigger points have been included to assess the level to which a policy has diverged from the monitoring target to such an extent that it could identify that the policy is failing to be implemented or needs to be amended. Many of the indicators include biannual targets or refer to appropriate target dates for specific developments / facilities to assess the performance of the Plan.
- 1.1.3. The AMR is the primary mechanism for reviewing the relevance and success of the LDP and for establishing whether any changes or revisions to the Plan are required. The primary function of the AMR is to demonstrate the extent to which the LDP strategy and objectives are being achieved and whether the Plan's policies are functioning effectively. The production of an AMR also enables the Council to assess the impact that the LDP is having on the social, economic and environmental well-being of the authority and helps identify any significant contextual changes that may influence Plan implementation or review.
- 1.1.4. The Town and Country Planning (LDP) (Wales) Regulations 2005 and the Development Plans Manual Edition 3 (March 2020) (DPM) provide guidance on the content of the AMR and when it should be submitted to the Welsh Government. In accordance with the LDP Regulations and Welsh Government guidance the Council's first AMR was submitted to the Welsh Government by the 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019 deadline and covered the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019. This is the third AMR to be prepared since the adoption of the Vale of Glamorgan LDP and it is based on data collected for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.
- 1.1.5. It should be noted that the AMR includes some additional monitoring indicators that were not in the adopted LDP monitoring framework. These new indicators resulted from the actions of previous AMRs and changes to Welsh Government guidance. In addition, some of the original LDP monitoring indicators are no longer applicable as the monitoring targets have been met and / or projects have been completed. In such instances, a reference is included in the AMR to this effect.

- 1.1.6. The AMR has been prepared during the COVID 19 pandemic. However, the Council is still collecting the relevant monitoring data and intends to submit this third AMR to the Welsh Government by the 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021. While some of the immediate social and economic impacts of the global pandemic are clear, the longer-term impacts are currently more uncertain. Inevitably, these will become more apparent in subsequent AMRs.

## **1.2. KEY FINDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL MONITORING PROCESS (1ST APRIL 2020 TO THE 31ST MARCH 2021)**

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### **CONTEXTUAL INFLUENCES**

- 1.2.1. Section 3 of the AMR provides information on the various contextual changes that have occurred since the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 which could have impacted upon the aims and objectives of the LDP. This includes new / amended national legislation and/or relevant plans, policies and strategies at the national, regional, or local level which could have a bearing on the delivery of the LDP strategy. In addition, the section also provides an overview of the prevailing economic situation over the monitoring period together with information on progress on key Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG). Where appropriate, any potential implications for the LDP have been summarised.
- 1.2.2. Some of the external factors that have been identified may have implications for the LDP over the longer term. The impact of the factors identified and any future changes on the aims and objectives of the LDP will therefore be considered in future AMRs and the Review Report. Contextual information which is specific to a LDP policy area is provided in the relevant policy analysis section for ease of reference and is therefore not repeated here.

### **LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN MONITORING – POLICY ANALYSIS**

- 1.2.3. Section 5 examines how the LDP's strategic policies and associated managing growth and managing development policies are performing against the Plan's monitoring targets. It also looks at whether the LDP strategy and objectives are being delivered. A 'traffic light' rating system has been employed as a visual aid in monitoring the effectiveness of the Plan's policies and to provide a quick reference overview of policy performance as follows:

<b>Continue Monitoring (Green)</b>
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP Policies are being implemented effectively and there is no cause for review.
<b>Training Required (Blue)</b>
Where indicators are suggesting that LDP Policies are not being implemented as intended and further officer or member training is required.
<b>Supplementary Planning Guidance Required and Development Briefs (Purple)</b>

Indicators may suggest the need for further guidance to be provided in addition to those already identified in the Plan. Additionally, should sites not be coming forward as envisaged; the Council will actively engage with developers / landowners to bring forward Development Briefs on key sites to help commence the development process

#### Policy Research (Yellow)

Where indicators are suggesting the LDP Policies are not being effective as they should further research and investigation is required. This may also include the use of contextual indicators and comparisons with other local authorities and national statistics where appropriate may be required.

#### Policy Review (Amber)

Where indicators are suggesting the LDP Policies are failing to implement the strategy a formal review of the Policy is required. Further investigation and research may be required before a decision to formally review is confirmed.

#### Plan Review (Red)

Where indicators are suggesting the LDP strategy is failing and a formal review of the Plan is required. This option to fully review the Plan will need to be fully investigated and undertaken following serious consideration.

## KEY FINDINGS

- 1.2.4. Generally, the key findings of the third AMR are positive. All of the 'core' indicators are positive (green), and the majority of the 'local' indicators are positive (green) indicating that the relevant LDP policies are achieving their objectives and are being implemented effectively. Notwithstanding this, the adopted LDP is currently being reviewed in accordance with LDP Regulation 41 and work will formally commence on the Replacement LDP in 2022.
- 1.2.5. Further research / investigation is required for indicator 8.3 (employment). The development of new local employment land in the Vale of Glamorgan is lower than originally anticipated but this trend is likely to be linked to the current economic climate. Notwithstanding this, planning permission has been recently granted on two local employment sites and this data will be taken into account in the next AMR. Existing local employment sites also continue to have good occupancy rates.
- 1.2.6. Member training is still outstanding in relation to indicator 7.6 and the Council has been unable to progress some of the new SPG as intended in the last AMR due to COVID 19 restrictions and other corporate matters taking priority. The new draft SPGs have all been prepared and it is anticipated that they will be subject to public consultation in the Autumn following Cabinet approval.
- 1.2.7. This AMR contains a total of 60 indicators which are used to monitor the effectiveness of the Plan and its policies. The indicators are categorised by Plan objectives and include the following: Sustainable Communities, Climate Change, Transport, Built and Natural Environment, Community Facilities, Retail, Housing,

Economy and Natural Resources. A summary of the results from previous AMRs is provided in the table below. It should be noted that the total number of indicators varies between AMRs. This is due to the identification of new indicators in the AMRs e.g. need for new SPG and deletion of some superseded monitoring indicators such as 7.1.

**TABLE 1: KEY FINDINGS - CORE AND LOCAL INDICATORS**

Assessment	Action	AMR 1: 2018 - 2019 No. of indicators within the Category	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020 No. of indicators within the Category	AMR 3: 2020 – 2021 No. of indicators within the category
Where indicators suggest that LDP policies are being successfully implemented,	No further Action required. Continue monitoring in future AMRs.	60	59	59
Where indicators suggest that LDP policies are not being implemented as intended.	Officer and/or Member training is required.	1	0	0
Where indicators suggest the need for further guidance in addition to that already identified in the Plan.	Supplementary Planning Guidance and/or Development Briefs may be required.	3	0	0
Where indicators suggest that the LDP policies are not as effective as they should be.	Further research and investigation and comparison with adjacent LPA may be required.	2	2	1
Where indicators suggest that LDP policies are failing.	Further investigation and research may require a policy review.	0	0	0
Where indicators suggest that the LDP strategy is not being implemented.	Following confirmation, the LDP will be subject to a full review process.	0	0	0

## HOUSING (INCLUDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING)

1.2.8. The Vale of Glamorgan continues to be an attractive place to live and demand for properties throughout the authority remains high. Between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 and 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021, a total of 5,257 dwellings were completed within the Vale of Glamorgan of which 3,635 were general market dwellings against the 2021 AMR target of 3,872.



- 1.2.9. In terms of affordable housing, a total of 1,622 were secured at April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021, slightly below the 2021 AMR target of 1,646 affordable dwellings.
- 1.2.10. Of the total dwellings completed, 3914 dwellings were on LDP Policy MG2 allocated housing sites which is 365 dwellings below the AMR target of 4,279 dwellings to be completed on LDP housing sites identified in indicator 1.2. Notwithstanding this, developer interest remains strong within the authority, as highlighted by the number of allocations that have recently been approved or are subject to planning applications currently being considered by the Council.
- 1.2.11. Following the revocation of TAN 1 Joint Housing Land Availability Studies and the publication of the new Development Plan Manual (DPM) in March 2020, the Council updated the LDP monitoring framework with new housing indicators (7.1.1 and 7.1.2 refer). The DPM states that Local Planning Authorities with an adopted LDP before the publication of the latest DPM should monitor housing delivery against the annual average requirement. The monitoring data shows that the Council has delivered 5,257 dwellings to date which is above the 2021 trajectory target of 5,103 dwellings.
- 1.2.12. The total number of dwellings completed equates to an annual average of 525.7 dwellings against the annual average of requirement 630.66 to deliver the LDP housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings by 2026. Whilst the total number of dwellings is below the 10 year average, it is noted that for 4 out of the 5 previous years dwelling completions have exceeded the annual average and as such housing delivery since the adoption of the plan has generally been in line with the trajectory.

## **EMPLOYMENT**

- 1.2.13. Since the start of the Plan period, the Council has approved 23.59% of the allocated employment land which is above the 20% monitoring target for 2020. The next target is for 2022 which aims to secure planning permission on 44% of allocated employment land. It should be noted that two planning applications (2019/01421/RES (MG9 (1) [in part] and 2020/01367/RG3 (MG9 (4) [Plot C in part]) which equate to 9.225ha have recently been approved in April 2021. Although these fall outside of the third AMR period this helps to demonstrate that employment allocations are steadily coming forward during the plan period and the Council is on track to meet the next monitoring target.
- 1.2.14. Whilst a significant amount of land has already been granted planning permission on the strategic employment sites in line with the monitoring targets, the development of local employment allocations has been slower. This is considered to be linked to the current economic climate and the AMR recommends further research and investigation into this matter. The number of jobs anticipated on the strategic employment sites is in line with the monitoring target through developments permitted at St. Athan and south of junction 34, M4, Hensol. The new SPG on Cardiff Airport and the Gateway Development Zone was adopted in December 2019 and the Council is currently working with the Welsh Government and their agent on the adoption of a new development brief for the Y Porth site at Bro Tathan. The Council has prepared a new draft SPG on

employment land and premises which will be subject to consultation in the autumn. COVID 19 is also likely to have an impact on employment land and premises going forward and the Council will continue to undertake employment monitoring to establish its effects.

## **RETAIL**

- 1.2.15. The retail monitoring indicators show that there has been a continued decrease in retail floorspace within town and district centres which represents a 5.05% reduction since 2017. However, there have been rises in other commercial floorspace such as leisure and office floorspace within the town and district centres. This demonstrates that town and district retail centres are diversifying from the traditional A1 retail uses in part as a response to changing shopping habits. This is also reflective of the changes made to national planning policy which also promote retail and commercial centres as hubs for social and economic activity and the focal point for a diverse range of services which support the needs of local communities. The thresholds set out in policies MG14 and MG 15 have also been exceeded in some instances as detailed in monitoring indicators 6.2 and 6.3. It should be noted that this is more apparent in the local and neighbourhood retail centres. The increase in non-retail uses in all retail centres reflects their changing role nationally and the Council will continue to closely monitor this issue in future AMRs. The current pandemic is also having a significant impact on the retail sector. The Council has prepared a new draft SPG on retailing as recommended in the first AMR and it is anticipated that this will be subject to consultation in the autumn.

## **GYPSIES AND TRAVELLERS**

- 1.2.16. While a permanent gypsy and traveller site has yet to be identified, the Council has continued to try to find a suitable site to meet the identified long-term gypsy and traveller need. Following the unsuccessful general call for candidate sites undertaken during 2019, investigations have sought to identify the availability of land on the open market however these have again proved unproductive. The Strategic Housing board is currently considering the matter further and the options available to the Council are being assessed including investigating means to overcome the existing site constraints at the existing tolerated site on Hayes Road and continuing to search for alternative sites.

## **TRANSPORT**

- 1.2.17. The LDP monitoring framework requires the completion of 6 local transport schemes identified in Policies SP7 and MG16 by 2020. This monitoring target has already been exceeded and good progress has been made on a number of the other schemes. However, it should be noted that the bus park and ride scheme at Cosmeston Lakes Country Park has failed the WeTAG stage 2 study and will therefore not be progressed further. The remaining schemes identified in policies SP7 and MG18 have a target completion date of 2026 and are all at various stages of investigation or development as set out under Indicator 3.1. Travel plans have been submitted with all relevant planning applications in accordance with the Travel Plan SPG and TAN 18.

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA) MONITORING

- 1.2.18. The LDP and the AMR must comply with relevant European Directives and Regulations. In this regard, monitoring of the LDP should accord with the requirements for monitoring the sustainability performance of the LDP through the Strategic Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal (SEA/SA) process.
- 1.2.19. SA helps to demonstrate that the LDP is sound by ensuring that it reflects sustainable development objectives and contributes to the reasoned justification of policies. The SA identifies a set of objectives and significant effect indicators which are intended to measure the social, economic, and environmental impact of the LDP.
- 1.2.20. Section 6 examines the performance of the LDP against the SA monitoring objectives. This provides a short-term position statement on the performance of the Plan against a number of sustainability indicators and provides a baseline for future comparative analysis.

## CONCLUSIONS

- 1.2.21. The third AMR provides a comparison with the baseline data provided by previous monitoring reports. The key conclusions in the third year of reporting are that most of the Plan's policies continue to perform well in terms of delivering the Plan's strategy and meeting the targets set out in the adopted LDP Monitoring Framework.
- 1.2.22. Welsh Government procedural guidance contained within the Development Plans Manual (Edition 3, March 2020) (table 31 refers) sets out five questions which the AMR should consider. The issues contained in these questions have been considered throughout the AMR as part of the analysis of data. However, for completeness, they are addressed below:
- *What new issues have occurred in the plan area, or changes to local/national policy?*
- 1.2.23. Section 3 of the AMR contains information on the contextual changes that have occurred since the adoption of the LDP. These include any new / amended national legislation and relevant plans, policies and strategies at the national, regional or local level which could have a bearing on the delivery of the LDP strategy and/or key infrastructure or projects which could impact upon the delivery of the LDP objectives.
- 1.2.24. While the implications of some of these contextual changes could have future implications for the LDP they will be incorporated and fully considered in future AMRs and the Review Report. As recommended in the first AMR, new SPG has been prepared for specific policy areas where targets are not being met and there is considered to be a need for further guidance e.g. retailing.

- *How relevant, appropriate, and up to date is the LDP strategy and its key policies and targets?*

1.2.25. The evidence collected as part of the AMR process shows that good progress is being made regarding the implementation of the LDP strategy and objectives. Section 5 provides a detailed assessment of how the Plan's key policies are performing against the identified monitoring targets. In a few instances, the monitoring target has not been met but it was still considered that no action was required at this time and that the indicator should be monitored and reviewed in the next AMR. This has enabled the Council to make an informed judgement of the Plan's performance during this period. Table 1 (page 4) provides an overview of the effectiveness of the Plan's policies during this monitoring period using the 'traffic light' rating system used in the assessment and shows that many of the indicators require further monitoring. Only 1 indicator relating to the development of local employment land requires further policy research. Information on this will be provided in next year's AMR and will inform the evidence base for the Replacement LDP.

- *What sites have been developed or delayed in relation to the plan's expectations at both places and in the phasing programme (as set out in the trajectory).*

1.2.26. LDP monitoring indicator 1.2 in section 5 examines the total number of housing units completed on the allocated housing sites identified in policy MG2. At 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021, 3,914 dwellings had been completed on the allocated sites which is below the 4,279 dwelling target for the current monitoring period. However, this is the first time the monitoring target for this indicator has not been met and the monitoring of LDP allocations indicate that developer interest remains strong within the authority.

1.2.27. In terms of the delivery of the Policy MG2 housing allocations, at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021, 34 of the 48 sites (71%) had been granted planning permission and of these sites 30 were either complete or under construction. In addition, the Council is engaged in pre-application discussions with interested parties on several of the remaining sites.

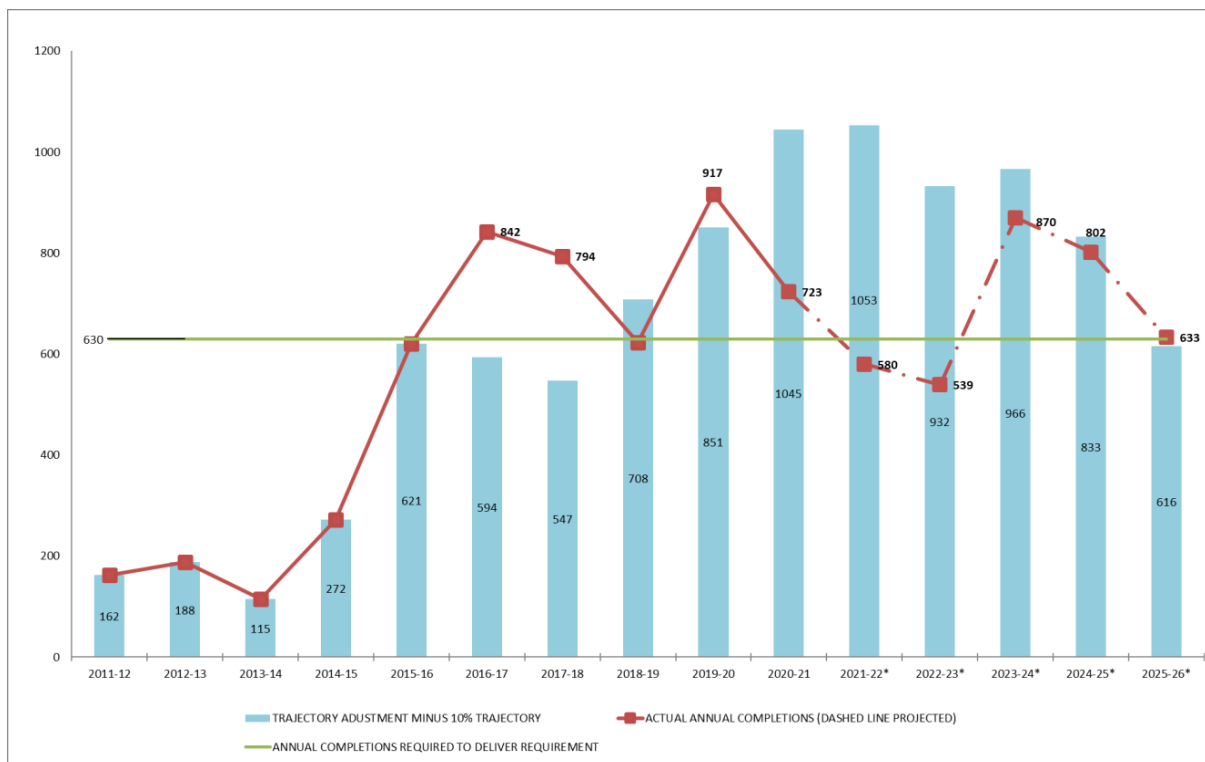
- *What is the degree of variance from the anticipated annual and cumulative build rate? Is there a two-year trend of under delivery (annual completions not number of AMRs submitted)?*

1.2.28. The LDP identifies a housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the plan period 2011-2026, equating to an average housing requirement of 630.66 dwellings per annum. Section 5 examines the annual level of housing completions in relation to the annual average requirement. The analysis also includes a comparison between housing delivery and the housing trajectory prepared as evidence at the LDP Examination.

1.2.29. The monitoring data indicates that between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 and 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021, the LDP has delivered 5257 dwellings which equates to an annual average delivery of 525.7 dwellings per annum as opposed to 630.66. This is 17% below the 2021 cumulative dwelling target of 6,306.

1.2.30. This lower annual build rate is primarily reflecting the impact which the global economic recession has had on the housing industry nationally which resulted in a lower rate of housing completions within the authority compared to that experienced prior to the recession. In addition, in 2011, the LDP had not been adopted and as such the availability of housing land within the Vale of Glamorgan had not been fully established.

1.2.31. The graph below illustrates the growth in housing delivery within the Vale of Glamorgan since 2011, highlighting a steady annual increase in housing completions within the authority reflecting the national economic recovery along with the availability of deliverable housing land within the authority. For the years 2016-17, 2017-18, 2019-20 and 2020-21 the table illustrates that housing dwelling completions have exceeded the annual average requirement.



1.2.32. The graph also illustrates that over next 5 years completions are anticipated to fall below the average requirement in years 2021 to 2023 before increasing above the annual average requirement in the last 3 years of the plan. By 2026 it is forecast that the LDP will have delivered a minimum of 8,681 dwellings which is below the 9,460 dwellings provision in the Plan, again due primarily to low delivery rates within the early years of the Plan rather than a failure to deliver the housing allocations.

1.2.33. To meet the provision of 9460 dwelling by 2026 would require 840 dwellings per annum to be delivered over the remaining 5 years of the plan which could be realised if developers and owners of sites expedited site delivery and would reflect levels of development delivered in 2016-17 and 2019-20 (and projected in 2023-24). Accordingly, it is considered that despite the low development rates

within the early part of the Plan, the Council has made good progress towards its delivery of the identified housing provision.

- *What has been the effectiveness of delivering policies and preventing inappropriate development?*

1.2.34. The policies have been very effective to date in delivering policies and discouraging inappropriate development as set out in section 5. The most significant achievements include the following:

- *Number of LDP dwellings delivered exceeds the LDP housing trajectory for 2021*
- *49% of all new housing permissions on brownfield sites which exceeds LDP target of 38%*
- *No windfall development permitted on BMV land contrary to the policies in the LDP*
- *Strategic employment sites – the Council has exceeded the 2020 target and is on track to meet the 2022 target*
- *Renewable energy development – steady growth in electricity generation from renewable sources since last AMR*
- *No major retail/ leisure development permitted outside established town and district centre boundaries*
- *Primary shopping area vacancy rate in all town and district centres has decreased*
- *All relevant planning applications were accompanied by a Travel Plan.*
- *Net increase in open space*
- *Significant progress on delivery of new education facilities. 2024 targets on track to be met.*
- *No development approved which resulted in the unacceptable loss of community facilities*
- *No development approved in C1 and C2 floodplains that didn't meet the TAN 15 tests*
- *No development approved contrary to the advice of Cadw or NRW*
- *No development approved contrary to Policy MG 17 (Special Landscape Areas)*
- *No development approved contrary to Policy MG 18 (Green Wedges)*

- *No development approved contrary to Policy MG 27 (Glamorgan Heritage Coast)*
- *No development approved that would have an adverse impact on a SSSI or SINC*
- *The latest SWRAWP Annual Report confirms that the authority has a 35 to 38 year land bank of permitted aggregate reserves which is significantly higher than the 10 year target*
- *No development approved within a minerals buffer zone contrary to Policy MG23*

1.2.35. Although there are a few areas where further work and / or investigations are required, overall, the AMR demonstrates that the LDP continues to be largely successful in achieving its objectives. Nevertheless, the Council has recently commenced work on a review of the adopted LDP in accordance with LDP Regulation 41 of the TCPA (LDP)(Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended).

1.2.36. The Council will continue to monitor the current LDP through the preparation of successive AMRs and the findings will be used to inform the preparation of the Replacement LDP. While the full impact of the coronavirus pandemic will not be known for some time, it will undoubtedly have impacts across society and change the way we live and work for some time. Some of the impacts are likely to require policy intervention at both national and local level and such matters will need to be fully considered in future policy formulation, plan preparation and monitoring.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

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- 2.1.1. The Vale of Glamorgan LDP 2011- 2026 was formally adopted by the Council on the 28<sup>th</sup> June 2017 and is the principal land use planning document for determining planning applications in the Vale of Glamorgan. The LDP sets out the Council's objectives and priorities for the development, use and management of land until 2026. The LDP contains a Monitoring Framework which includes targets and indicators against which the performance of the Plan's strategy, policies and allocations can be measured.
- 2.1.2. Section 61 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) (PCPA) and the associated Regulations; requires Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to keep under review all matters which may be expected to affect the development of their area or the planning of its development. Section 76 of the Act requires the Council to present this information in the form of an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 2.1.3. The AMR is the key mechanism to assess the delivery and implementation of an LDP strategy and provides transparency in the planning process by keeping stakeholders, business groups and the community informed of its effectiveness and identifies any issues.
- 2.1.4. Regulations and guidance on the form and content of the AMR is set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended) and the Development Plans Manual (Edition 3 March 2020) (DPM).
- 2.1.5. The AMR has two primary roles:
- To consider whether the policies identified in the LDP Monitoring Framework are being achieved and implemented successfully; and
  - To consider the Plan against all of the information gathered to determine whether a complete or partial review of the Plan is necessary.
- 2.1.6. The AMR is also an opportunity for the Council to assess the impact that the LDP is having on the social, economic, and environmental well-being of its administrative area. It can assist the Council to:
- Identify areas of success;
  - Identify where certain policies are not being successful in delivering their intended objectives;
  - Identify gaps in the evidence base, perhaps through a change in the economy, which needs to be addressed and reflected in the LDP; and
  - Identify what actions will be taken to address the issues identified to ensure the implementation of the LDP, including any revisions that need to be made to the LDP.
- 2.1.7. The Council is required to commence a full review of the LDP every 4 years from the date of its initial adoption, in accordance with Regulation 41. This provides an opportunity for the Council to review progress in implementing the policies and



make modifications where required. The review also enables the Council to ensure that the LDP is kept up to date in respect of changes in national planning policy and other relevant national and regional documents or legislation. The Council has recently commenced work on the LDP review and is currently preparing the Review Report.

- 2.1.8. In tandem with these primary objectives, the AMR must also consider conformity with the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The AMR has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended); Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations (2004); and the Habitats Regulations Assessment (2004).
- 2.1.9. This is the third AMR prepared by Council and is based predominantly on data collected for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021. It has been prepared in accordance with the LDP Regulations and the revised guidance contained in the Development Plan Manual (Edition 3, March 2020) (DPM) and will be submitted to the Welsh Government by the 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021. It should be noted that the content reflects the amended guidelines and requirements set out in the revised DPM, particularly in relation to housing completions and the housing trajectory.

## **2.2. THE REQUIREMENT FOR LDP MONITORING**

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- 2.2.1. Section 61 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local authorities to keep under review matters that may affect the planning and development of their areas or the planning of its development.
- 2.2.2. These matters include:
- The principal physical, economic, social, and environmental characteristics of the area of the authority (including the extent to which the Welsh language is used in the area);
  - The principal purposes for which land is used in the area;
  - The size, composition, and distribution of the population of the area;
  - The communications, transport system and traffic of the area;
  - Any other considerations which may be expected to affect those matters;
  - Such other matters as may be prescribed or as the Assembly in a particular case may direct.
- 2.2.3. Regulation 37 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations requires that an LPA must publish its AMR on its website and submit it to the National Assembly on or before the date specified in guidance issued by the Assembly.
- 2.2.4. Regulation 37 requires that the AMR should identify policies that are not being implemented and for each policy:
- Identify the reasons why the policy is not being implemented;

- Identify the steps (if any) that will be taken to enable the policy to be implemented;
- Explore whether a revision to the plan to replace or amend the policy is required.

2.2.5. In addition, the Development Plan Manual requires that all monitoring frameworks include a range of indicators as follows (Table 29 in the DPM refers). In accordance with the latest guidance these indicators have been incorporated into all subsequent AMRs.

<b>Indicators Required by Legislation</b>	
Number of net additional affordable and market dwellings built in the LPA area.	LDP Regulation 37. All AMRs must include the annual affordable and market housing completions in the plan area.
<b>Key Indicators Applicable to all Plans</b>	
Spatial distribution of housing development	To monitor housing completions each year in line with the growth strategy and the settlement hierarchy.
The <u>annual</u> level of housing completions monitored against the Anticipated Annual Build Rate (AABR).	<p>Annual housing completions must be monitored against the Anticipated Annual Build Rate (AABR) as specified in the adopted housing trajectory (see Table 21 and Diagram 16). This must be presented clearly in the AMR both in numerical and percentage terms (plus/minus x%).</p> <p>For those plans published prior to the publication of the DPM, completions will be measured against the Average Annual Requirement (AAR) set out in the plan. This must be presented clearly in the AMR both in numerical and percentage terms (plus/minus x%).</p> <p>The components of housing supply, including site allocations, large and small windfalls should also be monitored separately.</p> <p>See section on updating housing trajectory through the AMR.</p>
Total <u>cumulative</u> completions monitored against the anticipated cumulative completion rate.	Cumulative housing completions must be monitored against the cumulative completion rate as specified in the adopted housing trajectory (see Table 21 and Diagram 16). This must be presented clearly in the AMR both in numerical and percentage terms (plus/minus x %).

	<p>For those plans published prior to the publication of the DPM, completions will be measured against the cumulative average annual housing requirement set out in the plan. This must be presented clearly in the AMR both in numerical and percentage terms (plus/minus x%).</p> <p>See section on updating the housing trajectory through the AMR.</p>
<p>The level of affordable housing completions monitored against the plan's overarching target.</p> <p>The tenure of affordable housing completions.</p>	<p>To monitor affordable housing completions delivered through the planning system each year against the target set in the plan. A separate indicator should monitor the tenure split (social rented and intermediate) in line with need identified in the LHMA.</p>
<p>Employment land take-up against allocations.</p> <p>Job growth.</p>	<p>To monitor the take-up of employment land in the plan.</p> <p>Indicators monitoring Class B job growth in line with the strategy.</p>
<p>Delivery of affordable housing policy - thresholds and percentage targets for each sub-market area.</p>	<p>To monitor the delivery of affordable housing in line with policy targets and thresholds in each sub-market area (where relevant) including any deviation above or below the target.</p>
<p>Viability.</p>	<p>LPA should monitor trends (positive and negative) in key determinants of market conditions and viability such as, house prices, land values, build costs.</p>
<p>The rate of development on key allocations (completions linked to phasing trajectories and infrastructure schemes, where appropriate).</p>	<p>To monitor the development of land uses and associated infrastructure on key development sites in the plan. The rate of development will need to be considered against the anticipated trajectory, Placemaking principles and delivery appendix.</p>
<p>The delivery of key infrastructure that underpins the plan strategy.</p>	<p>This will monitor the development of new infrastructure, such as road and rail improvements and utility enhancements on which the plan strategy is dependent.</p>
<p>The completion of Gypsy and Traveller sites to meet identified need.</p>	<p>This will monitor the development of allocated gypsy and traveller sites to meet identified need over the full plan period. A separate indicator will also be required to monitor and make provision for any newly arising need outside of the GTAA.</p>

The scale/type of highly vulnerable development permitted within C2 flood risk areas.	To demonstrate the effectiveness of avoiding highly vulnerable development in the areas at most risk.
<b>Locally Specific and Contextual Indicators</b>	
Local Indicators	Policy/topic specific indicators should be defined by each LPA specific to their area and considered against the importance of monitoring the effectiveness of the plan's strategy.
Contextual Indicators.	These should be defined by each LPA and involve the consideration of influences at a strategic level to describe the economic, social, and environmental conditions within which the development plan operates.
<b>Linkages to SA/SEA Monitoring</b>	
SA /SEA.	The plan will need to consider the linkages between the SEA/SA monitoring process and the LDP monitoring process to avoid duplication. Opportunities for joint reporting should be maximised. See also AMR section.

- 2.2.6. While largely the same as in the previous DPM, the latest version includes additional monitoring indicators which reflect the Welsh Government's new housing delivery monitoring system.

## **2.3. THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LDP MONITORING FRAMEWORK**

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- 2.3.1. Section 9 of the LDP entitled 'Measuring Success' sets out the Monitoring Framework that forms the basis of the AMR.
- 2.3.2. The Monitoring Framework includes a set of targets and indicators against which the performance of the policies and development proposals contained within the LDP can be measured. The Monitoring Framework was developed in accordance with the relevant Welsh Government Regulations and guidance on monitoring and was considered at the LDP Examination and in the Inspector's Report. The monitoring framework is reviewed annually to ensure that the framework is consistent with any changes to national policy and guidance relating to the monitoring of development plans.

### **THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES (WALES) REGULATIONS 2004 AND THE CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES REGULATIONS 2010 (AS AMENDED)**

- 2.3.3. The LDP and the AMR must comply with relevant European Directives and Regulations. In this regard, monitoring of the LDP should accord with the requirements for monitoring the sustainability performance of the LDP through

the Strategic Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal (SEA/SA) process.

2.3.4. SA helps to demonstrate that the LDP is sound by ensuring that it reflects sustainable development objectives and contributes to the reasoned justification of policies. The SA of the LDP identifies a set of objectives and significant effect indicators which are intended to measure the social, economic, and environmental impact of the LDP.

2.3.5. The LDP Sustainability Objectives are:

- 1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.
- 2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.
- 3 To maintain and improve access for all.
- 4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.
- 5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.
- 6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.
- 7 To minimise waste.
- 8 To use land effectively and efficiently
- 9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.
- 10 To provide a high-quality environment within all new developments
- 11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.
- 12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.
- 13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.
- 14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district, and local centres.
- 15 To promote appropriate tourism.

2.3.6. The preparation of the AMR therefore accords with the requirements for monitoring the sustainability performance of the Plan through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).

## **ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT FORMAT AND CONTENT**

2.3.7. The AMR is the main mechanism for reviewing the relevance and success of the LDP and helps to identify any changes that may be necessary from established trends, as follows:

- **Section 1 Executive Summary** - identifies key findings and conclusions in relation to the delivery of the strategy and whether a plan review is required.
- **Section 2 Introduction** - outlines the requirement, purpose, and structure of the AMR.
- **Section 3 Contextual Changes** - provides an overview of the relevant contextual information which, although outside the remit of the Plan, could affect the performance of the LDP policy framework. Policy specific contextual information is provided in the relevant policy analysis section, including changes to policy framework at a national or local level.
- **Section 4 LDP and SA Monitoring Process** - explains the monitoring processes undertaken.
- **Section 5 LDP Monitoring Framework** - Indicator analysis - Reports on the performance of the LDP monitoring indicators as set out in the LDP Monitoring Framework and agreed during the LDP examination process.
- **Section 6 Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring** - provides an assessment of the performance of the LDP performance against the 15 SA objectives.
- **Section 7 Conclusions and Recommendations** - sets out an overview of all indicators and Plan performance in the monitoring period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.

## **FUTURE MONITORING**

- 2.3.8. The DPM advises that the broad structure of the AMR should remain the same from year to year in order to enable comparisons between successive reports and build on preceding results (paragraph 8.12 of the DPM refers). In addition, given that the monitoring process is dependent upon a wide range of statistical information that is sourced from the Council and external sources e.g. StatsWales, any changes to the way in which the external information sources are presented could make certain indicators ineffective or out-dated. Therefore, while every attempt will be made by the Council to maintain a consistent format for the AMR external influences may require reporting or presentational changes to be incorporated in future AMRs.

## **2.4. CONTEXTUAL CHANGES**

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- 2.4.1. It is important to understand how the implementation of the LDP strategy and objectives have been affected or influenced by external influences and / or local, regional, national and international factors.
- 2.4.2. This section therefore provides information on contextual changes that have occurred since the adoption of the LDP that could have influenced the LDP strategy and/or policy performance. These include new and/or amended national legislation and relevant plans, policies and strategies at the national, regional or local level.
- 2.4.3. In addition, the section also provides an overview of the prevailing economic situation over the monitoring period together with information on progress on key Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG). Where appropriate, any potential

implications for the LDP have been identified. Contextual information which is specific to a particular LDP policy area is provided in the relevant policy analysis section for ease of reference and is therefore not repeated here.

## **2.5. LEGISLATIVE CHANGES**

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### **PLANNING (WALES) ACT 2015**

- 2.5.1. The Planning (Wales) Act received Royal Assent in July 2015 and came into force in stages between October 2015 and January 2016. As well as a series of legislative changes to deliver reform of the planning system in Wales, the Act introduced a legal basis for the preparation of a National Development Framework (NDF) and Strategic Development Plans (SDP). The NDF known as 'Future Wales' is a national land use plan that sets out Welsh Government's policies in relation to the development and use of land in Wales and SDPs are intended to address cross boundary issues at a regional level on issues such as housing, employment, transport and waste (see Section 2.6).

### **IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEDULE 3 OF THE FLOOD AND WATER MANAGEMENT ACT 2010: THE MANDATORY USE OF SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS (SUDS)**

- 2.5.2. From the 7<sup>th</sup> January 2019, all new developments of more than 1 dwelling house or where the construction area is 100 square metres or more, require a sustainable drainage system (SuDS) for surface water. The SuDS must be designed and built in accordance with Statutory SuDS Standards as published by the Welsh ministers and SuDS schemes must be approved by the local authority acting as the SuDS Approving Body (SAB), before construction work commences.
- 2.5.3. Implementing SuDS compliant with the statutory standards for all new development will contribute directly to delivering:
- Well-being Goals for cohesive, resilient, and healthier communities, consistent with the duties on public bodies under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015;
  - Sustainable development, consistent with duties on planning authorities under the Planning (Wales) Act 2015; and
  - Biodiversity enhancement, consistent with duties on public bodies under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

### **THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ELECTIONS (WALES) ACT (2021)**

- 2.5.4. The Local Government and Elections (Wales) Bill [the Bill] was passed by the Senedd on 18<sup>th</sup> November 2020 and received Royal Assent on 21<sup>st</sup> January 2021. The Bill covers a range of topics from electoral reform, public participation, governance and performance through to regional working.

- 2.5.5. In respect of land use planning, the Act makes provision for the establishment of Corporate Joint Committees (CJCs) to exercise certain local authority functions on a collaborative basis through Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) as well as regional transport planning and economic development strategies.

### **THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN) (WALES) REGULATIONS 2021**

- 2.5.6. The Town and Country Planning (Strategic Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2021 establish the procedural requirements for the preparation, monitoring and review of SDPs.
- 2.5.7. The SDP Regulations reflect the main stages of plan preparation and review requirements outlined in the LDP Regulations and provide details about the key stages, procedures and consultation arrangements that must be followed by CJCs when preparing an SDP. They set out the requirements for the preparation, examination, monitoring and revision of SDPs and associated matters. The regulations also set out the provisions for the content, availability, and publication of documents.
- 2.5.8. The Regulations were laid before the Senedd in March 2021 and will come into force on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2022, the target date by which CJCs shall become fully operational.

### **THE CLIMATE CHANGE (WALES) REGULATIONS 2021**

- 2.5.9. In December 2020, the Climate Change Committee published its progress report “Reducing Carbon Emissions in Wales”. This is the first report on Wales’ progress towards meeting its emission reduction targets, as required under Article 45 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.
- 2.5.10. The progress report and advice recognise the actions taken in Wales to reduce greenhouse gas emissions– including achieving some of the highest national recycling rates in the world, taking a proactive role in supporting the large-scale deployment of renewable energy generation, and integrating a response to the climate and nature emergency throughout its priorities for the reconstruction of the economy following the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 2.5.11. In February 2021, the Welsh Government announced its commitment to reaching net zero emissions by 2050 through the publication of The Climate Change (Wales) Regulations 2021 which came into force on the 19<sup>th</sup> March 2021. The Regulations establish the legal commitment to net zero carbon emissions by 2050.
- 2.5.12. The new Regulations form part of the wider statutory framework for the reduction of emissions in Wales, set out in Part 2 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, amending the previous set targets for 2030 and 2040 targets from 45% and 67% to 63% and 89% respectively.



## **2.6. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY**

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### **FUTURE WALES- THE NATIONAL PLAN (2040)**

- 2.6.1. On the 24<sup>th</sup> February 2021, the Welsh Government published *Future Wales: The National Plan 2040*, the Welsh Government's national development framework. On publication, Future Wales came into force with immediate effect and now forms part of the development plan system in Wales and must be considered alongside Local Development Plans or extant Unitary Development Plans when determining planning applications, and in decision making.
- 2.6.2. A key objective of Future Wales is to ensure that the planning system supports the delivery of the Welsh Government's strategic aims and policies such as those contained within the Welsh National Marine Plan, Llwybr Newydd The Wales Transport Strategy 2021, the Natural Resources Policy and Prosperity for All A Low Carbon Wales.
- 2.6.3. Future Wales builds on national planning policy set out in Planning Policy Wales and outlines the Welsh Government's strategies for addressing key national priorities through the planning system. These include sustaining and developing a vibrant economy, providing quality development in the right places for the right reasons, achieving decarbonisation and climate-resilience, developing strong ecosystems, and improving the health and well-being of communities.
- 2.6.4. It sets out the development policies for Wales as a whole and for three national growth areas: Wrexham and Deeside (North Wales), Swansea Bay and Llanelli (Mid and South West Wales) and Cardiff, Newport, and the Valleys (South East Wales). The Vale of Glamorgan falls within the South East Wales growth area, which is consistent with the Cardiff Capital Region and aligns with proposed Strategic Development Plan (SDP) areas for the regions identified.
- 2.6.5. Other key areas considered within Future Wales include priorities for the delivery of new affordable housing, a requirement to identify new Green Belts in the South East Wales and North Wales regions (to be identified through SDPs), national policy objectives for renewable and low carbon energy generation, and a commitment to strengthening town centres through a town centre first approach for retail and other town centre uses.
- 2.6.6. In line with Welsh Government guidance, the LDP review shall have regard to Future Wales and any implications for future AMRs shall also be reported.

## **PLANNING POLICY WALES 11TH EDITION (FEBRUARY 2021)**

- 2.6.7. Planning Policy Wales (edition 11) was published alongside Future Wales: The National Plan 2040. It reflects the change in the Development Planning hierarchy introduced by the publication of Future Wales.
- 2.6.8. The latest edition of PPW provides further emphasis on how the planning system can contribute towards tackling the climate emergency; provides greater clarification on placemaking with reference to the Design Commission for Wales Placemaking Charter; increasing the supply of affordable housing through identifying affordable housing led schemes within LDPs, and to take into account potential changes to land use planning as a result of the Covid-19 Pandemic and ‘Building Better Places’.
- 2.6.9. In line with national guidance future LDPs must have regard to the revised PPW and Future Wales, alongside any implications these may have on AMRs.

## **LLWYBR NEWYDD THE WALES TRANSPORT STRATEGY 2021**

- 2.6.10. ‘Llwybr Newydd: The Wales Transport Strategy 2021’ was published in March 2021 and sets out the Welsh Government’s strategic priorities for transport investment in Wales. The central aim of the strategy is to reduce the impact that transport has on climate change, setting a target for 45% of all journeys within Wales to be undertaken sustainably by 2040.
- 2.6.11. The overriding vision is for “*an accessible, sustainable and efficient transport system*” and the priority is to “*actively aim to achieve a shift away from private car use to more sustainable transport modes for the majority of journeys.*”
- 2.6.12. The three main priorities in the Strategy are to:
- Bring services to people in order to reduce the need to travel – which will mean an increase of local services;
  - Allow people and goods to move easily from door to door by accessible, sustainable and efficient transport services and infrastructure and
  - Encourage people to make the change to a more sustainable transport option by making public transport more affordable and reliable.
- 2.6.13. The strategy will be supported by a 5 year investment programme to be set out in a National Transport Delivery Plan (NTDP) that shall set out the specific transport interventions to be financed by the Welsh Government, based on the priorities in Llwybr Newydd The Wales Transport Strategy 2021, including the delivery of projects that are already underway.
- 2.6.14. Additionally, the Strategy will also require the establishment of Regional CJsCs that will oversee the preparation of Regional Transport Plans to be aligned with Future Wales – The National Plan 2040 and the emerging SDPs.

## **WELSH NATIONAL MARINE PLAN (WNMP)**

- 2.6.15. The first WNMP was adopted by the Welsh Government on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2019 and sets out the Welsh Government's policies for, and in connection with, the sustainable development of 32,000km<sup>2</sup> of sea and 2,120 km of coastline around Wales identified as the marine plan area. The WNMP takes a 20-year view and covers the inshore plan area from high water spring tides out to 12 nautical miles and the offshore plan area beyond 12 nautical miles.
- 2.6.16. The overarching objective of the WNMP is to support the sustainable development of the Welsh marine area by contributing across Wales' well-being goals, supporting the sustainable management of natural resources through decision making and by taking account of the cumulative effects of all uses of the marine environment.
- 2.6.17. The plan contains policies on a wide range of sectors including aggregates, aquaculture, defence, dredging and disposal, energy (low carbon and oil and gas), fisheries, ports and shipping, subsea cabling, surface water, waste treatment and disposal and tourism and recreation.
- 2.6.18. The statutory requirement to consider marine policy documents comes from the Marine and Coastal Access Act (MCAA) 2009 which amends the Planning Act. Under Section 58 (1) of the MCAA, Local Planning Authorities must take any authorisation or enforcement decision in accordance with the appropriate marine policy documents, unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise. If a public authority takes an authorisation or enforcement decision other than in accordance with the appropriate marine policy documents, the public authority must state its reasons.
- 2.6.19. Additionally, the scope of the WNMP and the MCAA is wider than the planning division. The Council must therefore have regard to the WNMP when making relevant decisions (Section 58 (3) of MCAA).

## **THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR FLOOD AND COASTAL EROSION RISK MANAGEMENT IN WALES**

- 2.6.20. In line with the Flood and Water Management Act (2010), Welsh Government has produced its second national strategy on flood and coastal erosion risk management (FCERM) (October 2020). The strategy sets out how the Government intends to manage the risk and sets objectives and measures for all partners for the next ten years. Future LDPs will need to recognise the risk and provide a policy framework which looks to prevent exposure to risk which will be informed by the anticipated Wales Flood Map.

## **PROSPERITY FOR ALL: A LOW CARBON WALES (MARCH 2019)**

- 2.6.21. This Plan sets out the Welsh Government's approach to cutting emissions and increasing efficiency in a way that maximises wider benefits for Wales, ensuring a fairer and healthier society. It sets out policies and proposals that seek to

directly reduce emissions and support the growth of the low carbon economy. Of relevance to planning are targets and policies introduced in relation to:

- Energy;
- Transport;
- Buildings;
- Industry;
- Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry;
- Agriculture; and
- Waste Management

## **BUILDING BETTER PLACES: THE PLANNING SYSTEM DELIVERING RESILIENT AND BRIGHTER FUTURES (JULY 2020)**

- 2.6.22. This document sets out the Welsh Government’s planning policy priorities to assist in taking action in the recovery period after the COVID 19 pandemic crisis. It emphasises that the planning system should be centre stage in the consideration of the built and natural environmental issues that have arisen from this situation.

## **2.7. TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTES (TANS)**

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### **TAN 1: JOINT HOUSING LAND AVAILABILITY STUDIES (JANUARY 2015)**

- 2.7.1. This TAN was revoked in its entirety as a consequence of the policy change to PPW on the 26<sup>th</sup> March 2020 which removed the five-year housing land supply policy and replaced it with a policy statement making it explicit that the housing trajectory, as set out in adopted LDPs, would be the basis for monitoring the delivery of development plan housing requirements.

### **TAN 11: NOISE**

- 2.7.2. The Welsh Government has issued a call for evidence to support a review of TAN11: Noise, to incorporate Air Quality and Soundscape. The revised TAN will be expanded to include guidance on air quality and soundscape. Responses to the consultation were to be received by the 4th May 2020.

### **TAN 15: FLOODING**

- 2.7.3. In October 2019, the Welsh Government issued a revised draft TAN 15 in relation to flooding and coastal erosion. It is anticipated that the final TAN will now be published in the Autumn of 2021.

## **2.8. PLANNING GUIDANCE**

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### **DEVELOPMENT PLAN MANUAL (EDITION 3) (MARCH 2020) (DPM)**

- 2.8.1. The DPM is a reference document for practitioners who are responsible for, or contribute to, the preparation and implementation of development plans. It contains practical guidance on how to prepare, monitor and revise a development plan, underpinned by robust evidence to ensure that plans are effective and deliverable and contribute to placemaking, as defined in national policy set out in PPW.
- 2.8.2. The revised DPM has been written in the context of current national policy and legislation, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 and associated Regulations (The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended 2015)). It will be updated to ensure best practice and policy changes are embedded in a timely manner. This will be particularly important to respond effectively to updates to national planning policy set out in PPW and Future Wales, SDPs, and related Local Development Plan Lites (LDPLs) as they come forward.
- 2.8.3. The main changes in the DPM affecting the AMR stem from the removal of the five-year housing land supply policy and its replacement with a policy statement making it explicit that the housing trajectory, as set out in adopted LDPs, will be the basis for monitoring the delivery of development plan housing requirements.

## **3. NATIONAL, REGIONAL & LOCAL CONTEXT**

### **3.1. NATIONAL INFLUENCES**

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#### **BREXIT**

- 3.1.1 The UK formally left the European Union (EU) on the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020 and entered an 11-month transition or implementation period which ended on the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020. Since the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021, the UK has no longer been part of the EU single market or the EU customs union.
- 3.1.2 Following the end of the transition period, the Trade and Cooperation Agreement negotiated by the EU and the United Kingdom entered into force provisionally on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 after all 27 member states approved the Agreement and its provisional application. On 27 April 2021, the European Parliament also voiced its approval meaning the Agreement was able to enter into force fully on 1 May 2021.
- 3.1.3 While the longer-term implications of the UK departure from the EU and the COVID 19 pandemic remain unknown, most economists are in general agreement that in the short term at least, the UK economy will slow or possibly go into decline. As the Welsh economy largely tracks that of the wider UK, it is most unlikely that Wales will escape the economic fallout from the 2016 Brexit decision.
- 3.1.4 Additionally, the policy, legal and financial framework for the natural resources in Wales is intrinsically linked to the EU operating framework and are some of the areas likely to be most impacted by the UK withdrawal from the EU.

#### **COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

- 3.1.4. The Covid-19 health emergency has posed significant and unprecedented challenge and as yet the full impact on the economy and societal norms are unclear, especially the long term effects the pandemic has had on the way people work, travel, shop, socialise and use of open green spaces and the urban environment.
- 3.1.5. In September 2020, the Council published its Coronavirus Recovery Strategy<sup>1</sup>, highlighting the social, economic and well-being impacts that the pandemic has had on communities and setting out its key priorities and objectives, to be implemented through the Council's Annual Delivery Plans. Of note to the current LDP review is the focus on green economic growth, employment, and infrastructure; addressing housing need including reducing homelessness; promoting active travel, embracing homeworking and improving public spaces and the public realm. These themes are likely to be reflected in the replacement LDP as well as the wider role that planning can have in assisting in the recovery.
- 3.1.6. Furthermore, as stated previously, the Welsh Government have published planning guidance to aid in the recovery from the impacts of Covid-19 known as Building Better Places – The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures: Placemaking and the Covid-19 Recovery (2020). This guidance starts to identify

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Documents/\\_Committee%20Reports/Cabinet/2020/20-09-21/Coronavirus-Recovery-Strategy.pdf](https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Documents/_Committee%20Reports/Cabinet/2020/20-09-21/Coronavirus-Recovery-Strategy.pdf)

actions to achieve Covid-19 recovery and areas which must be built upon, and developed in future reviews of Planning Policy Wales, such as the role of development management and its role in “creating healthy, thriving active places with a focus on a positive, sustainable future for our communities” (p.9, 2020 refers).

- 3.1.7. Whilst the monitoring data collected during the period 2020-21 may provide an insight into the immediate impacts that lockdown restrictions during the pandemic have had on economic activity, such as employment and retail, further examination of the long-term impacts will be required as part of the LDP review.

## **3.2. REGIONAL CONTEXT**

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### **STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

- 3.2.1. Part 3 of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 provides the legislative framework to bring forward an SDP to deal more effectively with cross boundary planning issues. The Regulations make reference to three potential strategic planning areas including South East Wales, the Cardiff Capital Region which comprises the 10 Local Authorities in the South East Wales region namely: Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Newport, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Torfaen, and the Vale of Glamorgan.
- 3.2.2. An SDP for the south-east Wales region will complement the City Region approach and will provide an opportunity to incorporate the City Region work into the planning system. SDPs must be in general conformity with Future Wales and local planning authorities in an area covered by an SDP must have regard to it when developing their LDPs. Where an SDP covers an LDP administrative area, Local Planning Authorities s will only be required to produce a ‘light’ LDP for the part of their area already covered by the SDP.
- 3.2.3. The Vale of Glamorgan Council gave its endorsement to formally commence work on an SDP for the Cardiff Capital Region on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2019 (minute C44 refers Cabinet 15<sup>th</sup> July 2019). It was also agreed that the Council would act as the ‘responsible authority’ for the SDP. Progress on the SDP has been delayed pending the formation of the CJs. Any subsequent implications for the replacement LDP will be reported in future AMRs.

### **CARDIFF CAPITAL REGION CITY DEAL**

- 3.2.4. On the 27<sup>th</sup> July 2015, Cabinet agreed to support the development of a plan for the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal (CCRCD), with all ten local authorities contributing towards the cost of research and financial planning (Minute No. C2873 refers). On the 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2016, members agreed that the authority (through the Leader) should formally sign an ‘in principle’ commitment to participate in the CCRCD initiative. On the 15<sup>th</sup> March 2016, the CCRCD agreement which sets out a transformative approach to how the Cardiff Capital Region will deliver the scale and nature of investment needed to support the

area's growth plans was signed by the ten local authority Leaders, the First Minister for Wales and the Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

- 3.2.5. The CCRCD will help to boost economic growth by improving transport links, increasing skills, helping people into work, and giving businesses the support, they need to grow. It will also establish strong governance across the region through a CCRCD Cabinet. Through this, the ten local authority leaders will join up decision making, pool resources, and partner with business.
- 3.2.6. Since the signing of the Heads of Terms Agreement in 2016, the ten local authorities have been working in partnership with the Welsh and UK Governments to establish the necessary governance arrangements to release the £1.3 billion investment fund, which includes £734 million for South Wales Metro developments.
- 3.2.7. The £1.3 billion CCRCD was formally ratified on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 2017 by the ten local authorities. Since the formal ratification, CCRCD has developed work programmes and supported a number of investment projects across the region. In May 2021, the UK Government announced its approval of the next five years of funding for the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal, following a gateway review that highlighted "a number of significant successes across the deal to date".
- 3.2.8. The CCRCD and any implications for the Replacement LDP will be given due consideration in subsequent AMRs where appropriate.

## **SOUTH WALES METRO**

- 3.2.9. One of the objectives of the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) is to connect communities, business, jobs, facilities, and services in the area. The CCR Transport Authority has been established as a sub-committee by the CCR Cabinet, to work closely with the Welsh Government, Transport for Wales, and others, to facilitate the City Deal by coordinating transport planning and investment across the region.
- 3.2.10. One of the main priorities with regards to improved transportation is the delivery of the South Wales Metro. £734 million of the City Deal fund has been pre-allocated for the project, which will be split between the Valley Lines Electrification programme and the wider South Wales Metro scheme.
- 3.2.11. The South Wales Metro is a major infrastructure project and signals an ambitious 'modal shift' in connecting people and places and enhancing the functional economic geography of the region. It represents forward thinking on the future of mobility and its mission is to provide contemporary public transport that will promote behavioural change.
- 3.2.12. The Barry Town Centre Gateway Regeneration project has identified the need to comprehensively regenerate land in the vicinity of Barry Docks Railway Station, which is an important gateway to the town centre and Waterfront. As part of the Metro Plus programme, a £50 million programme of schemes, developed with the Regional Transport Authority (RTA) to support the implementation of the



South Wales Metro, the Barry Transport Hub scheme will provide a planned bus interchange, additional park and ride capacity, improve connectivity with the town centre and create a modern well-designed arrival point. This interchange scheme is due to be delivered in full by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.

- 3.2.13. The future implications of the metro proposals will therefore be monitored and be given due consideration in future AMRs where appropriate.

### **3.3. LOCAL CONTEXT**

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#### **LOCAL HOUSING MARKET ASSESSMENT (2019-2024)**

- 3.3.1. All local authorities in Wales are required to carry out a LHMA every two years. The Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) provides an assessment of the current housing market in the authority. The latest Vale of Glamorgan LHMA was prepared in 2019 and utilised the Welsh Government's approved methodology to assess the housing market within the Vale of Glamorgan from 2019-2024 to determine the need for affordable housing. It should be noted that the 2021 LHMA is currently being drafted and will be considered in next year's AMR.
- 3.3.2. Overall, the supply of affordable housing has not kept pace with overall demand and the 2019 assessment identified an annual need of 890 affordable housing units: comprising:
- 799 units of social rented accommodation.
  - 70 units of intermediate rented housing
  - 21 units of low-cost home ownership
- 3.3.3. The LHMA informs the LDP and provides evidence for the need for affordable housing in the Vale of Glamorgan. Operationally, it also provides a tool to negotiate affordable housing provision on planning applications, allocate Social Housing Grant and inform strategic housing priorities at the local level. The LHMA is prepared in accordance with Welsh Government guidelines and will form a consideration in the LDP review and future AMRs. At 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 a total of 1,622 affordable dwellings have been provided and many more are consented or under construction.

#### **GYPSEY AND TRAVELLER ACCOMMODATION ASSESSMENT**

- 3.3.4. The Council's latest Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) was undertaken in May 2016 and identified a need for 2 additional pitches for the 5 years of the GTAA and 18 additional pitches for the remainder of the LDP period. A new GTAA should have been prepared during 2021. However, this work was not undertaken due to the onset of the Coronavirus pandemic. The Welsh Government has therefore agreed that work on a replacement GTAA for the Vale of Glamorgan can be deferred until 2022 and a project team has been

established within the Council to progress this work. The new GTAA will form part of the evidence base for the replacement LDP. A regional working group comprising representatives of the South East Wales local authorities has also been established to investigate the need for a regional gypsy and traveller transit site. The outcome of this work will inform the next GTAA.

### **PROJECT ZERO- VALE OF GLAMORGAN COUNCIL CLIMATE CHANGE CHALLENGE PLAN 2021-2030**

- 3.3.5. In February 2020 the Council signed a Climate Emergency Charter with the Vale Public Services Board (PSB) and this sets out the PSB's shared commitment to lead by example, take positive action and to reduce our impact on climate change.
- 3.3.6. Project Zero is the Vale of Glamorgan Council's response to the climate change emergency. Project Zero brings together the wide range of work and opportunities available to tackle the climate emergency, reduce the Council's carbon emissions to net zero by 2030 and encourage others to make positive changes. The strategy highlights the role the LDP and SPG plays in contributing to the climate change commitment through for example securing planning contributions towards sustainable transport schemes and through implementation of policies that encourage renewable energy.

### **CARDIFF AIRPORT AND BRO TATHAN ENTERPRISE ZONE**

- 3.3.7. The Cardiff Airport and Bro Tathan Enterprise Zone was designated by the Welsh Government in 2013. It comprises of three distinct zones; Cardiff Airport, Bro Tathan aerospace business park and the Gateway Development Zone. The enterprise zone seeks to build upon and extend the aerospace and maintenance sector that has developed in and around the airport and the MOD base at St Athan and provides an unprecedented opportunity for Wales to both contribute to and take advantage of the competitiveness of the UK in a growing business sector.
- 3.3.8. The Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone is referred to in policies SP2, MG9 and MG10 of the LDP and is a key element in the Plan's strategy. It will assist in the delivery of significant aviation related economic growth not only in the Vale of Glamorgan but also in the wider Cardiff Capital Region.
- 3.3.9. While brief summaries of the ongoing success and status of the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone are provided below, the scale of the changes to date do not warrant further consideration at this time in the AMR other than under the agreed monitoring framework. Both elements of the Enterprise Zone will therefore continue to be monitored and assessed in future AMRs.

## **BRO TATHAN AEROSPACE BUSINESS PARK**

- 3.3.10. The Bro Tathan Aerospace Business Park is already home to state-of-the-art workshops, hangars and other buildings alongside development land with airside access which is ideal for a range of civilian or military uses including Maintenance Repair and Overhaul (MRO), manufacture, engine overhaul, Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) and Research and Development.
- 3.3.11. In February 2016, the Bro Tathan Aerospace Business Park fought off competition from more than 20 worldwide locations to secure Aston Martin Lagonda (AML) as its next occupant. The new manufacturing facility was officially opened by the Welsh First Minister on the 6<sup>th</sup> December 2019 and Bro Tathan is the company's sole production facility for of Aston Martin's first SUV, the DBX. Full production capability was scheduled to commence in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2020. However, the COVID 19 pandemic has had a significant impact on production and sales. The manufacturing facility was anticipated to create up to 750 jobs at peak production, but it is understood that some job losses have recently occurred due to falling sales in 2020.
- 3.3.12. The business park is an essential element of the Welsh Government's aspirations for the enterprise zone. The Northern Access Road (NAR) has been completed and provides a high-quality direct access for new and existing businesses at the site. In addition, to support the continuing development at the Aerospace Business Park, the Welsh Government is currently preparing a development brief to guide development proposals at the Y Porth site. This 6.7 hectare site is located on the north and south sides of the eastern end of the new NAR and marks a crucial point of arrival at the business park. Consultation on the draft development brief was undertaken by the Council between 14<sup>th</sup> December 2020 and 1<sup>st</sup> February 2021, and it is anticipated to be adopted by the Council in late 2021.

## **CARDIFF AIRPORT**

- 3.3.13. The LDP Strategy recognises the importance of Cardiff Airport to the future prosperity of the Vale of Glamorgan, as does its designation (along with St Athan) as part of the Cardiff Airport and Bro Tathan Enterprise Zone.
- 3.3.14. The airport plays an important role both as an international gateway and as a major driver within the Welsh economy. Since its acquisition by the Welsh Government in 2013 the airport has increased its passenger numbers by over 65%. However, the last year has been particularly challenging for Cardiff Airport with 2 operators ceasing trading along with the implications of COVID 19 travel restrictions. Passenger numbers in 2020 were just under 220 000, a decrease of 87% on 2019. The Civil Aviation Authority reported this to be the largest decline in any UK airport.
- 3.3.15. The Council adopted the Cardiff Airport & Gateway Development Zone Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2019 which will guide future development on the site. An outline planning application (2019/00871/OUT refers) in relation to the allocated employment land south of

Port Road comprising 44.75 hectares of B1, B2 and B8 business park, associated car parking, drainage infrastructure, biodiversity provision and ancillary works together with a country park extension was approved on 14<sup>th</sup> July 2021.

## **WELSH LANGUAGE**

- 3.3.16. In 2011, the Census revealed that within the Vale of Glamorgan, 8.2% of the population could speak, read, or write Welsh compared to the national average of 14.6%. 83.7% of the Vale's population or approximately 122,018 people possessed no Welsh language skills at all, compared with an all-Wales average of 73.4% of the population.
- 3.3.17. Data published by Stats Wales in 2019 indicates that the number of Welsh speaking adults has remained static with 8% identifying themselves as Welsh speakers<sup>2</sup>, this rises to 21% (27,400) of the population when those aged 3 years and above that identify as capable of speaking Welsh are included<sup>3</sup>
- 3.3.18. With a recorded growth of Welsh language use within the Vale of Glamorgan, the LDP review will enable the Council to assess the potential cumulative effects of the Plan on the Welsh language in the area through the use of a Welsh Language Impact Assessment in accordance with Technical Advice Note 20 Planning and the Welsh Language (October 2017).

## **SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE**

- 3.3.19. A number of new / updated SPG documents that support key policy areas of the LDP have been approved by the Council since the adoption of the LDP. These are as follows:

- Affordable Housing
- Biodiversity and Development
- Cardiff Airport and Gateway Development Zone
- Conversion and Renovation of Rural Buildings
- Minerals Safeguarding
- Parking Standards
- Planning Obligations
- Public Art in New Development
- Residential and Householder Development
- Renewable Energy
- Tourism and Development
- Trees, Woodland, Hedgerows and Development

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<sup>2</sup> <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/National-Survey-for-Wales/Culture-and-Welsh-Language/percentageofadultswhospeakwelshinclthepercentagethatcannotspeakwelshandhavesomewelshspeakingability-by-localauthority>

<sup>3</sup> Stats Wales Annual Population Survey - Ability to speak Welsh by local authority and year (December 2020) <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Welsh-Language/Annual-Population-Survey-Welsh-Language/annualpopulationsurveyestimatesofpersonsaged3andoverwhosaytheycanspeakwelsh-by-localauthority-measure>

3.3.20. Since the publication of the second AMR, the following SPGs have also been drafted. It is anticipated that these will be reported to Cabinet for approval for consultation purposes in the Autumn:

- Biodiversity and Development (updated to reflect changes in PPW Edition 10 in respect of Section 6 Duty)
- Design in the Landscape
- Healthy Placemaking
- Retailing and Town Centres
- Employment Sites and Premises
- Development in Conservation Areas

### **3.4. GENERAL ECONOMIC TRENDS**

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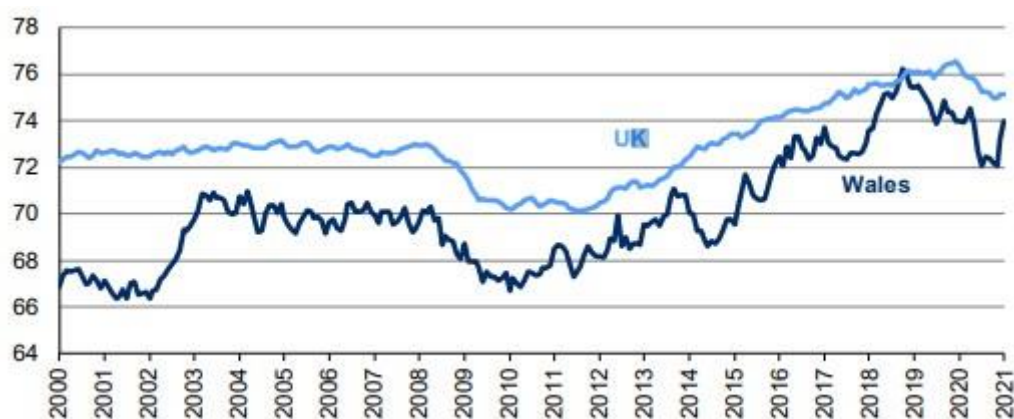
#### **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

- 3.4.1. The Welsh Government produces monthly Statistical Bulletins which bring together the latest key statistics relating to the Welsh economy and labour market. The 20<sup>th</sup> May 2021 (SB17/2021) bulletin includes data for the three months to March 2021. As well as the general economic activity data, the bulletin includes information on four national indicators as defined in the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015.
- 3.4.2. The headline Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates in the bulletin are published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in their Labour Market Statistical Bulletin which include headline figures for Wales as a whole. The bulletin provides a more detailed breakdown of the Wales data than the ONS bulletin and presents those estimates alongside other headline estimates for the economy and labour market for Wales.
- 3.4.3. The information provided in the statistical bulletin includes data up to March 2021 and since June 2020 the bulletin has changed to focus on the impacts of COVID 19 on the labour market. The ONS have advised that they intend to re-weight the Labour Force Survey using population estimates from PAYE real-time information. This revised information will be applied to LFS results from July 2021.

#### **EMPLOYMENT:**

- 3.4.4. The latest LFS indicates that the employment rate in Wales was 74.0% of those aged 16-64 compared to a UK employment rate of 75.2%. This is 1.8 percentage points up on the quarter but unchanged over the year.

**FIGURE 1: EMPLOYMENT RATE (PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 16-64)**



Source: WG Statistical Bulletin SB17/2021 20 May 2021

3.4.5. While the disaggregated ONS economic data prepared by ‘nomis’ is not directly comparable with the LFS data in the statistical bulletins, the most recent nomis data for the Vale of Glamorgan (January 2020 – December 2020) shows a gradual decrease in employment rates with 60,900 (77.6%) of the population being economically active which compares favourably with the all Wales figure of 75.7%<sup>4</sup>.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

3.4.6. Between January and March 2021, the unemployment rate in Wales was 4.4% of the economically active population. This is unchanged from the previous quarter but is up 1.2 percentage points compared to a year earlier.

3.4.7. The Welsh unemployment rate has generally tracked the UK rate and had been gradually falling since the early 2010s, before rising sharply in recent periods as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. In the period August to November 2019, the Welsh unemployment rate fell below the UK rate and has remained below ever since.

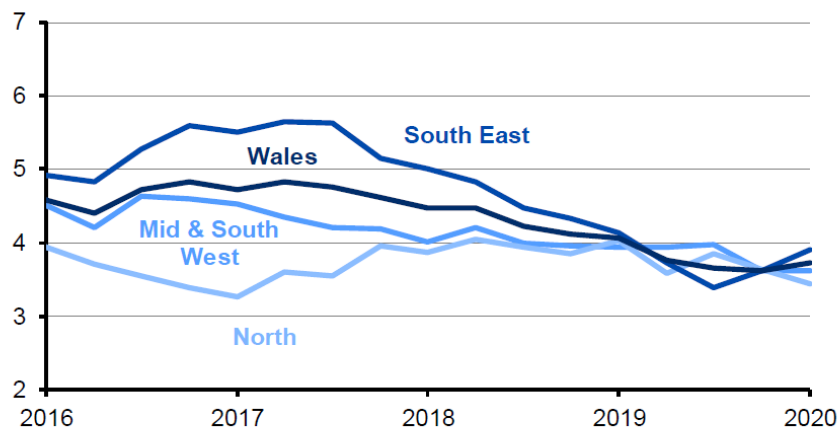
**FIGURE 2: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (PERCENTAGE OF ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION)**



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

3.4.8. In the year ending December 2020, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.6 percentage points in North Wales, followed by Mid and South West Wales (down 0.3 percentage points) and South East Wales (down 0.2 percentage points) (differences calculated using unrounded figures). The overall trend for Wales and the three economic regions is a decrease in unemployment over the past four years. Before the end of 2019, the unemployment rate remained consistently higher in South East Wales than the other regions, and North Wales consistently had the lowest unemployment rate.

**FIGURE 3: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, ECONOMIC REGIONS (PERCENTAGE OF ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION)**



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

3.4.9. As with employment rates, the percentage of the economically inactive people within the Vale of Glamorgan mirrors the declining national picture and the nomis data indicates that in March 2021, 4,310 people (5.4%) in the Vale of Glamorgan were unemployed, compared to the Welsh average of 5.9% and the U.K average of 6.5%

3.4.10. In respect of the impact of Covid on economic activity in Wales, StatsWales have indicated a large increase in the claimant count rate in Wales since February 2020. Whilst not everyone claiming these benefits will be unemployed, there was an 87.7% increase of people claiming Universal Credit in early March 2021 compared to February 2020. In March 2021 the experimental claimant count in Wales was 112,000, a rate of 7.4% of the workforce.

### POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS:

3.4.11. StatsWales is the statistical agency in Wales and works in conjunction with the ONS to release statistical information relevant to Wales. StatsWales released the 2018-based population projections on the 21<sup>st</sup> October 2019. However, on the

22<sup>nd</sup> May 2020, ONS released a notice highlighting an error in the 2018-based projections. The error was caused by incorrect processing of cross-border flows between Wales and England, resulting in the projected mid-2028 population for Wales being approximately 65,000 too low, and that for England being approximately 65,000 too high.

- 3.4.12. The ONS published corrected projections for Wales on 11th June 2020. The amended projection outlines three different variants; principal; lower variant and higher variant. A projection indicates what the future changes in a population would be if the assumptions about future trends actually occur, the population projections provide an indication of the future size and age structure of the population based on mid-year population estimates and a set of assumptions in relation to future fertility, mortality and migration. The different variants adjust the assumptions either lower or higher than the principal variant. The principal variant for the 2018-based projection for the Vale of Glamorgan identifies 133,864 people in 2020 which is projected to grow to 138,713 by the end of the LDP period in 2026. The population projections inform the household projections.
- 3.4.13. However, StatsWales also produce mid-year population estimates. The population estimate is the value that is inferred for a population based on data collected from a sample of units from that population. The latest mid-year estimate for the Vale of Glamorgan relates to 2020 which was released in June 2021 and estimated the population being 135,295 people. This results in a population density of 408 people per sq.km in comparison to 383 people per sq.km at the start of the plan period in 2011. In terms of the population make-up, the 2020 mid-year estimates outline that the Vale has 24,917 people between the ages of 0-15, a working population of 81,540 people (16-64-year olds), and an older population of 28,838 people (65+ year olds).
- 3.4.14. The LDP was informed by the 2011-based 10-year migration variant projection which predicted the Vale of Glamorgan population would be 132,865 people in 2020 and 136,281 people by the end of the plan period in 2026. Amendments were made to the projections to reflect the revised Mid-Year Estimates for 2009-2010 in June 2010. This resulted in the expected population to reach in the region of 138,600 in 2026. The LDP also used the 2011-based 10-year migration variant household projections which predicted there would be 58,113 households in 2020 and 60,738 households by the end of the plan period in 2026. The household projections were increased by 1,540 households to account for the planned potential economic growth outlined in the LDP. The 2018-based household projections predicted the Vale of Glamorgan would have 58,297 households in 2020 and 61,316 households by the end of the plan period (2026).
- 3.4.15. The 2018-based projections are slightly above the LDP population and household projections. However, it should be noted that the 2018-based projections have not been amended to reflect the LDP strategy and any contextual considerations specific to the Vale of Glamorgan. The most up to date projections will be considered as part of the LDP review.

#### **HOUSING MARKET:**



3.4.16. Full year Welsh Government housing statistics from StatsWales have yet to be compiled and data is currently only available for the period April 2019 – December 2020. Assuming similar fourth quarter starts to previous quarters; the data would seem to indicate a levelling off of dwellings starts in Wales. Figures for the Vale of Glamorgan show 564 dwelling starts in the authority within the period above.

Year	Wales Housing Starts	Vale of Glamorgan
2012/13	5,291	108
2013/14	5,786	330
2014/15	6,955	445
2015/16	6,708	843
2016/17	6,871	740
2017/18	6,037	688
2018/19	5,974	814
2019/2020 (April – December*)	4,735	564

Source: Welsh Government StatsWales New dwellings started by local authority area and dwelling type.

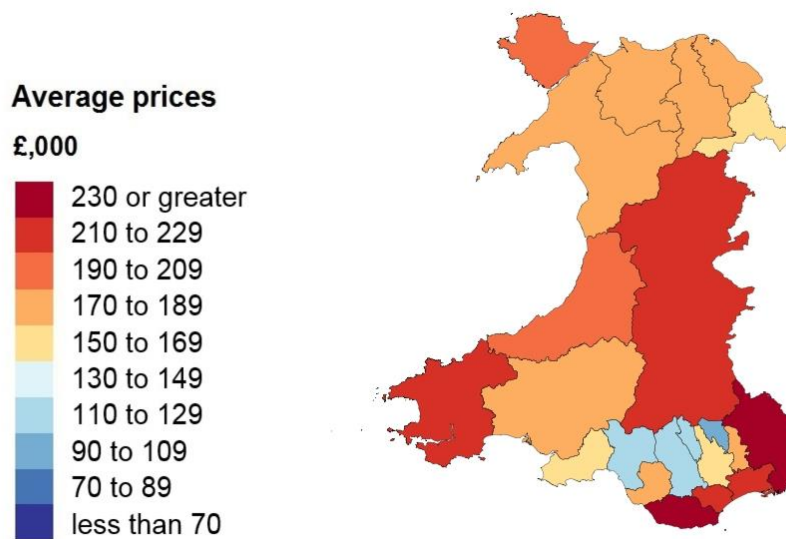
Note: \* This data is updated quarterly. At the time of publication only April to December 2019/2020 data is available. The last update (June 2020) has been delayed due to Covid 19 and there is currently no new release date.

3.4.17. The latest HM Land Registry data (National Statistics UK House Price Index Wales: March 2021 (Published 19<sup>th</sup> May 2021) indicates that house prices in Wales grew by 3.1% since February 2021 with the average house price in Wales now being £185,431- this is an annual change of 11%.

3.4.18. In Wales, 21 out of 22 local authority areas showed an increase in average house prices\* in February 2021 when compared with February 2020. Blaenau Gwent showed the strongest growth, rising by 18.4% to £108,000 in the year to February 2021. In contrast, Flintshire showed the lowest annual change, with a decrease of 1.1% in the year to February 2021, with the average house price at £173,000.

3.4.19. In the Vale of Glamorgan, on average, house prices rose by 3% in the year to February 2021 and the average house price now stands at £238,745 compared to £231,874 for February 2020. (Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-house-price-index-wales-february-2021/uk-house-price-index-wales-february-2021>)

**FIGURE 4:** AVERAGE HOUSE PRICES BY LOCAL AUTHORITY IN WALES



Source: National Statistics UK House Price Index Wales: February 2021

## RETAIL:

- 3.4.20. The national retail sector continues to experience difficult times. Many well-known high street retailers have gone into administration and many others have scaled back their presence on the high street and changed their emphasis to favour digital sales platforms. However, the Deloitte Consumer Confidence Index<sup>5</sup> found consumer confidence had increased by 6% from the previous year representing the highest rate of growth in 10 years of reporting, but overall confidence remained at -11% for the year.
- 3.4.21. In terms of the retail centres in the Vale of Glamorgan, the poor state of the retail sector and diminishing consumer confidence in all retail categories has translated into a general trend of increasing vacancy rates particularly in the town and district Centres within the LDP Retail Hierarchy (Policy MG12 refers). Table 1 shows the trend of vacancy rates from 2012 onwards in these retail centres.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www2.deloitte.com/uk/en/pages/consumer-business/articles/deloitte-consumer-tracker-retail.html>

**TABLE 2: VACANCY RATES IN THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN (BY GROUND FLOOR UNITS)**

Vacancy rates	Average Vacancy rates in High Street, Barry	Average Vacancy rates in Holton Road, Barry	Average vacancy rates in Cowbridge Town centre	Average vacancy rates in Llantwit Major Town centre	Average vacancy rates in Penarth Town centre	Average Vacancy rates in VOG Town Centres	Average Vacancy rates in Wales*	Average Vacancy rates in the UK*
2021	4%	13.98%	11.6%	2.97%	2.25%	6.96%	19.2%	14.1%
2020	7.3%	16.04%	17.3%	3.96%	3.43%	9.61%	15.9%	12.2%
2019	4.8%	17.65%	11.96%	7.92%	5.14%	9.49%	13.4%	10.3%
2018	10.4%	13.90%	12.90%	4%	5.17%	9.27%	15.4%	8.9%
2017	8.8%	14%	8.3%	9%	4%	8.8%	12.5%	9.4%
2016	9.7%	8%	10.8%	5.8%	3.5%	7.6%	12.1%	9.5%
2015	10.9%	7.6%	7.8%	3.9%	5.3%	7.1%	15.5%	13.3%
2014	10.3%	12.5%	8.3%	9.2%	5.8%	9.2%	17.9%	10.3%
2013	17.5%	8.7%	2.8%	4.9%	1.6%	7.1%	17%	11.9%
2012	12.3%	15.8%	3%	5%	1%	7.4%	18%	14.6%

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Retail Monitoring Data 2012-2021

3.4.22. The table above shows the highest average vacancy rate in the Vale of Glamorgan was recorded last in 2020. The survey for this period was undertaken in August 2020 during Covid-19 lockdown restrictions which had a detrimental impact upon the vibrancy and vitality of retail centres. However, in the most recent retail survey undertaken in June 2021 vacancy rates in all centres have dropped from the previous year reducing the average vacancy rate to 6.96%. The British Retail Consortium & Local Data Company revealed on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 that the vacancy rate for the UK had risen to 14.1% whilst the vacancy rate for Wales is 19.2% (1 in every 7 shops is vacant in Wales). The Vale of Glamorgan vacancy data shows the retail centres within the Vale of Glamorgan have begun to recover from the impact of lockdown restrictions in Wales. This could reflect policy changes Welsh Government have implemented which includes publishing Building Better Places – The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures: Placemaking and the Covid-19 Recovery (2020) which starts to identify actions to aid the Covid-19 recovery. This will be developed in future reviews of Planning Policy Wales enabling Welsh Government to further integrate this work.

3.4.23. In relation to the retail sector, placemaking and the Covid-19 recovery it states: “Evidence suggests that traditional retailing uses will not be as prevalent and the demand for new retail space will be very low for the foreseeable future, therefore

primary retail areas will need to be urgently reviewed. This must be realistic and not done in the expectation that retail occupiers will return in the numbers we witnessed prior to the pandemic. Unreasonable and inflexible policies should be challenged through the development plan process, as much more creative thinking will be needed to reimagine and re-purpose these areas.” (p.18, 2020).

- 3.4.24. Consequently, due to the current national context and the ongoing impacts of Covid-19 on the retail sector it is considered reasonable and appropriate for Development Management decisions in the Vale of Glamorgan to take a flexible approach to change of use proposals where it is considered the proposal would benefit the centre and contribute to the vitality, viability and attractiveness of the centre.
- 3.4.25. Furthermore, to reflect the need for flexibility in retail centres, Welsh Government have made temporary amendments to The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) to provide greater flexibility for changes of use within town centres. This change in legislation allows for the temporary change of use from A1 to A2, A3, B1, D1 and D2 within retail centres for a 6-month period up to 29th April 2022 without the need to receive planning consent from the Local Planning Authority. However, monitoring of the retail situation should continue to ensure the recovery of retail centres continues and the above progress is not an anomaly within the wider context.
- 3.4.26. In relation to local planning policy, LDP Policy MG14 (Non-A1 Retail Uses within Town and District Retail Centres) seeks to minimise the loss of A1 retail uses within centres. However, the retail sector in Wales is seeing a shift away from comparison goods retail shops towards leisure (food, beverage, and entertainment) and services – reflecting the wider trend seen in England and Scotland as town centres evolve. This is further reflected in the Covid-19 Recovery Guidance referenced above. LDP Policy MG14 therefore does not reflect this policy direction and the Council has prepared further policy guidance in the form of a new draft SPG to help solve persistent vacancy issues and ensure local planning policy keeps astride of the changing retail environment to maintain the vitality, viability and attractiveness of its retail centres. The need to ensure retail centres are adaptable is further emphasised by the growth of online shopping. This is also reflected in the SPG. Progress on the SPG has been delayed due to COVID 19 but it is anticipated that it will be consulted on before the end of 2021 and adopted in spring 2022.

## **3.5. CONTEXTUAL SUMMARY**

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- 3.5.1. The contextual information provided above has identified a range of new legislation and national, regional, and local plans, policies, strategies, and economic factors which have emerged since the adoption of the LDP and during subsequent LDP monitoring periods.
- 3.5.2. While many of the factors identified may have future implications for the delivery of the LDP, the contextual changes identified will be considered as part of the review of the Plan. Subsequent AMRs will also continue to provide updates on

relevant contextual information which could affect the Plan's future implementation as well as the impacts of the current COVID 19 pandemic.

## 4. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL MONITORING FRAMEWORK

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- 4.2.1. The monitoring framework comprises two key elements. Namely:
- The LDP strategy, policies, and proposals; and
  - The SA which includes the requirements of the SEA Directive.
- 4.2.2. Section 5 provides a detailed analysis of the effectiveness of the LDP policy framework in delivering the identified policy aims / outcomes and targets, together with appropriate recommendations for further action. Consideration is also given to any significant policy specific contextual issues that have arisen over the monitoring period which could affect policy implementation. Aligned with the LDP monitoring framework, the analysis is grouped according to the Plan's monitoring framework and is structured in order of the relevant Plan objectives.
- 4.2.3. In order to enable the effective delivery of the LDP, the Council developed a set of targets and indicators against which the performance of the policies and development proposals can be measured. Many of the indicators include biannual targets or refer to appropriate target dates for specific developments / facilities to assess the performance of the Plan. The overall target for the Plan is to achieve the implementation of the LDP strategy.
- 4.2.4. The revised Development Plan Manual (March 2020) sets out the updated position regarding the core indicators and the monitoring framework has been amended to incorporate these. The monitoring framework also includes a range of local indicators which supplement the core indicators. The local indicators relate to the Vale of Glamorgan context and refer to the specific requirements of individual policies and proposals contained within the LDP. They are also based on the availability and quality of local data. Both the core and local indicators are linked to the LDP objectives and are important in monitoring the effectiveness of the LDP strategy and policies.
- 4.2.5. The monitoring framework of the LDP includes a set of indicators and targets which are set against trigger points to indicate if one part of the Plan is not achieving the desired outcomes. Trigger points have been included to assess the level to which a policy has diverged from the monitoring target to such an extent that it could identify that the policy is failing to be implemented or needs to be amended.
- 4.2.6. To assist comparison and identify any developing trends, the format of the AMR tables has been amended to include the performance of the monitoring indicators from the previous AMRs.

### 4.3. POLICY PERFORMANCE TRAFFIC LIGHT RATING

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- 4.3.1. To aid the interpretation and understanding of the policy assessment and to provide a quick reference overview of policy performance a 'traffic light' rating is included for relevant indicators as follows:

<b>Continue Monitoring (Green)</b>
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP Policies are being implemented effectively and there is no cause for review.
<b>Training Required (Blue)</b>
Where indicators are suggesting that LDP Policies are not being implemented as intended and further officer or Member training is required.
<b>Supplementary Planning Guidance Required and Development Briefs (Purple)</b>
Indicators may suggest the need for further guidance to be provided in addition to those already identified in the Plan. Additionally, should sites not be coming forward as envisaged; the Council will actively engage with developers / landowners to bring forward Development Briefs on key sites to help commence the development process
<b>Policy Research (Yellow)</b>
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP Policies are not being effective as they should further research and investigation is required. This may also include the use of contextual indicators and comparisons with other local authorities and national statistics where appropriate may be required.
<b>Policy Review (Amber)</b>
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP Policies are failing to implement the strategy a formal review of the Policy is required. Further investigation and research may be required before a decision to formally review is confirmed.
<b>Plan Review (Red)</b>
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP strategy is failing and a formal review of the Plan is required. This option to fully review the Plan will need to be fully investigated and undertaken following serious consideration.

## **4.4. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL / STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT MONITORING**

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- 4.4.1. An integral part of the LDP process is the requirement to undertake a SA of the Plan. The SA process which incorporated the requirements of the SEA Directive assisted the Council to assess the likely economic, environmental, and social effects of the LDP and to plan for mitigation measures to minimise any negative effects and maximise positive benefits.
- 4.4.2. The SA Monitoring expands the assessment of the performance of the LDP against the SA monitoring objectives. The initial SA identified a set of 15 objectives and related indicators and targets were developed to measure the environmental, economic, and social impacts of the LDP. This is set out in Section 6.



## 5. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN MONITORING FRAMEWORK – POLICY ANALYSIS

5.2. This section provides a detailed assessment of whether the Plan’s strategic policies, and associated supporting managing growth / development policies, are being implemented as intended and whether the LDP strategy and objectives are being achieved. Appropriate recommendations are subsequently provided, together with necessary actions to address any policy implementation issues identified through the monitoring process. Aligned with the LDP, the analysis is set out in objective order.

### 1. SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR

**OBJECTIVE 1: To sustain and further the development of sustainable communities within the Vale of Glamorgan, providing opportunities for living, learning, working, and socialising for all.**

Ref No. 1.1

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>CORE: Total number of housing units permitted on allocated sites as a percentage of overall housing provision.</b>	<b>82% of housing units permitted on allocated sites as a percentage of overall housing provision.</b>	<b>10% less than the monitoring target over 2 consecutive years.</b>

#### Performance

AMR 1: 2018-19	AMR 2: 2019-2020	AMR 3:2020-2021
At 1st April 2019, the total number of dwellings approved was 6195. Of these dwellings 5,213 were on allocated sites which is 84% of the overall housing provision approved to date and is within the monitoring target.	At 1st April 2020, the total number of dwellings approved was 6,560. Of these dwellings 5108 were on allocated sites which is 78% of the overall housing provision approved to date and is within the monitoring target.  It should be noted that this dwelling figure for the allocated sites are lower than the previous AMR to reflect the updated planning approval for LDP allocation MG2 (37) Land West of Swanbridge Road, Sully.	At 1st April 2021, the total number of dwellings approved was 7,314. Of these dwellings 5,527 were on allocated sites which is 76% of the overall housing provision approved to date and is within the monitoring target.

#### Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.

Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD2, MD4, MD5, MD6.

SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.

### Analysis

Policy SP3 identifies a housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings for the Plan period. The LDP sets out the policy framework for the delivery of the identified requirement, alongside the inclusion of a 10% margin for flexibility to ensure the availability of a range and choice of housing land throughout the Plan period.

Policy MG1 sets out the components for the delivery of the identified housing requirement, including the 10% flexibility as follows:

Development of Sites with extant planning permissions (10 or more dwellings) at April 2011	182
Allocations within the Plan	8,525
Development of unallocated windfall sites (10 or more dwellings)	840
Development of small sites (less than 10 dwellings)	861
TOTAL DWELLING SUPPLY 2011-2026	10,408

To enable the delivery of the housing requirement, Policy MG2 allocates 48 development sites throughout the Vale of Glamorgan, which together will provide 8,525 dwellings. This equates to 82% of the provision set out under Policy MG1.

Core indicator 1.1 seeks to monitor the approval of allocated sites within the Plan as a percentage of overall housing provision. To meet the 2026 target of 82%, 568.33 dwellings need to be permitted on allocated sites annually (i.e. 8,525 dwellings ÷ 15 years of the Plan).

For 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 the target is for 5,683 dwellings to be approved on sites allocated within the LDP for residential development. The monitoring data set out in the table below indicates that 5,527 dwellings have been approved on allocated sites and a total of 7,314 dwellings have been approved for the period 2011-2021. Whilst the number of dwellings approved on allocated sites is below that anticipated, this represents 76% of all dwellings approved and is therefore within the -10% variance set out in the monitoring framework.

Number of Dwellings Approved on MG2 Sites at April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2021		
Reference	Site	Number of Dwellings approved at April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2021 *subject to Section 106
MG2 (1)	Phase 2 Barry Waterfront	1,527
MG2 (2)	Land at Higher End, St Athan (part)	108
MG2 (3)	Land at Church Farm, St Athan	0
MG2 (4)	Former Stadium Site / Land adjacent to Burley Place, St Athan	0
MG2 (5)	Land to the east of Eglwys Brewis	253
MG2 (6)	Land adjacent to Froglands Farm, Llantwit Major	100*

MG2 (7)	Land between new Northern Access Road and Eglwys Brewis Road, Llantwit Major	140*
MG2 (8)	Barry Island Pleasure Park	0
MG2 (9)	White Farm	177
MG2 (10)	Land to the east of Pencoedtre Lane	67
MG2 (11)	Land to the west of Pencoedtre Lane	0
MG2 (12)	Ysgol Maes Dyfan	81
MG2 (13)	Barry Magistrates Court	52
MG2 (14)	Court Road Depot, Barry	0
MG2 (15)	Holm View	11
MG2 (16)	Hayes Wood, The Bendricks	0
MG2 (17)	Cowbridge Comprehensive Lower School	21
MG2 (18)	Cowbridge Comprehensive 6 <sup>th</sup> Form Block, Aberthin Road	0
MG2 (19)	Land adjoining St Athan Road, Cowbridge	0
MG2 (20)	Land to the north and west of Darren Close, Cowbridge	475
MG2 (21)	Plasnewydd Farm, Llantwit Major	149
MG2 (22)	Land adjacent to Llantwit Major Bypass	89
MG2 (23)	Former Eagleswell Primary School, Llantwit Major	0
MG2 (24)	Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock	0
MG2 (25)	Land adjoining St. Josephs School, Sully Road	74
MG2 (26)	Headlands School, St Augustine's Road	0
MG2 (27)	Land adjacent to Oak Court, Penarth	0
MG2 (28)	Land at and adjoining St. Cyres School, Murch Road	215
MG2 (29)	Land off Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys	70
MG2 (30)	Land at adjoining Ardwyn, Pen-y-Turnpike	18
MG2 (31)	Land at Cross Common Road	50
MG2 (32)	Land south of Llandough Hill / Penarth Road	0
MG2 (33)	Land north of Leckwith Road	40
MG2 (34)	Llandough Landings	0
MG2 (35)	Land north of the Railway Line, Rhoose	347
MG2 (36)	Land south of the Railway Line, Rhoose	87
MG2 (37)	Land West of Swanbridge Road, Sully	325
MG2 (38)	Land to the west of Port Road, Wenvoe	132
MG2 (39)	Land adjoining Court Close, Aberthin	20
MG2 (40)	Land to the east of Bonvilston	120
MG2 (41)	Land to rear of St David's Church in Wales Primary School, Colwinston	64
MG2 (42)	ITV Wales, Culverhouse Cross	224
MG2 (43)	The Garden Emporium, Fferm Goch	40
MG2 (44)	Ogmore Residential Centre	70

	MG2 (45)	Ogmore Caravan Park	100	
	MG2 (46)	Land to the East of St Nicholas	117	
	MG2 (47)	Land off St. Brides Road, Wick	124	
	MG2 (48)	Land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen	40	
		Total Dwellings Approved	5527	
<b>Action</b>		<b>Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</b>		

<b>Ref No. 1.2</b>		
<b>Annual Monitoring Indicator</b>	<b>Monitoring Target</b>	<b>Monitoring Trigger</b>
<b>LOCAL: Total number of housing units completed on MG2 allocated sites.</b>	<b>Build 4,279 dwellings on MG2 allocated sites by 2021.</b>	<b>10% less than the monitoring target over 2 consecutive years.</b>
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR 1: 2018-19</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019-2020</b>	<b>AMR 3:2020-2021</b>
At 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019, 2,484 dwellings were completed on MG2 housing sites, exceeding the LDP monitoring target of 2,428 for the monitoring period.	At 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020, 3,325 dwellings were completed on MG2 housing sites, exceeding the LDP monitoring target of 3,246 for the monitoring period.	At 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2021, 3,914 dwellings were completed on MG2 housing sites, which is below the LDP monitoring target of 4,279 for the monitoring period, representing a 8.5% shortfall.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.		
Managing Growth Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3 MG4, MD2, MD4, MD6.		
SA objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.		
<b>Analysis</b>		
The Council's LDP Housing Land Supply Trajectory Background Paper (September 2016) sets out the anticipated delivery of new housing for each year of the Plan period (2011-2026) and was prepared by the Council to demonstrate how the LDP shall deliver the requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the plan period, plus 10% to provide flexibility. The trajectory provides annual projected rates of housing delivery from the residential housing allocations within the LDP, along with large and small site windfall developments		
The monitoring target for the completion of 4,279 dwellings on allocated housing sites is derived from the total number of anticipated completions within the housing trajectory at 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2021. Housing monitoring data collected by the Council indicates that 3,914 dwellings have been completed on MG2 allocated sites. This is 8.5% below the expected target but there has not been a 2-year variance set out in the monitoring trigger as the number of dwelling completed in 2020 exceeded the target. Notwithstanding this, the Council has now commenced a formal review of the LDP which will include an examination of housing delivery, land supply and dwelling requirement to date.		
The following table provides details of the number of dwellings completed on each LDP housing allocation.		
MG 2 Housing Allocations Progress Completions April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2021		

Site	Site Name	Total Dwellings	Complete April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2021
MG2 (1)	Phase 2, Barry Waterfront	1,700	1,288
MG2 (2)	Land at Higher End, St. Athan	220	100
MG2 (3)	Land at Church Farm, St. Athan	250	0
MG2 (4)	Former Stadium Site / Land adjacent to Burley Place, St. Athan	65	0
MG2 (5)	Land to the east of Eglwys Brewis	255	0
MG2 (6)	Land adjacent to Froglands Farm, Llantwit Major	100	0
MG2 (7)	Land between new Northern Access Road and Eglwys Brewis Road	375	0
MG2 (8)	Barry Island Pleasure Park	25	0
MG2 (9)	White Farm	177	177
MG2 (10)	Land to the east of Pencoedre Lane	67	67
MG2 (11)	Land to the west of Pencoedre Lane	137	0
MG2 (12)	Ysgol Maes Dyfan	81	81
MG2 (13)	Barry Magistrates Court	52	52
MG2 (14)	Court Road Depot, Barry	50	0
MG2 (15)	Holm View	50	8
MG2 (16)	Hayes Wood, The Bendricks	55	0
MG2 (17)	Cowbridge Comprehensive Lower School	21	21
MG2 (18)	Cowbridge Comprehensive 6 <sup>th</sup> Form Block, Aberthin Road	20	0
MG2 (19)	Land adjoining St. Athan Road, Cowbridge	130	0
MG2 (20)	Land to the north and west of Darren Close, Cowbridge	475	83
MG2 (21)	Plasnewydd Farm, Llantwit Major	149	149
MG2 (22)	Land adjacent to Llantwit Major Bypass	89	73
MG2 (23)	Former Eagleswell Primary School	72	0
MG2 (24)	Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock	576	0
MG2 (25)	Land adjoining St. Josephs School, Sully Road	74	74
MG2 (26)	Headlands School, St. Augustine's Road	65	0
MG2 (27)	Land adjacent to Oak Court, Penarth	145	0
MG2 (28)	Land at and adjoining St. Cyres School, Murch Road	215	205
MG2 (29)	Land off Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys	70	70
MG2 (30)	Land at adjoining Ardwyn, Pen-y-Turnpike	18	18
MG2 (31)	Land at Cross Common Road	50	50
MG2 (32)	Land south of Llandough Hill / Penarth Road	130	0
MG2 (33)	Land north of Leckwith Road	40	0
MG2 (34)	Llandough Landings	120	0
MG2 (35)	Land north of the Railway Line, Rhose	700	317
MG2 (36)	Land south of the Railway Line, Rhose	87	87
MG2 (37)	Land West of Swanbridge Road, Sully	500	34

MG2 (38)	Land to the west of Port Road, Wenvoe	132	132
MG2 (39)	Land adjoining Court Close, Aberthin	20	20
MG2 (40)	Land to the east of Bonvilston	120	29
MG2 (41)	Land to rear of St David's Church in Wales Primary School,	64	64
MG2 (42)	ITV Wales, Culverhouse Cross	224	224
MG2 (43)	The Garden Emporium, Fferm Goch	40	40
MG2 (44)	Ogmore Residential Centre	70	70
MG2 (45)	Ogmore Caravan Park	100	100
MG2 (46)	Land to the East of St Nicholas	117	117
MG2 (47)	Land off St. Brides Road, Wick	124	124
MG2 (48)	Land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen	85	40
		8501	3,914

<b>Action</b>	<b>Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</b>
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Ref No. 1.3		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>CORE: Employment land permitted (ha) on allocated sites as percentage of all employment allocations.</b>	<b>To secure planning permissions on 20% (73.6 ha) of employment land by 2020.</b>	<b>10% less than the monitoring target over 2 consecutive years.</b>
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021
At 2018 the Council approved 36.91 ha of employment land on strategic and local employment sites as identified in LDP Policy MG9.	At 2019 the Council has not approved any new proposals on employment allocations during the second AMR period. However, 77.837 ha (21.099%) of employment land has been approved during the plan period.	At 2020 the Council has approved 3 new proposals on employment allocations during the third AMR period. This resulted in an additional 9.202 ha of employment land approved. Overall, 87.039 ha has been approved equating to 23.59%.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP5.		
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG3, MG9, MG10, MG11, MD14, MD15, MD16.		
SA Objectives: 4, 10, 13.		
Analysis		

The analysis of the indicator should monitor development proposals approved during the plan period from 2011 because indicator 1.3 relates to the total 368.91 ha employment land allocated within the LDP. Below are details of the permissions granted for development on employment allocations from 2011 onwards:

Strategic Employment Sites- Planning Applications Approved		
Location	Details	Area (ha)
MG9 (1) Land to the South of Junction 34 M4 Hensol	2014/00228/EAO Outline planning permission with all matters reserved except for access, for development comprising class B1, B2 and B8 uses; a hotel/residential training centre (class C1/C2); and ancillary uses within class A1, A2, A3; associated engineering and ground modelling works and infrastructure, car parking, drainage and access for all uses; provision of infrastructure (including energy centre(s)); landscaping and all ancillary enabling works.	34.78 ha
MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan Rhoose	2016/00617/LAW Lawful Development Certificate - Proposed use by Aston Martin Lagonda Limited for a primary use for the manufacture and assembly of motor cars (Class B2), with ancillary uses for storage/distribution. office, reception and exhibition area, staff canteen and parking. 2016/00890/FUL Planning Permission - Phase 1 building operations, comprising the conversion and alteration of the northern part of the existing support building to provide upgraded reception areas, offices, meeting rooms, kitchen, staff cafeteria and exhibition area together with changes to provide upgraded reception areas, offices, meeting rooms, kitchen, staff cafeteria and exhibition area together with changes to external circulation and parking, and landscaping. 2017/00756/FUL Planning Permission - Phase 2 Building Alterations, comprising of proposed loading bays and infilling existing covered area. 2019/01260/HYB Planning Permission - Hybrid planning comprising: full planning permission for the demolition of existing structures and for the construction of a new service road, building slab/apron and associated drainage; and outline planning permission for erection of up to 40,000 sqm GIA air-side operational employment facilities (Class B1 and/or Class B2 and/or Class B8), vehicle parking, servicing and all associated building and engineering works with all other matters reserved	46.997 ha
MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan Rhoose	2016/01367/FUL Planning Permission - Proposed storage buildings within a fenced compound	0.54 ha
MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan Rhoose	2015/01133/FUL Planning Permission - Erection of a single storey helicopter training facility	0.026 ha
MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan Rhoose	2013/00699/FUL Planning Permission - Erection of an aircraft hangar providing a new helicopter search and rescue facility	1.35 ha
MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan Rhoose	2019/01314/FUL Planning Permission - Proposed 1.465MW Ground Mounted Solar PV Development	0.96ha
MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan Rhoose	2020/00106/FUL Planning Permission - New industrial building for biomass boiler and wood storage	0.256ha
Local Employment Sites- Planning Applications Approved		
Location	Details	Area (ha)

MG9 (4) Atlantic Trading Estate	2014/00932/FUL - Plot 3B, Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry - Construction of portal framed light industrial and business starter units, creating a small development of units suitable for growing and start up business. 2015/00668/FUL - Plot 3B, Atlantic Gate, Atlantic Trading Estate, Hayes Road, Barry - Development of warehouse and associated office building. 2017/00316/FUL Plot 3B, Atlantic Gate, Atlantic Trading Estate, Hayes Road, Barry - Construction of single storey, light commercial unit, split into 4 separate units	0.73ha
MG9 (6) Hayes Lane, Sully	2018/01317/FUL - Spider Camp, Hayes Lane, Sully - Construction of six portal framed buildings and associated roads, division of buildings to form 43 light industrial units	1.4 ha

The Council has slightly exceeded the 2020 monitoring target for this indicator. The LDP allocates 368.91 ha of employment land in Policy MG9. During the LDP period (from 2011 onwards) the Council has approved 87.039 ha of employment uses on the employment allocations which equates to 23.59% of allocated employment land.

The next monitoring target outlined in the LDP Monitoring Framework states the Council needs “to secure planning permissions on 44% (163 ha) of employment land by 2022. It should be noted that two applications have been approved in April 2021 falling outside of the third AMR period namely 2019/01421/RES (MG9 (1) in part) and 2020/01367/RG3 (MG9 (4) Plot C in part) which equates to 9.225ha. In addition, 44.75ha of employment land at Model Farm (MG9[2] refers) was approved in July 2021. This demonstrates that employment allocations are steadily coming forward during the plan period and the Council are on track to meet the next monitoring target.

Accordingly, the Council considers that the policies for delivering the identified employment requirement are performing well and are being implemented effectively.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</b>
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## 2. CLIMATE CHANGE

Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR. Updates will be provided in future AMRs.

**OBJECTIVE 2: To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan makes a positive contribution towards reducing the impact of and mitigating the adverse effects of climate change.**

### Ref No. 2.1

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Amount of Development (by TAN15 category) permitted in C1 floodplain areas not meeting all TAN 15 tests.</b>	<b>No planning permissions granted within C1 floodplain areas unless all TAN15 tests are met.</b>	<b>1 or more developments permitted within C1 floodplain areas that do not meet all TAN15 tests.</b>
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR 1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR 3: 2020 - 2021</b>
No planning permissions were approved during the AMR monitoring period in C1 floodplain areas which did not meet all the TAN15 tests	No planning permissions were approved during the AMR monitoring period in C1 floodplain areas.	No planning permissions were approved during the AMR monitoring period in C1 floodplain areas.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
Managing Development Policies: MD1, MD4, and MD7.		
SA Objectives: 6.		
<b>Analysis</b>		
The target has been met. No planning permissions have been granted within a C1 floodplain during this AMR period.		
In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers that the implementation of Policies MD1, MD4 and MD7 in combination with other policies within the LDP have enabled the Council to meet the monitoring target. Accordingly, it is the Council's view that the policies for delivering the identified target are being implemented effectively.		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</b>	

Ref No. 2.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Amount of Development (by TAN 15 category) permitted in C2 floodplain areas not meeting all TAN15 tests.	No planning permissions granted for highly vulnerable developments within C2 floodplain areas unless all TAN 15 tests are met.	1 or more highly vulnerable developments within C2 floodplain areas unless all TAN 15 tests are met.
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR 1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR 3: 2020-2021</b>
No planning permissions were approved during the AMR monitoring period in C2 floodplain areas which did not meet all the TAN15 tests.	No planning permissions were approved during the AMR monitoring period in C2 floodplain areas which did not meet all the TAN15 tests.	No planning permissions were approved during the AMR monitoring period in C2 floodplain areas which did not meet all the TAN15 tests.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
Managing Development Policies: MD1, MD4, MD7.  SA Objectives: 6.		
<b>Analysis</b>		
The target has been met. 2 planning permissions have been granted within a C2 floodplain however all approvals met the TAN 15 tests during this monitoring period. Below are the applications approved in a C2 floodplain in accordance with the TAN 15 tests:		
Residential Approvals		
Application no.	Location	Proposal
2019/01354/FUL	Doghill Farm, Dyffryn	Demolition of existing dwelling and erection of replacement dwelling
Non-residential Approvals		
Application no.	Location	Proposal
2019/01399/FUL	R & M Williams Ltd, Williams House, West Point Industrial Estate, Penarth	Change in use from building firm's site (offices with ancillary warehouse and yard) to self-storage facility (in warehouse and part of yard). Offices to remain as general B1 (business) units. Provision of 47 storage containers in yard. Remaining part of yard to function as shared parking area for self-storage facility and offices.

In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers that the implementation of Policies MD1, MD4 and MD7 in combination with other policies within the LDP have enabled the Council to meet the monitoring target. Accordingly, it is the Council's view that the policies for delivering the identified target are being implemented effectively.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</b>
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**Ref No. 2.3**

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Total energy output capacity granted planning permission (MW) on standalone renewable energy developments greater than 1MW.</b>	<p><b>To grant planning permissions sufficient to meet 10.6% (56.68 GWh) of projected electricity demand through renewable energy sources by 2020.</b></p> <p><b>To grant planning permissions sufficient to meet 0.74% (11.28 GWh) of projected heat demand through renewable energy sources by 2020</b></p>	<b>Failure to grant planning permissions to deliver sufficient renewable energy to meet the specified targets by 20% or more.</b>

**Performance**

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021
No new renewable energy developments were approved during the AMR monitoring period. However, the 2020 monitoring target has already been met from the start of the Plan period to date.	One renewable energy development was approved during the AMR period for solar energy, adding an additional 1.4MW.	2 renewable energy developments were approved which generate electricity, adding 5.6MW. 5 renewable energy developments were approved for heat generation, adding 2MW.

**Relevant LDP Policies**

Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG27, MD2, MD19.

SA Objectives: 6.

**Analysis**

In relation to calculating the total energy output capacity granted planning permission the capacity factor for each renewable energy source approved needs to be considered. The capacity factor is a measure of how much energy a generating station will typically produce in a year for any given installed capacity. This reflects the fact that the installed capacity is a measure of the maximum amount of power that a generating station can produce at any given moment. However, for reasons to do with either fuel availability, the need for maintenance downtime, or, for heat generating plant, a lack of heat demand at certain times of day or year, the capacity factor is always less than 1. The GWh is calculated as the typical annual energy output divided by annual energy output if plant generated at full capacity for the entire year. The capacity factors for renewable energy are outlined below and are the typical percentages recorded for renewable energy sources in the UK based on an annual period:

Renewable Electricity Generation Capacity Factors	
Technology	Capacity Factor
Onshore Wind	0.27
Biomass (animal and plant matter)	0.9
Hydropower	0.37
Energy from Waste (EfW)	0.9
Landfill Gas	0.6
Sewage Gas	0.42
BIR electricity	0.1
Solar Farm	0.1

Renewable Heat Generation Capacity Factors	
Technology	Capacity Factors
Heat from CHP (from biomass or EfW, or from large scale heat only biomass or EfW)	0.5
BIR heat (solar water heating, heat pumps, biomass boilers)	0.2

By accounting for the capacity factor this affects the installed capacity of renewable energy projects. The following table outlines the applications approved and how the GWh has been calculated:

Application no.	Approval Date	Energy Type	Installed Capacity
2014/00081/FUL	01/08/2014	Solar	7
2014/00798/FUL	21/11/2014	Solar	6
2014/01036/FUL	21/05/2015	Solar	0.15
2014/01089/FUL	19/12/2014	Solar	10
2014/01490/FUL	15/05/2015	Solar	5
2015/00026/FUL	05/06/2015	Solar	2.2
2015/00218/FUL	31/07/2015	Solar	5
2015/00573/FUL	02/10/2015	Solar	5
2015/00600/FUL	17/08/2015	Solar	0.15
2015/00632/FUL	04/09/2015	Solar	5
2015/00782/FUL	20/11/2015	Solar	2
2015/00852/FUL	14/01/2016	Solar	3
2016/00779/FUL	30/09/2016	Solar	3
2016/01446/FUL	01/02/2017	Solar	1
2019/01314/FUL	26/03/2020	Solar	1.4
2020/00575/FUL	11/09/2020	Solar	0.1
2020/01275/FUL	10/03/2021	Solar	5.5
<b>Capacity Factor Equation</b>	<b><math>55.9 \text{ MWe} \times 0.1 \times 365 \times 24 = 53,874 \text{ MWh}</math></b>		
2013/00633/FUL	22/11/2013	Wind	1
2014/00257/FUL	09/06/2014	Wind	1
2014/00812/FUL	16/01/2015	Wind	0.5
2016/01202/FUL	05/12/2016	Wind	0.8
<b>Capacity Factor Equation</b>	<b><math>3.3 \text{ MWe} \times 0.27 \times 365 \times 24 = 7,805.16 \text{ MWh}</math></b>		
2016/00725/RG3	21/10/2016	Biomass Boiler	0.15
2017/01203/FUL	08/06/2018	Anaerobic Digestion	7.59
2020/01434/FUL	25/01/2021	Biomass Boiler	0.15
2020/00482/FUL	15/09/2020	Biomass Boiler	0.44
2020/00252/FUL	06/07/2020	Biomass Boiler	1

2020/00106/FUL	18/08/2020	Biomass Boiler	0.24
2020/00090/FUL	13/07/2020	Biomass Boiler	0.17
<b>Capacity Factor Equation</b>	<b>9.74 MWt x 0.2 x 365 x 24 = 17,064.48 MWh</b>		

In relation to the monitoring target, the above table shows that the approved developments for renewable energy for electricity generation during the plan period equal 61.68 GWh, which equals 11.53% of the overall projected electricity demand through renewable sources. This is above the monitoring target outlined in the LDP of 10.6% (based on the projected electricity demand of 535 GWh by 2026) of the overall projected electricity demand through renewable sources by 2020. It also demonstrates a steady growth in electricity generation from renewable sources within the Vale of Glamorgan since the last AMR period.

Regarding the monitoring target for heat energy, the Council has approved 17.06GWh of heat energy from renewable sources during the plan period which equates to 1.12% of the projected heat demand by 2026 (1,524 GWh). The LDP monitoring target seeks to achieve 0.74% of heat demand from renewable sources by 2020 which equates to 11.28 GWh. The Council has met the 2020 target for heat production from renewable sources. It should be noted that application 2017/01203/FUL which relates to an anaerobic digestion facility on Cog Moors Wastewater Treatment Works was omitted in error from previous AMRs but has been included which has significantly increased generation of heat energy in the Vale of Glamorgan.

Additionally, the Council approved a biomass proposal in 2015 under application 2015/00031/OUT which would generate 9 MW of installed heat capacity. During the construction of the proposal it was noted that the development was not being built in line with the approved plans, therefore the developer submitted a Section 73a application in 2017 to amend the 2015 proposal (2017/01080/FUL refers). This application was later withdrawn. This was due to a change Welsh Government legislation between the two applications meaning developments of the scale proposed would be classed as Development of National Significance (DNS) to be called in and decided upon by Welsh Ministers rather than a Local Planning Authority (LPA). During this time Welsh Government made the decision to assess whether the original 2015 permission would require an Environmental Impact Assessment which was previously not required. As of the 12<sup>th</sup> May 2021, the applicant for the development has submitted an EIA of the as-built development and the associated environmental statement was provided to the Welsh Government on 30th April 2021 to inform their review of the proposal.

Depending on the outcome of this review, the approved development would be served a Discontinue Notice on the development, or the development is considered acceptable and the original approval upheld if the Environmental Statement is considered acceptable. If the approval is upheld or the potential EIA is considered acceptable the development would represent 2.59% of heat capacity from renewable sources (9 MWt x 0.5 x 365 x 24 = 39.42 GW / 1524 x 100 = 2.59%). Consequently, the LDP would have met its 2026 target for the whole of the LDP period. It is considered that the reasons for the uncertainty surrounding this proposal are outside of the scope of the adopted LDP and therefore it is considered the LDP policies are working effectively.

The 2020 monitoring target for electricity capacity from renewable sources has been met. Additionally, in regard to the heat capacity from renewable sources, the target has been met. It is noted the approval of the 2015/00031/OUT application remains uncertain and its progress will continue to be monitored. Therefore, relevant LDP policies are considered to be working effectively.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</b>
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Ref No. 2.4

**LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Renewable Energy.**

The Renewable Energy Supplementary Planning Guidance was approved in March 2019.

### 3. TRANSPORT

Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR. Updates will be provided in future AMRs.

**OBJECTIVE 3: To reduce the need for Vale of Glamorgan residents to travel to meet their daily needs and enabling them greater access to sustainable forms of transport.**

Ref No. 3.1

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Number of local transport schemes delivered to assist in the delivery of schemes identified in Policies SP7 and MG16.</b>	<p><b>To deliver the following local transport schemes by 2020:</b></p> <p>A4050 Port Road to Cardiff Airport Bus Priority Measures.</p> <p>Barry Island Link Road.</p> <p>Gileston Old Mill B4265 improvements.</p> <p>Improvements to the A4226 between Weycock Cross, Barry and Sycamore Cross, A48 (Five Mile Lane).</p> <p>Cross Common Road Junction improvements.</p> <p>North of A48, Bonvilston Road improvements.</p> <p><b>To deliver the following local transport schemes by 2026.</b></p> <p>Northern Access Road.</p> <p>Link Road between A48 and Llantwit Major Road, Cowbridge.</p> <p>Barry Dock Station bus Interchange.</p> <p>Modernisation of the Valley Lines.</p> <p>NCN Route 88 &amp; associated local urban &amp; rural connections.</p> <p>A4050 Culverhouse Cross to Cardiff Airport walking and cycling route.</p>	<p><b>Less than 6 schemes delivered by 2020.</b></p> <p><b>Failure to deliver all of the transport schemes by 2026.</b></p>

	<p>A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend vis Cowbridge walking and cycling route.</p> <p>Barry Waterfront to Dinas Powys walking and cycling route.</p> <p>Eglwys Brewis Road walking and cycling route in conjunction with the new Northern Access Road.</p> <p>Bus park and ride at Cosmeston.</p> <p>Bus priority measures at A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge.</p> <p>Bus priority measures at Merrie Harrier, Cardiff Road, Barry to Cardiff via Barry Road.</p> <p>Bus priority measures at Leckwith Road, Llandough to Cardiff.</p> <p>Bus priority measures at Lavernock Road to Cardiff via the Barrage</p>		
<b>Performance</b>			
<b>Monitoring Target</b>	<b>AMR 1: 2018 – 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 –2020</b>	<b>AMR 3: 2020-2021</b>
<b>A4050 Port Road to Cardiff Airport Bus Priority Measures.</b>	Scheme completed 2016/17.	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Barry Island Link Road.</b>	Scheme completed in 2018.	Not applicable.	Not applicable
<b>Gileston Old Mill B4265 improvements.</b>	Scheme completed in 2015/16.	Not applicable.	Not applicable
<b>Improvements to the A4226 between Weycock Cross, Barry and Sycamore Cross, A48 (Five Mile Lane).</b>	Works commenced in 2017 scheduled for completion October 2019.	Scheme operational October 2019.	Not applicable
<b>Cross Common Road Junction improvements.</b>	Scheme completed in 2017/18.	Not applicable.	Not applicable
<b>North of A48, Bonvilston Road improvements.</b>	Ongoing.	Scheme completed in September 2019.	Not applicable
<b>Northern Access Road (NAR).</b>	Works commenced. Scheme due to be completed late 2019.	Scheme completed May 2020.	Not applicable

<b>Link Road between A48 and Llantwit Major Road, Cowbridge.</b>	Works commenced. Road due to be completed in October 2019.	Scheme completed April 2020.	Not applicable
<b>Barry Dock Station bus Interchange.</b>	Studies due to commence in 2019 as a part of the Metro Plus scheme which has been submitted by the Joint Transport Authority.	Grant funding for Stage 2 and 3 WelTAG study approved by City Deal in February. Consultants Amey appointed to undertake work and the Stage 2 report on options is expected in July 2020.	On-going study with WelTAG Stage 3 being undertaken this financial year (2021/22)
<b>Modernisation of the Valley Lines.</b>	Works to Vale of Glamorgan stations (Dingle Road, Penarth, and Barry) due to start in 2020. Increased frequency on Vale of Glamorgan line to 2 trains per hour due by 2023 as part of plans by new rail franchise, Transport for Wales.	<p>Access for All works currently underway and scheduled for completion in 2020 at Barry Town and Cadoxton stations.</p> <p>Two Vale sections (RS5PEN (Dingle Road to Penarth) and RS5BAR (Cogan to Barry Island)) included in South Wales Metro</p> <p>Proposed Upgrade of the Core Valley Lines. Improvement works proposed include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a new passing loop between Dingle Road and Penarth Stations.</li> <li>2. new station and platform with ramped access at Penarth Station.</li> <li>3. enhanced interchange is proposed and airport connections at Barry Station</li> </ol>	Capita commissioned to undertake WelTAG Stage 3 for Cogan Transport Interchange.



		<p>The programme is phased both in design and construction. At present, construction is due to commence in May 2021 for the Barry Line and August 2021 for the Penarth Branch. An overall implementation period for the CVLT is anticipated to run up and until 2023.</p> <p>Transport for Wales have committed to an extra service per hour between Cardiff and Bridgend via the Vale of Glamorgan Line from December 2023 and to an extra service per hour between Cardiff and Bridgend via the Vale of Glamorgan Line from December 2024.</p> <p>The Vale of Glamorgan corridor has been identified as one of four priority corridors for improvements under the Metro Enhancement Framework, established by the Welsh Government, Cardiff Capital Region and Transport for Wales. The four corridors will now be progressed to WeTAG Stage 1 assessments to identify a short list of improvement solutions for each corridor to direct a coherent transport investment programme.</p>	
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		<p>Cogan Station, Penarth, has been included in the Metro Plus Phase 2 programme for which the Transport Authority has approved £1.74 million of funding to progress schemes within the Cardiff Capital region. £420,000 has been awarded to progress works at Cogan Station for 2020/21 as a part of the programme.</p> <p>Cadoxton and Barry Town to be fully step free following completion of NR Access For All schemes which are currently underway and scheduled for completion 2020.</p>	
<b>NCN Route 88 &amp; associated local urban &amp; rural connections.</b>	Ongoing.	<p>Ongoing. 2 funding applications submitted for 2020/21 to cover detailed design on section between Biglis Roundabout and Gladstone Road, Barry and Llanmaes Road, Llantwit Major.</p> <p>Additional funding possibly available through other Active Travel funding rounds unknown at this stage.</p> <p>S106 contributions from housing developments providing improvements to the NCN as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rhoose - Station Rd/Fontygary Rd/Rhoose Rd/Porthkerry improvements – implementation using off-site S106 sustainable transport contributions from 2020/21 onwards.</li> </ul>	<p>Funding applications to WG were successful for detailed design on section between Biglis Roundabout and Gladstone Road, Barry and Llanmaes Road, Llantwit Major.</p> <p>Works on S106 schemes are on-going but were slowed down due to Covid restrictions.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wick – two schemes adjacent to NAR including upgrading zebra crossing on B4265 to make pedestrian/cyclist movements safer (completion 2020/21) and new footway/cycleway at recreation ground on Broughton Road. Currently seeking SAB approval prior to implementation.</li> <li>• LPA negotiating S106 “in kind” on and off-site financial contributions from allocated housing developments to contribute to further improvements to proposed NCN e.g. Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Penarth.</li> </ul>	
<b>A4050 Culverhouse Cross to Cardiff Airport walking and cycling route.</b>	Partially completed in 2016 up to Weycock Cross. Walking and cycling infrastructure between Weycock Cross roundabout and Cardiff airport to be delivered by 2026 via Section 106 and WG grant (subject to approval).	<p>Active Travel bid for Core Allocation funding of £70,000 for 2020/21 made to Welsh Government for detailed design works.</p> <p>The route has also been included as an ‘Expression of Interest’ funding request to Welsh Government to cover temporary measures to implement sustainable transport schemes to mitigate the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>EOI not successful.</p> <p>WG Active Travel core allocation grant being used to continue with detailed design works in 2021/22.</p>
<b>A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge walking and cycle route.</b>	Not started.	<p>Expression of Interest for funding submitted to Welsh Government to cover temporary measures to implement sustainable transport schemes to assist cycling between St Nicholas and Bonvilston villages to Culverhouse Cross to mitigate impacts of COVID 19 pandemic.</p> <p>Main scheme proposals not started.</p>	The EOI was not successful

<p><b>Barry Waterfront to Dinas Powys walking and cycling route.</b></p>	<p>Barry waterfront to Biglis roundabout works complete. Biglis roundabout to Dinas Powys feasibility and design work completed March 2019. Further work to be undertaken before a detailed design route is finalised, at which point funding applications to construct can be submitted.</p>	<p>Active Travel bid for design works unsuccessful 2019/20. Report identifying route options and preferred route received 2019/20 (funded 208/19). New funding application for £111,000 for detailed design and topographical surveys, ground investigation works, and public consultation made to Welsh Government for 2020/21.</p>	<p>Funding bid to WG for flood assessment, land ownership is on-going. Active Travel routes into Cardiff awarded funding and Arcadis consultants have been commissioned.</p>
<p><b>Eglwys Brewis Road walking and cycling route in conjunction with the new Northern Access Road.</b></p>	<p>New Northern Access Road with Active Travel routes due to open end of 2019.</p>	<p>NAR scheme completed May 2020 and includes Active Travel elements that link to Eglwys Brewis Road. The completion of the NAR and the incorporation of sustainable transport initiatives negates further improvements to Eglwys Brewis Road.</p> <p>This scheme will no longer be monitored in future AMRs.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

<b>Bus park and ride at Cosmeston.</b>	Ongoing. WelTAG Stage 2 study being undertaken by consultants which is looking at the Penarth to Cardiff Sustainable Transport Corridor. The results of the WelTAG Stage 2 study will inform if this scheme is to be taken to Stage 3 – full business case. Stage 2 results due October 2019.	The scheme was considered as a part of the Penarth to Cardiff Barrage Sustainable Transport Corridor WelTAG Stage 2 study the outcomes of which were reported to Cabinet on 21.10.19 (Min Nos. C120 & C125 refer).  The report considered 3 options including Option 2 - Cosmeston Bus Park & Ride and Bus Priority Link across Cardiff Barrage.  The bus park and ride proposal at Cosmeston did not pass the WelTAG Stage 2 assessment.	Scheme did not pass WelTAG Stage 2 Assessment no further action.
<b>Bus priority measures at A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge.</b>	Not started.	Not started.	Not started.
<b>Bus priority measures at Merrie Harrier, Cardiff Road, Barry to Cardiff via Barry Road.</b>	Not started.	Scheme being considered as a part of the ongoing Dinas Powys Transport Corridor Stage 2 study.	Dinas Powys Transport Corridor WelTAG Stage 3 study did not receive WG funding.
<b>Bus priority measures at Leckwith Road, Llandough to Cardiff.</b>	Not started.	Not started.	Not started.
<b>Bus priority measures at Lavernock Road to Cardiff via the Barrage</b>	Funding received for feasibility study. Penarth/Cardiff Barrage sustainable transport corridor study consultation undertaken in Summer 2019. WelTAG Stage 2 study being undertaken by consultants which is looking at the Penarth to Cardiff sustainable transport corridor. Stage 2 study will inform if this scheme is to be taken to Stage 3 – full business case. Stage 2 results due October 2019.	The outcomes of the Penarth to Cardiff Barrage Sustainable Transport Corridor WelTAG Stage 2 study were reported to Cabinet on 21.10.19 (Min Nos. C120 & C125 refer). The report considered 3 options including the Cosmeston Bus Park & Ride and Bus Priority Link across Cardiff Barrage.	Not taken forward to WelTAG Stage 3.

		<p>While the WelTAG stage 2 study did not recommend that the park and ride element at Cosmeston be progressed, Cabinet recommended that in relation to Option 2 and a bus priority link across Cardiff Barrage, that an assessment of the full range of transport options be undertaken along with a fast cross barrage peak hour service pilot in collaboration with the Harbour Authority and Cardiff Council.</p> <p>No further work has been undertaken on this to date.</p>	
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>			
<p>Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP7.</p> <p>Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG10, MG16, MD1, MD2, MD4.</p> <p>SA Objectives: 6, 10, 12, 13, 15</p>			
<b>Analysis</b>			
<p>Progress on the remaining schemes detailed in LDP has slowed significantly as a result of funding availability and the coronavirus pandemic. While several of the schemes have been unsuccessful for WG funding in the latest round of bidding, the Council remains hopeful that these schemes may progress in future years and is investigating other sources of potential funding. Several of the schemes have failed to pass the latter stages of the detailed WelTAG assessment process and will no longer be considered. Work on several of the schemes originally identified in the LDP is yet to commence and while the Council is hopeful that progress will be made on these schemes it is likely that they will be fully considered as a part of the LDP review process.</p>			
<b>Action</b>	<b>No further action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>		

<b>Ref No. 3.2</b>		
<b>Annual Monitoring Indicator</b>	<b>Monitoring Target</b>	<b>Monitoring Trigger</b>
<b>LOCAL: Number of major planning applications to be accompanied by a travel plan, above the relevant Transport Assessment thresholds identified in TAN18 (Annex D refers).</b>	<b>All relevant planning applications to be accompanied by a travel plan.</b>	<b>1 or more relevant planning applications not accompanied by a Travel Plan or secured by a condition.</b>
<b>Performance</b>		

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021
Between April 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2018 and April 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2019 all relevant planning applications were accompanied by a Travel Plan.	Between April 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2019 and April 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2020 all relevant planning applications were accompanied by a Travel Plan.	Between April 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2019 and April 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2020 all relevant planning applications were accompanied by a Travel Plan.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
<p>Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP5, SP7, SP11.</p> <p>Managing Growth /Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG6, MG7, MG8, MG9, MG10, MG11, MG16, MG29, MD1, MD2, MD4, MD13.</p> <p>SA Objectives: 6, 10, 12, 13, 15.</p>		
<b>Analysis</b>		
<p>The Council's Adopted Travel Plan SPG (see Indicator 3.3 below) indicates that a Travel Plan may be required for the following types of development depending on the level of existing public transport provision and accessibility to services and provision to accompany planning proposals where they are either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential Development of 50 dwellings or more</li> <li>• Retail and Leisure Developments of 1000 sqm or greater</li> <li>• Business Developments of 2,500 sqm or greater</li> <li>• Industrial Developments of 5,000 sqm or greater</li> <li>• Distribution and Warehousing Developments of 10,000 sqm or greater</li> <li>• Hospital developments of 2500 sqm or greater</li> <li>• Higher and Further Education Developments of 2500 sqm or greater</li> <li>• All Schools</li> <li>• Sport and Stadia Developments with 1,500 seats or greater.</li> </ul> <p>Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2021 planning permission was granted for the following major applications for which a Travel Plan was required and secured through planning conditions.</p>		
Application reference	Development Description	
2019/01408/RES	All reserved matters including appearance, landscaping and layout of outline planning permission 2016/01427/OUT for a residential development of up to 253 units and associated works	
2020/00741/RG3	Proposed new primary school and associated works	
2020/00742/RG3	Proposed new primary school and associated works	
2019/01393/RES	Residential development for 58 units, together with single retail unit and all associated engineering works	
2019/01384/RES	Approval is sought for the appearance, landscaping, layout and scale (the Reserve Matters) as prescribed by Condition 4 of the Outline Planning Permission (2014/00229/EAO) for East Quay, which comprises of a residential development of 62 dwellings with associated works	

2019/01385/RES	Reserved matters submission for 56 dwellings at East Quay, Barry Waterfront (2009/00946/OUT)
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Furthermore, within the AMR period the following major development applications submitted a Travel Plan as part of the original application:

Application reference	Development Description
2019/01260/HYB	AMENDED DESCRIPTION - Hybrid application comprising: full planning permission for the demolition of existing structures; the construction of a new service road, footpath, associated drainage and engineering works; erection of a 2,500 sqm GIA rubb hanger (flexible Class B1 and/or Class B2 and/or Class B8 use) including associated slab / apron, parking and servicing area and associated drainage arrangements; erection of boundary fencing and a jet blast acoustic fence and outline planning permission (with all other matters reserved) for the erection of up to 37,500 sqm GIA air-side operational employment facilities (Class B1 and/or Class B2 and/or Class B8) including associated slab/apron and parking areas and all associated building and engineering works.

In addition, the following major development applications were also approved, but having considered the criteria for requiring a Travel Plan it was not considered necessary to request a Travel Plan as part of the application.

Application reference	Development Description
2018/01420/FUL	Demolition of the former garage and erection of a 4-storey building comprising 21 residential units with under croft parking, access arrangements and associated works
2019/00805/RES	Construction of a rural enterprise dwelling along with associated equestrian buildings and landscaping utilising the existing vehicle access to the site
2019/00405/FUL	Retention of existing Limestone Quarry and associated plant, ancillary development and infrastructure; proposed relinquishment of consented mineral reserves below lowest current quarry floor level in favour of proposed eastern lateral extension to existing quarry; with progressive restoration of site with inert material to restore site to low level agriculture
2018/00597/RES	Cliff Top public open space- Landscaping Details
2020/01232/RG3	Construction of 14 affordable apartments for over 55 years old, and associated works

The monitoring target has been met during the monitoring period as set out above. In view of this, the Council considers that the relevant LDP policies and new Travel Plan SPG are working effectively.

<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs</b>
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**Ref No. 3.3****LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Travel Plans.**

The Council adopted new Travel Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance in July 2018.

**Ref No. 3.4****LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Parking Standards.**

The Council adopted new Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Guidance in March 2019.

**4. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR. Updates will be provided in future AMRs.

**OBJECTIVE 4: To protect and enhance the Vale of Glamorgan's historic, built, and natural environment.**

**Ref No. 4.1****Annual Monitoring Indicator****Monitoring Target****Monitoring Trigger**

**LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved where there is an objection from Cadw or NRW.**

**No planning applications approved where there is an objection from Cadw or NRW.**

**1 or more planning applications approved where there is an objection from Cadw or NRW.**

**Performance****AMR 1: 2018 - 2019****AMR 2: 2019 - 2020****AMR 3: 2020 - 2021**

No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period contrary to the advice of Cadw or NRW.

No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period contrary to the advice of Cadw or NRW.

No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period contrary to the advice of Cadw or NRW.

**Relevant LDP Policies**

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10.

Managing Growth / Development Policies: MD1, MD2, MD5, MD6, MD7, MD8, MD9, MD11.

SA Objectives: 3, 9, 11.

**Analysis**

None of the 915 applicable applications were approved by the Council contrary to the advice of Cadw or NRW during the monitoring period. CADW were consulted 40 times on planning applications in respect of ancient monuments and 12 times for historic buildings and NRW were consulted 129 times on planning applications where there was a statutory requirement to do so or where specialist environmental input was required.

The monitoring data shows that the target has been met over the monitoring period. The relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively.

**Action**

**No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.**

Ref No. 4.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved in a Special Landscape Area not in accordance with Policy MG17.</b>	<b>No planning applications approved contrary to Policy MG17.</b>	<b>1 or more Planning applications approved contrary to Policy MG17.</b>
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR 1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2020 - 2021</b>
No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG17 – Special Landscape Areas.	No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG17 – Special Landscape Areas.	No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG17 – Special Landscape Areas.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10  Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG17, MD1, MD2, MD10, MD11, MD12, MD13, MD14, MD17, MD19.  SA Objectives: 3, 9.		
<b>Analysis</b>		
Between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020 and 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021, the Council approved 91 planning applications for development within a designated Special Landscape Area (SLA). None of these planning applications were considered to be contrary to the requirements of Policy MG17 i.e. they were not considered to be detrimental to the primary characteristics for which the SLAs in which they were proposed were designated. Specifically, nearly all of the applications related to small scale developments such as residential extensions to existing properties, minor developments, and change of use of properties already sited within the designated SLAs.  The monitoring data shows that the target has been met over the monitoring period. Policy MG 17 and other relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively.		
<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>	

Ref No. 4.3		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved in a Green Wedge contrary to Policy MG18.</b>	<b>No planning applications approved contrary to Policy MG18.</b>	<b>1 or more planning applications approved contrary to Policy MG18.</b>
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR 1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2020 - 2021</b>

No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG18 – Green Wedges.	No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG18 – Green Wedges.	No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG18 – Green Wedges.
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#### Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10.

Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG18, MD1, MD2, MD5, MD10, MD11, MD12, MD13, MD14, MD17, MD19.

SA Objectives: 3, 9.

#### Analysis

Between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, the Council approved 7 planning applications for development within a designated Green Wedge. None of the applications approved were considered to be contrary to Policy MG18, with all of the applications being minor or householder applications to existing properties or structures already located within the green wedge designations. None of the planning applications approved were considered to have an adverse impact on the primary reasons for the designation of the green wedge or impact upon its continued viability.

Application No.	Type	Green Wedge	Application Description
2020/00400/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	MG18 (5) Between Barry and Rhoose	Horse exercise / turnout area
2020/00695/FUL	Householder Development	MG18 (1) Between Dinas Powys, Penarth and Llandough	Refurbishment and extension of existing outbuilding
2020/00863/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	MG18 (4) South of Bridgend	New grounds-keeping shed to replace existing container units
2020/01007/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	MG18 (5) Between Barry and Rhoose	The reinstatement of a range of domestic garden buildings along with a new WC extension; the reinstatement and extension of adjoining south facing greenhouse; and the reconstruction of the terraced cold frames. The removal of several trees to enable the proposed development
2019/00202/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	MG18 (1) Between Dinas Powys, Penarth and Llandough	Proposed conversion of existing hotel and restaurant into single detached dwelling house and conversion of existing chalet block

			(12 units) into 4 no. 2 bedroom bungalows
2020/01547/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	MG18 (5) Between Barry and Rhose	Change of use of the lane area at the rear of the 10 houses from 37 - 55 Oxford Street, from lane to garden. Each house will use plot area directly behind their house and take responsibility for its use as they see fit.
2020/01025/FUL	Householder Development	MG18 (3) North of Wenvoe	Proposed two storey extension and roof conversion with juliet balcony

The monitoring data shows that the target has been met over the monitoring period. Policy MG 18 and other relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively.

<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>
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#### Ref No. 4.4

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved in the Glamorgan Heritage Coast contrary to Policy MG27.</b>	<b>No planning applications approved contrary to Policy MG27.</b>	<b>1 or more planning applications approved contrary to Policy MG27.</b>

#### Performance

AMR 1: 2018 - 2029	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021
No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG27 – Glamorgan Heritage Coast.	No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG27 – Glamorgan Heritage Coast.	No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG27 – Glamorgan Heritage Coast.

#### Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10.

Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG27, MD1, MD2, MD5, MD10, MD11, MD12, MD13, MD14, MD17, MD19.

SA Objectives: 3, 9.

#### Analysis

Between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, the Council approved 41 planning applications for development within the Glamorgan Heritage Coast. None of these were considered to unacceptably affect the special environmental

qualities of the Glamorgan Heritage Coast and therefore to be contrary to Policy MG27 as they mainly related to small scale applications on existing properties or structures.

Application No	Type	Application description
2020/00210/FUL	Householder Development	To fix 4 solar panels onto the flat roof of the garage, in 2x2 formation and angled. Max. Height above current roof is 440mm. Each panel measures 1698x 1004mm and is 35mm thick.
2020/00046/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Demolition and rebuild new dwelling with access and car parking
2020/00127/FUL	Householder Development	Looking to remove three windows from property, two in one room and one in the other. All three are at the rear of the property. Not overlooking. Increase size of window to 2450cm wide by 1200 length. Second room 1800 cm by 1200cm
2020/00085/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Installation of retractable bollards behind existing vehicle gates
2020/00212/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Replacement of existing dwelling with new two storey dormer style dwelling
2020/00198/FUL	Householder Development	New roof with dormer windows front and rear to create first floor bedrooms. New porch to kitchen entrance.
2020/00377/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Change of use of existing old outbuilding to holiday accommodation unit
2020/00414/FUL	Householder Development	Proposed two storey side extension with first floor balcony/terrace and other internal alterations to existing property
2020/00438/FUL	Householder Development	Alterations and extension to Bay View including addition of upper storey, new roof, new glazing and front balcony and rebuilding of detached garage
2020/00207/FUL	Householder Development	Three rear apex dormers and front elevation rooflights
2020/00519/FUL	Householder Development	2 No. first floor extensions and 1 no. ground floor extension
2019/01295/FUL	Householder Development	Extension to the existing garage and first floor garage attic conversion.
2020/00499/FUL	Householder Development	Single storey first floor extension
2020/00581/FUL	Householder Development	Addition of uPVC double glazed access door to the side of garage. Addition of uPVC window to the rear wall of the garage, there will be no change to the garage door visible from the street

2020/00132/FUL	Renewals and Variations of Conditions	Variation of Condition 1 of Planning permission ref. 2014/01498/FUL to extend the implementation date until July 2025
2020/00812/FUL	Householder Development	Proposed first floor extension with glazed balcony to front
2020/00677/FUL	Householder Development	Install new septic tank. Remove existing North/South high ridge point in front of Woodland View, a gentler slope East-West providing stabilization to the foundations. Flood prevention drainage
2020/00482/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Proposed development comprising the use of an existing barn to house 2 no. biomass boilers, the construction of new drying barn for the drying of grain and woodchip (agricultural and commercial), ancillary works including the insertion of a flue into the existing barn, and the laying of underground pipes linking the biomass boilers with the proposed drying barn
2020/00721/FUL	Householder Development	AMENDED PLANS: Single-storey side extension with balcony above. First-floor side extension to accommodate garage. Re-modelling of roof to include balcony, additional windows and other alterations.
2020/00084/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Proposed watercourse diversion and associated works
2020/00799/FUL	Householder Development	Two storey side extension with wrap around balcony and associated staircase. Proposed front porch, additional fenestration and other alterations
2020/00906/FUL	Householder Development	Installation of an outbuilding to be used as a hobbies room to replace old shed
2020/00750/FUL	Householder Development	Retention and completion of amended garage roof design to planning permission 2004/01312/FUL, to including addition of dormer window, additional roof lights, taller ridge line and larger gable window to the North elevation.
2020/00884/FUL	Householder Development	Single storey extension to front
2020/00703/FUL	Householder Development	Proposed extensions and alterations. Extension to front, side and rear with paved terrace and steps to rear
2020/00952/FUL	Householder Development	Loft conversion and single storey rear extension with new window to existing wall
2020/01049/FUL	Householder Development	Proposed balcony to frontage of dwelling

2020/01055/FUL	Householder Development	Conversion of garage to granny annex
2020/01091/FUL	Householder Development	Conversion of existing garage to provide accommodation for parents
2020/00985/FUL	Householder Development	Proposed front facing balcony on existing flat roof comprising frameless glass balustrade accessible via a white spiral staircase at the front, also serving as a fire escape
2020/01142/FUL	Householder Development	Bungalow roof conversion hip to gable end to provide new bedroom and bathroom in the loft, with glass balustrade balcony to front elevation
2020/01220/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Installation of temporary containers on existing concrete hard standing for the purposes of education and associated amenity and storage requirements
2020/01169/FUL	Householder Development	Demolition of existing single storey garage and attached workshop. Erection of single storey ancillary accommodation structure
2020/01345/FUL	Householder Development	Demolition of dilapidated existing garage. Single storey extension to the rear and side of the property and on the site currently occupied by the garage
2020/01298/FUL	Renewals and Variations of Conditions	Variation of Condition 2 of previous permission 2020/00046/FUL - [Demolition and rebuild new dwelling with access and car parking] to amend exterior materials/finishes
2020/00919/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	The siting of temporary accommodation during the construction of a new house
2020/01503/FUL	Householder Development	Connecting of two roof dormers to rear of property to create a viewing balcony
2020/01405/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Proposed demolition of existing dwelling and construction of replacement two storey detached dwelling
2020/01233/FUL	Householder Development	Off road parking, An area approx. 7m by 6m just off road, utilised to allow a vehicle to be parked and return in a forward gear. 2m Visibility splays will be required either side of the gateway which will be a minimum of 3.6m. The parking area will be constructed of a permeable material. Gateways will not open out onto the highway
2020/00143/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Conversion and change of use of redundant barns for self-catering holiday accommodation units

2021/00089/FUL	Renewals and Variations of Conditions	Variation of condition 1 of planning application 2016/00123/FUL to extend the time period for implementation
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Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning data 2021.

The monitoring data shows that the target has been met over the monitoring period. Policy MG 27 and other relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively.

<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs</b>
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Ref No. 4.5		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved which would have an adverse impact on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</b>	<b>No planning permissions granted that would have an adverse impact on the designation without complying with the tests set out in Policy MG20 or national policy.</b>	<b>1 or more planning permissions granted not in accordance with Policy MG20 or national policy.</b>
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021
No planning permissions were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that would have an adverse impact on a SSSI contrary to the tests set out in Policy MG20 or national policy.	No planning permissions were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that would have an adverse impact on a SSSI contrary to the tests set out in Policy MG20 or national policy.	No planning permissions were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that would have an adverse impact on a SSSI contrary to the tests set out in Policy MG20 or national policy.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10.		
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG19, MG20, MG21, MD1, MD2, MD9.		
SA Objectives: 3, 9.		
Analysis		
Between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020 and 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 no planning applications were submitted to the Council that were within a SSSI. Consequently, the monitoring target has been met for the AMR period. Policy MG 20 and other relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively.		
<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>	



Ref No. 4.6		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved which would have an adverse impact on a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.</b>	<b>No planning permissions granted that would have an adverse impact on the designation without complying with the tests set out in Policy MG21 or national policy.</b>	<b>1 or more Planning permissions granted not in accordance with Policy MG21 or national policy.</b>
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR 1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR 3: 2020 - 2021</b>
No planning permissions were granted by the Council during the AMR monitoring period which would have an adverse impact on a SINC contrary to the tests set out in Policy MG21 or national policy.	No planning permissions were granted by the Council during the AMR monitoring period which would have an adverse impact on a SINC contrary to the tests set out in Policy MG21 or national policy.	No planning permissions were granted by the Council during the AMR monitoring period which would have an adverse impact on a SINC contrary to the tests set out in Policy MG21 or national policy.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10.  Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG21, MD1, MD2, MD9.  SA Objectives: 3, 9.		
<b>Analysis</b>		
Between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020 and 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021, the Council approved 3 planning applications for development within a SINC. However, the approvals are compliant with Policy MG21. 1 of the applications was a householder development which related to an existing residential property which lies within a SINC. The remaining 2 applications related to minor forms of development which are listed below. It was considered that although the proposals were within a SINC they met the requirements of Policy MG21 and did not have a detrimental impact upon the SINC:		
Application No	Type	Application description
2020/00979/RG3	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Installation of medium castle play unit in play area
2020/00920/FUL	Householder Development	Construction of new 2 storey extension to west of existing dwelling with garage/basement area beneath and alterations to existing driveway
2020/01271/FUL	Minor Leisure	Construction of cycle track and carpark area
The monitoring data shows that the target has been met over the monitoring period. Policy MG 21 and other relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively.		
<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>	

**Ref No. 4.7**

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Amount of public open space gained through development. (Ha).	Net increase in open space.	No net bi-annual increase in open space.

**Performance**

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020- 2021
During the AMR monitoring period there has been a net increase in open space of 5.32 ha.	During the AMR monitoring period there has been a net increase in open space of 0.71 ha.	During the AMR monitoring period there has been a net increase in open space of 0.47 ha.

**Relevant LDP Policies**

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10.

Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG10, MG28, MD1, MD2, MD3, MD4, MD5.

SA Objectives: 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 15.

**Analysis**

The following major planning application approvals have resulted in a net gain to open space provision during the AMR monitoring period:

Application No.	Site	Open Space Secured (Ha)
2019/01408/RES	Land off Cowbridge Road, St. Athan	0.47
	Total	0.47

No application approved during the period resulted in the loss of open space.

Furthermore, the Council has used planning obligations in the form of Section 106 agreements to secure the delivery of public open space on qualifying development proposals. LDP Policy MD3 identifies the type of developments which are required to provide open space where there is an identified need. The Council has secured the following through section 106 contributions to provide new / enhanced open space since the start of the Plan period:

Public Open Space -

- New interactive unit in Central Park, Barry.
- Upgraded play area at The Grange, Wenvoe.
- A new multi-use games area at King George V Playing Fields (also known as Lewis Playing Fields), Llandough.
- A new multi-use games area at Wick Playing Fields.

Feasibility and design works have also been undertaken for further works at Central Park; Belle Vue Play Area; Clos Tyniad/Clos Peiriant Play Area, Barry; Windmill Lane Play Area and The Knap Gardens.

However, during this AMR period no new applications have signed Section 106 agreements which included a financial contribution to create or enhance Public Open Space.

In terms of how the Section 106 contributions translate into the amount of hectares of open space provided, the amount of money agreed for open space provision and/or enhancement is calculated on the basis of £1,150 per person of those not catered for through on site provision (at a ratio of 24m<sup>2</sup> per person and an average 2.32 persons per dwelling). This is outlined in the Council's Planning Obligations SPG (2018). Based upon the amount of money received during the plan period for the provision of new / enhanced open space (£2,174,648.83) the equivalent amount of open space delivered in hectares would equate to 9.06ha up to the current AMR period.

The monitoring target has been met. The Council continues to secure additional open space as a part of new developments in line with the adopted open space standards set out in the Planning Obligations SPG. Where it is not possible to secure new open space on site due to the small scale of the development, site constraints or the nature of the development e.g. large-scale residential conversions, the Council has accepted financial contributions in lieu of on-site provision which is used to upgrade existing open space facilities in the vicinity of the new development.

<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>
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#### Ref No. 4.8

##### **LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Householder Design Guidance.**

The Council adopted a new Residential and Householder Development Supplementary Planning Guidance in April 2018.

#### Ref No. 4.9

##### **LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Biodiversity and Development.**

In accordance with the AMR monitoring target, the Council adopted the new Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance in April 2018.

However, since this time, the Welsh Government has issued a revised version of Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11) in February 2021 and a Planning Policy Clarification Letter (PPCL) (23/10/2019) in respect of 'Securing Biodiversity Enhancements'. PPW sets out that 'planning authorities must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of their functions. This means that development should not cause any significant loss of habitats or populations of species, locally or nationally and must provide a net benefit for biodiversity' (paragraph 6.4.5 refers). The PPCL clarifies how local planning authorities should seek to secure a 'net benefit' for biodiversity in line with the Section 6 Duty of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and PPW 11.

In the light of the revision and clarification of policy, the recently adopted SPG has been updated and it is anticipated that it will be adopted by the Council towards the end of 2021.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Adopt Revised Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance.</b>
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**Ref No. 4.10****LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Conversion and Renovation of Rural Buildings.**

The Council adopted a new Conversion and Renovation of Rural Buildings Supplementary Planning Guidance in April 2018.

**Ref No. 4.11**

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Design in the Landscape.</b>	<b>To produce Design in the Landscape Supplementary Planning Guidance within two years of the Plan's adoption.</b>	<b>Failure to prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance within two years of the Plan's adoption.</b>

**Performance**

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 – 2020	AMR 2020 - 2021
The draft Design in the Landscape SPG has been prepared. It is anticipated that it will be adopted in early 2020.	The final draft Design in the Landscape SPG has been prepared by officers. However, it has been put on hold due to not being able to progress due to COVID 19 restrictions being in place and other corporate matters taking priority. It is anticipated that the SPG will be adopted in 2021.	The final draft Design in the Landscape SPG has been prepared by officers. However, it has been put on hold due to not being able to progress due to COVID 19 restrictions being in place and other corporate matters taking priority. It is anticipated that the SPG will be subject to consultation in the autumn and adopted in late 2021.

**Relevant LDP Policies**

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10.

Managing Growth /Development Policies: MG17, MG18, MG27, MD1, MD2, MD10, MD11, MD12, MD13, MD14, MD17, MD19.

SA Objectives: 1, 9, 10.

**Analysis**

While the monitoring target has not been met, the draft SPG has been prepared and will be reported to Cabinet for approval for consultation purposes as soon as possible. It is anticipated that it will be adopted in Winter 2021. Given the reasons for the delay and the effectiveness of the above policies, there is no cause for review.

**Action**

**No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.**

**Ref No. 4.12****LOCAL Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Public Art.**

The Council adopted a new Public Art Supplementary Planning Guidance in July 2018.

Ref No. 4.13

**LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Trees and Development.**

The Council adopted a new Trees, Woodlands, Hedgerows and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance in July 2018.

## 5. COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR. Updates will be provided in future AMRs.

**OBJECTIVE 5: To maintain enhance and promote community facilities and services in the Vale of Glamorgan.**

Ref No. 5.1

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	
LOCAL: Education facilities identified in Policy MG6, secured through S106/CIL in association with new development.	Deliver Policy MG6 (1) education facility by 2018.	Failure to deliver the new education facilities identified in Policy MG6 in accordance with the monitoring targets.	
	Deliver Policy MG6 (2) education facility by 2020.	Failure to deliver the new education facilities identified in Policy MG6 in accordance with the monitoring targets.	
	Deliver Policy MG6 (3) education facility by 2024.	Failure to deliver the new education facilities identified in Policy MG6 in accordance with the monitoring targets.	
	Deliver Policy MG6 (6) education facility by 2024.	Failure to deliver the new education facilities identified in Policy MG6 in accordance with the monitoring targets.	
	Deliver Policy MG6 (4) and Policy MG6 (5) education facilities by 2026.	Failure to deliver the new education facilities identified in Policy MG6 in accordance with the monitoring targets.	
<b>Performance</b>			
<b>Monitoring Target</b>	<b>AMR 1: 2018 – 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 –2020</b>	<b>AMR3: 2020 –2021</b>
<b>Deliver Policy MG6 (1) education facility by 2018.</b>	MG6 (1) Penarth Learning Community, Sully Road, Penarth. Opened school year 2015/16.	Completed. No further action.	Completed. No further action.

<p><b>Deliver Policy MG6 (2) education facility by 2020.</b></p>	<p>MG6 (2) Llantwit Major (secondary and primary schools) Ham Lane, Llantwit Major.</p> <p>Ysgol Dewi Sant, Welsh Medium Primary School opened in 2015.</p> <p>Ysgol Y Ddraig, a 420 place English Medium primary school opened in October 2016.</p> <p>Llantwit Major Comprehensive School was completed in 2017.</p>	<p>Completed. Target met.</p>	<p>Completed. Target met.</p>
<p><b>Deliver Policy MG6 (3) and Policy MG6 (6) education facility by 2024.</b></p>	<p>MG6 (3) new primary and nursery school at Barry Waterfront – new primary school secured through S106 agreement for the provision of a 210 place Primary School with Nursery on a 1.5 ha site – planning permission 2009/00946/OUT refers. Statutory education public consultation on the proposal was undertaken between the 8th January and 22nd February 2019. Proposal approved by Cabinet July 2019.</p>	<p>MG6 (3) – A new primary school at Barry Waterfront. The Council has elected to increase the primary school to a two-form entry primary school as part of the Council's 21st Century Schools programme. There have been delays due to the Consortium's failure to comply with the Section 106 Agreement, however, the Council is now working with the Consortium to progress the two-form entry primary school immediately, and legal action will be considered if there are any further delays. The latest schedule for the delivery of the school shows an opening date of Autumn 2022. Target on track to be met.</p>	<p>MG6 (3) – A new primary school at Barry Waterfront. The Council has elected to increase the primary school to a two-form entry primary school as part of the Council's 21st Century Schools programme. On 4 July 2020, the Council's Managing Director approved a revised implementation date for the proposal, and it will now be implemented from September 2022 in line with the construction of the new school building. A planning application has been submitted by the Consortium (planning ref: 2021/00379/FUL). Target on track to be met.</p>
	<p>MG6 (6) new primary and nursery school on land to the north of the railway line, Rhoose. 1 ha primary school site secured through S106 agreement as part of planning permission 2014/00550/OUT. Two consultations undertaken as part of the statutory education process. Proposal approved by Cabinet March 2019.</p>	<p>MG6 (6) A new primary and nursery school on land to the north of the railway line, Rhoose (1.0 ha). The 1 ha site is due to be transferred to the Council in June 2020. The Council's 21st Century Schools division have appointed the contractor to build the school, and subject to statutory consents, it is proposed to open the school in September 2021. Target on track to be met.</p>	<p>MG6 (6) A new primary and nursery school on land to the north of the railway line, Rhoose (1.0 ha). The school site has been transferred to the Council. Planning permission was granted for the new primary school - planning reference 2020/00741/RG3 approved 03/09/2020. The construction of the new primary school commenced in November 2020. Target on track to be met.</p>

<b>Deliver Policy MG6 (4) and Policy MG6 (5) education facilities by 2026.</b>	<p>MG6 (4) new primary school at land to the north and west of Darren Close, Cowbridge.</p> <p>2 ha site secured for the provision of a new primary school through S106 agreement as part of planning permission 2014/01505/OUT.</p>	<p>MG6 (4) a new primary school at Darren Close, Cowbridge.</p> <p>On 4 November 2019, the Council's Cabinet approved a phased approach to expanding primary provision in Cowbridge with an expansion of English medium provision being delivered at Cowbridge Comprehensive School as part of Phase One, and Welsh medium primary provision being expanded at the MG6 (4) site, as part of Phase Two.</p>	<p>MG6 (4) a new primary school at Darren Close, Cowbridge.</p> <p>On 4 November 2019, the Council's Cabinet approved a phased approach to expanding primary provision in Cowbridge with an expansion of English medium provision being delivered at Cowbridge Comprehensive School as part of Phase One, and Welsh Medium primary provision being expanded at the MG6 (4) site, as part of Phase Two.</p> <p>The S106 Agreement requires the land for the school site to be transferred prior to 150 dwellings. It is anticipated that the school site will be transferred to the Council in June 2022, dependent upon sales/build rates.</p>
	<p>MG6 (5) new primary and nursery school at land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock. Not started.</p>	<p>MG6 (5) A new primary and nursery school at land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock. Not started.</p>	<p>MG6 (5) A new primary and nursery school at land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock. The Council has received an outline planning application for this allocated mixed-use site, including for a primary school (planning application ref: 2020/01170/OUT). Application has not yet been determined.</p>
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>			
<p>Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2.</p> <p>Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG6, MD1, MD2, MD4, MD5.</p> <p>SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5.</p>			
<b>Analysis</b>			
<p>The monitoring target identified for the AMR reporting period has been met. In addition, significant progress has been made on several of the other education facilities identified in the monitoring framework which are scheduled for completion beyond the current AMR period. In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers that Policy MG 6 and other relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively.</p>			
<b>Action</b>		<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>	

Ref No. 5.2			
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target		Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Community facilities identified in Policy MG7, secured through S106/CIL in association with new development.	Deliver Policy MG7 (1) Barry Waterfront community facility by 2018.		Failure to deliver the new community facilities identified in Policy MG7 in accordance with the monitoring target.
	Deliver Policy MG7 (3) Ogmore by Sea community facility by 2020.		
	Deliver Policy MG7 (2) St. Cyres Community facility by 2024.		
	Deliver Policy MG7 (4) Cosmeston community facility by 2026.		
Performance			
Monitoring Target	AMR 1: 2018 –2019	AMR 2: 2019 –2020	AMR 3: 2020 -2021
Deliver Policy MG7 (1) Barry Waterfront community facility by 2018.	MG7 (1) Barry Waterfront (as part of mixed use). The Council has secured S106 contributions from the developers of the Waterfront for the provision of community facilities at Barry Waterfront which have supported the delivery of the Water sports Facilities at the Mole and are proposed to be used for a community facility adjacent to the Medical Centre.	<p>The Council has received an off-site S106 contribution from the developers for 'Community Facilities' and has agreed to grant £145k as match-funding to Barry Uniting Church to deliver a Community Centre, adjacent to Barry Waterfront Medical Centre. This project has now commenced on site.</p> <p>In addition to the progress reported in the previous AMR, the developers have delivered a Neighbourhood Area of Play and have commenced work on several smaller play areas at Barry Waterfront, providing outdoor sports and play space for children. Progress has also been made on the District Centre.</p> <p>The Council has received a reserved matters application for additional public open space at East Quay (Ref: 2019/01371/RES), which will be delivered in future phases.</p>	<p>The Consortium has delivered a number of "in kind" obligations this year including several LAPs. The District Centre is also nearing completion.</p> <p>The Council has approved a planning application for East Quay Public Open Space (2019/01371/RES).</p> <p>In addition, work has commenced on site at Barry Uniting Church and it is due to open in July 2021 (using S106 monies received from the Barry Waterfront development).</p>
Deliver Policy MG7 (3) Ogmore	The Council has granted planning permission for the	The construction of the village hall started in January 2020,	The new village hall at Ogmore by Sea is nearing



by Sea community facility by 2020.	provision of a new multipurpose community village hall. St Brides' Community Council has advised that construction will commence in August 2019 (planning reference 2018/00224/FUL).	and is on-going, with an anticipated completion in Autumn 2020 (subject to Covid-19 delays).  Ogmore Village Hall Association has progressed with this scheme, in partnership with the Council. Planning permission granted, and all land ownership matters resolved. The Council received S106 contributions from nearby developments for 'Community Facilities' and 'Public Open Space' and has granted them £335,157.83 towards this new facility.  Target on track to be met.	completion. There have been delays due to COVID19 and work restrictions in place. The 2020 target has not been met, although this is mainly due to the unforeseen circumstances. Ogmore Village Hall Association are working with the appointed contractor to finish the build and anticipate opening the facility in summer 2021.
Deliver Policy MG7 (2) St. Cyres Community facility by 2024.	The Council has secured a 3ha site for community use which will be marketed in due course. The Council has also secured a S106 contribution from the developers of the site for new community facilities either on this site or within the area (planning reference 2017/01136/HYB).	The mixed-use development (which this allocation forms a part of) is under construction. The Council's Project Management Unit are considering options for the site and exploring opportunities with potential end users.  Target on track to be met.	The Council received the S106 Community Facilities contribution (£281,736) on 02/09/2020 from the development at the Former St. Cyres Lower School, Murch Road, Dinas Powys.  The Council's Project Management Unit are in the process of preparing a Cabinet Report regarding the 3ha site for community use. Dinas Powys Community Council have expressed an interest regarding the site and are looking at potential future uses.  Target on track to be met.
Deliver Policy MG7 (4) Cosmeston community facility by 2026.	The development at Cosmeston Farm has not started. No planning application received to date.	No planning application received to date.	Planning application 2020/01170/OUT received on the 30/09/2020 and is currently being considered by the Council.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP6, SP11.			
Managing Growth / Development: MG2, MG3, MG7, MG8, MG29, MD1, MD2, MD4, MD5, MD13.			

SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5.

**Analysis**

In addition to the provision of site-specific facilities on the schemes identified in policy MG7, where community facilities cannot be delivered on site, financial contributions have been accepted by the Council in lieu of community facilities. These payments have been used to upgrade and/or support existing community facilities within the locality. For example, new multi-use games areas have been developed in Llandough and Wick providing all-year round outdoor sports opportunities.

The monitoring target for Policy MG7 (1) Barry Waterfront (as part of mixed use) was only partially met in the previous AMR, however, significant progress has been made in 2020/21, and work is underway to deliver additional community facilities both on site, and within the vicinity of the site.

In view of the above, the Council considers that Policy MG7 and other relevant policies are working effectively.

<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>
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**Ref No. 5.3**

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Public open space identified in Policy MG28, secured through S106/CIL in association with new development.	Deliver Policy MG28 (1) and Policy MG28 (4) public open space facilities by 2018.	Failure to deliver the new public open space facilities in accordance with the monitoring target.
	Deliver Policy MG28 (5), and Policy MG28 (8) public open space facilities by 2020.	
	Deliver Policy MG28 (7), Policy and Policy MG28 (10) public open space facilities by 2024.	
	Deliver Policy MG28 (2), Policy MG28 (3) and Policy MG25 (6) public open space facilities by 2026.	

**Performance**

Monitoring Target	AMR 1: 2018 – 2019	AMR 2: 2019 – 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021

<b>Deliver Policy MG28 (1) and Policy MG28 (4) public open space facilities by 2018.</b>	Policy MG28 (1) Cosmeston Lakes Country Park - 27 ha of open space facilities added to country park via land transfer from new development schemes as follows - 18.5 ha of land to the south of the country park adjacent to Lavernock Road transferred in 2012 and 9 ha of land to the north of the country park transferred to Council and managed by Neighbourhood services also in 2012.	Completed. Target met.	Not applicable.
	Policy MG28 (4) White Farm - 6.9 ha of new open space provided as part of new development (planning applications 2002/01636/OUT & 2010/00123/RES refer).	Completed. Target met.	Not applicable.
<b>Deliver Policy MG28 (5), and Policy MG28 (8) public open space facilities by 2020.</b>	Policy MG28 (5) Land adjoining Ysgol Maes Dyfan - 0.16 ha of new public open space provided as part of new residential development (planning applications 2015/00075/FUL & 2015/00076/FUL refer).	Policy MG28 (5) Land adjoining Ysgol Maes Dyfan (0.16 Ha) – the Council upgraded this open space in 2019/20 using an off-site public open space contribution received from the adjacent development MG2 (12). Target met.	Not applicable.
	Policy MG28 (8) Land to the east of Bonvilston – 0.84 ha of public open space has been secured as part of a new residential development scheme (planning application 2015/00960/FUL refers).	Policy MG28 (8) Land to the east of Bonvilston (0.55 ha) – the Council has secured 0.55 ha plus additional space for children’s equipped play (ref: 2015/00960/FUL). Details of the public open space have been discharged (ref: 2015/00960/5/CD). The site is under construction, and it is conditioned that each of the public open space areas shall be laid out and	The site is still under construction and progress with sales has been slower than originally projected. Areas of public open space are being laid out and completed in accordance with the agreed details contained within the S106 Agreement i.e. before the first beneficial occupation of any of the dwellings directly adjoining or overlooking the

		completed in accordance with the agreed details before the first beneficial occupation of any of the dwellings directly adjoining or overlooking the public open space areas. The 0.55 Ha is programmed to be delivered in future phases of the development. Target partially met.	public open space areas. Target partially met.
<b>Deliver Policy MG28 (7), Policy MG28 (9) and Policy MG28 (10) public open space facilities by 2024.</b>	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. Policy MG28 (7) Land to the north of the railway line, Rhoose - Planning applications 2015/01070/RES & 2015/01072/RES approved 29th July 2016 provide for 4.68 ha of open space.	<p>The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. MG28 (7) Land to the north of the railway line, Rhoose (3.60 ha). To date, half of the mixed-use allocation MG2 (35) has come forward for development (ref: 2015/01070/RES &amp; 2015/01072/RES). The Council has secured 1.43 Ha of open space within this half of the allocation, and the open space has been completed. Target partially met.</p> <p>With regards to the remaining half of the allocation, permission previously had been granted, yet it has lapsed. Awaiting the remaining half of the mixed-use allocation MG2 (35) to come forward.</p>	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. No further update regarding remaining half of the allocation.
		The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. Policy MG28 (9) Land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen (0.43 ha). To date, half of the mixed-use allocation MG2 (48) has come forward for development (ref: 2013/00856/OUT / 2014/01483/RES).	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. Policy MG28 (9) Land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen (0.43 ha). To date, half of the mixed-use allocation MG2 (48) has come forward for development (ref: 2013/00856/OUT / 2014/01483/RES). The

			Council has not yet received a formal application for the remaining half.
	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. Policy MG28 (10) Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock (1 ha). Not started. No planning application received to date.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. MG28 (10). Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock (1 ha). Not started. No planning application received to date.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. MG28 (10). Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock (1 ha). Planning application 2020/01170/OUT received on the 30/09/2021 and is currently being considered by the Council
<b>Deliver Policy MG28 (2), Policy MG28 (3) and Policy MG25 (6) public open space facilities by 2026.</b>	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. Policy MG28 (2) Porthkerry Country Park (42 ha). 42 Ha extension to Porthkerry Country Park included in Policy MG10 – St Athan – Cardiff Airport Enterprise Zone. Planning application 2019/00871/OUT currently under consideration and Cardiff Airport and Gateway Development Zone SPG currently being consulted on.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period - MG28 (2) Porthkerry Country Park (42 ha) – the Council is currently considering an outline planning application for part of the employment allocations contained within policies MG9 (2) and MG10 (ref: 2019/00871/OUT). The country park extension is being considered as part of this application.  Cardiff Airport and Gateway Development Zone SPG adopted.	MG28 (2) Porthkerry Country Park (42 ha) – in July 2021, the Council approved an outline planning application for part of the employment allocations contained within policies MG9 (2) and MG10 (ref: 2019/00871/OUT).
	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period - MG28 (3) Barry Waterfront (7.83 ha) – NEAP completed; Linear park partially completed. Additional strategic parks to be delivered as part of future phases.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period - MG28 (3) Barry Waterfront (7.83 ha). – Several LAPs under construction. Current reserved matters application for East Quay public open space under consideration (Ref: 2019/01371/RES). To	MG28 (3) Barry Waterfront (7.83 ha). – Several LAPs under construction. Reserved matters application for East Quay public open space approved (Ref: 2019/01371/RES). Land remediation and preparatory works being undertaken.

		be delivered as part of future phases.	
	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period - MG25 (6) Headlands School, St. Augustine's Road, Penarth (0.24 ha) – No planning application received.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period - MG28 (6). Headlands School, St. Augustines Road, Penarth (0.24 ha). Not started. No planning application received to date.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period - MG28 (6). Headlands School, St. Augustine's Road, Penarth (0.24 ha). Not started. No planning application received to date.

#### Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2.

Managing Growth / Development: MG2, MG3, MG28, MD1, MD2, MD3 MD4, MD5.

SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10.

#### Analysis

The Public Open Space provision identified within the monitoring framework and Policy MG28 – Public Open Space Allocations scheduled for completion during the AMR reporting period has been partially met.

Policy MG28 (8) Land to the east of Bonvilston (0.55 ha open space) is yet to be completed as the associated housing development is currently under construction and the open space will be provided in line with the planning conditions associated with the planning permission.

In view of the monitoring data, the Council will continue to closely monitor the progress of MG28 (8). The Council considers that Policy MG 28 and other relevant LDP policies are working effectively.

#### Action

**No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.**

#### Ref No. 5.4

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Number of community facilities lost through development.</b>	<b>No unacceptable loss of community facilities in areas of identified need in accordance with Policy MD5 (Development within Settlement Boundaries).</b>	<b>The loss of 1 community facility in an area of identified need not in accordance with Policy MD5.</b>
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR 1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR 3: 2020 - 2021</b>
No developments were approved which resulted in the unacceptable loss of community facilities in an area of identified need contrary to Policy MD5	No developments were approved which resulted in the unacceptable loss of community facilities in an area of identified need contrary to Policy MD5	No developments were approved which resulted in the unacceptable loss of community facilities in an area of identified need contrary to Policy MD5

(Development within Settlement Boundaries).	(Development within Settlement Boundaries).	(Development within Settlement Boundaries).
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP11.  Managing Growth / Development: MG2, MG7, MG8, MG29, MD1, MD2, MD3, MD4, MD5, MD13.  SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5.		
<b>Analysis</b>		
Between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020 and 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021, 1 application was approved by the Council which resulted in the loss of a community facility. Where proposals involve the loss of community facilities the Council requires robust evidence that demonstrates the facilities are no longer required or that such a loss would not have a detrimental impact upon local service provision. However, the application approved was not considered to be contrary to the requirements of Policy MD5 with the application being located within an area which had sufficient community facilities to support the proposal and existing resident population. Furthermore, the existing community facility had been vacant for several years.		
Application No.	Type	Description of Development
2020/00257/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Conversion of ground floor and lower ground floor to 4 duplex apartments
In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers that Policy MD5 and other relevant policies are working effectively.		
<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>	

<b>Ref No. 5.5</b>
<b>LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Planning Obligations.</b>
The Council adopted new Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Guidance in July 2017.

## 6. RETAIL

Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR. Updates will be provided in future AMRs.

**OBJECTIVE 6: To reinforce the vitality, viability, and attractiveness of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district, local and neighbourhood shopping centres.**

Ref No. 6.1 (i)		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
CORE: Amount of retail, office and leisure development (sq.m) permitted within established town and district centre boundaries.	Maintain or increase the level of retail floorspace within town and district centres.	10% reduction in the level of existing retail floorspace within town and district centres.
	Maintain or increase the level of office floorspace within town and district centres.	10% reduction in the level of existing office floorspace within town and district centres.
	Maintain or increase the level of leisure floorspace within town and district centres.	10% reduction in the level of existing leisure floorspace within town and district centres.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 – 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020- 2021
<p>Decrease of 2,101 sqm retail floorspace. Total retail floorspace at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 82,019 sqm. The decrease in retail floorspace accounts for a 2.6% reduction since 2017.</p> <p>Increase of 614 sqm in office space. Total B1 office space at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 2,380 sqm. The increase accounts for 25.8% rise in B1 office space since 2017.</p> <p>Increase of 167 sqm in leisure floorspace. Total D1 / D2 leisure space at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 4,948 sqm. The increase accounts for 3.4% rise in D1 / D2 leisure space since 2017.</p>	<p>Decrease of 2,229 sqm retail floorspace. Total retail floorspace at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 82,019 sqm. The decrease in retail floorspace accounts for a 2.7% reduction since 2017.</p> <p>Increase of 293 sqm in office space. Total B1 office space at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 2,380 sqm. The increase accounts for 10.96% rise in B1 office space since 2017.</p> <p>Increase of 376 sqm in leisure floorspace. Total D1 / D2 leisure space at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 4,948 sqm. The increase accounts for 7.06% rise in D1 / D2 leisure space since 2017.</p>	<p>Decrease of 4,143 sqm retail floorspace. Total retail floorspace at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 82,019 sqm. The decrease in retail floorspace accounts for a 5.05% reduction since 2017.</p> <p>Increase of 984 sqm in office space. Total B1 office space at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 2,380 sqm. The increase accounts for 41.34% rise in B1 office space since 2017.</p> <p>Increase of 870 sqm in leisure floorspace. Total D1 / D2 leisure space at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 4,948 sqm. The increase accounts for 17.58% rise in D1 / D2 leisure space since 2017.</p>



**Relevant LDP Policies**

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP5, SP6, SP11.

Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG7, MG9, MG10, MG11, MG12, MG13, MG14, MG15, MG29, MD1, MD4, MD13, MD14.

SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15.

**Analysis**

While the monitoring data shows that there has been a loss of retail floorspace within the town and district centres, the 5.05% loss is minimal when spread over the town and district centres. Furthermore, this needs to be viewed in the gains in new office and leisure uses within the town and district centres which have mainly been approved as change of use proposals from original retail uses. It is noted that some of the loss of retail uses was as a result of residential conversions, but this relates to 2 retail units. It is therefore considered that the loss of retail floorspace has not had any significant adverse impact on the centres which continue to present a strong commercial function, this is reflected in the monitoring trigger not been met. Nevertheless, given that there has been a decrease in retail floorspace, the Council will continue to monitor this indicator to measure the effectiveness of the retail policies in future AMRs.

In terms of new office and leisure uses, the data shows that the targets over the monitoring period have been met. The increase in non-retail uses in town and district centres is considered to reflect their changing role which is currently being replicated nationwide as people's shopping habits have changed.

In view of the monitoring data, the Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.

**Action**

**No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.**

**Ref No. 6.1 (ii)**

Annual Monitoring	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>CORE: Amount of retail, office and leisure development (sq.m) permitted outside established town and district centre boundaries.</b>	<b>No major retail floor space permitted outside town and district centre boundaries unless in accordance with Policy MG13 (Edge and Out of Town Retailing Areas).</b>	<b>1 or more planning application approved for major retail floorspace outside town and district centres unless in accordance with Policy MG13.</b>
	<b>No major office floor space permitted outside town and district centre boundaries unless in accordance with Policy MD14 (New Employment Proposals).</b>	<b>1 or more planning application approved for major office floorspace outside town and district centres unless in accordance with Policy MD14.</b>
	<b>No major leisure floor space permitted outside town and district centre boundaries unless in accordance with Policy MD13 (Tourism and Leisure) or MG29 (Tourism and Leisure Facilities).</b>	<b>1 or more planning application approved for major leisure floorspace outside town and district centres unless in accordance with policies MD13 and MG29.</b>

**Performance**

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021
No major retail floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.	No major retail floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.	No major retail floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.
No major office floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.	No major office floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.	1 major office floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period but was considered to be in accordance with MD14.
No major leisure floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.	No major leisure floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.	No major leisure floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.

#### Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP5, SP6, SP11.

Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG7, MG9, MG10, MG11, MG12, MG13, MG14, MG15, MG29, MD1, MD4, MD13, MD14.

SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15.

#### Analysis

During the monitoring period, 1 planning application has been approved for major, office uses outside the town and district centres. Details of the application are listed below:

Application No.	Type	Description of Development
2019/01260/HYB	Major – Industry/Storage/Distribution (B1 (b&c), B2, B8)	AMENDED DESCRIPTION - Hybrid application comprising: full planning permission for the demolition of existing structures; the construction of a new service road, footpath, associated drainage and engineering works; erection of a 2,500 sqm GIA rubb hanger (flexible Class B1 and/or Class B2 and/or Class B8 use) including associated slab / apron, parking and servicing area and associated drainage arrangements; erection of boundary fencing and a jet blast acoustic fence and outline planning permission (with all other matters reserved) for the erection of up to 37,500 sqm GIA air-side operational employment facilities (Class B1 and/or Class B2 and/or Class B8) including associated slab/apron and parking areas and all associated building and engineering works.

The approved development relates to an open consent on an allocated strategic employment site (Policy MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan). Therefore, major employment uses in this location are considered appropriate.

In view of this it is considered that relevant policies are working effectively. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.

The Council has met the monitoring targets for this core indicator.

<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs</b>
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**Ref No. 6.2**

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Number of applications approved annually for non-A1 uses in primary and secondary frontages of the town and district retail centres.</b>	<b>The level of non-A1 uses is 35% or less within primary frontages and 50% or less within secondary frontages in accordance with Policy MG14.</b>	<b>1 or more non-A1 uses granted planning permission where the town and district centre are at or above 35% within primary frontages and 50% within secondary frontages.</b>

**Performance**

AMR 1: 2018 – 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 2: 2020 - 2021
<p>2 non-A1 planning applications approved in a primary frontage in Cowbridge district centre. However, the monitoring target has not been exceeded.</p> <p>1 non-A1 planning application has been approved in the primary frontage in Holton Road, Barry which exceeds the monitoring target of 35% non-A1-uses in primary frontages by 4%.</p> <p>1 non-A1 planning application approved in a secondary frontage in High St / Broad Street, Barry district centre which exceeds the monitoring target of 50% of non-A1 uses in secondary frontages by 6.8%.</p>	<p>1 non-A1 planning applications approved in a secondary frontage in Cowbridge district centre which exceeds the monitoring target of 50% non-A1-uses in secondary frontages by 16.7%.</p> <p>2 non-A1 planning application has been approved in the secondary frontage in Holton Road, Barry which exceeds the monitoring target of 50% non-A1-uses in secondary frontages by 15.6%.</p> <p>2 non-A1 planning application approved in a secondary frontage in High St / Broad Street, Barry district centre which exceeds the monitoring target of 50% of non-A1 uses in secondary frontages by 9.3%.</p> <p>2 non-A1 planning application approved in a secondary frontage in Penarth district centre. However, the monitoring target has not been exceeded</p>	<p>1 non-A1 planning applications approved in a primary frontage in Cowbridge district centre but did not exceed the monitoring target of 35% non-A1-uses in primary frontages.</p> <p>1 non-A1 planning application has been approved in the primary frontage in Holton Road, Barry which exceeds the monitoring target of 35% non-A1-uses in secondary frontages by 3%. 1 non-A1 planning application has been approved in the secondary frontage in Holton Road, Barry which exceeds the monitoring target of 50% non-A1-uses in secondary frontages by 12.3%.</p> <p>2 non-A1 planning applications approved in a secondary frontage in Penarth district centre. However, the monitoring target has not been exceeded.</p>

**Relevant LDP Policies**

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6.

Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG12, MG14, MD1, MD5.

SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.

### Analysis

	2019		2020		2021	
	Non A1 in Primary Frontage (%)	Non A1 in Secondary Frontage (%)	Non A1 in Primary Frontage (%)	Non A1 in Secondary Frontage (%)	Non A1 in Primary Frontage (%)	Non A1 in Secondary Frontage (%)
Town Centre						
Holton Road	39.0	63.9	38.0	62.3	38.0	62.3
District Centres						
Cowbridge	29.2	66.7	28.8	57.6	31.3	57.1
High St/Broad St	46.2	56.8	48.7	52.3	50.0	55.6
Llantwit Major	39.1	54.3	39.1	54.3	34.8	54.3
Penarth	37.8	43.0	38.9	44.3	37.8	42.7

Please note an error in recording the figures in AMR 2 resulted in duplicate entries for the 2019 and 2020 columns. This has been amended in for AMR 3 and reflected in the table above.

Application No.	Location	Frontage	Approved UCO	Description
2020/00079/FUL	Penarth	Secondary	Sui Generis	Part change of use of first floor from offices (Class B1 (a)) to a tattoo parlour (Sui Generis)
2019/01140/FUL	Holton Road	Primary	A1/A2	Change of use of existing office accommodation to create new commercial shop unit and five new flats
2020/00667/FUL	Penarth	Secondary	Sui Generis	Change of use, to allow the extension of the pre-existing beauty salon. Ground floor from A1 to sui generis (retrospective). First floor flat from residential to sui generis
2020/00558/FUL	Cowbridge	Primary	A3	Change of use from A1 (retail) to A3 (Food and Drink)

2020/00761/FUL	Holton Road	Secondary	B1	Refurbishment and development of the existing Amy Evans Health Centre into a serviced office building. Change of use D1 - B1. Car parking and external landscaping
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Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning data (2021)

The majority of Town and District Retail Centres have either seen a decrease in non-A1 uses within their Primary and Secondary Frontages or have stayed at the same level since the previous AMR period.

However, Cowbridge and High Street / Broad Street District Retail Centres have seen an increase in non-A1 uses within the primary frontage. The increase in Cowbridge Retail Centre can be attributed to application 2020/00558/FUL which increased the amount of non-A1 uses within the primary frontage by 2.1%. However, the primary frontage remains below the 35% non-A1 retail uses trigger and complies with Policy MG14.

High Street / Broad Street has seen an increase of 3.8% of non-A1 retail uses within the primary frontage, however, no planning application has been submitted for a change of use within the AMR period. This change can be attributed to an A2 unit in the primary frontage which has been sub-divided into two retail units increasing the overall units within the primary frontage. Although the new unit is an A1 use the overall units in the primary frontage has changed impacting upon the percentage figure.

It is noted that the trigger point for primary frontages has been hit in Holton Road, High Street / Broad Street, Penarth. Regarding the trigger for secondary frontages it has been hit in Holton Road, Cowbridge, High Street / Broad Street and Llantwit Major. However, with the exception of High Street / Broad Street the remaining centres have reduced the amount of non-A1 uses or stayed the same. Furthermore, there has been a change in policy direction influenced by the impacts of Covid-19 pandemic. Welsh Government published Building Better Places – The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures: Placemaking and the Covid-19 Recovery (2020) which identifies actions to assist Covid-19 recovery and areas which must be reconsidered. This will be developed in future reviews of Planning Policy Wales enabling Welsh Government to further integrate this work.

In relation to the retail sector, Placemaking and the Covid-19 Recovery it states “Evidence suggests that traditional retailing uses will not be as prevalent and the demand for new retail space will be very low for the foreseeable future, therefore primary retail areas will need to be urgently reviewed. This must be realistic and not done in the expectation that retail occupiers will return in the numbers we witnessed prior to the pandemic. Unreasonable and inflexible policies should be challenged through the development plan process, as much more creative thinking will be needed to reimagine and re-purpose these areas.” (p.18, 2020).

Consequently, due to the current national context and the ongoing impacts of Covid-19 on the retail sector it is considered reasonable and appropriate for Development Management decisions to take a flexible approach to change of use proposals where it is considered the proposal would benefit the centre and contribute to the vitality, viability and attractiveness of the centre.

In view of the monitoring data and the fact that the trigger point has been hit in several instances, the Council will continue to monitor this indicator in future AMRs to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue. However, there were extenuating circumstances and evidence provided under each application which warranted their approval, such as prolonged vacancy, marketing reports etc. Furthermore, Welsh Government are promoting a more flexible approach to non retail uses within centres to ensure they can respond to the impacts of

Covid-19. In addition, as previously stated in the last AMR, the Council is currently preparing a new SPG on retailing which should help to address the situation in the short term

<b>Action</b>	<b>Council to finalise and adopt a new SPG on retailing and continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.</b>
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**Ref No. 6.3**

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Number of applications approved annually for non-A1 uses in local and neighbourhood retail centres.</b>	<b>The level of non-A1 uses in local and neighbourhood centres is 50% or less in accordance with Policy MG15.</b>	<b>1 or more non-A1 uses granted planning permission where the local and neighbourhood centre is at or above 50%.</b>

**Performance**

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021
7 planning applications were approved which resulted in the loss of A1 retail units within local and neighbourhood centres during the monitoring period as set out below. Of these, 5 applications resulted in an increase in non-A1 uses above the 50% threshold in the following centres:  Dinas Powys Village.  Park Road, Barry.  Vere Street, Barry.	2 planning applications were approved which resulted in the loss of A1 retail units within local and neighbourhood centres during the monitoring period as set out below. Of these, 1 application resulted in an increase in non-A1 uses above the 50% threshold in the following centre:  Adenfield Way	1 planning application was approved which resulted in the loss of A1 retail units within local and neighbourhood centres during the monitoring period as set out below. The application did not result in an increase in non-A1 uses above the 50% threshold in the centre.

**Relevant LDP Policies**

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6.  
  
Managing Growth Policies: MG12, MG15, MD1, MD5.  
  
SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.

**Analysis**

Percentage of A1 and non-A1 uses in the local and neighbourhood retail centres:

Centre	Occupied Units	Vacant Units	A1 in Centre	(%)	Non-A1 in Centre	(%)
Local Centres						

Barry Road, Cadoxton	7	2	5	55.6	4	44.4
Cardiff Rd Dinas Powys	13	0	4	30.8	9	69.2
Cornerswell Road	23	0	13	56.5	10	43.5
Dinas Powys Village	18	1	6	31.6	13	68.4
Main Street, Cadoxton	14	2	13	81.3	3	18.7
Park Crescent, Barry	32	5	23	62.2	14	37.8
Rhose, Fontygary Road	13	0	7	53.8	6	46.2
St Athan, The Square	11	1	7	58.3	5	41.7
Upper Holton Road	28	4	18	56.3	14	43.7
Vere Street, Cadoxton	8	5	7	53.9	6	46.1
Neighbourhood Centres						
Adenfield Way (Demolished)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boverton	7	0	4	57.1	3	42.9
Bron y Mor, Barry	5	0	1	20	4	80
Camms Corner, Dinas Powys	9	0	6	66.7	3	33.3
Castle Court, Dinas Powys	7	1	5	62.5	3	37.5
Crawshay Drive, Llantwit Major	1	1	2	100	0	0
Cwm Talwg Centre, Barry	8	1	4	44.4	5	55.6
Park Road	5	0	1	20	4	80
Pill Street	3	1	3	75	1	25
Skomer Road, Gibbonsdown	4	0	1	25	3	75
Tennyson Road	4	2	4	66.7	2	33.3

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data (2021)

Applications resulting in the loss of an A1 unit in a local / neighbourhood retail centre:

Application No.	Location	Local / Neighbourhood Centre	Description
2020/00199/FUL	14, Park Crescent, Barry	Park Crescent	Change of use from existing A1 shop to A3 coffee shop and cafe, ½ including the sale and consumption of alcohol on the premises.

The planning application approved resulted in the loss of an A1 unit within an identified local retail centre known as Park Crescent. This proposal resulted in the change of use of an existing A1 unit to an A3 use. However, the proposal did not result in the local centre hitting the trigger with non-A1 uses remaining below 50%.

It is noted that several of the centres have seen a change of use from A1 to non-A1 use but have not received planning consent. This is due to Welsh Government issuing temporary amendments to The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) to provide greater flexibility for changes of use within town centres. This change in legislation allows for the temporary change of use from A1 to A2, A3, B1, D1 and D2 within retail centres for a 6-month period up to 29th April 2022 without the need to receive planning consent from the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

However, following on from the previous AMR it is considered that both Policies MG14 and MG15 need further clarity to ensure both applicants and development management officers are interpreting the policies correctly in light of national policy guidance. The Council is currently in the process of drafting a new retail SPG to address the issue identified from the previous AMR. In relation to the application highlighted above, it was approved in accordance with MG15 and Development Management Officers applied the LDP policy in the correct manner. Therefore, other than adopting the new Retail SPG no further action is considered necessary.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Council to adopt new SPG on retailing and continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.</b>
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Ref No. 6.4		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Percentage of vacant retail units within the primary shopping frontage of the town and district centre boundaries.</b>	<b>A decrease in the vacancy rates within the primary shopping frontage of town and district centres.</b>	<b>An increase in the vacancy rates recorded for 2 consecutive years within the primary shopping frontage of town and district centres.</b>
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021
With the exception of Penarth, which has seen a fall in vacancy rates since 2018 of 2.7%, all of the other town and district retail centres have	With the exception of High St / Broad St which has seen an increase in vacancy rates of 5.1%, all of the other town and district centres have	Vacancy rates in all centres have decreased since the last AMR period within primary frontages.



seen an increase in vacancy rates within their primary frontages between 2018 and 2019. However, the monitoring target of increases over two successive years has not been exceeded.	maintained the previous years vacancy rate within their primary frontages between 2019 and 2020. However, the monitoring target of increases over two successive years has not been exceeded.	
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**Relevant LDP Policies**

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6  
 Managing Growth: MG12, MG14, MD1, MD5.  
 SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.

**Analysis**

	2019	2020	2021				
	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total Units	Units Occupied	Units Vacant	Occupancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)
Town Centre							
Holton Rd, Barry	17%	17%	100	85	15	85%	15%
District Centre							
Cowbridge	9.2%	12.12%	64	59	5	92.2%	7.8%
High St/Broad St	0%	5.13%	40	40	0	100%	0%
Llantwit Major	4.4%	4.4%	23	22	1	95.7%	4.3%
Penarth	2.7%	2.8%	37	37	0	100%	0%

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data 2021 - Please note an error in recording the figures in AMR 2 resulted in duplicate entries for the 2019 and 2020 columns. This has been amended in for AMR 3 and reflected in the table above.

The monitoring target has been met in all town and district centres. Therefore the monitoring trigger of an increase in vacancy rates over 2 consecutive years has not been met. The vacancy rate within the centres has decreased within primary shopping frontages potentially showing a recovery from the previous AMR. However, there is usually an element of churn within the centres as evidenced in vacancy rates in previous years. The increased occupancy seems to evidence that the flexibility introduced by Welsh Government regarding non-A1 uses within retail centres is having a positive effect on vacancy rates within the centres, but it is considered that further monitoring is required to establish whether this trend will continue.

The Council will continue to monitor this indicator in future AMRs. However, in view of the above monitoring data, it is the Council's intention to adopt a new retail SPG to address this policy issue in the short term.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Council to adopt new retail SPG and continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.</b>
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Ref No. 6.5						
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target			Monitoring Trigger		
<b>LOCAL: Percentage of vacant retail units within local and neighbourhood centre boundaries</b>	<b>A decrease in the vacancy rates within local and neighbourhood centres.</b>			<b>An increase in the vacancy rates recorded for 2 consecutive years within local and neighbourhood centres.</b>		
<b>Performance</b>						
<b>AMR 1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 - 2020</b>			<b>AMR 3: 2020 - 2021</b>		
No local or neighbourhood retail centres have experienced two consecutive years where vacancy rates have increased.	One local centre (Park Crescent) has experienced two consecutive years where vacancy rates have increased.			No local or neighbourhood retail centres have experienced two consecutive years where vacancy rates have increased.		
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>						
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6.						
Managing Growth: MG12, MG15, MD1, MD5.						
SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.						
<b>Analysis</b>						
	2019	2020	2021	Occupied	Vacant	Total
Centre	Vacancy Rates (%)	Vacancy rates (%)	Vacancy rates (%)	Units	Units	Units
Local centres						
Barry Road, Cadoxton	22.2	22.2	22.2	7	2	9
Cardiff Rd Dinas Powys	0	0	0	13	0	13
Cornerswell Road	0	0	0	23	0	23
Dinas Powys Village	10.0	5.9	5.3	18	1	19
Main Street, Cadoxton	16.7	16.7	12.5	14	2	16
Park Crescent	16.2	18.9	13.5	32	5	37
Rhose, Fontygary Road	0	0	0	13	0	13
St Athan, The Square	0	8.3	8.3	11	1	12

Upper Holton Road	9.09	9.09	12.5	28	4	32
Vere Street, Cadoxton	21.4	38.5	38.5	8	5	13
Neighbourhood Centres	2019 Vacancy Rates (%)	2020 Vacancy rates (%)	2021 Vacancy rates (%)	Occupied Units	Vacant Units	Total Units
Adenfield Way, Rhoose	100	Demolished	-	-	-	-
Boverton	0	0	0	7	0	7
Bron y Mor, Barry	20.0	20.0	0	5	0	5
Camms Corner, Dinas Powys	0	0	0	9	0	9
Castle Court, Dinas Powys	12.5	12.5	12.5	7	1	8
Crawshay Drive, Llantwit Major	50.0	50.0	50.0	1	1	2
Cwm Talwg Centre, Barry	11.1	11.1	11.1	8	1	9
Park Road, Barry	0	0	0	5	0	5
Pill Street	25.0	25.0	25	3	1	4
Skomer Road, Gibbonsdown	0	0	0	4	0	4
Tennyson Road, Penarth	33.3	33.3	33.3	4	2	6

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data (2021)

The monitoring data illustrates a mixed picture across the various local and neighbourhood retail centres within the Vale of Glamorgan. Although no centres have experienced further increases in vacancy rates and several centres have reduced the overall vacancy levels there are still a number of centres with a high vacancy rate. Given the current difficult retail climate across the UK, especially for small local retailers, the monitoring data is not considered to be a cause for concern at this time. It is not considered that this is a result of the policies within the LDP but is reflective of the national retail picture.

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

The Council will continue to monitor this indicator in future AMRs and there is currently no cause for review. However, in view of the above monitoring data, it is the Council's intention to adopt a new retail SPG to help address this policy issue in the short term.

**Recommendation:**

Council to adopt new SPG on retailing and continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Adopt Retail SPG and continue to monitor local and neighbourhood retail centres</b>
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**Ref No. 6.6 (New Monitoring Target resulting from 2019 AMR indicators 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 & 6.5)**

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Retailing.	To produce Retail Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2020.	Failure to prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2020.

**Performance**

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021
New Monitoring Indicator resulting from 2019 AMR.	The monitoring target specified for 2020 has not been met.	New retail SPG drafted. It is anticipated that it will be subject to consultation in the Autumn and adopted in late 2021.

**Relevant LDP Policies**

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6

Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG12, MG14, MG15, MD1, MD5.

SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.

**Analysis**

The 2019 AMR recommended preparation of a new Retail SPG to provide additional guidance to support the implementation of policies MG14 and MG15 in relation to non-A1 change of use proposals. This was recommended alongside further monitoring of indicators 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 in relation to vacancy rates and levels of non-A1 uses in existing retail centres. It is intended that the new SPG will provide further guidance on other local retail and design policy issues, for example, in relation to the conversion of shopfronts. Since the 2019 AMR the retail sector has been adversely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and the associated lockdown restrictions. While non-essential retailing and other services have now resumed, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on retail centres will continue to be closely monitored. The new draft Retail SPG reflects on these issues and, where appropriate, seeks to address these issues in line with national policy updates.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Consult and adopt new Retail SPG that reflects the latest monitoring data and national policy for retail centres and, where appropriate, responds to any local issues identified since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic.</b>
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## 7. HOUSING

**Contextual Changes:** Please refer to section 3 of this AMR

### Note:

This indicator was introduced in the 2<sup>nd</sup> AMR following the revocation of Technical Advice Note 1 Housing Land Availability Studies and the revisions to the 'housing delivery' section of PPW. The monitoring indicator and data accords with the guidance contained within edition 3 of the Development Plans Manual (March 2020) (DPM), which states that LPAs with an adopted LDP before the publication of the DPM should monitor housing delivery against the annual average requirement. The data should be provided numerically and in percentage terms (plus/minus x %).

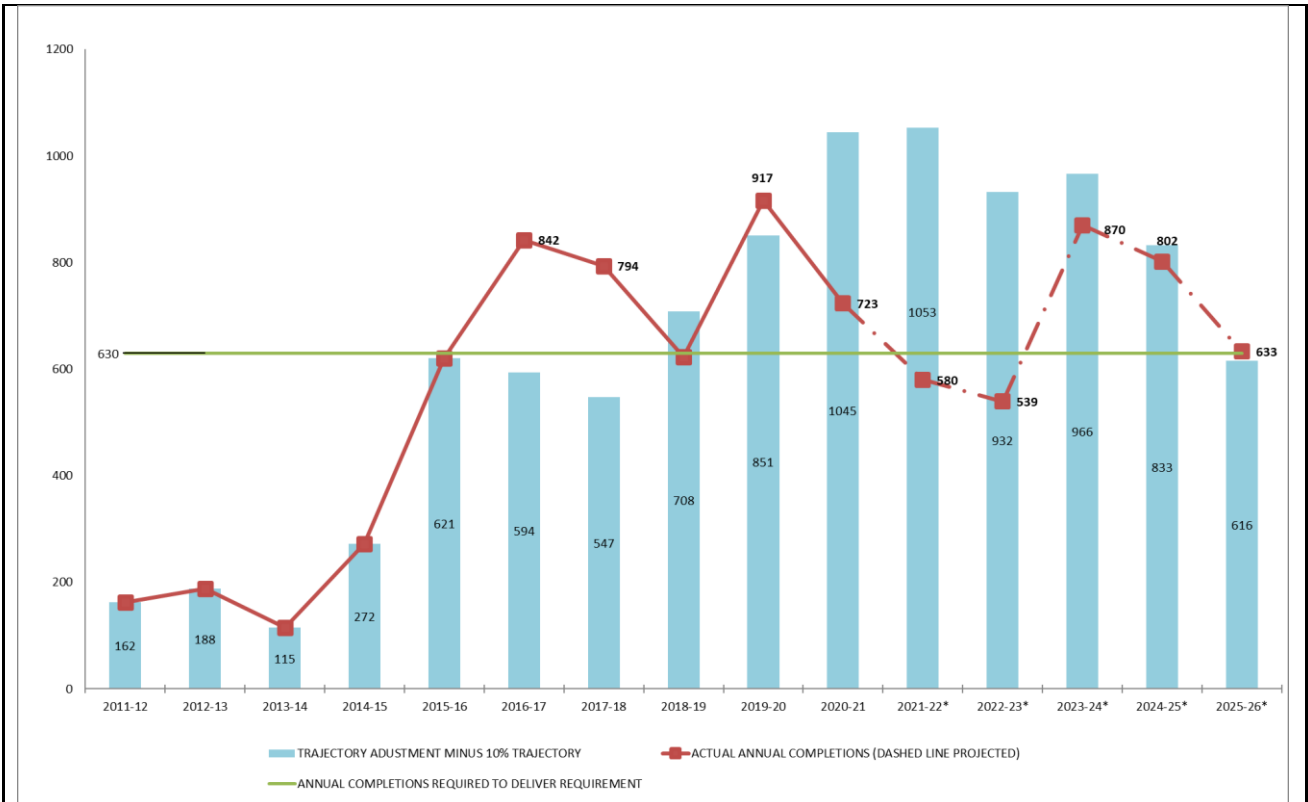
Ref No. 7.1.1		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
The annual level of housing completions monitored against the Average Annual Requirement (AAR)	To deliver as a minimum the Annual Average Requirement of 630.66 dwellings. (At 2021 target would be 6306).	No trigger set.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021
N/A Monitoring Indicator introduced in 2019 following update guidance issues by the Welsh Government.	At April 1st, 2020 the LDP had delivered 4,534 additional dwellings i.e. 20% below the cumulative target of 5,676 dwellings for the period.	At April 1st, 2021 the LDP had delivered 5,257 additional dwellings i.e. 16% below the cumulative target of 6,306 dwellings for the period.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.		
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD5, MD6, MD10, MD11.		
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.		
Analysis		
The LDP identifies a housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the plan period 2011-2026, equating to an average housing requirement of 630.66 dwellings per annum. At April 2021, the cumulative dwelling target would be 6,306 (630.66 x 10 years).		
In accordance with new national policy for monitoring housing delivery, the Council has produced the following table which provides a comparison (+/-%) between the Annual Average Requirement (AAR) and actual annual dwelling completions. In addition, the table below provides an analysis of housing delivery against the housing trajectory set out in the Council's LDP Housing Land Supply Trajectory (2016), which the Council prepared as evidence at the LDP examination (Council Action Point Response to HS 2 and 3 AP4, AP6, AP9 and AP10 refers).		

Year	TRAJECTORY ADJUSTMENT LESS 10% FLEXIBILITY (*actual completions)	ACTUAL ANNUAL COMPLETIONS (**projected)	% ANNUAL COMPLETIONS AGAINST TRAJECTORY (**projected)	ANNUAL COMPLETIONS REQUIRED TO DELIVER REQUIREMENT OF 9,460 DWELLINGS	% ANNUAL COMPLETIONS AGAINST AVERAGE ANNUAL REQUIREMENT (**projected)
2011-12	162*	162	100%	630.66	26%
2012-13	188*	188	100%	630.66	30%
2013-14	115*	115	100%	630.66	18%
2014-15	272*	272	100%	630.66	43%
2015-16	621*	621	100%	630.66	98%
2016-17	594	842	142%	630.66	134%
2017-18	547	794	145%	630.66	126%
2018-19	708	623	88%	630.66	99%
2019-20	851	917	108%	630.66	145%
2020-21	1045	723	69%	630.66	115%
2021-22	1053	580**	55%**	630.66	92%**
2022-23	932	539**	58%**	630.66	85%**
2023-24	966	870**	90%**	630.66	138%**
2024-25	833	802**	96%**	630.66	127%**
2025-26	616	633**	103%**	630.66	100%**
<b>Total dwellings</b>	9,509	8,681**		9,460	

The monitoring data indicates that between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, the LDP has delivered 5,257 dwellings which equates to an annual average delivery of 525 dwellings per annum, against the target completion figure of 6,306 dwellings.

This lower annual build rate is primarily a reflection of the impact that the global economic recession had on the housing industry nationally and its impact on housing delivery with the early years of the Plan period. Notwithstanding this, the above table indicates that there has been a steady growth in housing delivery within the Vale of Glamorgan, reflecting the economic recovery along with the availability of deliverable housing land within the authority since the adoption of the LDP, with annual dwelling completions generally exceeding the average annual build requirement. Additionally, delivery of the LDP housing allocations is projected to progress with several sites receiving planning permission during the monitoring period or currently under consideration by the Council. This suggests that for the remaining years of the Plan up to 2026, projected build rates will continue to fluctuate as existing sites under construction are completed and sites recently approved come on stream.

The following graph provides further comparison between the rate of housing delivery over the Plan period, against the annual average requirement and that projected within the LDP housing trajectory.



The above graph indicates that over next 5 years completions are anticipated to fall below the average requirement in years 2021-23 before increasing above the annual average requirement in the last 3 years of the plan. By 2026 it is forecast that the LDP will have delivered as a minimum of 8,681 dwellings which is below the 9,460 dwellings provision in the plan, due primarily to low delivery rates within the formative years of the plan rather than a failure to deliver housing allocations in the plan.

To meet the provision of 9,460 dwelling by 2026 would require 840 dwellings per annum to be delivered over the remaining 5 years of the plan which could be realised should developers and owners of sites expedite site delivery, and would reflect levels of development delivered in 2016-17 and 2019-20 (and projected in 2023-24). Accordingly, it is considered that despite low development rates within the early part of the plan, the LDP has made good progress towards its delivery of the identified housing provision.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively</b>
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Ref No. 7.1.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
Total cumulative completions monitored against the anticipated cumulative completion rate.	Build 5,103 dwellings by 2021 as set out in the LDP housing trajectory	No Trigger Set
Performance		
AMR1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR3: 2020 - 2021

<b>N/A Monitoring Indicator introduced in 2019 following update guidance issues by the Welsh Government.</b>	At April 1st 2020 the LDP delivered 4,534 dwellings, the LDP housing trajectory estimated that the LDP should deliver 4058 dwellings.	At April 1st 2021 the LDP delivered 5,257 dwellings, the LDP housing trajectory estimated that the LDP should deliver 5,103 dwellings.																																				
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>																																						
<p>Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.</p> <p>Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD5, MD6, MD10, MD11.</p> <p>SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.</p>																																						
<b>Analysis</b>																																						
<p>The Council's LDP Housing Land Supply Trajectory Background Paper (September 2016) sets out the anticipated delivery of new housing for each year of the Plan period (2011-2026) and was prepared by the Council to demonstrate how the LDP shall deliver the requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the Plan period, plus 10% to provide plan flexibility.</p> <p>The trajectory provides projected rates of housing delivery annually from residential housing allocations within the LDP, along with large and small site windfall developments. In preparing the trajectory, assistance was provided by the development industry and landowners on anticipated site commencement and annual rates of development.</p> <p>The monitoring target of 5,103 dwellings for 2021 is derived from the total number of anticipated dwellings within the housing trajectory at April 2021 less 10% flexibility which has been calculated to reflect housing delivery against the LDP requirement. Housing monitoring data collected by the Council indicates that 5,257 dwellings have been built (see table below) thereby exceeding the target.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>TRAJECTORY (*actual completions **trajectory minus 10% flexibility)</th> <th>ACTUAL ANNUAL COMPLETIONS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>162*</td> <td>162</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>188*</td> <td>188</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>115*</td> <td>115</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>272*</td> <td>272</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015-16</td> <td>621*</td> <td>621</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016-17</td> <td>594**</td> <td>842</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017-18</td> <td>547**</td> <td>794</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018-19</td> <td>708**</td> <td>623</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019-20</td> <td>851**</td> <td>917</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020-21</td> <td>1,045**</td> <td>723</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total dwellings</b></td> <td>5,103</td> <td>5,257</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Year	TRAJECTORY (*actual completions **trajectory minus 10% flexibility)	ACTUAL ANNUAL COMPLETIONS	2011-12	162*	162	2012-13	188*	188	2013-14	115*	115	2014-15	272*	272	2015-16	621*	621	2016-17	594**	842	2017-18	547**	794	2018-19	708**	623	2019-20	851**	917	2020-21	1,045**	723	<b>Total dwellings</b>	5,103	5,257
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<b>Total dwellings</b>	5,103	5,257																																				
<b>Action</b>	<b>Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</b>																																					



Ref No. 7.2																				
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger																		
<b>CORE: Number of net additional affordable dwellings built.</b>	<b>Build additional affordable dwellings by 2021.</b>	<b>10% less than the affordable housing target over 2 consecutive years</b>																		
<b>Performance</b>																				
<b>AMR1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR3: 2020 - 2021</b>																		
At 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 a total of 1,114 affordable dwellings have been provided.	At 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020 a total of 1,393 affordable dwellings have been provided.	At 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2021 a total of 1,622 affordable dwellings have been provided against a monitoring target of 1,646. Whilst the target dwelling figure has not been met the shortfall of 24 dwellings is below the 10% monitoring trigger threshold.																		
Relevant LDP Policies																				
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.																				
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD4, MD5, MD6, MD10.																				
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12																				
Analysis																				
<p>Strategic Policy SP4 Affordable Housing Provision sets a target for the provision of 3,252 affordable dwellings during the Plan period 2011-2026. The target figure set by the Council has been derived from an assessment of the potential affordable housing contributions from the anticipated level of windfall and small housing sites identified in Policy MG1 including the 10% flexibility allowance, and housing allocations identified in within the LDP under Policy MG2. The Council's mechanisms for the delivery of affordable housing sites is set out in Policy MG4 Affordable Housing and Policy MD4 Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations, further analysis of performance of these policies is considered as part of this monitoring indicator.</p> <p>Indicator 7.2 sets a target for the provision of 1,646 additional affordable homes by 2021 and is derived from the anticipated affordable housing contributions from Policy MG2 housing allocations, secured through policy MD4, alongside projected windfall housing developments as set out in Policy MG1.</p> <p>The table below provides a summary of the number of additional new build affordable dwellings provided annually, and indicates that between 2011 and 2021 an additional 1,622 affordable dwellings have been delivered within the Vale of Glamorgan</p>																				
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>164</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015-16</td> <td>163</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016-17</td> <td>273</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017-18</td> <td>216</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018-19</td> <td>105</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Period	Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided	2011-12	48	2012-13	101	2013-14	44	2014-15	164	2015-16	163	2016-17	273	2017-18	216	2018-19	105
Period	Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided																			
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2014-15	164																			
2015-16	163																			
2016-17	273																			
2017-18	216																			
2018-19	105																			

2019-20	279
2020-21	229
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,622</b>

<b>Action</b>	<b>Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</b>
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<b>Ref No. 7.3</b>		
<b>Annual Monitoring Indicator</b>	<b>Monitoring Target</b>	<b>Monitoring Trigger</b>
<b>CORE: Number of net additional general market dwellings built.</b>	<b>Build 3,872 additional general market dwellings by 2021.</b>	<b>10% less than the general market housing target over 2 consecutive years</b>
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR3: 2020 - 2021</b>
Between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2011 and 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019, a total of 3,617 dwellings were completed within the authority, of which 2,504 were general market dwellings exceeding the 2418 monitoring target for the period.	Between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2011 and 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020, a total of 4,534 dwellings were completed within the authority, of which 3,141 were general market dwellings exceeding the monitoring target for the period.	Between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2011 and 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2021, a total of 5,257 dwellings were completed within the authority, of which 3,635 were general market dwellings. Whilst the target dwelling figure has not been met, the shortfall of 237 dwellings is below the 10% monitoring trigger threshold.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.		
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD4, MD5, MD6, MD10.		
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12		
<b>Analysis</b>		
Between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2011 and 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2021, a total of 5,257 dwellings were completed within the authority, of which 3,635 were general market dwellings. Whilst the target dwelling figure has not been met the shortfall of 237 dwellings is below the 10% monitoring trigger threshold.		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</b>	

Ref No. 7.4		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Meeting the identified short term need for authorised local Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation.	Provision of an authorised gypsy and traveller site for two pitches at 'Land to the East of Llangan' to meet the identified accommodation needs.	Failure to meet the short-term gypsy and traveller accommodation needs by 2018.
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR 1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR 3: 2020 - 2021</b>
Since the adoption of the GTAA, the short to medium term need of 2 pitches has been met on existing tolerated sites.	Since the adoption of the GTAA, the short to medium term need of 2 pitches has been met on existing tolerated sites.	Since the adoption of the GTAA, the short to medium term need of 2 pitches has been met on existing tolerated sites.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
Strategic Policies: SP1. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG5, MD18. SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12.		
<b>Analysis</b>		
As reported in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> AMR, the Council considers that the short to medium term need of 2 no. pitches identified in the 2016 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) and reflected in LDP Policy MG5 has been met through alternative private provision. Notwithstanding the above, the Council will continue to monitor the situation to ensure that the requirements of the occupants are met.  In accordance with Welsh Government guidance on the production of GTAA, a new GTAA should have been produced by the Council during 2021. However, as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic and with the agreement of the Welsh Government this has been postponed and a new GTAA will now be prepared by the Council during 2022 under the guidance of a steering group which has already been established. The 2022 GTAA will establish the current accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers within the Vale of Glamorgan and will form a part of the background evidence of the Replacement Local Development Plan.		
<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>	

Ref No. 7.5			
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
LOCAL: Meeting the identified long-term needs for authorised Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation.	Establish a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Board.	Establish a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Board.	A Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Board was established in 2016.

	<b>Agree project management arrangements including reporting structure.</b>	<b>By end of June 2016.</b>	Board composition and governance structure established.  Responsibilities of Gypsy and Traveller Board transferred to the Strategic Housing Board (June 2019) operated and facilitated by Housing Services.
	<b>Make initial contact and maintain contact with the Hayes Road occupiers.</b>	<b>July 2016 to May 2018.</b>	Initial contact made with occupiers of the Hayes Road site on the 24 <sup>th</sup> November 2016 and an ongoing dialogue has been maintained since this time.
	<b>Agree methodology for undertaking site search and assessment.</b>	<b>By end of December 2016.</b>	Initial methodology agreed by Board and site search undertaken.
	<b>Undertake a site search and assessment and secure approval of findings including identification of an appropriate site or sites and secure planning permission and, if appropriate, funding (including any grant funding from Welsh Government) for the identified site.</b>	<b>By end of May 2018.</b>	The establishment of a permanent site for gypsy and travellers within the Vale of Glamorgan remains unresolved and work continues to identify a suitable site that can be developed to meet the need identified in the Council's 2016 GTAA.

Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1

Managing Growth /Development Policies: MD18

Analysis

Following on from the unsuccessful 'call for candidate sites' for gypsy and traveller use between 17<sup>th</sup> February and 30<sup>th</sup> March 2020 reported in the previous AMR, the Council has sought to identify a suitable site on the open market

and has been in contact with land agents and landowners throughout the Vale of Glamorgan again with no success. The Strategic Housing Board remains committed to resolving the current situation and to identifying a suitable site for gypsy and travellers within the Vale of Glamorgan and the latest report to the Council's Cabinet (12<sup>th</sup> May 2021) sought to update members on the current position and recommended as follows:

- (1) T H A T Cabinet further investigate other alternatives to the land currently used at the Gypsy and Traveller site at Hayes Road, Sully (existing tolerated site and adjoining land).
- (2) T H A T Cabinet further investigate the feasibility of constructing an alternative emergency access at the current Gypsy and Traveller site.
- (3) T H A T Cabinet consider the comments from the Homes and Safe Communities Scrutiny Committee.

In accordance with Welsh Government guidance on the production of GTAA, a new GTAA should have been produced by the Council during 2021. However, as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic and with the agreement of the Welsh Government this has been postponed and a new GTAA will now be prepared by the Council during 2022 under the guidance of a steering group which has already been established. The 2022 GTAA will establish the current accommodation needs of gypsy and travellers within the Vale of Glamorgan and will form a part of the background evidence of the Replacement Local Development Plan. In addition, the Council is a part of a regional working group which is seeking to understand the regional requirement for a Gypsy and Traveller Transit site.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>
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Ref No. 7.6		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
No. of dwellings permitted annually outside the defined settlement boundaries that do not meet the requirements of the LDP policies or national policy.	No dwellings permitted outside the defined settlement boundaries that do not meet the requirements of the LDP policies or national policy.	1 or more dwellings permitted outside the defined settlement boundaries that do not meet the requirements of the Plan or national policy in any year.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020-2021
1 application for a new dwelling was permitted outside a defined settlement boundary that was contrary to the requirements of the LDP policies / national policy.	No applications for a new dwelling was permitted outside a defined settlement boundary contrary to the requirements of the LDP policies / national policy.	1 application for a new dwelling was permitted outside a defined settlement boundary that was contrary to the requirements of the LDP policies / national policy.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD4, MD5, MD6, MD10. SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12		
Analysis		
Between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021, the Council approved 18 new dwellings which were located outside of a defined settlement boundary as identified within the adopted LDP. Of the applications 1 was deemed to be contrary to policy but substantial weight was given to the exceptional design of the proposal. Further information on the applications is shown below:		

Application Number	Development Type	Proposal	Contrary to Policy?
2019/00504/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Retention of existing agricultural workers caravan (temporary permission for 3 years) and provision of a storage shed	No
2019/00573/FUL	Renewals and Variations of Conditions	The continued residential use of the dwelling, without complying with the agricultural occupancy condition No. 4 Imposed on 83/00108/OUT and condition 2 of 83/00823/FUL	No
2019/01354/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Demolition of existing dwelling and erection of replacement dwelling	No
2019/01394/FUL	Minor – General Regulations	Refurbishment and extension of existing farmhouse and conversion of milking parlour, and associated works including landscaping, realignment of access road.	Yes (MD1) - Substantial weight is afforded to the exceptional design. Further weight is given to the fact the rural building is to form part of the extension to the existing dwelling and the particular layout of the existing curtilage.
2020/00536/FUL	Renewals and Variations of Conditions	Variation of conditions 5 (Drainage) & 7 (Surfacing of access road) for planning permission 2019/00504/FUL - Retention of existing agricultural workers caravan (temporary permission for 3 years) and provision of a storage shed	No
2019/00805/RES	Major – Other Principal Uses	Construction of a rural enterprise dwelling along with associated equestrian buildings and landscaping utilising the existing vehicle access to the site	No
2020/00263/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Application for permanent residency of the approved rural enterprise dwelling at Endless Acres Stud Farm, Logwood Hill, Peterston Super Ely	No
2020/00796/FUL	Renewals and Variations of Conditions	Variation of Condition 2 of permission 1986/00232/FUL	No
2020/00277/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Construction of a bespoke single (low carbon and energy positive) residential dwelling, diversion of a	No

		footpath, landscape planting and associated works	
2020/00723/FUL	Renewals and Variations of Conditions	Deletion of Condition 1 of 2011/00441/FUL: relating to approvals 1974/0960 and 1976/01479 to remove Agricultural Occupancy Condition	No
2020/00961/FUL	Renewals and Variations of Conditions	To Remove Condition 1 and Vary Condition 2 relating to Rural Enterprise Dwelling imposed on planning permission Ref 2019/00659/FUL	No
2020/00918/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Demolition of the existing dwelling and proposed replacement dwelling	No
2019/00202/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Proposed conversion of existing hotel and restaurant into single detached dwelling house and conversion of existing chalet block (12 units) into 4 no. 2 bedroom bungalows	No
2020/01405/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Proposed demolition of existing dwelling and construction of replacement two storey detached dwelling	No

Member training in respect of this indicator is still outstanding due to the impact of COVID 19 and other corporate matters taking priority.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Member training previously identified to be undertaken. Continue Monitoring: Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</b>
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Ref No. 7.7		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Total number of dwellings completed on strategic housing sites as identified in site allocation policies MG2 and MG3.	Deliver Policy MG2 (4) Former Stadium Site / Land adjacent to Burley Place, St. Athan by 2022	Failure to deliver strategic housing sites by the monitoring target dates.
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR1: 2018-19</b>	<b>AMR2: 2019-2020</b>	<b>AMR3: 2020-2021</b>
Target is outside the monitoring period.	Target is outside the monitoring period.	Target is outside the monitoring period.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.  Managing Growth/Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD4, MD6.  SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12.		
<b>Analysis</b>		
The monitoring framework indicator is outside of the current monitoring period. However, it is noted that the site is currently being marketed by the owner for development. In addition, significant progress has been made in the delivery of several strategic housing sites identified in the monitoring target.		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</b>	



## 8. ECONOMY

Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR. Updates will be provided in future AMRs.

**OBJECTIVE 8: To foster the development of a diverse and sustainable local economy that meets the needs of the Vale of Glamorgan and that of the wider South East Wales Region.**

### Ref No. 8.1

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Total strategic employment development permitted on allocated sites under Policy MG9 (ha).</b>	<b>63 ha (net) of strategic employment land with secured planning permissions by 2020.</b>	<b>10% less than the strategic employment land target by the target date.</b>

### Performance

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021
At 2018 the Council had approved 34.78 ha of employment land on strategic sites as identified in LDP Policy MG9.	At 2019 the Council has approved 67.073 ha of employment land on strategic sites as identified in LDP Policy MG9.	At 2020 the Council has approved 84.36 ha of employment land on strategic sites as identified in LDP Policy MG9.

### Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP5.

Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG9, MG10, MG11, MD14, MD15, MD16.

SA Objectives: 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13.

### Analysis

The table below outlines the applications which have come forward on strategic employment sites:

Location	Application Reference	Description	Amount approved (ha)
MG9 (1) Land to the South of Junction 34 M4 Hensol	2014/00228/EAO	Outline planning permission with all matters reserved except for access, for development comprising class B1, B2 and B8 uses; a hotel/residential training centre (class C1/C2); and ancillary uses within class A1, A2, A3; associated engineering and ground modelling works and infrastructure, car parking, drainage and access for all uses; provision of infrastructure (including energy centre(s)); landscaping and all ancillary enabling works.	34.78
MG9 (3) Aerospace	2016/00617/LAW	Phase 1 - Proposed use by Aston Martin Lagonda Limited for a primary use for the manufacture and	46.997

Business Park, St Athan Rhoose		assembly of motor cars (Class B2), with ancillary uses for storage/distribution. office, reception and exhibition area, staff canteen and parking.	
	2016/00890/FUL	Phase 1 - building operations, comprising the conversion and alteration of the northern part of the existing support building to provide upgraded reception areas, offices, meeting rooms, kitchen, staff cafeteria and exhibition area together with changes to external circulation and parking, and landscaping	
	2017/00756/FUL	Phase 2 - Building Alterations, comprising of proposed loading bays and infilling existing covered area.	
	2019/01260/HYB	Hybrid planning comprising: full planning permission for the demolition of existing structures and for the construction of a new service road, building slab/apron and associated drainage; and outline planning permission for erection of up to 40,000 sqm GIA air-side operational employment facilities (Class B1 and/or Class B2 and/or Class B8), vehicle parking, servicing and all associated building and engineering works with all other matters reserved	
MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan Rhoose	2016/01367/FUL	Proposed storage buildings within a fenced compound	0.54
MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan Rhoose	2015/01133/FUL	Erection of a single storey helicopter training facility	0.026
MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan Rhoose	2013/00699/FUL	Erection of an aircraft hangar providing a new helicopter search and rescue facility	1.35
MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan Rhoose	2019/01314/FUL	Proposed 1.465MW Ground Mounted Solar PV Development	0.96

MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan Rhoose	2020/00106/FUL	New industrial building for biomass boiler and wood storage	0.256
<b>Total</b>			84.36

The table above demonstrates the monitoring target for 2020 has been exceeded.

It was noted in the previous AMR that the Council was currently considering an outline application (2019/00871/OUT) for the southern part of the strategic employment allocation referred to as land adjacent to Cardiff airport and Port Road, Rhoose. This application was approved in July 2021 and will provide 161,834 sqm of class B1, B2 and B8 on the 44ha site. The remainder of the developable area will be taken up with infrastructure, parking, landscaping etc.

In view of the above, the Council considers that Policy MG 9 together with other relevant LDP policies are working effectively.

<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>
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Ref No. 8.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Number of jobs anticipated on permitted Strategic employment sites.</b>	<b>Overall Strategic Employment Site Targets:</b>  <b>920 – 1,120 jobs anticipated on permitted strategic employment sites by 2020.</b>  <b>4,610 – 5,610 jobs anticipated on permitted strategic employment sites by 2026.</b>	<b>10% less than the number of jobs anticipated on strategic employment sites by the target date.</b>
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR 1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR 3: 2020 - 2021</b>
The monitoring target is outside of the timeframe of the current AMR.	The monitoring target specified for 2020 has been met.	The monitoring target specified for 2020 has been met.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP5.		
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG9, MG10, MG11, MD14, MD15, MD16.		
SA Objectives: 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13.		
<b>Analysis</b>		

The monitoring indicator relates to the number of jobs anticipated at strategic employment sites. The evidence base for the LDP indicated strategic employment sites had the potential to deliver up to 5,610 jobs over the Plan period. This comprised of 1,500 – 2,500 jobs at the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone and 3,110 jobs at Land to the South of Junction 34, M4, Hensol (See Table 6 of Further Advice on Employment Land and Premises Study, BE Group, May 2015).

The following table shows the number of jobs anticipated in planning approvals on the strategic employment sites to date:

Application no.	Type	Site name	Jobs
2019/00871/OUT	Strategic	Land adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road (part of the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone)	2,000 (subject to reserved matters)
2016/00890/FUL 2017/00756/FUL 2019/01260/HYB	Strategic	St Athan Aerospace Business Park (part of the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone)	200 550 1,055
2014/00228/EAO	Strategic	Land to the South of Junction 34 M4 Hensol	3,069 (subject to reserved matters)
<b>Total (including reserved matters)</b>			<b>6874</b>
<b>Total (approved)</b>			<b>1805</b>

The monitoring target for 920 – 1,120 jobs anticipated on permitted strategic employment sites by 2020 has been met through approvals at the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone and at Land to the South of Junction 34, M4, Hensol. Officers are also currently working closely with Welsh Government and their agents to adopt a development brief for Bro Tathan Y Porth to guide the future development of the site. It is therefore recommended that officers continue to monitor the delivery of strategic employment sites in future AMRs.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Development plan policies are being implemented effectively. Continue to monitor in future AMRs. Officers will work with the Welsh Government and their agents to adopt a development brief for Bro Tathan Y Porth to guide the future development of the site.</b>
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Ref No. 8.3		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Total development permitted in accordance with Policy MD14 on allocated sites under Policy MG9 (ha).</b>	<b>2.65 ha of local employment land developed per annum for the remaining years of the Plan period.</b>	<b>10% less than the net local employment land target over 2 consecutive years.</b>
<b>Performance</b>		

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021																
2.13 ha of employment development permitted over the period 2017 to 2019.	No new employment development has been permitted on Local Employment Allocations	No new employment development has been permitted on Local Employment Allocations																
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>																		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP5.  Managing Growth/Development Policies: MG9, MD14, MD15, MD16.  SA Objectives: 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13.																		
<b>Analysis</b>																		
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">AMR Approval Year</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Location</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Details</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Area (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019-20</td> <td>Hayes Lane, Sully</td> <td>2018/01317/FUL - Spider Camp, Hayes Lane, Sully - Construction of six portal framed buildings and associated roads, division of buildings to form 43 light industrial units. Approved 3/4/19 subject to legal agreement.</td> <td>1.4 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018-19</td> <td>Atlantic Trading Estate</td> <td>2017/00316/FUL Plot 3B, Atlantic Gate, Atlantic Trading Estate, Hayes Road, Barry- Construction of single storey, light commercial unit, split into 4 separate units.</td> <td>0.73ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Total</td> <td>2.13ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			AMR Approval Year	Location	Details	Area (ha)	2019-20	Hayes Lane, Sully	2018/01317/FUL - Spider Camp, Hayes Lane, Sully - Construction of six portal framed buildings and associated roads, division of buildings to form 43 light industrial units. Approved 3/4/19 subject to legal agreement.	1.4 ha	2018-19	Atlantic Trading Estate	2017/00316/FUL Plot 3B, Atlantic Gate, Atlantic Trading Estate, Hayes Road, Barry- Construction of single storey, light commercial unit, split into 4 separate units.	0.73ha	Total			2.13ha
AMR Approval Year	Location	Details	Area (ha)															
2019-20	Hayes Lane, Sully	2018/01317/FUL - Spider Camp, Hayes Lane, Sully - Construction of six portal framed buildings and associated roads, division of buildings to form 43 light industrial units. Approved 3/4/19 subject to legal agreement.	1.4 ha															
2018-19	Atlantic Trading Estate	2017/00316/FUL Plot 3B, Atlantic Gate, Atlantic Trading Estate, Hayes Road, Barry- Construction of single storey, light commercial unit, split into 4 separate units.	0.73ha															
Total			2.13ha															
<p>The table above shows the employment development approved on local employment allocations since the plan was adopted in 2017. Over this period, 2.13ha of employment land has been approved on the MG9 allocated sites as shown in the table above. No new applications have been approved on local employment allocations since the previous AMR. This is below the 4-year target of 10.6 ha. The monitoring trigger has also been hit as it is more than 10% below the target. The take up of local employment sites in the Vale of Glamorgan has slowed significantly in recent years which is considered to be linked to the current economic climate with investors not looking to risk developing smaller employment sites. However, existing employment sites in the Vale of Glamorgan have remained buoyant maintaining a good occupancy rate although it is noted there has been a turnover in occupiers. This suggests that the need for employment space is being met by the existing provision under the current economic environment.</p> <p>However, it should be noted that 2 applications have recently been approved on local employment sites in April 2021 and May 2021 which fall outside of the third AMR period. This includes 2020/01367/RG3 (MG9 (4) Plot C in part) which equates to 1.413 ha and 2019/01421/RES (MG9 (11) Land to the South of Junction 34, M4 Hensol) which equates to 7.812ha. This helps to demonstrate that local employment allocations are coming forward but at a slower rate than predicted and they will be taken into account in the next AMR.</p>																		
<b>Action</b>		<b>No action is required at this time. Continue to monitor employment applications on local employment sites</b>																

**Ref No. 8.4**

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Amount of existing Employment land or MG9 allocations lost to non-B class uses.</b>	<b>No existing or allocated employment sites lost to non-B class uses unless in accordance with Policy MD15 or MD16.</b>	<b>1 or more planning Permissions granted resulting in the loss of employment land to non-B class uses contrary to policies MD15 or MD16.</b>

**Performance**

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 2: 2020 - 2021
12 planning applications were approved on existing employment premises in Barry. Only 1 of the approvals (2018/01108/FUL) was considered contrary to Policy MD16.	12 planning applications were approved on existing employment premises in Vale of Glamorgan. Only 1 of the approvals (2019/00178/FUL) was considered contrary to Policy MD16.	6 planning applications were approved on existing employment premises in Vale of Glamorgan and 3 applications were approved on existing employment sites. No applications were considered contrary to Policy MD16.

**Relevant LDP Policies**

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP5.

Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG3, MG9, MG10, MG11, MD1, MD14, MD15, MD16.

SA Objectives: 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13.

**Analysis**

The following table shows the 9 applications received during the AMR monitoring period that related to the loss of existing employment land or MG9 allocations to non-B class uses.

Application No.	Development Type	Employment Site / Premise	Location	Description
2020/00898/FUL	Minor – Retail (A1-A3)	Existing Employment Site – Palmerstone Trading Estate	Unit 14, Palmerston Workshops, Palmerston Road, Barry	Existing workshop unit previously trading as B1 office accommodation. Change of use required to A3 Food and Beverage unit
2020/00079/FUL	Minor – Retail (A1-A3)	Existing Employment Premises	Former Royal British Legion, Station Approach, Penarth	Part change of use of first floor from offices (Class B1 (a)) to a tattoo parlour (Sui Generis)
2020/00713/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Existing Employment Premises	United Reformed Church,	Change of use from office (B1 Use) to beauty/cosmetics salon (Sui Generis Use)

			Windsor Road, Barry	
2019/01268/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Existing Employment Site – Llandough Trading Estate	13, Llandough Trading Estate, Llandough, Penarth	Change of use of industrial unit Class B1 to D1 and D2. To change use of unoccupied industrial unit into childcare facility and other community leisure use
2020/00492/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Existing Employment Premises	Robertsons Solicitors, 2-4, Buttrills Road, Barry	Change of use of number 2, Buttrills Road Barry from Office B1 Use back to Residential C3 Use
2020/00489/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Existing Employment Premises	1, Holton Road, Barry	Change of use from office to provide one residential unit
2020/00253/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Existing Employment Premises	2, Paget Road, Barry	Proposed conversion of existing first floor office/ storage accommodation to a one bed flat. Proposed creation of ground floor rear bi-fold door opening.
2019/01140/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Existing Employment Premises	156, Holton Road, Barry, CF63 4TY	Change of use of a ground floor office to A1 / A2 retail area, and conversion of the remainder of the building to 5 flats
2019/01314/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Existing Employment Site – MoD St. Athan	Picketston, Nr. St Athan	Proposed 1.465MW Ground Mounted Solar PV Development

No applications resulting in a loss of employment uses was approved contrary to Policy MD16.

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

Monitoring trigger not met, continue to monitor Policy MD16 and the relevant planning applications. It should be noted that the Council is currently finalising a new employment land and premises SPG to provide further clarity in relation to the interpretation of Policy MD16.

#### Action

**Council to adopt new employment land and premises SPG and continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.**

Ref No. 8.4A (New Indicator added in 2018- 2019 AMR)		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Employment Land and Premises.	To prepare Employment Land and Premises Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2020.	Failure to prepare Employment Land and Premises Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2020.
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR 1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR 3: 2020 - 2021</b>
New Monitoring Indicator resulting from 2018 - 2019 AMR.	A draft Employment Land and Premises SPG has been prepared by officers. However, it has been put on hold due to not being able to progress it due to COVID 19 restrictions being in place and other corporate matters taking priority. It is anticipated that the SPG will be adopted in 2021.	A draft Employment Land and Premises SPG has been prepared by officers. It is anticipated that the draft SPG will be approved for consultation in the Autumn and adopted in late 2021.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP4, SP5, SP7.		
Managing Growth / Development: MG2, MG3, MG4, MG6, MG7, MG8, MG9, MG16, MG28, MD1, MD2, MD3, MD4, MD5, MD9, MD10, MD14.		
SA Objectives: 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13.		
<b>Analysis</b>		
The draft SPG has been prepared and will be reported to Cabinet for approval for consultation purposes in the Autumn. It is anticipated that it will be adopted in late 2021.		
<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>	

**Ref 8.5 Local: Adoption of the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone Strategic Development Framework as a development brief.**

The Cardiff Airport and Gateway Development Zone Supplementary Planning Guidance was adopted by the Council on the 16<sup>th</sup> December 2019 (Minute No. C179 refers).



## 9. TOURISM

Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR. Updates will be provided in future AMRs.

**OBJECTIVE 9: To create an attractive tourism destination with a positive image for the Vale of Glamorgan, encouraging sustainable development and quality facilities to enrich the experience for visitors and residents.**

Ref No. 9.1		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Provision of new and Enhanced tourism facilities identified in Policy MG29.</b>	<b>Deliver Policy MG29 (1) by 2018.</b> <b>Deliver Policy MG29 (2) by 2022.</b> <b>Deliver Policy MG29 (3) by 2026.</b>	<b>Failure to deliver the new and enhanced tourism facilities identified in Policy MG29 in accordance with the monitoring targets.</b>
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021
The MG29 (1) monitoring target has not been met. The other monitoring targets were outside the timeframe of the first AMR.	The MG29 (1) monitoring target has not been met. The other monitoring targets are outside the timeframe of the AMR.	The MG29 (1) monitoring target has not been met. The other monitoring targets are outside the timeframe of the AMR.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP11.  Managing Growth/ Development: MG29, MD13.  SA Objectives: 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15.		
Analysis		
<p>MG 29 (1): Barry Island Pleasure Park, White Bay – the allocation relates to the redevelopment of the Barry Island Pleasure Park to provide an all-weather tourism facility based on development interest expressed during the preparation of the LDP. However, since the adoption of the LDP the site has been acquired by a new owner who has committed significant investment to the site in order to re-establish the fun fair as a major tourist attraction in South Wales. The Council is currently considering land uses on the island and the possibility of preparing development briefs for the larger land parcels.</p> <p>MG29 (2): Land at Nells Point, Whitmore Bay – Following previous traditional marketing attempts the Council is reviewing its approach to the methods by which investors might be encouraged to take forward the development of the site and it is anticipated that options might be pursued over the 2021-22 period.</p> <p>MG29 (3): Land at Cottrell Park Golf Course – No planning application received to date.</p>		

While the monitoring target for MG29 (1) has not been met, there has been investment in the Barry Island Amusement Park by the current owner. In view of this, it is considered that the indicator should continue to be monitored and that there is no cause for review at this time.

**Action**

**Council to consider the preparation of development briefs for Barry Island.  
No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.**

## 10. NATURAL RESOURCES

Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR. Updates will be provided in future AMRs.

**OBJECTIVE 10: To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan uses land effectively and efficiently and to promote the sustainable use and management of natural resources.**

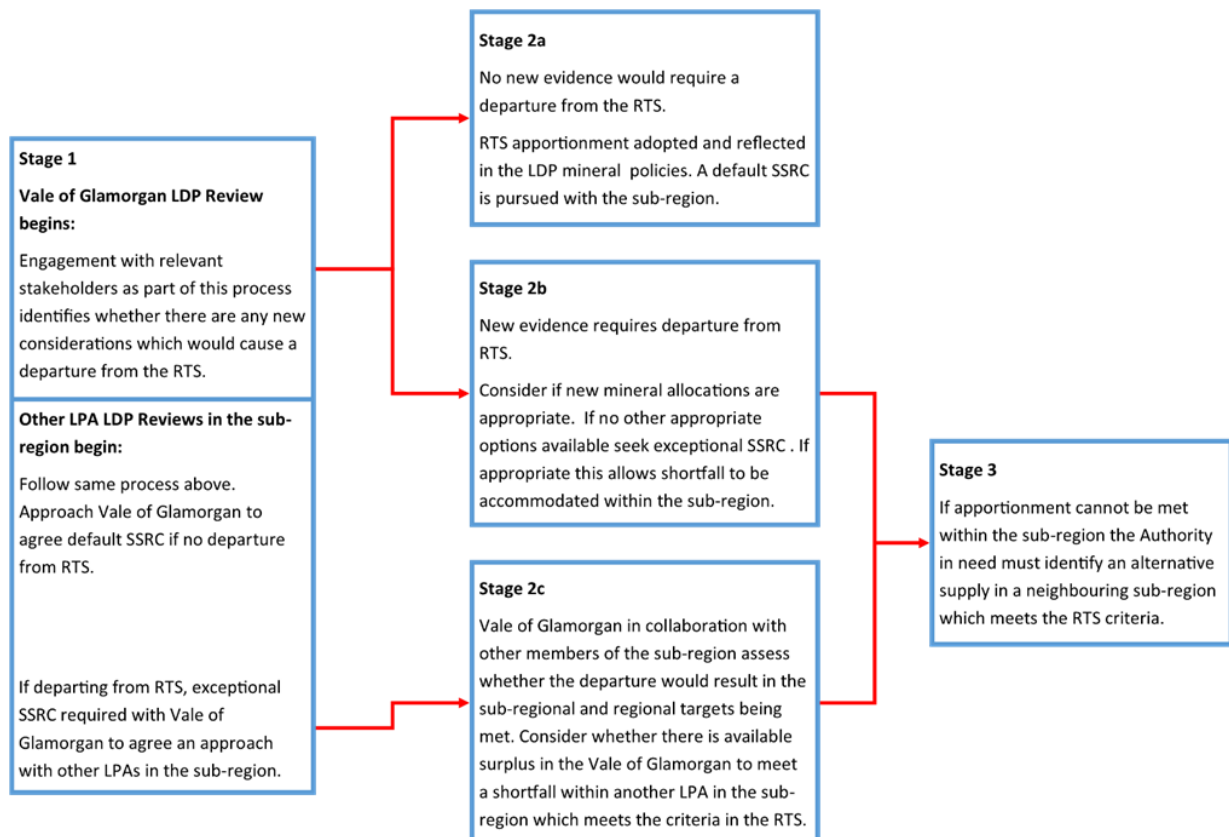
### Ref No. 10.1

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>CORE: 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 requirement).</b>	<b>Maintain a 10-year land bank of permitted aggregate reserves.</b>	<b>Less than a 10-year land bank of permitted aggregate reserves.</b>
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR 1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR 3: 2020 - 2021</b>
The latest SWRAWP Annual Report for 2017 states that a land bank of between 26 and 29 years exists in the Vale of Glamorgan depending on whether the 3-year sales average or the 10-year sales average is used	The latest SWRAWP Annual Report for 2018 states that a land bank of between 25 and 31 years exists in the Vale of Glamorgan depending on whether the 3-year sales average or the 10-year sales average is used	The latest SWRAWP Annual Report for 2019 states that a land bank of between 35 to 38 years exists in the Vale of Glamorgan depending on whether the 3-year sales average or the 10-year sales average is used
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
Strategic Policies: SP9. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG22, MG23, MG25, MG26. SA Objectives: 8, 9.		
<b>Analysis</b>		
<p>The Regional Technical Statement for Minerals has been subject to its 2<sup>nd</sup> review and the methodology has been amended. The methodology used in the previous (First) Review, in 2014, had been based primarily on historical sales averages, combined with an assessment of the various 'drivers' of potential future change. For the Second Review, this has been combined with an attempt to reflect planned future requirements for housing construction activity, in order to avoid perpetuating historical supply patterns in areas where there is scope to encourage more sustainable patterns of supply.</p> <p>For the Vale of Glamorgan this meant that the average historic sales were 0.660MTPA which accounts for a 7.02% share of the regional total resulting in an annual apportionment for all land-won primary aggregates of 0.876MTPA based on historic aggregate sales data. However, it is considered that relying solely upon historic sales data would not give a realistic apportionment therefore the housing completions within an authority are also considered (284.3 units pa over the baseline period between 2007-2016 for the Vale of Glamorgan). This resulted in an annualised apportionment of 0.468MTPA. To account for both the historic sales and the planned residential development within an authority the average of both figures is calculated resulting in the recommended annual apportionment of 0.672MTPA for the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> <p>Based upon the methodology in the Second Review of the RTS the Vale of Glamorgan is required through its LDP process to meet the apportionment set out in the RTS. For the Vale of Glamorgan this requirement is set at 16.806MT of crushed rock required over 25 years. The authority currently has 18.730MT of existing land banks of permitted</p>		

reserves for crushed rock meaning there is sufficient existing quantitative provision to meet the identified apportionment. In relation to sand and gravel reserves, the Vale of Glamorgan does not have any active sand and gravel workings or permitted reserves to put towards the sand and gravel requirement, therefore the total requirement is for 16.806MT of crushed rock. There is no requirement for sand and gravel in the Vale of Glamorgan.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Review of RTS does allow individual Local Planning Authorities to depart from the apportionment in exceptional circumstances and where it is justified by new evidence when preparing their LDPs. If new evidence is considered to increase the apportionment the RTS requires the apportionment to be met through the allocation of Specific Sites or, failing that, Preferred Areas. If, as a last resort, it is only possible to identify broad Areas of Search, these should be sufficient to offer the potential of much greater quantities of reserves, in order to reflect the uncertainties involved. However, where an LPA deviates from the RTS apportionment they would need to demonstrate that the departure from the RTS would not undermine the overall strategy of the RTS. This can be demonstrated by working with other LPAs within the identified sub-regions to ensure the sub-regional and regional RTS totals are still achieved. This would need to be reflected in the Statement of Sub Regional Collaboration (SSRC).

A SSRC must be prepared by all LPAs within a sub region as part of the evidence base needed to support each LDP. The Vale of Glamorgan has been grouped with the following LPAs: Brecon Beacons National Park, Merthyr Tydfil, Bridgend, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Caerphilly and Cardiff which forms the Cardiff City sub-regional area as shown in the RTS 2<sup>nd</sup> Review Appendix B (South Wales) document under Figure B1. However, where all the LPAs within a sub-region meet the apportionments within the RTS each SSRC will simply confirm that all members of the sub-region accept the individual apportionments for aggregates for the individual Authority areas as set out in the RTS. A SSRC can also be agreed when another LPA starts their LDP review process. If an Authority is unable to meet their apportionment they can seek to agree an exceptional SSRC where the shortfall in their mineral reserves is met within the sub-region where there may be a surplus of aggregate which could be accessed by the Authority in need, subject to the criteria set out in the RTS. These different approaches are summarised in the Figure below:



In addition to the SSRC the Vale of Glamorgan LDP review will also need to safeguard primary aggregate resources. This will mean that relevant resources of both crushed rock aggregates and land-based sand and gravel should be

safeguarded within the LDP, in accordance with detailed advice based on the use of British Geological Survey mapping.

The Vale of Glamorgan has historically played an important role in the delivery of marine based supplies being landed at the wharves in Barry. However, the majority of marine based supply for the Vale of Glamorgan is now landed in Cardiff. The LDP will still need to safeguard the wharves and railheads in Barry in order to provide a full range of sustainable transport options into the future whether or not they are currently utilised.

Current data suggests that the Vale of Glamorgan is not going to fall below the target of maintaining a 10-year land bank of permitted aggregate reserves during the plan period.

The monitoring data shows that the Council has met the monitoring target.

<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>
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Ref No. 10.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Amount of permanent, sterilising development to be permitted within a mineral safeguarding area.</b>	<b>No permanent, sterilising development to be permitted within a mineral safeguarding area unless in accordance with Policy MG22.</b>	<b>1 or more permanent sterilising developments permitted within a mineral safeguarding area unless the development is in accordance with Policy MG22.</b>
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021
No permissions were granted by the Council for developments which would permanently sterilise a mineral safeguarding area contrary to Policy MG22.	No permissions were granted by the Council for developments which would permanently sterilise a mineral safeguarding area contrary to Policy MG22.	No permissions were granted by the Council for developments which would permanently sterilise a mineral safeguarding area contrary to Policy MG22.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP9.		
Managing Growth/ Development: MG22, MG25, MG26, MD7.		
SA Objectives: 8, 9.		
Analysis		
Monitoring target met. Between April 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2020 and 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021, the Council approved the 152 planning applications for developments located within a mineral safeguarding area, of which none were deemed contrary to either Policy MG22 or the Council's adopted Minerals Safeguarding SPG. The applications largely related to small scale developments associated with existing isolated residential properties or farms.		
Policy Performance Monitoring		
The monitoring data shows that the Council has met the monitoring target.		
<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>	

Ref No. 10.3		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Amount of development permitted within a minerals buffer zone.</b>	<b>No development to be permitted within a minerals buffer zone unless justified by Policy MG23.</b>	<b>1 or more Developments permitted within a minerals buffer zone unless the development is in accordance with Policy MG23.</b>
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR 1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2020 - 2021</b>
No developments were approved by the Council within a minerals buffer zone contrary to Policy MG23.	No developments were approved by the Council within a minerals buffer zone contrary to Policy MG23.	No developments were approved by the Council within a minerals buffer zone contrary to Policy MG23.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP9.		
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG22, MG23, MG25, MG26.		
SA Objectives: 8, 9.		
<b>Analysis</b>		
Between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020 and 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021, the Council approved the 6 planning applications for development located within a minerals buffer zone. None of the approved applications were deemed to be contrary to either Policy MG23 or the Council's adopted Minerals Safeguarding SPG. The table below provides details of the nature of the planning applications approved:		
<b>Application No</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Application Description</b>
2020/00082/FUL	Householder Development	Application Amended - Proposed single storey rear extension
2020/00676/FUL	Householder Development	To install pitched roof with natural slate to complement existing barn on new extension in place of flat roof
2019/00654/FUL	Renewals and Variations of Conditions	Variation of Condition 17 of Planning Permission ref. 2018/01049/FUL to allow servicing, maintenance and testing on Saturday mornings
2020/00684/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Proposed extension to existing livestock collection centre
2019/00405/FUL	Major - Minerals	Retention of existing Limestone Quarry and associated plant, ancillary development and infrastructure; proposed relinquishment of consented mineral reserves below lowest current quarry floor level in favour of proposed eastern lateral

		extension to existing quarry; with progressive restoration of site with inert material to restore site to low level agriculture
2020/00911/FUL	Householder Development	New first floor and rear/side extension. utilising the existing footprint of the house and creating better headroom in the bedroom to match the rest of the house.

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council planning data 2021

<b>Action</b>	<b>Continue Monitoring: Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</b>
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<b>Ref No. 10.4</b>			
<b>Annual Monitoring Indicator</b>	<b>Monitoring Target</b>	<b>Monitoring Trigger</b>	
<b>LOCAL: Amount of greenfield land lost to development (ha) which is not allocated in the development Plan or does not meet the requirements of the relevant Local Development Plan Policies.</b>	<b>No greenfield land is lost to development unless it is in accordance with other policies within the Plan or national Policy.</b>	<b>1 or more planning permissions granted for development on greenfield land in any given year which is contrary to policies within the Plan or national Policy.</b>	
<b>Performance</b>			
<b>AMR 1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR 3: 2020 - 2021</b>	
37.67 ha of greenfield land developed in AMR period. All permitted development complied with National and Local Planning Policies.	32.61 ha of greenfield land developed in AMR period. All permitted development complied with National and Local Planning Policies.	27.308 ha of greenfield land developed in AMR period. All permitted development complied with National and Local Planning Policies.	
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.			
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD5, MD6, MD10, MD11.			
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.			
<b>Analysis</b>			
<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Type of Development</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount of Greenfield lost (ha)</b>
2020/00774/FUL	Minor - Other Principal Uses	Proposed 5 No. new stables, tack room and menage	2.188
2019/01408/RES	Major - Dwellings (C3)	All reserved matters including appearance, landscaping and layout of outline planning permission 2016/01427/OUT for a residential development of up to 253 units and associated works	10.9
2019/00405/FUL	Major - Minerals	Retention of existing Limestone Quarry and associated plant, ancillary development and infrastructure; proposed	7.2

		relinquishment of consented mineral reserves below lowest current quarry floor level in favour of proposed eastern lateral extension to existing quarry; with progressive restoration of site with inert material to restore site to low level agriculture	
2020/00621/FUL	Minor - Other Principal Uses	Detached L shaped stable block for the private use of the applicant, on a concrete base and with concrete hard standing	1.95
2020/00741/RG3	Major - General Regulations	Proposed new primary school and associated works	1.18
2020/00117/FUL	Major - Offices (B1)	Proposed redevelopment of the site incorporating the erection of five separate B1 office buildings, retention and change of use of existing farmhouse to provide a conference facility and associated car parking and landscaping	0.96
2019/01432/FUL	Minor - Other Principal Uses	Construction of new parking area and buildings for a Pick-Your-Own Enterprise	0.9
2019/01177/FUL	Major - Other Principal Uses	Development of a Care Home and associated works	0.41
2020/01299/RG3	Minor - General Regulations	Erection of new nursery block including additional car and cycle parking, hardstanding and boundary treatments	0.32
2020/01131/FUL	Minor - Other Principal Uses	Erection of agricultural building and retention of replacement hardstanding area	0.28
2020/00332/FUL	Minor - Dwellings (C3)	Erection of one 'self-build' house	0.22
2020/00776/FUL	Minor - Other Principal Uses	Construction of woodland maintenance shed for storage, vehicles and equipment for the up keep of the woodland, eco centre facilities and hedge rows that form part of the overall site	0.2
2020/00277/FUL	Minor - Dwellings (C3)	Construction of a bespoke single (low carbon and energy positive) residential dwelling, diversion of a footpath, landscape planting and associated works	0.18
2020/00691/FUL	Minor - Other Principal Uses	Private recreational stable block	0.16
2020/00123/FUL	Minor - Other Principal Uses	Erection of an agricultural building	0.1
2020/00593/FUL	Minor - Other Principal Uses	Proposed erection of an agricultural storage shed	0.1
2020/00838/FUL	Minor - Other Principal Uses	Erection of steel portal framed livestock housing building	0.05
2020/00916/FUL	Minor - Other Principal Uses	Proposed Stable Block	0.01
Total			27.308

27.308 ha of greenfield land has been lost to development during the 3<sup>rd</sup> AMR period. No greenfield land has been developed contrary to national or LDP planning policies. It should be noted that the amount of greenfield land developed has reduced since the last AMR period. Application 2019/01408/RES relates to housing development allocated within the LDP. This was subject to independent examination as a part of the LDP process where it was determined that the loss of greenfield land was acceptable given the other planning considerations and benefits that would be derived from the development.

The other developments mainly relate to minor dwelling proposals which comply with national and local planning policies or developments which reflect the agricultural nature of the greenfield land such as stables or agricultural diversification development which is supported by national and local policy to help support the rural economy. 5 applications relate to major development, but the loss of greenfield land was considered appropriate due to the other material planning considerations.



In view of the above, the level of greenfield land lost to development during the monitoring period is considered to be acceptable having regard to all other considerations and the overall objectives of the Plan.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Continue Monitoring: Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</b>
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Ref No. 10.5		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Amount of new housing Development (ha) permitted on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions) expressed as a % of all housing permitted.</b>	<b>A minimum of 38% of all housing permissions on previously developed land.</b>	<b>10% less than the 38% target for all housing permissions on previously developed land over two consecutive years.</b>
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021
41.03% of all new housing developments were permitted on brownfield land within the AMR period.	37.26% of all new housing developments were permitted on brownfield land within the AMR period.	49% of all new housing development was permitted on brownfield land which exceeds the 38% target in the LDP.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.		
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD5, MD6, MD10, MD11.		
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.		
Analysis		
The Council's monitoring data illustrates that 49% of all new housing developments were permitted on brownfield land within the monitoring period of the AMR thereby exceeding the 38% target.		
This is broken down as follows:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of housing apps approved on brownfield land – 50 (predominantly conversions)</li> <li>• Amount of land approved for housing classed as brownfield - 10.9992ha (predominantly land coming forward on Barry Waterfront)</li> <li>• Number of units approved on brownfield land – 312 units (predominantly land coming forward on Barry Waterfront)</li>   <li>• Number of housing apps approved on greenfield land – 3</li> <li>• Amount of land approved for housing classed as greenfield – 11.352ha (mainly relates to MG2 (5) allocation in LDP)</li> <li>• Number of units approved on greenfield land – 212 units (mainly relates to MG2 (5) allocation in LDP)</li> </ul>		

- Total approved land for housing = 22.3512ha

<b>Action</b>	<b>Continue Monitoring: Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</b>
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Ref No. 10.6		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<b>LOCAL: Amount of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land lost to windfall development.</b>	<b>No loss of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land to windfall development unless in accordance with policies in the Plan and national Policy.</b>	<b>Any loss of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land to windfall development unless in accordance with policies in the Plan.</b>
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2019 - 2020
No windfall developments were permitted on Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land lost contrary to the policies in the LDP.	No windfall developments were permitted on Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land lost contrary to the policies in the LDP.	No windfall developments were permitted on Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land lost contrary to the policies in the LDP.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.		
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD5, MD6, MD10, MD11.		
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.		
Analysis		
Between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021, the Council approved 30 planning applications for windfall development which resulted in the loss of 9.387 ha of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land as identified on the Welsh Government's Predictive Agricultural Classification Map (Version 2). However, all proposals were approved in accordance with LDP policies or the land was identified as falling below BMV classification upon further survey work. Details of the approved applications are provided below:		
Application No.	Type of Development	Application details
2019/00657/OUT	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Land at Willow Cottage, Treoes
2019/01354/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Doghill Farm, Dyffryn
2020/00224/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Land North of the A48, East of St. Nicholas and just West of The Downs, St. Nicholas
2020/00200/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Poundfield Farm, Pound Lane, Wenvoe
2019/01154/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Pant Wilkin Stables, Llanquian Road, Aberthin
2020/00182/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Barns adjacent to Leechmere Farm, B4265 Wick Road, Llandow
2020/00608/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Disused airfield at Great House Farm, off St. Athan Road, Pickeston
2019/00805/RES	Major – Other Principal Uses	Land at North East of St. Hilary
2019/01432/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Greenland Farm, A48, Bonvilston

2020/00621/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Land west of television transmitter/south of Grants Field, Wenvoe
2020/00684/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Vale of Glamorgan Livestock Collection Centre, Tair Onnen, Cowbridge
2019/01399/FUL	Minor – Industry/Storage/Distribution (B1 (b&c), B2, B8)	R & M Williams Ltd, Williams House, West Point Industrial Estate, Penarth
2019/00405/FUL	Major - Minerals	Longlands Quarry, Corntown
2020/00890/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Land at Cog Moors Road, Dinas Powys
2020/00593/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Old Bakehouse Farm, Lane - Junction at Pentre Meyrick to Junction Penllyne at Great House Farm, Penllyn
2020/00907/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Gelli Goll Farm, Llansannor
2020/00863/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Bridgend Golf Driving Range, A48, Brocastle
2020/00868/FUL	Minor – Retail (A1-A3)	Stalling Cafe, Stalling Down, Cowbridge
2020/00838/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Ty Uchaf Farm, Llantrithyd
2020/00918/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Dyffryn Tawel, Llanharry, Pontyclun
2020/00925/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Land at The Lawns, Cwrt Y Ala Road, Michaelston le Pit
2020/01019/FUL	Minor – Retail (A1-A3)	Cobbles, Ty Maen Barns, Ogmore By Sea
2019/01212/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	The Old Post, Swansea Road, Bonvilston
2020/00762/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Lanlay, Wyndham Park Way, Peterston Super Ely
2020/01434/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Existing Shed, Accessed via the junction with Ruthin Road via Penllyn Court, Penllyn
2020/00720/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Pant Wilkin Stables, Llanquian Road, Aberthin
2017/01288/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Kailily Farm, Pont Sarn Lane
2020/01275/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Field to the rear of New Mill Cottage, Llancarfan
2020/01549/FUL	Minor – Retail (A1-A3)	Red Lion Inn, Pendoylan, CF71 7UJ
2020/01493/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	New Beaupre Farm, St Hilary

In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers that the relevant policies are working effectively.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Continue Monitoring: Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</b>
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Ref No. No. 10.7		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Density of permitted housing developments.	Minimum net density of permitted housing developments of 30 dwellings per hectare (dph) in key, service centre and primary settlements.	1 or more planning permissions granted with a net housing density of less than 30dph, unless the development is in accordance with Policy MD6.
	Minimum net density of permitted housing developments of 25 dph in minor rural settlements.	1 or more planning Permissions granted with a net housing density of less than 25dph, unless the development is in accordance with Policy MD6.
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR 1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR 3: 2020 - 2021</b>
<p>14 applications have been approved within key, service centre and primary settlements with a net density of less than 30dph. However, no application was approved contrary to LDP policy MD6.</p> <p>3 applications have been approved within minor rural settlements with a net density of less than 25dph. However, no application was approved contrary to LDP policy MD6.</p>	<p>10 applications have been approved within key, service centre and primary settlements with a net density of less than 30dph. However, no application was approved contrary to LDP policy MD6.</p> <p>1 application has been approved within minor rural settlements with a net density of less than 25dph. However, no application was approved contrary to LDP policy MD6.</p>	<p>10 applications have been approved within key, service centre and primary settlements with a net density of less than 30dph. However, no application was approved contrary to LDP policy MD6.</p> <p>6 application has been approved within minor rural settlements with a net density of less than 25dph. However, no application was approved contrary to LDP policy MD6.</p>
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
<p>Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4, SP10.</p> <p>Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MD1, MD2, MD5, MD6, MD10.</p> <p>SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10.</p>		
<b>Analysis</b>		
<p>Policy MD6 sets minimum housing densities in different types of settlements in order to ensure that land is used efficiently. While the minimum density levels set out in the policy have not been met in 16 planning approvals, the policy does allow for residential densities below the specified targets where it can be demonstrated that there are significant constraints associated with a site that prevent development at the specified levels or where development at the density required would have an adverse impact on the character or appearance of the locality or result in the loss of an important site feature.</p> <p>Therefore, while the minimum density requirements have not been met on some planning applications as set out below, the Council accepts that where this has occurred, sufficient evidence has been provided that justifies the deviation from the policy requirements.</p>		

<b>Key, Service and Primary Settlements with Residential Developments &lt; 30 dph</b>					
<b>Application Number</b>	<b>Site Address</b>	<b>no. of Dwellings Approved</b>	<b>Area (Ha)</b>	<b>No. of Dwellings Required (30dph)</b>	<b>Reason for &lt; 30 dph</b>
2020/00046/FUL	Southbank, 50, Craig Yr Eos Road, Ogmore By Sea	1	0.06	16.7	Complies with MD6
2019/01408/RES	Land off Cowbridge Road, St. Athan	253	10.9	23.2	Complies with MD6
2020/00489/FUL	1, Holton Road, Barry	1	0.041	24	Complies with MD6
2017/00508/FUL	Llantwit Major Castle, Castle Street, Llantwit Major	1	0.48	2.1	Complies with MD6
2020/00730/RG3	6 - 8, Castle Avenue, Penarth	5	0.76	6.6	Complies with MD6
2020/00727/FUL	Heathcliffe, 18, Marine Parade, Penarth	1	0.7	6	Complies with MD6
2020/01144/FUL	Wentworth, Bradford Place, Penarth	1	0.074	13.5	Complies with MD6
2020/01121/FUL	Land off Boverton Road, Boverton	1	0.1	10	Complies with MD6
2021/00019/FUL	Land at Windmill Lane, Llantwit Major	1	0.088	11.4	Complies with MD6
2020/00882/FUL	Sunnyside, Wesley Street, Llantwit Major	1	0.034	29.4	Complies with MD6
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>13.237</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Minor Rural Settlements with Residential Developments &lt; 25 dph</b>					
<b>Application Number</b>	<b>Site Address</b>	<b>no. of Dwellings Approved</b>	<b>Area (Ha)</b>	<b>No. of Dwellings Required (25dph)</b>	<b>Reason for Approval</b>
2019/00657/OUT	Land at Willow Cottage, Treoes	4	0.18	22.2	Complies with MD6
2020/00212/FUL	Windsor Bank, 37, Main Road, Ogmore By Sea	1	0.061	16.3	Complies with MD6
2020/00317/FUL	Woodlands, A48, Bonvilston	1	0.5	2	Complies with MD6
2020/00132/FUL	Southerndown Farm, Southerndown	1	0.1	10	Complies with MD6

2020/00332/FUL	Court Farm, A48, Bonvilston	1	0.25	4	Complies with MD6
2020/01310/FUL	Field Cottage, A48, Bonvilston	1	0.38	2.63	Complies with MD6
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>9</b>	<b>0.06</b>	-	-

The Council has approved 42 planning applications for new residential development within settlements during the monitoring period. 16 of these (38.1%) had densities below the minimum density requirements set out in the LDP. However, they were not considered to be contrary to Policy MD6 as they met one of the 3 criteria of Policy MD6:

- Development at the prescribed densities would have an unacceptable impact on the character of the surrounding area;
- Reduced densities are required as a result of significant site constraints or to preserve a feature that would contribute to existing or future local amenity; or
- The proposal is for a mixed-use development where a residential use is the subordinate element of the proposal.

In addition, application 2019/01408/RES relates to an allocated housing site identified in Policy MG2 (5) Land to the east of Eglwys Brewis, St Athan. However, the site did contain unforeseen constraints due to archaeological remains on the site in the form of buried ringed ditches. These features have remained in situ and are incorporated into the layout as areas of open space and these provide for added visual interest, with dwellings set around two areas of substantial circular green open space. This part of the site is, consequently, of fairly low density and, to compensate, the densities within other parts of the site are fairly high. However, a balance needed to be struck between achieving a high-density development but also reflecting the surrounding character. Consequently, a slightly lower density was considered appropriate when balanced against the other material planning considerations.

Given the above, it is considered that policy MD6 is working effectively and the majority of developments are achieving the required densities as set out in the Plan.

<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time. Continue to monitor the effectiveness of the SPG and LDP policies in future AMRs.</b>
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<b>Ref No. 10.8</b>
<b>LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Minerals Safeguarding.</b>
Minerals Safeguarding SPG adopted on 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2018.

Ref No. No. 10.9		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: The amount of land and facilities to cater for waste in the Vale of Glamorgan.	Maintain a sufficient capacity to cater for the Vale of Glamorgan's waste (to be confirmed at a regional level in accordance with TAN21 waste monitoring arrangements).	Triggers to be established at a regional level in accordance with TAN 21.
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>AMR 1: 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>AMR 2: 2019 - 2020</b>	<b>AMR 3: 2020-2021</b>
No trigger established to date.	No trigger established to date.	No trigger established to date.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>		
Strategic Policies: SP8. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG9, MD8, MD15, MD16, MD20. SA Objective: 7, 8, 9.		
<b>Analysis</b>		
<p>TAN21 and its associated regional monitoring reports are used to monitor whether each region has enough capacity to manage its waste arisings and anticipate when additional regional capacity will be needed. The Vale of Glamorgan Council is part of the South East Wales Region. The latest regional monitoring report available is the 'Waste Planning Monitoring Report: South East Wales' published in April 2016. This concluded that there is no further need for landfill capacity within the South East Wales region and that any proposals for further residual waste treatment should be carefully assessed to ensure that the facility would not result in over-provision.</p> <p>No waste applications were approved in the AMR period. A screening opinion for EIA development was undertaken under 2019/01014/SC1 for a Waste Transfer Site at Atlantic Trading Estate which concluded an EIA was not required as part of a formal planning application. A subsequent planning application 2020/01367/RG3 has been approved on the site for a Waste Transfer Site which was determined in April 2021 which falls outside of this AMR period. Additional details on the proposal will be reported in the following AMR for 2021-22 period.</p>		
<b>Action</b>	<b>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</b>	

## **6. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL MONITORING FRAMEWORK – OBJECTIVE ANALYSIS**

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### **6.1. THE REQUIREMENT FOR SA MONITORING**

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- 6.1.1. In addition to the requirement to monitor the LDP as set out in the LDP Monitoring Framework, the AMR must comply with relevant European Directives and Regulations. In this regard, monitoring of the LDP should accord with the requirements for monitoring the sustainability performance of the LDP through the SA / SEA processes.
- 6.1.2. The SEA Directive requires that the significant environmental effects of implementing a plan or programme are monitored in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects and, if necessary, to identify the need for remedial action. The LDP Regulations and Welsh Government guidance requires local planning authorities to monitor the SA objectives within their AMRs to track the implementation and progress of the LDP.
- 6.1.3. SA helps to demonstrate that the LDP is sound by ensuring that it reflects sustainable development objectives and contributes to the reasoned justification of policies. The SA of the LDP identifies a set of objectives and significant effect indicators which are intended to measure the social, economic, and environmental impact of the LDP.
- 6.1.4. This section outlines the monitoring proposals that will be used in measuring the environmental, social, and economic effects of the LDP as required by SA/SEA regulations. The suggested targets and indicators for the sustainability objectives referred to are identified in the Final SA Report (2017)<sup>6</sup>.

### **6.2. SA MONITORING METHODOLOGY**

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- 6.2.1. The LDP monitoring framework assesses the performance and delivery of the Plan's strategy together with its policies and proposals. In addition, it refers to the relevant SA objectives which assist in monitoring the social, environmental, and economic effects of the Plan. Supplementary environmental, social, and economic information is also referred to where considered necessary and appropriate in assessing significant effects together with other available monitoring information.
- 6.2.2. The table below shows the SA monitoring framework contained within in the Final SA Report (2017). This monitoring framework seeks to assist the Council in measuring significant environmental effects and other aspects of the SA/SEA objectives where relevant. The targets and indicators were originally developed to assess the sustainability effects of the LDP against the SA objectives and sub-

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<sup>6</sup> Final Sustainability Appraisal Report:  
<https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Documents/Living/Planning/Policy/LDP/LDP-Adoption/Final-LDP-Sustainability-Appraisal-Report-June-2017.pdf>



aims. However, due to data availability and difficulties in setting meaningful and specific targets, it was not possible to set SA monitoring indicators and targets for all sub-aims. The indicators and targets, where available, are therefore referred to where the data is available and where these are relevant in considering the sustainability effects and SA objectives. Notwithstanding this, the established SA objectives, cross referenced in the LDP monitoring framework indicators, will be used as the basis to assess how well the Plan meets the goals of sustainable development at a global and local scale in future AMRs.

- 6.2.3. The traffic light rating system used for the LDP monitoring indicators has not been utilised within the SA monitoring framework. Many of the SA objectives are multi-faceted aspirational objectives which the LDP alone could not seek to address and the application of a simple traffic light system would not reflect the complexities of such issues e.g. reduce the causes of deprivation. The SA monitoring therefore relies upon an assessment commentary which provides a summary of those elements which can be influenced by the LDP.

## 7. LDP SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING APPRAISAL

### 1. HOUSING

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																																				
To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	Annual affordable housing provision as a % of all house builds.	Increase the level of affordable housing to address the identified need.	<p>Between 2011 and 2021, an additional 1,622 new affordable dwellings have been built which have contributed to meeting the SA target. This equates to approximately 31 % of all new dwellings built within the Vale of Glamorgan during this period. Strategic Policy SP4 sets a target of 3,252 additional affordable dwellings over the 15-year plan period 2011-2026. For the period 2011-2021 an additional 1,622 new build affordable dwellings have been provided; this represents 50% of the LDP target.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Annual Additional affordable housing dwellings constructed (source Vale of Glamorgan Council Housing)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided</th> <th>New Build</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>48</td> <td>48</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>101</td> <td>101</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>55</td> <td>44</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>169</td> <td>164</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015-16</td> <td>164</td> <td>163</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016-17</td> <td>286</td> <td>273</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017-18</td> <td>225</td> <td>216</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018-19</td> <td>105</td> <td>105</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019-20</td> <td>280</td> <td>279</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020-21</td> <td>229</td> <td>229</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>1,662</b></td> <td><b>1622</b></td> <td><b>40</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Annual Additional affordable housing dwellings constructed (source Vale of Glamorgan Council Housing)				Period	Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided	New Build	Other	2011-12	48	48	N/A	2012-13	101	101	0	2013-14	55	44	11	2014-15	169	164	5	2015-16	164	163	1	2016-17	286	273	13	2017-18	225	216	9	2018-19	105	105	0	2019-20	280	279	1	2020-21	229	229	0	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>1622</b>	<b>40</b>
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	Proportion of households unable to	Decrease the proportion of households in housing need.	<p>Since 2008, the Council has undertaken a number of studies to identify the extent of housing need within the authority. These Local Housing Market Assessments (LHMAs) have identified a continued local need for affordable housing across the authority, as shown below: 2008 - 652 additional affordable dwellings required annually.</p>																																																				

purchase a property.		<p>2010 - 915 additional affordable dwellings required annually.  2015 - 559 additional affordable dwellings required annually.  2017 - 576 additional affordable dwellings required annually.  2019 - 890 additional affordable dwellings required annually.  Although the number of households in need of affordable housing has fluctuated since 2008 and despite an increase in the delivery of new affordable homes, demand for affordable housing remains high within the Vale of Glamorgan.</p>																																																												
Dwelling type / tenure.	Increase the range and choice of dwelling types and tenures to meet identified needs.	<p>The LDP sets a target for the provision of 3,252 affordable dwellings over the period 2011-2026. Between 2011 and 2021, the Council has provided an additional 1,622 affordable dwellings and 3,635 market dwellings through a range of mechanisms. The range and choice of tenure of these dwellings has been a mix of both social rented and low-cost housing and open market dwellings. When considering the provision of affordable housing on development sites, the Council's Housing Strategy and Supporting People Manager is consulted in order to determine the most appropriate housing mix and tenure to meet the identified need required in the area. It is therefore considered that the range and choice of dwellings delivered to date within the authority has contributed to the sustainability target.</p>																																																												
% of new housing built on previously developed land.	Increase the % of new housing built on previously developed land.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Annual Dwelling Completions Brownfield/ Greenfield Land</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Dwelling Completions Brownfield Land</th> <th>%</th> <th>Dwelling Completions Greenfield Land</th> <th>%</th> <th>Total Dwellings Complete</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>161</td> <td>99%</td> <td>1</td> <td>1%</td> <td>162</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>128</td> <td>68%</td> <td>60</td> <td>32%</td> <td>188</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>76</td> <td>66%</td> <td>39</td> <td>34%</td> <td>115</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>167</td> <td>61%</td> <td>115</td> <td>39%</td> <td>272</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015-16</td> <td>581</td> <td>93%</td> <td>40</td> <td>7%</td> <td>621</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016-17</td> <td>651</td> <td>77%</td> <td>191</td> <td>23%</td> <td>842</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017-18</td> <td>581</td> <td>73%</td> <td>213</td> <td>27%</td> <td>794</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018-19</td> <td>457</td> <td>73%</td> <td>166</td> <td>27%</td> <td>623</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Annual Dwelling Completions Brownfield/ Greenfield Land						Year	Dwelling Completions Brownfield Land	%	Dwelling Completions Greenfield Land	%	Total Dwellings Complete	2011-12	161	99%	1	1%	162	2012-13	128	68%	60	32%	188	2013-14	76	66%	39	34%	115	2014-15	167	61%	115	39%	272	2015-16	581	93%	40	7%	621	2016-17	651	77%	191	23%	842	2017-18	581	73%	213	27%	794	2018-19	457	73%	166	27%	623
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			2019-20	662	72%	255	28%	917
			2020-21	599	82%	124	18%	723
			<p><i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Planning Application Data.</i></p> <p>In line with Welsh Government objectives, the number of housing completions on previously developed land remains a significant proportion of the overall dwelling completions. However, it is likely that this proportion will gradually decrease in future monitoring periods as the availability of previously developed land diminishes.</p>					
	<b>House build rates.</b>	<b>Match house build rates to identified needs.</b>	<p>To achieve the identified housing requirement for the Plan period, the Council aims to deliver a minimum of 630 additional dwellings per year. Over the first 10 years of the LDP (2011 to 2021) the average annual build rate has been 525 dwellings. However, in the period since the adoption of the LDP annual average build rates have been generally higher than the rates at the start of the Plan period. Over next 5 years completions are anticipated to fall below the average requirement in years 2021-23 before increasing above the annual average requirement in the last 3 years of the plan. By 2026 it is forecast that the LDP shall have delivered as a minimum of 8,681 dwellings which is below the 9,460 dwellings provision in the plan, due primarily to low delivery rates within the formative years of the plan rather than a failure to deliver housing allocations in the plan. Accordingly, it is considered that despite low development rates within the early part of the plan, the LDP has made good progress towards its delivery of the identified housing provision.</p>					
<b>Commentary</b>								
<p>Analysis of the evidence collected to support the SA objective illustrates that house building, including the provision of affordable homes, has been significant since the adoption of the LDP and that the Vale of Glamorgan continues to be an attractive location for developers and homeowners. Although the level of affordable housing provided to date has not met the level of demand identified within the LHMA, a significant amount of affordable housing has been delivered in the first 10 years of the Plan across the Vale of Glamorgan through a variety of mechanisms.</p>								

## 2. LOCAL FACILITIES

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	Number of new facilities (e.g. shops, restaurants, pubs, community centres, libraries, medical centres, recreational facilities, places of worship etc.) as a ratio of new house builds and / or population.	Maintain or increase in the number of new local facilities as a proportion of new house builds and / or population.	<p>Between 2011 and 2021, 5,257 homes have been completed. During that same period, the following levels of off-site Section 106 contributions have been secured for community infrastructure, services, and facilities:</p> <p>2011-12 = £10,263,858.68            2012-13 = £511,873.00            2013-14 = £5,431,630.24            2014-15 = £3,876,452.81            2015-16 = £8,029,190            2016-17 = £9,794,952.16            2017-18 = £8,109,968            2018-19 = £3,538,708            2019-20 = £3,713,242.73            2020-21 = £5,427,020.94</p> <p>The Council has used the contributions to pay for schemes such as the following:</p> <p><b>Education</b> – As well as the allocated schools which have been delivered (as detailed in objective 5, indicator 5.1 of the LDP monitoring framework), significant progress has been made and S106 has been spent on several 21st Century Band B Projects, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• works starting on site to reconfigure primary education in the Western Vale;</li> <li>• the proposal to expand and re-build St David's Church in Wales Primary School expansion of Ysgol Gymraeg Bro Morgannwg.</li> </ul> <p><b>Public Open Spaces</b> – The Council has used section 106 contributions to provide/enhance public open spaces as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New interactive unit in Central Park, Barry;</li> <li>• Upgraded play area at The Grange, Wenvoe;</li> <li>• A new multi-use games area at King George V Playing Fields (also known as Lewis Playing Fields), Llandough;</li> <li>• A new multi-use games area at Wick Playing Fields;</li> </ul>

			<p>Feasibility and design work has also been undertaken for further works at Central Park; Belle Vue Play Area; Clos Tyniad/Clos Peiriant Play Area, Barry; Windmill Lane Play Area and The Knap Gardens.</p> <p><b>Sustainable Transport</b> – The Council has used section 106 contributions to provide / enhance sustainable transport provision as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active Travel enhancements in St. Athan;</li> <li>• New crossings and footpath improvements in Dinas Powys (Murch Road/Castle Drive);</li> <li>• Funding for Greenlinks and Community Transport;</li> <li>• Footpath enhancement scheme in Fferm Goch, Llangan;</li> <li>• Improvements to footways and to the Coastal Path in Ogmored by Sea;</li> <li>• Pedestrian improvements along Treharne Road, Barry;</li> <li>• New bus shelters on A48 near Culverhouse Cross.</li> <li>• Design and feasibility being undertaken for works in Rhoose</li> </ul> <p><b>Public Art</b> – the Council has utilised section 106 contributions to commission community works of art projects at the following locations for installation during 2021/22:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arcot Triangle, Penarth;</li> <li>• Paget Road, Penarth;</li> <li>• Dingle Park (Phase II), Penarth.</li> </ul> <p>As well as the allocated community facilities which have been delivered (as detailed in objective 5, indicator 5.2 of the LDP monitoring framework), the Council has been successful in a bid to Lottery for funding to increase the budget available for Belle Vue Pavilion. Planning application submitted and design work is on-going.</p>
	<p><b>Numbers of 'change of use' developments resulting in a loss of a community facility.</b></p>	<p><b>Reduce the loss of community facilities where appropriate.</b></p>	<p>During the monitoring period, 1 planning application was approved which resulted in the loss of a community facility as set out below. However, the Council determined that the retention of the community facility (as evidenced by the supporting information submitted with the application) was unviable and/or the benefits to be derived from approving the application outweighed the loss of the existing facility for example through the provision of new affordable housing in an area of identified need.</p>

Application No.	Type	Description of Development
2020/00257/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Conversion of ground floor and lower ground floor to 4 duplex apartments.

<b>Number of people who travel outside the Vale to access goods, services, or employment.</b>	<b>Reduce the number of people who travel outside the Vale to access goods, services, or employment.</b>	<p>In 2011 the number of working residents in the Vale of Glamorgan was 57,300 of which 27,300 (48%) worked within the authority and 30,000 (52%) commuted outside of the authority for work purposes.</p> <p>In 2020, the number of working residents in the Vale of Glamorgan was 58,400 of which 28,200 (48.3%) worked within the authority and 30,200 (51.7%) commuted outside of the authority for work purposes.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Total number of working residents</th> <th>Total number of people working in the authority</th> <th>Number of people working in home authority</th> <th>Number of people commuting out of the authority</th> <th>% of out commuting of working residents</th> <th>Number of people commuting into the authority</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2011</td><td>57,300</td><td>44,500</td><td>27,300</td><td>30,000</td><td>52.3</td><td>17,300</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>55,700</td><td>37,100</td><td>25,500</td><td>30,100</td><td>54.0</td><td>11,500</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>57,600</td><td>37,500</td><td>26,200</td><td>31,400</td><td>54.5</td><td>11,300</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>57,500</td><td>38,800</td><td>27,400</td><td>30,100</td><td>52.3</td><td>11,300</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>58,800</td><td>42,800</td><td>28,500</td><td>30,400</td><td>51.7</td><td>14,300</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>58,900</td><td>40,200</td><td>29,900</td><td>29,900</td><td>49.2</td><td>10,300</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>61,000</td><td>38,900</td><td>29,000</td><td>32,000</td><td>52.5</td><td>9,800</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>63,100</td><td>40,900</td><td>31,900</td><td>31,200</td><td>49.4</td><td>9,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>61,600</td><td>40,700</td><td>30,000</td><td>31,600</td><td>51.3</td><td>10,700</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>58,400</td><td>37,500</td><td>28,200</td><td>30,200</td><td>51.7</td><td>9,200</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Stats Wales Commuting patterns by Welsh local authority and measure <a href="https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Business-Economy-and-Labour-Market/People-and-Work/Employment/Commuting/commutingpatterns-by-welshlocalauthority-measure">https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Business-Economy-and-Labour-Market/People-and-Work/Employment/Commuting/commutingpatterns-by-welshlocalauthority-measure</a></p> <p>The figures illustrate that the level of out commuting from the Vale of Glamorgan since the start of the Plan period has remained fairly static at around 50% of the total number of working residents. However, the above figures illustrate that there has been a small decrease in</p>	Year	Total number of working residents	Total number of people working in the authority	Number of people working in home authority	Number of people commuting out of the authority	% of out commuting of working residents	Number of people commuting into the authority	2011	57,300	44,500	27,300	30,000	52.3	17,300	2012	55,700	37,100	25,500	30,100	54.0	11,500	2013	57,600	37,500	26,200	31,400	54.5	11,300	2014	57,500	38,800	27,400	30,100	52.3	11,300	2015	58,800	42,800	28,500	30,400	51.7	14,300	2016	58,900	40,200	29,900	29,900	49.2	10,300	2017	61,000	38,900	29,000	32,000	52.5	9,800	2018	63,100	40,900	31,900	31,200	49.4	9,000	2019	61,600	40,700	30,000	31,600	51.3	10,700	2020	58,400	37,500	28,200	30,200	51.7	9,200
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			commuting patterns – which can be explained by the impact that Covid 19 pandemic has had on overall travel behaviour nationally.
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### Commentary

A significant number of planning applications for new and enhanced community facilities have been approved / secured through section 106 contributions since the start of the Plan period. Despite some losses, it is evident that there has been an increase in the number of community facilities since the start of the Plan period in accordance with the monitoring target. The total number of people commuting out of the authority for employment has shown a slight decrease since the previous monitoring period. While the Council will seek to reduce this figure in future years in line with the SA target, it is considered that the proximity of the Vale of Glamorgan to the major economic centre of Cardiff, means that the number of people commuting out of the Vale of Glamorgan for work, goods and services is likely to remain significant. While the latest figures show a slight decrease in out-commuting, the longer trend data shows a general fluctuation +/- ve around the 29,000 figure. The latest decrease may however represent a permanent decline as impact of Covid 19 and the trend towards increased levels of homeworking and flexible work patterns emerge post pandemic.

## 3. ACCESS FOR ALL

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To maintain and improve access for all.	Number of alterations to public buildings and spaces to provide for disabled person's access.	Increase the number of alterations to public buildings and spaces to provide for disabled access.	The Equality Act 2010 requires that reasonable physical improvements are made to ensure that buildings and spaces are accessible to all members of society. Given that this is now a statutory requirement, it is considered that the monitoring indicator has been superseded by legislative requirements.
	Number of new developments with special provision for disabled persons.	Increase special provision for disabled persons within new developments.	Building Regulations 2010 Part M gives direction on enabling a public access building to conform to the Equality Act. This public access regulations document states that reasonable provision must be made for people to gain access to and use of the building's facilities. Accordingly, it is considered that the monitoring indicator has been superseded by legislative requirements.
	Number of lifetime homes as a proportion of all new homes.	Increase the number of lifetime homes as a proportion of all new homes.	Since 2011, the Council has secured an additional 1,622 affordable dwellings. These homes are required to be built to meet Welsh Government DQR Lifetime Home standards.

### Commentary

All of the targets have been met either through direct provision or the introduction of statutory requirements.



## 4. DEPRIVATION

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																				
Reduce the causes of deprivation.	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD).	Reduce overall deprivation.	<p>The WIMD determinants used by the Welsh Government are Income, Employment, Health, Education, Access to Services, Community Safety, Physical Environment and Housing. The tables below summarise the 2008, 2011, 2014 and 2019 WIMD headline data, which show variations in rankings for the Vale of Glamorgan. Three of the Vale's Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are ranked within the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales (1-191). They are all located in the Barry area, and this has been the case since 2008.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Overall</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total LSOAs</th> <th>Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 191)</th> <th>Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 382)</th> <th>Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 573)</th> <th>Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 955)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>78</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> <td>14</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>78</td> <td>6</td> <td>13</td> <td>18</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>79</td> <td>5</td> <td>15</td> <td>19</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>79</td> <td>3</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: WIMD 2014 – 2019 local authority analysis.</p>	Overall							Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 955)	2008	78	3	8	14	31	2011	78	6	13	18	36	2014	79	5	15	19	37	2019	79	3	10	15	28
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	Educational achievement (WIMD indicator).	Improve educational achievement.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Education</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total LSOAs</th> <th>Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 -191)</th> <th>Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 382)</th> <th>Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 573)</th> <th>Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 955)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>78</td> <td>1</td> <td>6</td> <td>19</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>78</td> <td>1</td> <td>10</td> <td>18</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>79</td> <td>4</td> <td>13</td> <td>20</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>79</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> <td>12</td> <td>26</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Education							Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 -191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 955)	2008	78	1	6	19	33	2011	78	1	10	18	33	2014	79	4	13	20	35	2019	79	3	8	12	26
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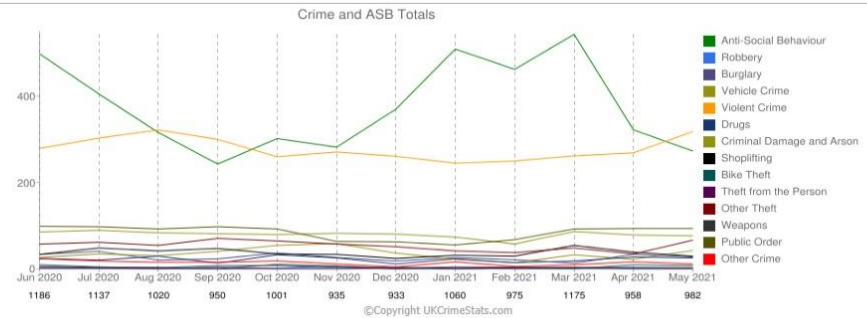
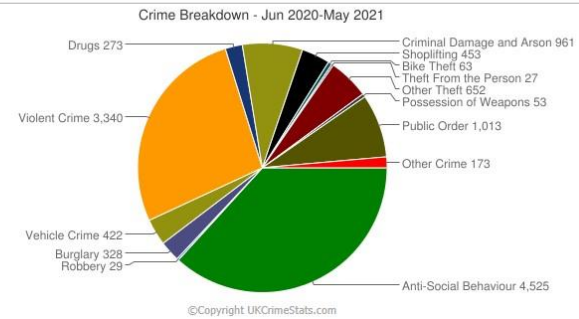
			2014	79	11	20	28	43
			2019	79	5	8	19	47
			<i>Source: WIMD 2014 – 2019 local authority analysis.</i>					
	<b>Access (WIMD indicator).</b>	<b>Improve access for deprived areas.</b>	<b>Access to Services</b>					
				Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 -191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales ((ranks 1 - 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales ((ranks 1 - 955)
			2008	78	4	18	31	54
			2011	78	4	18	31	54
			2014	79	5	14	24	42
			2019	79	3	6	9	26
			<i>Source: WIMD 2014 – 2019 local authority analysis.</i>					
	<b>Employment (WIMD indicator).</b>	<b>Increase employment opportunities.</b>	<b>Employment</b>					
				Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 -191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 955)
			2008	78	5	10	14	29
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			2014	79	6	10	18	34
			2019	79	4	11	14	28
			<i>Source: WIMD 2014 – 2019 local authority analysis.</i>					
<b>Commentary</b>								
<p>The Vale of Glamorgan is regarded as an affluent and attractive area to live and work. Benefiting from its proximity to Cardiff and the wider region, the area boasts a range of businesses and industry and possesses good road and rail links to the rest of Wales and the UK. There are however pockets of poverty and deprivation and the Vale hosts 3 of the most deprived areas in Wales as illustrated by the above tables taken from the latest 2019 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation. However, the WIMD 2019 report identifies that the Vale of Glamorgan is one of 12 local Authorities in Wales with no small areas of deep-rooted deprivation. It is important to note that an area itself is not deprived: it is the circumstances and lifestyles of the people living there that affect its deprivation ranking and it is important to remember that not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived—and that not all deprived people live in deprived areas. The full WIMD index is updated every 4 to 5 years. The 2019 index therefore remains the most up to date</p>								

indicator of multiple deprivation within Wales. The implementation of the LDP strategy will help to address the causes of deprivation through the provision of new and enhanced employment, housing, community facilities and transport services.

## 5. COMMUNITY SPIRIT

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis					
To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	Public perception of crime rates and fear of crime.	Reduce actual and perceived crime levels in the Vale of Glamorgan.	<b>Community Safety</b>					
				Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 -191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 955)
			2008	78	5	18	33	49
			2011	78	6	21	30	42
			2014	79	9	23	30	42
			2019	79	2	10	16	27
Source: WIMD 2019 (The full WIMD index is updated every 4 to 5 years. The 2019 index therefore remains the most up to date indicator of multiple deprivation within Wales.)								

### Crime Plus ASB Breakdown for Vale of Glamorgan



Source: [https://www.ukcrimestats.com/Police\\_Force/South\\_Wales\\_Police](https://www.ukcrimestats.com/Police_Force/South_Wales_Police)

### Vale of Glamorgan – All Crime 2015 – 2021 (April – March)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,337</b>	<b>9,198</b>	<b>10,473</b>	<b>10,503</b>	<b>10,576</b>	<b>10,442</b>	<b>13,045</b>

Source: <https://www.ukcrimestats.com/Constituency/66098>

All Crime includes: Anti-Social Behaviour, Burglary, Robbery, Vehicle Crime, Violent Crime, Shoplifting, Criminal Damage & Arson, Other Theft, Drugs, Bike Theft, Theft from the Person, Weapons, Public Order, Other. The number of reported crimes in the Vale of Glamorgan has increased in 2021. Violent crime and anti-social behaviour continue to make up the majority of crimes.

	<p><b>New developments with local distinctiveness e.g. finishing materials, public art, facilities etc.</b></p>	<p><b>Increase the number of new developments with local distinctiveness.</b></p>	<p>Since the last AMR, the Council has continued to work with developers to secure and implement planning obligations for public art on new developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2014/01424/FUL Land off St. Brides Road, Wick – installation of artist designed new benches, community planters and pergola at the development.</li> <li>• 2014/00550/OUT Land north-west of the Railway Line, Rhoose – installation of a new art trail throughout the development and at Rhoose Library;</li> <li>• 2015/00016/FUL Land south of Craig Yr Eos, Ogmore by Sea – an off-site contribution towards Ogmore by Sea Village Hall – glass installation integrated into the new village hall.</li> </ul> <p>In terms of off-site contributions, artists were commissioned for community art works at Arcot Triangle, Paget Road and the Dingle Park (Phase II) in 2020/21. COVID19 halted the projects at the start of 2020/21, however, the projects have now progressed positively. Art works have been installed at Arcot Triangle and full completion is anticipated in the summer of 2021. The works at Paget Road are in the final design stages with installation in summer 2021. The consultation for Dingle (Phase II) works are also progressing well. Installation will be in 2021/22. Consultation has also been undertaken to review the historic shelter on Cliff Hill, Penarth.</p>
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**Commentary**

Crime levels within the Vale of Glamorgan have remained relatively static over recent years however the year to March 2021 illustrated a general increase in several recorded categories. While crime of any nature is of concern, the levels of crime experienced within the Vale of Glamorgan are relatively low and the Vale of Glamorgan remains a generally safe place in which to live and work. The LDP also seeks to reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour (Policy MD2 – Design of New Development refers) in line with the SA target. In terms of local distinctiveness, a substantial number of schemes have been approved with section 106 contributions for public art both “in kind” on development sites or vis off site contributions. The preparation of new relevant SPG referred to above together with the Planning Obligations SPG has helped to increase the number of new developments with local distinctiveness in accordance with the SA target.

**6. CLIMATE CHANGE**

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To minimise the causes	Emissions of greenhouse gases.	Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.	While there is limited information available at a local authority level on greenhouse gas emissions, the latest statistical summary from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy published in June 2019 and based on data up to 2017, indicates that Wales’ CO2 per capita emissions as a whole are higher than the rest of the UK regions and stand at 7.9 tonnes of CO2 per person. This is due to Wales having the highest CO2 per capita emission from the Industrial and

<b>and manage the effects of climate change.</b>			Commercial sector (4.4t) reflecting its higher level of industrial installations. UK wide, total territorial greenhouse gas emissions have decreased by a further 2% between 2017 and 2018 bring a total reduction since 1990 of 43%. ( <i>source: Final UK greenhouse gas emissions national statistics from the Department for Business, Energy &amp; Industrial Strategy (2020 figures)</i> ).
			While no local data is available for greenhouse gas emissions, the data collated by StatsWales and illustrated below indicates a reduction in the levels of emissions within Wales in recent years since the highest recorded level in 2013. It should be noted that the information shown in the table below is subject to a programme of continuous research and improvement of the inventory operates to ensure that the inventory reflects the latest scientific understanding and international agreements on emissions reporting. Each year the latest set of data is added to the inventory and the full time-series is updated to take account of improved data and any advances in the methodology used to estimate the emissions. Updating the full time-series, making re-calculations where necessary, is an important process as it ensures that the full emissions dataset is based on the latest available data, and the inventory estimates are calculated using a consistent approach across the full time-series. Consequently, this results in difference between the tables reported in precious AMRs.

	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total (Kilotonnes)</b>	Agriculture	4,945	4,928	4,948	5,228	5,137	5,275	5,339	5,200	5,297
	Business	8,879	7,783	9,534	9,379	9,193	9,337	9,099	8,583	9,214
	Energy Supply	16,059	19,431	21,222	17,393	17,590	20,163	14,158	11,466	11,026
	Industrial Processes	1,931	1,435	2,806	2,991	2,737	1,948	1,986	1,851	1,893
	Land Use Change	-336	-287	-219	-243	-233	-245	-248	-214	-246
	Public	324	366	368	308	330	335	316	335	324
	Residential	3,913	4,221	4,259	3,603	3,664	3,700	3,622	3,755	3,716
	Transport	6,229	6,059	6,042	6,137	6,226	6,398	6,297	6,261	6,112
	Waste Management	1,546	1,441	1,389	1,251	1,195	1,203	1,206	1,185	1,152

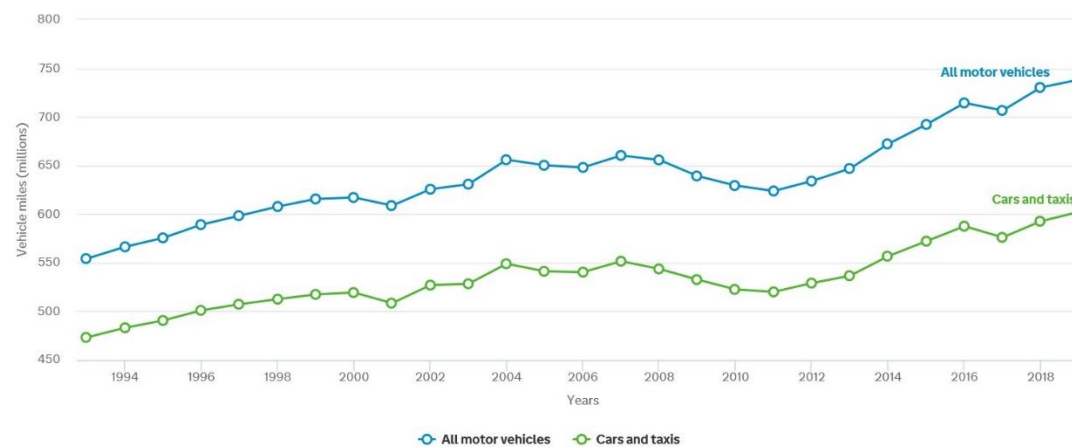
	<b>Total (Kilotonnes)</b>	43,490	45,376	50,349	46,046	45,839	48,113	41,775	38,422	38,489
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Source: StatsWales Emissions of Greenhouse Gases by Year

**Number of trips made by car.**

**Reduction in the number of trips made by car.**

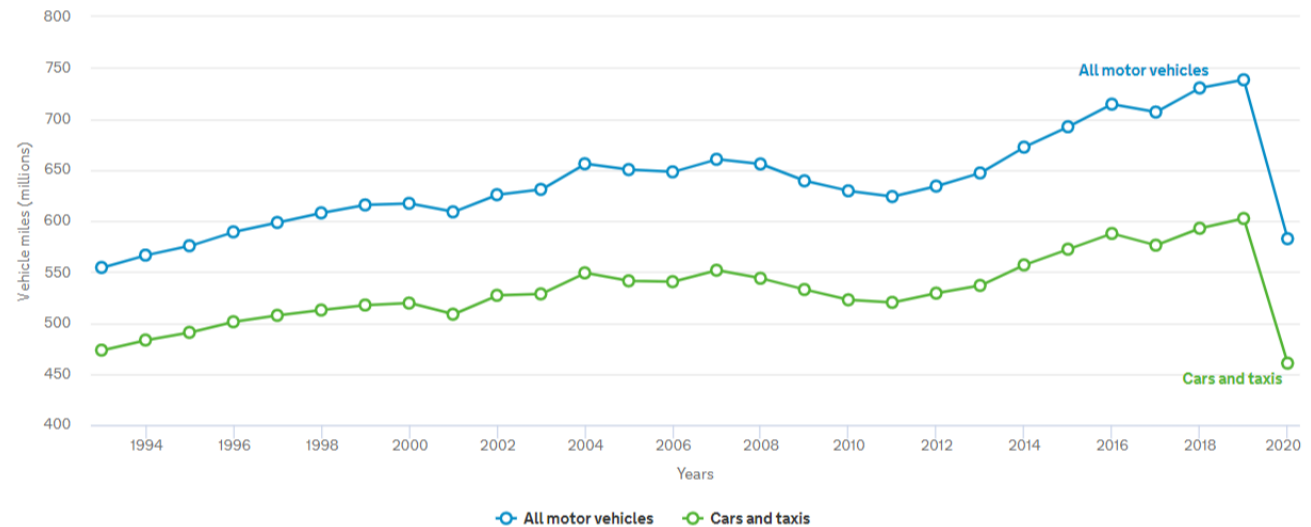
Annual traffic by vehicle type in The Vale of Glamorgan  
Traffic in Great Britain from 1993 to 2019 by vehicle type in vehicle miles (millions)



Source: <https://roadtraffic.dft.gov.uk/local-authorities/18>

738.2 million vehicle miles were travelled on roads in The Vale of Glamorgan in 2019, this is a slight increase on the 730.2 million vehicle miles travelled in 2018. Cars and taxis accounted for 602.3 million vehicles miles. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has had a marked impact on vehicle movements across the UK. This is demonstrated in the table below for vehicle miles in the Vale of Glamorgan:





Source: <https://roadtraffic.dft.gov.uk/local-authorities/18>

The figures indicate that all motor vehicles saw a significant decrease in traffic levels during 2020 with car and taxi traffic across the Vale of Glamorgan decreasing by 23.54% which is slightly less than the total UK percentage decrease of 24.7% from 2019 levels. However, in relation to the Vale of Glamorgan this is the lowest level for 27 years.

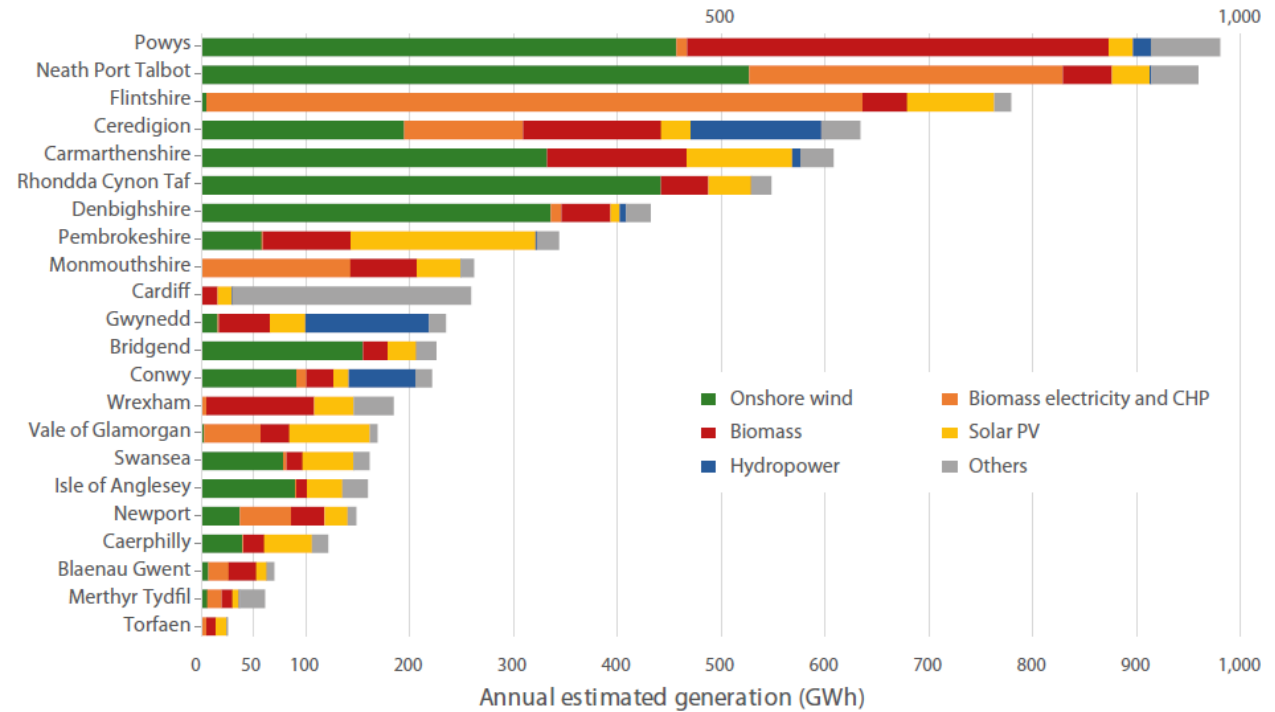
In November 2020 the Council introduced the Next Bike scheme to the Vale of Glamorgan which saw the introduction of Next Bikes Docking stations at the following locations within Penarth:

- Windsor Road, Penarth;
- The Esplanade, Penarth;
- Penarth Train Station;
- Cosmeston Country Park;
- Llandough Hospital;
- The Cardiff Bay Barrage.

The Council will soon be installing additional docking stations in Sully and Dinas Powys. The latest figures available for May 2021 show that there were 1,254 rentals. The scheme in the Vale extends and builds on the successful introduction of Next Bike in Cardiff. The introduction of Next Bike seeks to increase the number of trips by active travel modes.

	<b>Renewable energy generation</b>	<b>Increase the level of energy generated by renewable means.</b>	<p>Since 2014, energy generation from renewable energy sources within the Vale of Glamorgan has steadily increased as illustrated below. The latest national data relates to 2019. However, since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020, 7 new renewable energy developments have been granted planning permission within the Vale of Glamorgan. This included 2 solar energy developments delivering 5.6MW capacity of electric generation and 5 biomass boilers delivering 2MW capacity of heat generation.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Low Carbon Energy Generation (Stats Wales December 2018)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Projects</th> <th>Electrical Capacity (MWe)</th> <th>Heat Capacity (MWth)</th> <th>Electrical Generation (MWhe)</th> <th>Heat Generation (MWht)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>1,660</td> <td>88</td> <td>2</td> <td>416,982</td> <td>5,094</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>2,172</td> <td>115</td> <td>4</td> <td>466,643</td> <td>11,152</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>2,222</td> <td>84</td> <td>9</td> <td>84,365</td> <td>25,280</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>2,262</td> <td>94</td> <td>10</td> <td>140,934</td> <td>29,640</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Renewable Heat and Electricity</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Projects</td> <td colspan="2">Total Capacity (MW)</td> <td colspan="2">Estimated Generation (GWh)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019*</td> <td>2,407</td> <td colspan="2">106</td> <td colspan="2">1,701</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: <a href="https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Energy">https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Energy</a></p> <p>*2019 Figures combined as Renewable Heat &amp; Electricity (Source Welsh Government: Energy Generation in Wales 2019 - <a href="https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-01/energy-generation-in-wales-2019.pdf">https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-01/energy-generation-in-wales-2019.pdf</a>)</p>	Low Carbon Energy Generation (Stats Wales December 2018)							Projects	Electrical Capacity (MWe)	Heat Capacity (MWth)	Electrical Generation (MWhe)	Heat Generation (MWht)	2014	1,660	88	2	416,982	5,094	2016	2,172	115	4	466,643	11,152	2017	2,222	84	9	84,365	25,280	2018	2,262	94	10	140,934	29,640	Renewable Heat and Electricity							Projects	Total Capacity (MW)		Estimated Generation (GWh)		2019*	2,407	106		1,701	
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### Renewable energy generation by local authority



Source: Energy generation in Wales 2020 (Welsh Government)

Since 2011, 21 planning applications for electricity generating energy developments have been approved which combined produce 61.68 GWh (11.53%) of projected electricity demand. This exceeds the identified monitoring target of 56.68 GWh (10.6% of projected electricity demand 535 GWh) included within the LDP monitoring framework.

Source: Vale of Glamorgan planning data 2021.

Nationally, energy generation from renewable energy has continued to increase, in 2019 145 MW of new renewable electrical capacity was commissioned in Wales. This brings the total electrical capacity to 3,372 MW from 56,807 installations. An additional 14 MW of renewable heat capacity was commissioned in Wales in 2019. This brings the total renewable heat capacity in Wales to 686 MW.

**Number of incidents of flooding within the Vale of Glamorgan / Properties at risk of flooding**

**Reduce number of incidents of flooding within the Vale of Glamorgan / Properties at risk of flooding**

The National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA) together with the National Property Dataset (NPD) is used to determine the number of properties (residential and non-residential) at risk of flooding from rivers and sea in Wales. The most recent data available is as follows:

<b>2019</b>					
	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium + High</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Risk River</b>	119	255	374	375	749
<b>Risk Tidal</b>	144	25	169	325	494
<b>Risk Total</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>5,976</b>

Source: Stats Wales – Properties at Risk of Flooding

The chance of flooding is set out in four risk categories:

High Risk: Greater than or equal to 1 in 30 (3.3%) chance in any given year

Medium Risk: Less than 1 in 30 (3.3%) but greater than or equal to 1 in 100 (1%) chance in any given year for rivers and surface water flooding and less than 1 in 30 (3.3 per cent) but greater than or equal to 1 in 200 (0.5 per cent) for the sea.

Low Risk; Less than 1 in 100 (1%) for rivers and surface water flooding and 1 in 200 (0.5 per cent) for the sea but greater than or equal to 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) chance in any given year.

**The risk from flooding**

**What does this mean locally?**

In the Vale of Glamorgan, the communities at highest risk from flooding are Cowbridge, Dinas Powys and parts of Barry. The community of Llantwit Major is also at risk.

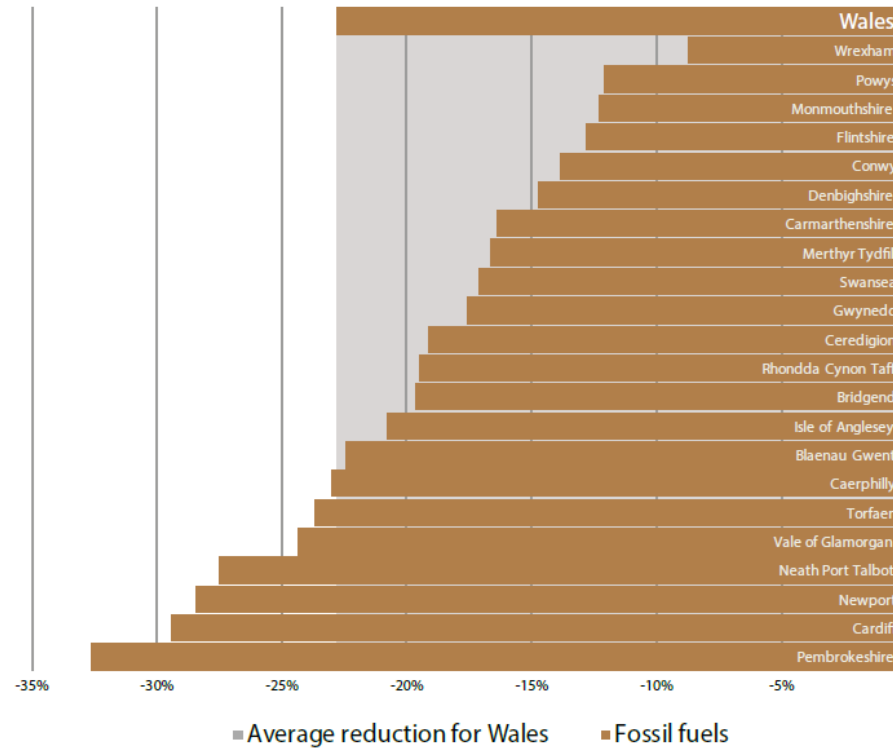


\* Score is a relative risk score and not the number of properties at risk of flooding.

Source: Natural Resources Wales Public Service Board - Vale of Glamorgan Environmental information for well-being assessments.

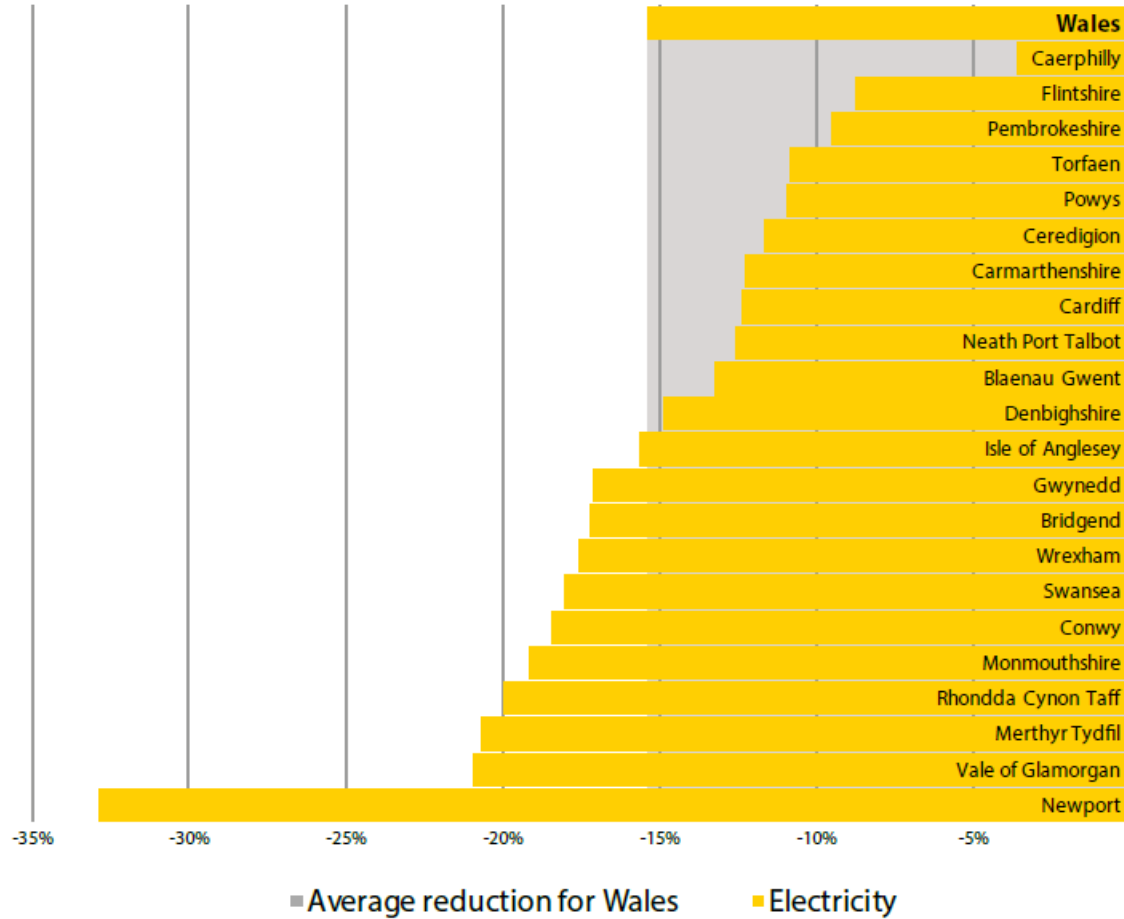
			The Council has not approved any planning applications during the monitoring period which did not meet all of the TAN 15 tests (LDP Monitoring indicator 2.1 refers). This will help to reduce the number of incidents of flooding / properties at risk of flooding in the authority.																																													
<b>Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems</b>	<b>Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems</b>		From the 7 <sup>th</sup> January 2019, all new developments for 1 or more dwelling houses or where the construction area is 100m <sup>2</sup> or more require Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for surface water. Schedule 3 of the Flood Water and Management Act 2010 makes SuDS a mandatory requirement for all new developments. The Welsh Government has published Statutory SuDS Standards that must be approved by the SuDS Approving Body (SAB) before construction work begins; the Vale of Glamorgan is a SAB. Accordingly, it is considered that as a consequence of this statutory duty, the monitoring of the SuDS is no longer necessary as SuDS will be statutorily delivered through the planning system on all new developments that meet the specified standards.																																													
<b>Development within flood plains</b>	<b>No inappropriate development within flood plains</b>		The Council Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report indicates that there have been no planning applications approved within identified C1 or C2 floodplain areas that did not meet all of the tests set out in TAN 15 Flooding.																																													
<b>Energy consumption per head</b>	<b>Reduce energy consumption per head</b>		<p>The table below is from the Department for Business, Energy &amp; Industrial Strategy and shows final energy consumption in the authority and in Wales in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="9">Local authority average domestic gas and electricity consumption (GWh)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="4">Gas</th> <th colspan="4">Electricity</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Vale of Glamorgan</b></td> <td>624.3</td> <td>640.4</td> <td>666.9</td> <td>670.7</td> <td>208.2</td> <td>204.4</td> <td>203.2</td> <td>199.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Wales</b></td> <td>13,814.4</td> <td>13,830.8</td> <td>14,444.2</td> <td>14,383.2</td> <td>5,163.9</td> <td>5,020.1</td> <td>4,969.5</td> <td>4,863.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Department for Business, Energy &amp; Industrial Strategy Statistical Data Set: Total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level.</p> <p>Nationally, use of fossil fuels in Wales has fallen by 23% since 2005, with all local authority areas reducing use by some degree. (Source Energy Use in Wales 2018)</p>	Local authority average domestic gas and electricity consumption (GWh)										Gas				Electricity					2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018	<b>Vale of Glamorgan</b>	624.3	640.4	666.9	670.7	208.2	204.4	203.2	199.7	<b>Wales</b>	13,814.4	13,830.8	14,444.2	14,383.2	5,163.9	5,020.1	4,969.5	4,863.4
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Percentage reduction in fossil fuel use per local authority area in Wales between 2005 and 2017



Similarly, all local authority areas have reduced electricity use since 2005, by 15% in total.

Percentage reduction in electricity use per local authority area in Wales between 2005 and 2017



### Commentary

Evidence illustrates a varied picture across the indicators and targets. While good progress has been made on the main environmental targets e.g. renewable energy production a significant number of trips in the Vale continue to be made by car (with the exception of the Covid 19 lockdown). The Council will continue to promote active travel and sustainable transport as alternatives to the car. The introduction of the Next Bike scheme within the Vale of Glamorgan is expected to have a significant impact on cycle use and the scheme will be closely monitored to assess its impact.

It is a similar varied picture in terms of energy consumption in Wales, where gas consumption has shown a slight increase and electricity consumption a decrease. Wales consumes around 91 TWh of energy per year. Electricity consumption represents about 16% of this total consumption; the remaining 76.1 TWh is associated with transport, heating, and industry. In Wales for 2019 51% of electricity generated was from renewable energy, up from 19% in 2014 and 50% in 2018. (Energy Generation in Wales Report 2020).

Aberthaw power station was the last operational coal-fired power station in Wales, closing in March 2020. Coal fired electricity generation is not expected to contribute to Wales' electricity mix in the future.

## 7. WASTE

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To minimise waste.	Annual volume of municipal waste.	Reduce amount of municipal waste.	
	% of waste re-used or recycled.	Increase the amount of waste re-used or recycled.	



<b>% of waste land filled.</b>	<b>Reduce tonnage of waste to landfill.</b>	Area ( Vale of Glamorgan )								
		Area Code	Area							
		Year								
		Measure	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
		Total Municipal Waste Collected/Generated	59,780	61,527	62,222	58,621	62,370	62,473	57,974	57,446
		Total Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)	32,568	33,698	34,843	37,832	40,748	39,492	38,896	40,412
		Waste sent for other recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Waste Incinerated with Energy Recovery	172	971	8,135	17,424	20,705	22,262	18,331	16,062
		Waste Incinerated without Energy Recovery	0	0	0	90	113	0	0	0
		Waste Landfilled	27,040	26,569	18,302	3,339	616	595	576	649
		Percentage of Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)	54.5	54.8	56.0	64.5	65.3	63.2	67.1	70.3
		Source: <a href="https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Waste-Management/Local-Authority-Municipal-Waste/annualwastemanagement-by-management-year">https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Waste-Management/Local-Authority-Municipal-Waste/annualwastemanagement-by-management-year</a>								

**Commentary**

The latest figures produced by the Welsh Government and published by StatsWales illustrate that the level of municipal waste collected/generated in the Vale of Glamorgan has fallen by almost 2,400 tonnes since 2012, with annual percentage of household waste reused / recycled/ composted in the Vale of Glamorgan increasing as has the level of waste sent to energy recovery.

**8. LAND USE**

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To use land effectively and efficiently.	% of new development on brownfield land.	Increase the % of new development on previously developed land.	Annual Dwelling Completions Brown Field/ Greenfield

Proportion of new development on greenfield land.	Reduce the proportion of greenfield land being developed.	Year	Dwelling Completions Brownfield Land	%	Dwelling Completions Greenfield Land	%	Total Dwellings Complete
		2011-12	161	99%	1	1%	162
		2012-13	128	68%	60	32%	188
		2013-14	76	66%	39	34%	115
		2014-15	167	61%	115	39%	272
		2015-16	581	93%	40	7%	621
		2016-17	651	77%	191	23%	842
		2017-18	581	73%	213	27%	794
		2018-19	457	73%	166	27%	623
		2019 - 20	662	72%	255	28%	917
		2020 - 21	599	82%	124	18%	723
<p><i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council</i></p> <p>A substantial proportion of new dwellings in the Vale of Glamorgan continue to be built on brownfield land. While there have been some minor fluctuations since the adoption of the plan, a significant proportion of new dwelling completions have been on brownfield sites.</p>							
Density of new development.	Increase the density of new developments in line with policies.	<p>LDP Policy MD6 Housing Densities specifies the minimum net residential densities that should be provided within different types of settlements identified in the LDP hierarchy. Within the key, service centre and primary settlements, a minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare should be provided. Within the minor rural settlements, a minimum density of 25 dwellings per hectare will be permitted which reflects their sensitive nature and the character of the existing built form. However, policy MD6 permits lower densities where the development complies with the specified criteria e.g. development of a higher density would have an unacceptable impact on surrounding character.</p> <p>Between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, 10 planning applications within key, service centre and primary settlements were approved with a net density below 30dph and 6 planning application were approved within minor rural settlements with a net density of less than the specified 25dph. Although the minimum density levels set out in Policy MD 6 were not met in these cases, lower densities were considered to be appropriate as the developments were policy compliant.</p>					

	<b>Agricultural land quality.</b>	<b>Maintain the quality of agricultural land in the Vale of Glamorgan.</b>	<p>National Policy as set out in Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11) paragraph 3.55 seeks to preserve the Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land except where there is an overriding need for the development. Policies MD1, MD7 and MD19 of the LDP support this position and seek to ensure that BMV land is protected from new development.</p> <p>Between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, the Council approved 30 planning applications for windfall development on land classed as BMV which resulted in a loss of 9.387 ha on land predicted to be BMV land as identified on the Welsh Government's predictive Agricultural Land Classification Map (Version 2). None of the approvals were considered to be contrary to the relevant LDP or national policies. All of these planning applications were classed as minor development associated with existing rural enterprises and farm businesses or utility providers and were assessed on their merits in accordance with the policies of the LDP and deemed to be acceptable or the land was identified as falling below BMV classification upon further survey work. Further details on the nature of the applications can be found under LDP monitoring indicator 10.6.</p>
<b>Commentary</b>			<p>The evidence demonstrates that the relevant LDP policies are being effective in ensuring the protection of green field land and the effective use of land through the application of minimum density standards. While some development has occurred on greenfield sites and BMV agricultural land, this is generally restricted to small scale development associated with existing developments.</p>

<b>9. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS</b>								
SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis					
To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	% of new development on brownfield land.	Increase the % of new development on previously developed land.	<b>Annual Dwelling Completions Brown Field/ Greenfield</b>					
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	<b>% change in the Vale's priority habitats and species.</b>	<b>Improve priority habitats and species.</b>	<p>The interim list of priority habitats and species in Wales has 557 priority species and 55 priority habitats, which were originally selected for prioritised action based on their level of threat, the level of responsibility in Wales for their populations, and the ability to carry out remedial action to improve their status. While there is limited local data available for priority habitats and species, wardens, and rangers at the Vale of Glamorgan Country Parks and on the Glamorgan Heritage Coast undertake regular monitoring of some limited species and engage in species release and habitat management programmes.</p> <p>Much of the regular survey programme has been affected by the coronavirus pandemic. As a result, regular monitoring programmes have been curtailed and species/survey information has not updated. Relevant information has been provided where available.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="5">Cosmeston Lakes Country Park Orchid Survey – Autumn Ladies Tresses</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Location</td> <td>2018</td> <td>2019</td> <td>2020</td> <td>2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East Paddock</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Sources: Cosmeston Lakes Country Park</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="3">Cosmeston Lakes Country Park - Orchid Survey July 2018 (<b>Updated surveys unavailable</b>)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Species</td> <td>Location</td> <td>Number</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common Spotted Orchid</td> <td>East Paddock</td> <td>4,207</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pyramidal Orchid</td> <td>East Paddock</td> <td>3,508</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bee Orchid</td> <td>East Paddock</td> <td>83</td> </tr> </table>						Cosmeston Lakes Country Park Orchid Survey – Autumn Ladies Tresses					Location	2018	2019	2020	2021	East Paddock	3	7	N/A	N/A	Cosmeston Lakes Country Park - Orchid Survey July 2018 ( <b>Updated surveys unavailable</b> )			Species	Location	Number	Common Spotted Orchid	East Paddock	4,207	Pyramidal Orchid	East Paddock	3,508	Bee Orchid	East Paddock	83
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			Greater Butterfly Orchid	Sculpture Trail	4																																																
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			Common gull	2	0	0	0	0	0
			Common sandpiper	NA	0	0	0	0	0
			Gadwall	15	8	3	7	7	0
			Goldeneye	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Greylag goose	0	0	0	0	0	3
			Kingfisher	4	2	0	1	4	0
			Lesser black-backed gull	1,115	938	1,205	634	981	547
			Mallard	733	713	643	353	489	90
			Mediterranean gull	0	2	0	0	1	0
			Mute Swan	500	413	340	351	508	106
			Pintail	0	0	0	2	0	0
			Shelduck	0	0	0	0	0	2
			Shoveler	7	0	0	0	2	2
			Snipe	2	1	0	0	0	0
			Teal	2	0	2	3	10	0
			Whooper Swan	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Wigeon	0	0	12	0	1	0
			Yellow legged gull	0	NA	NA	NA	1	0
			<p>Source: Cosmeston Lakes Country Park</p> <p>*Includes partial 2019 figures.</p> <p>Note: the tables show data collected at various times throughout the year and have been compiled to provide an indication of the species population visiting Cosmeston Lakes Country Park.</p> <p>The monitoring and improvement programmes currently underway illustrate a healthy species population and will contribute to ensuring continued species and habitat preservation.</p> <p>**Limited survey activities resulting from coronavirus pandemic restrictions.</p>						
	<b>Proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration.</b>	<b>Increase proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration.</b>	<p>The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 introduces the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SMNR) and sets out a framework to achieve this as part of decision-making. The objective of the SMNR is to maintain and enhance the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits they provide. National planning guidance translates the principles of SMNR into use for the planning system and Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11) (February 2021) directs that Natural, historic, and cultural assets must be protected, promoted, conserved, and enhanced.</p> <p>The Council has revised its adopted new Supplementary Planning Guidance on Biodiversity and Development to reflect changes in Planning Policy Wales 11 in respect of the enhanced Section 6 Duty on securing biodiversity</p>						

			enhancements. The updated SPG will ensure that biodiversity and ecosystem resilience considerations are taken into account at early stages of development proposals and will be incorporated into the 2021 LDP review.																														
<b>Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems.</b>	<b>Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems.</b>		<p>Since 7<sup>th</sup> January 2019, all new developments of more than 1 dwelling house or where the construction area is 100m<sup>2</sup> or more require Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for surface water. Schedule 3 of the Flood Water and Management Act 2010 makes SuDS a mandatory requirement for all new developments. The Welsh Government has published statutory SuDS standards that must be approved by the SuDS Approving Body (SAB) before construction work begins; the Vale of Glamorgan is a SAB.</p> <p>Accordingly, it is considered that as a consequence of this statutory duty, the monitoring of the SuDS indicator is no longer necessary as SuDS will be statutorily delivered through the planning system on all new developments that meet the required standards.</p>																														
<b>Water quality.</b>	<b>Maintain or improve water quality within and around the Vale of Glamorgan.</b>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5"><b>Results of the sampling and analysis of water quality at designated bathing water sites in Wales against revised Bathing water Directive (Vale of Glamorgan entries)</b></th> </tr> <tr> <th><b>Bathing Water</b></th> <th><b>2020</b></th> <th><b>2019</b></th> <th><b>2018</b></th> <th><b>2017</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Cold Knap Barry</b></td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Southerndown</b></td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Whitmore Bay Barry Island</b></td> <td>Good</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Excellent</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Jackson's Bay Barry Island</b></td> <td>Sufficient</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Sufficient</td> <td>Good</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Natural resources Wales – Wales Bathing Water Report 2019 &amp; 2018</i></p>	<b>Results of the sampling and analysis of water quality at designated bathing water sites in Wales against revised Bathing water Directive (Vale of Glamorgan entries)</b>					<b>Bathing Water</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Cold Knap Barry</b>	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	<b>Southerndown</b>	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	<b>Whitmore Bay Barry Island</b>	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent	<b>Jackson's Bay Barry Island</b>	Sufficient	Good	Sufficient	Good
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<b>Jackson's Bay Barry Island</b>	Sufficient	Good	Sufficient	Good																													
<b>Water use per household.</b>	<b>Reduction in water use.</b>		<p>The Vale of Glamorgan falls within the two largest Water Resource Zones in Wales, namely, the South West Wales Water Resource Zone which extends from the Vale of Glamorgan in the east to Carmarthen in the west and Llanwytrd Wells in the north and the South East Wales Water Resource Zone which is the largest of all of the 24 water resource zones in Wales and serves some 1.3 million people including Cardiff, Newport, Chepstow and the South Wales valleys.</p> <p>Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water's Final Water Resources Management Plan (March 2019) illustrates that over the 30-year planning period of the management plan neither zone will have a supply demand deficit even though both areas are anticipated to experience population increases.</p>																														

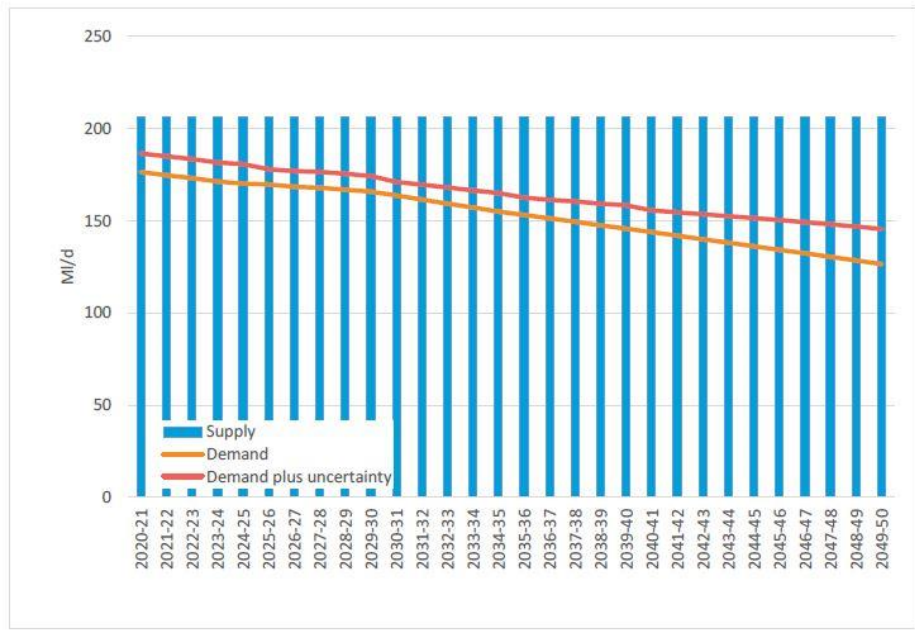


Figure 47 - Tywi CUS Annual Average Supply Demand Balance



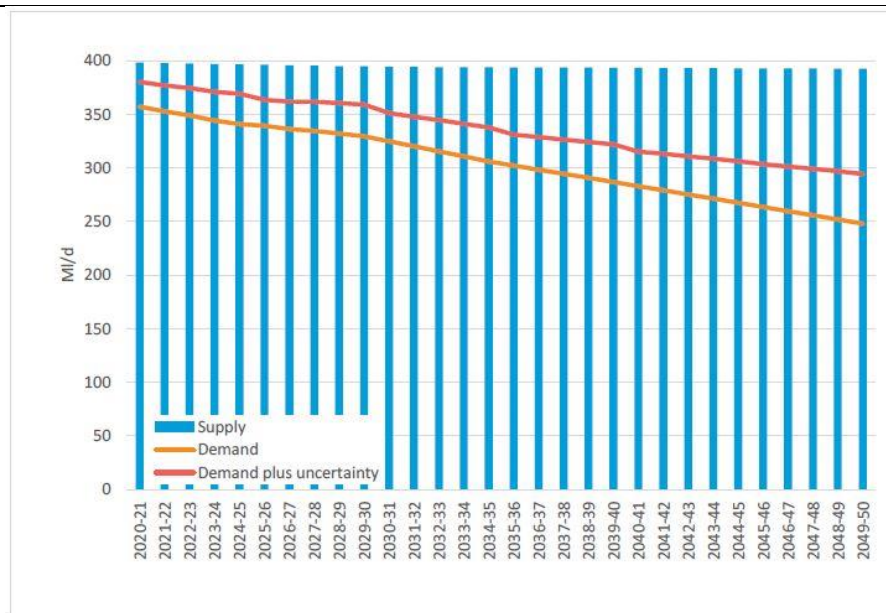


Figure 62 - SEWCUS Annual Average Supply Demand Balance (with 2030s climate change factors)

Source: Dŵr Cymru Welsh Waters Final Water Resources Management Plan (March 2019)

Improvement of fish stocks within the water environment.

Maintain or enhance fish stocks.

Sea Trout Stock performance in Wales 2018										
River	% Rod Released							Current Compliance	Projected Compliance	Trend
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018	2023	
Taff & Ely	99.2	100	52.2	95.7	100	100	94.6	At Risk	At Risk	Uncertain
Ogmore	85.6	89.1	89.6	92.2	77.9	87.4	93.7	Probably at Risk	Probably at Risk	Uncertain

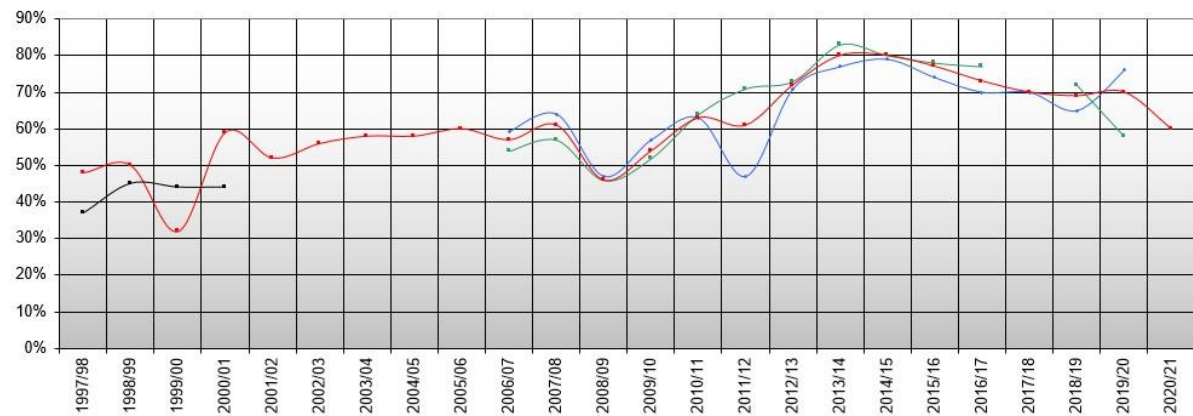
Source: Natural Resources Wales - Salmon and Sea Trout Stock in Wales

	<b>Landscape quality.</b>	<b>Maintain or improve the Landscape quality of the Vale of Glamorgan.</b>	<p>During the AMR monitoring period of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, records show the following:</p> <p>Special Landscape Areas - 91 planning applications were approved for development within a designated Special Landscape Area. None of the 91 applications approved were considered to be contrary to the requirements of Policy MG17 i.e. they were not considered to be detrimental to the primary characteristics for which the SLAs in which they were proposed were designated.</p> <p>Green Wedges - 7 planning applications were approved for development within a designated Green Wedge. None of the applications approved were considered to be contrary to Policy MG18, with all of the applications being minor applications to existing properties or structures already located within the green wedge designation.</p> <p>Glamorgan Heritage Coast - 41 planning applications for development within the Glamorgan Heritage Coast. None of the applications approved were considered to unacceptably affect the special environmental qualities of the Glamorgan Heritage Coast and be contrary to Policy MG27 as they all related to small scale developments associated with existing properties or structures.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the Council has revised its SPG on Design in the Landscape which it is hoped will be adopted in late 2021. The SPG seeks to ensure that new developments within sensitive landscape settings such as Special Landscape Areas and the Glamorgan Heritage Coast respond favourably to their location through the innovative use of design, colour, and landscaping. While no specific data/figures are monitored, the Council is confident that the role of the Council's landscape architect in working with developers to influence design proposals for sensitive developments allied to the adoption of the SPG will ensure that the landscape quality of the Vale of Glamorgan is maintained and enhanced.</p>																																																																																																		
	<b>% of total length of footpaths and other rights of way which are easy to use by members of the public.</b>	<b>Increase in the % of footpaths and other public rights of way which are easy to use by members of the public.</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="4">Paths that are signposted from the road</th> <th colspan="4">Paths that are easy to use</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Spring Survey (%)</th> <th>Autumn Survey (%)</th> <th>Vale PI Returns (%)</th> <th>Welsh Average * (%)</th> <th>Spring Survey (%)</th> <th>Autumn Survey (%)</th> <th>Vale PI Returns (%)</th> <th>Welsh Average * (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Year</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2011/12</b></td> <td>47</td> <td>71</td> <td>45</td> <td>*</td> <td>39</td> <td>53</td> <td>45</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2012/13</b></td> <td>71</td> <td>73</td> <td>62</td> <td>*</td> <td>67</td> <td>58</td> <td>62</td> <td>54</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2013/14</b></td> <td>77</td> <td>83</td> <td>69</td> <td>*</td> <td>65</td> <td>73</td> <td>69</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2014/15</b></td> <td>79</td> <td>80</td> <td>63</td> <td>*</td> <td>66</td> <td>59</td> <td>63</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2015/16</b></td> <td>74</td> <td>78</td> <td>71</td> <td>*</td> <td>73</td> <td>68</td> <td>71</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2016/17</b></td> <td>70</td> <td>77</td> <td>59</td> <td>*</td> <td>56</td> <td>62</td> <td>59</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2017/18</b></td> <td>70</td> <td>-</td> <td>67</td> <td>*</td> <td>67</td> <td>-</td> <td>67</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2018/19</b></td> <td>65</td> <td>72</td> <td>68</td> <td>*</td> <td>66</td> <td>71</td> <td>68</td> <td>*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Paths that are signposted from the road				Paths that are easy to use				Spring Survey (%)	Autumn Survey (%)	Vale PI Returns (%)	Welsh Average * (%)	Spring Survey (%)	Autumn Survey (%)	Vale PI Returns (%)	Welsh Average * (%)	<b>Year</b>									<b>2011/12</b>	47	71	45	*	39	53	45	52	<b>2012/13</b>	71	73	62	*	67	58	62	54	<b>2013/14</b>	77	83	69	*	65	73	69	*	<b>2014/15</b>	79	80	63	*	66	59	63	*	<b>2015/16</b>	74	78	71	*	73	68	71	*	<b>2016/17</b>	70	77	59	*	56	62	59	*	<b>2017/18</b>	70	-	67	*	67	-	67	*	<b>2018/19</b>	65	72	68	*	66	71	68	*
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<b>2019/20</b>	76	58	70	*	72	69	71	*
<b>2020/21**</b>			60				45	*

\*Now discontinued.  
 \*\*Combined Annual Survey (Covid restrictions)  
 Paths signposted from the road - Welsh average discontinued in 2001/2002  
 Paths that are easy to use - Welsh average discontinued in 2013/2014

**Paths that are signposted from the road**



			<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Paths that are easy to use</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: small;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1997/98</th> <th>1998/99</th> <th>1999/00</th> <th>2000/01</th> <th>2001/02</th> <th>2002/03</th> <th>2003/04</th> <th>2004/05</th> <th>2005/06</th> <th>2006/07</th> <th>2007/08</th> <th>2008/09</th> <th>2009/10</th> <th>2010/11</th> <th>2011/12</th> <th>2012/13</th> <th>2013/14</th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>—Vale Spring Survey</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>84%</td> <td>84%</td> <td>48%</td> <td>53%</td> <td>84%</td> <td>38%</td> <td>67%</td> <td>85%</td> <td>88%</td> <td>73%</td> <td>59%</td> <td>67%</td> <td>69%</td> <td>72%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>—Vale Autumn Survey</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>51%</td> <td>66%</td> <td>54%</td> <td>47%</td> <td>62%</td> <td>53%</td> <td>58%</td> <td>73%</td> <td>59%</td> <td>68%</td> <td>62%</td> <td>59%</td> <td>71%</td> <td>69%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>—Vale PI Return</td> <td>58%</td> <td>59%</td> <td>53%</td> <td>53%</td> <td>72%</td> <td>57%</td> <td>51%</td> <td>54%</td> <td>65%</td> <td>57%</td> <td>65%</td> <td>51%</td> <td>50%</td> <td>63%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>62%</td> <td>69%</td> <td>63%</td> <td>71%</td> <td>59%</td> <td>67%</td> <td>68%</td> <td>71%</td> <td>45%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>—Welsh Average (Discontinued)</td> <td>46%</td> <td>47%</td> <td>55%</td> <td>55%</td> <td>30%</td> <td>44%</td> <td>44%</td> <td>47%</td> <td>47%</td> <td>41%</td> <td>51%</td> <td>40%</td> <td>55%</td> <td>55%</td> <td>52%</td> <td>54%</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Annual Performance Indicators.</i></p>		1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	—Vale Spring Survey										84%	84%	48%	53%	84%	38%	67%	85%	88%	73%	59%	67%	69%	72%		—Vale Autumn Survey										51%	66%	54%	47%	62%	53%	58%	73%	59%	68%	62%	59%	71%	69%		—Vale PI Return	58%	59%	53%	53%	72%	57%	51%	54%	65%	57%	65%	51%	50%	63%	45%	62%	69%	63%	71%	59%	67%	68%	71%	45%	—Welsh Average (Discontinued)	46%	47%	55%	55%	30%	44%	44%	47%	47%	41%	51%	40%	55%	55%	52%	54%								
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<p><b>Historic townscape (Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments).</b></p>	<p><b>Maintain or improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan.</b></p>		<p>The LDP contains a number of policies which seek to preserve and where appropriate enhance the historic built environment of the Vale of Glamorgan e.g. SP10, MD8 in line with national planning guidance. The Council has prepared new draft SPG on 'Development in Conservation Areas' and updated the Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans (CAAMPs). It is anticipated that these documents will be adopted in late 2021. During the AMR monitoring period, the Council has determined 26 LBC planning applications. No planning applications have been approved where Cadw have raised objections.</p>																																																																																																																													
<p><b>Area (ha) of accessible green space per 1000 population.</b></p>	<p><b>Maintain or increase level of accessible green space.</b></p>		<p>Policy MD2 of the LDP requires open space to be provided in accordance with the Council's adopted standards and these are set out in LDP Policy MD3 and the adopted Planning Obligations SPG as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Outdoor sports provision at 1.6 hectares per 1,000 head of population.</li> <li>2. Children's equipped play space at 0.25 hectares per 1,000 head of population.</li> <li>3. Informal play space at 0.55 hectares per 1,000 head of population.</li> </ol> <p>The Council applies these standards to all relevant planning applications and secures new open space and/or contributions for the provision of open space as required. Since the start of the Plan period the Council has secured a significant amount of new and enhanced open space through section 106 contributions including community gardens and informal open space (see SA objective 2 above). During the AMR monitoring period there has been a net increase in open space of 0.47 ha delivered by one approval relating to application 2019/01408/RES for 253 residential units. The development relates to a housing allocation identified within the LDP under Policy MG2 (5) Land to the east of Eglwys Brewis, St. Athan. In addition to this the Council has secured financial contributions to provide new / enhanced open space since the start of the Plan period:</p> <p>Public Open Space -</p>																																																																																																																													

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New interactive unit in Central Park, Barry.</li> <li>• Upgraded play area at The Grange, Wenvoe.</li> <li>• A new multi-use games area at King George V Playing Fields (also known as Lewis Playing Fields), Llandough.</li> <li>• A new multi-use games area at Wick Playing Fields</li> <li>• Feasibility and design works have also been undertaken for further works at Central Park; Belle Vue Play Area; Clos Tyniad/Clos Peiriant Play Area, Barry; Windmill Lane Play Area and The Knap Gardens.</li> </ul> <p>In terms of how the Section 106 contributions translate into the amount of hectares of open space provided, the amount of money agreed for open space provision and/or enhancement is calculated on the basis of £1,150 per person of those not catered for through on site provision (at a ratio of 24m<sup>2</sup> per person and an average 2.32 persons per dwelling). This is outlined in the Council's Planning Obligations SPG (2018). Based upon the amount of money received during the plan period for the provision of new / enhanced open space (£2,174,648.83) the equivalent amount of open space delivered in hectares would equate to 9.06ha up to the current AMR period.</p>
	<b>Number of new developments, which bring historic buildings back to beneficial use.</b>	<b>Increase number of new developments, which bring historic buildings back to beneficial use.</b>	During the AMR period the council have approved 25 LBC applications which have helped to meet the SA objective and target.
<b>Commentary</b>			
The above data shows that the targets are being largely met and good progress being made in many areas.			

## 10. QUALITY OF NEW DEVELOPMENT

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To provide a high-quality environment within all new developments.	Proportion of new developments delivering benefits for the public realm.	Increase proportion of new developments delivering benefits for the public realm.	In July 2018, in order to achieve high standards of design in developments and enhance public places, the Council adopted a new Public Art in New Development SPG. The SPG seeks to ensure that new development incorporates public art which helps foster a sense of place and uniqueness in new development in line with the Council adopted Public Art policy which it adopted in 2003. SA indicators (2) Local Facilities & (5) Community Spirit (above) provides details on the Public Art and open space provision/improvements during the AMR monitoring period.
	Number of new developments recognised by design awards.	Increase number of new developments recognised by design awards.	RIBA Awards were postponed during 2021 due to the Coronavirus pandemic until 2022. The Goodsheds in Barry have been shortlisted under the Commercial Development of the Year category by the Wales property awards. The re-development of the former railway goods shed which was erected at the turn of the century has provided outside community space, 30+ units for various uses from offices to shops and bars using storage containers. The scheme has been adjusted during construction to accommodate the developer's ideas and the current market requirements making a diverse scheme for entrepreneurs, small businesses and community needs.  In addition to the above schemes, the Vale of Glamorgan Council runs the Building Excellence Awards scheme which is a unique scheme aimed at all sections of the building industry and is designed to encourage and commend high quality building and construction work, environmental, communication skills and customer satisfaction. The award scheme is well patronised and is supported by a range of local and national businesses. The past awards covering the period 2011 to 2021 are available on the Council's website via the following link: <a href="https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/living/planning_and_building_control/building_control/Building-Excellence-Awards.aspx">https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/living/planning_and_building_control/building_control/Building-Excellence-Awards.aspx</a>
	Proportion of new developments providing community facilities.	Increase proportion of new developments providing community facilities.	LDP Annual Monitoring Indicator 5.2 refers to the delivery of community facilities identified in LDP policy MG7 secured through section 106 contributions in association with new development. Information on community facilities is provided under section 2 Local Facilities in the table above.
<b>Commentary</b>			
The above data shows that the targets are being met and good progress is being made in terms of this SA objective.			

## 11. CULTURAL HERITAGE AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	Number of new cultural facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan.	Increase number of new cultural facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan.	As well as the allocated community facilities which have been delivered (as detailed in objective 5, indicator 5.2 of the LDP monitoring framework), the Council has been successful in a bid to Lottery for funding to increase the budget available for Belle Vue Pavilion. Planning application submitted and design work is on-going.
	Historic townscape (Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments).	Maintain or improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan.	The Council has prepared a new draft SPG on new development in conservation areas which will help to maintain and improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan. Progress on this has been delayed due to COVID 19 but it is anticipated that it will be adopted in late 2021. In addition, several LDP policies including SP10 – Built and Natural Environment, MD2 – Design of New development and MD8 – Historic Environment seek to ensure that new development proposals protect and where possible enhance the qualities of the built and historic environment of the Vale of Glamorgan. As detailed in the LDP AMR monitoring table, the Council has not approved any planning applications in the monitoring period contrary to the advice of Cadw.

### Commentary

The above information demonstrates how the Council is achieving the SA objective and targets. However, with regard to new cultural activities, a number will have been permitted without the need for planning permission (change of uses) and are therefore not captured through the SA monitoring process.

## 12. TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis													
To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	Car ownership.	Reduce total levels of car ownership	No local data available. The following data is available for the period 2011 to 2019 This shows an increase of 39% between 2011 and 2015, when the highest level of new car registrations in Wales was recorded. However, since this time, new vehicle registrations have been steadily declining and now stand at 80,170 new vehicle registrations in 2019 or a decrease of 15%.													
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Wales</th> <th>Cars</th> <th>M/cycles</th> <th>Vans</th> <th>HGV</th> <th>Buses</th> <th>Other</th> <th>All</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Wales	Cars	M/cycles	Vans	HGV	Buses	Other	All					
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			<table border="1"> <tr><td>2011</td><td>67,730</td><td>3,950</td><td>8,980</td><td>910</td><td></td><td>370</td><td>1,680</td><td>83,620</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>72,440</td><td>3,840</td><td>9,240</td><td>990</td><td></td><td>420</td><td>1,820</td><td>88,750</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>84,560</td><td>4,150</td><td>10,230</td><td>1,290</td><td></td><td>420</td><td>1,470</td><td>102,110</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>92,320</td><td>4,610</td><td>11,360</td><td>1,210</td><td></td><td>320</td><td>1,290</td><td>111,120</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>94,220</td><td>5,500</td><td>12,700</td><td>1,210</td><td></td><td>400</td><td>1,110</td><td>115,150</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>93,260</td><td>6,350</td><td>13,520</td><td>1,570</td><td></td><td>430</td><td>1,250</td><td>116,390</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>83,800</td><td>5,080</td><td>11,920</td><td>1,510</td><td></td><td>430</td><td>1,190</td><td>103,930</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>80,760</td><td>5,630</td><td>13,280</td><td>1,490</td><td></td><td>360</td><td>*</td><td>101,520</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>80,170</td><td>5,970</td><td>13,800</td><td>1,750</td><td></td><td>350</td><td>*</td><td>102,030</td></tr> </table> <p>Source: StatsWales New motor vehicle registration by type of vehicle and year *Category excluded from 2017 onwards.</p>	2011	67,730	3,950	8,980	910		370	1,680	83,620	2012	72,440	3,840	9,240	990		420	1,820	88,750	2013	84,560	4,150	10,230	1,290		420	1,470	102,110	2014	92,320	4,610	11,360	1,210		320	1,290	111,120	2015	94,220	5,500	12,700	1,210		400	1,110	115,150	2016	93,260	6,350	13,520	1,570		430	1,250	116,390	2017	83,800	5,080	11,920	1,510		430	1,190	103,930	2018	80,760	5,630	13,280	1,490		360	*	101,520	2019	80,170	5,970	13,800	1,750		350	*	102,030
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<b>Modal shift.</b>	<b>Increased use of alternative transport modes.</b>	<p>Since 2011 the number of journeys made by pedal cycles, buses and coaches recorded within the Vale of Glamorgan has increased over the period 2011 to 2017 (Source Department of Transport). This has coincided with an overall increase in journeys taken by all modes. However, the number of pedal cycles has increased by 30% and bus/coaches have increased by 9%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Count points</td> <td>29</td> <td>29</td> <td>29</td> <td>29</td> <td>29</td> <td>29</td> <td>29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pedal Cycles</td> <td>543</td> <td>547</td> <td>510</td> <td>511</td> <td>633</td> <td>736</td> <td>708</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buses &amp; Coaches</td> <td>2,047</td> <td>2,102</td> <td>2,045</td> <td>2,112</td> <td>2,087</td> <td>2,350</td> <td>2,233</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><a href="https://www.dft.gov.uk/traffic-counts/area/regions/Wales/local-authorities/The+Vale+of+Glamorgan">https://www.dft.gov.uk/traffic-counts/area/regions/Wales/local-authorities/The+Vale+of+Glamorgan</a></p>		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Count points	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	Pedal Cycles	543	547	510	511	633	736	708	Buses & Coaches	2,047	2,102	2,045	2,112	2,087	2,350	2,233																																																		
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<b>Levels of congestion.</b>	<b>Reduce levels of congestion</b>	<p>The following table indicates the annual average Motor Vehicle flow within the Vale of Glamorgan. The figures provide a measure of how heavily used roads are and are calculated by dividing the estimate of vehicle miles in each local authority by the length of road in that area.</p>																																																																																		



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	<b>Length of cycle ways in the Vale.</b>	<b>Increase length of cycle ways in the Vale.</b>	No new cycleways were developed in the Vale of Glamorgan during the monitoring period. However, site specific improvements have been incorporated into new development proposals that have gained planning consent during the period where these have been deemed necessary by the local highway authority.																				
	<b>Number of businesses/organisations with green travel plans.</b>	<b>Increase in number of green travel plans.</b>	During the monitoring period all relevant planning applications were accompanied by a travel plan. Details of these is contained in LDP indicator 3.2.																				

	<b>Number of school with travel plans and/or Safe Routes to Schools schemes.</b>	<b>Increase in number of schools with travel plans or Safe Routes to Schools schemes.</b>	<p>The following school developments have taken place where a Travel Plan has been prepared:</p> <p>2019/00435/RG3 - Whitmore High School, Port Road West, Barry - Construction of a replacement secondary school building with associated playing fields and parking at the site of the existing Whitmore High School and the demolition of the existing secondary school building upon completion.</p> <p>2019/00280/RG3 -Ysgol Gymraeg Bro Morgannwg, Colcot Road, Barry - Erection of extensions to the school for a new Sports Block with link to existing building; Design and Technology Block; new Reception Area; creation of a Plant Room; new MUGA and 3G All-weather Pitch as well as external alterations to the facade treatment</p> <p>2015/00860/FUL - St. Brides Major Church in Wales Primary School, Heol Yr Ysgol, St. Brides Major - Proposed construction of nursery unit.</p> <p>2015/00441/RG3 – Llanilltud Fawr Primary and Infants School, Ham Lane East, Llantwit Major - Replacing existing 1FE Primary School with a new 2FE Primary School (Inc. Nursery). Providing Secondary School with approx. 5,400 m2 of new build accommodation and refurbishing the main existing along Ham Lane. Remaining buildings will be demolished to make way for new 3G Pitch and MUGA along with associated car parking and landscaping (NMA).</p> <p>2014/00952/RG3 – Oakfield Primary School, Gibbonsdown, Barry - Erection of new two storey primary school building with associated playground, lighting, sprinkler tank and landscaping.</p> <p>In addition to the above the following school development have been approved where a Travel Plan was conditioned to be delivered prior to the occupation of the school:</p> <p>2020/00741/RG3 - Land to the North of the railway, Rhoose - Proposed new primary school and associated works.</p> <p>2020/00742/RG3 - St. Davids Church Of Wales Primary School, Lane - Colwinston Village to Golygfa, Colwinston - Proposed replacement primary school including associated works.</p>

**Commentary**

Evidence illustrates that good progress is being made across all of the above transport and accessibility indicators and targets in the Vale of Glamorgan. The provision of active travel infrastructure is increasing, car ownership levels are generally on the decrease and that the awareness of alternative modes of transport through travel planning is also on the increase. The adopted SPG on Travel Plans is also likely to increase the number of travel plans being prepared in future years.

**13. EMPLOYMENT**

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																																																	
To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	Percentage of working age population in employment.	Increase total number in employment.	The working age population has increased by 1800 over the period 2011-2021 (ONS Stats Wales), and within the same period the unemployment rate has fallen from 8.6% in 2011 to 4.2% in 2020. Detailed information on the statistical changes is shown in the table below:																																																																	
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year Ending</th> <th colspan="2">Total in Employment</th> <th colspan="2">Unemployment Rates</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Wales (000's)</th> <th>Vale of Glamorgan</th> <th>Wales</th> <th>Vale of Glamorgan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>31.03.11</td> <td>1,318</td> <td>56,600</td> <td>8.4</td> <td>8.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.12</td> <td>1,326</td> <td>56,500</td> <td>8.4</td> <td>8.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.13</td> <td>1,342</td> <td>57,000</td> <td>8.3</td> <td>8.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.14</td> <td>1,382</td> <td>58,800</td> <td>7.4</td> <td>7.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.15</td> <td>1,377</td> <td>57,700</td> <td>6.8</td> <td>7.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.16</td> <td>1,416</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>5.4</td> <td>3.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.17</td> <td>1,422</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>4.4</td> <td>5.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.18</td> <td>1,447</td> <td>61,000</td> <td>4.8</td> <td>4.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.19</td> <td>1,459</td> <td>64,600</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>3.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.20</td> <td>1,461</td> <td>60000</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>2.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.12.20</td> <td>1,441</td> <td>58,400</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>4.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year Ending	Total in Employment		Unemployment Rates		Wales (000's)	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	Vale of Glamorgan	31.03.11	1,318	56,600	8.4	8.6	31.03.12	1,326	56,500	8.4	8.1	31.03.13	1,342	57,000	8.3	8.0	31.03.14	1,382	58,800	7.4	7.8	31.03.15	1,377	57,700	6.8	7.4	31.03.16	1,416	60,000	5.4	3.7	31.03.17	1,422	60,000	4.4	5.9	31.03.18	1,447	61,000	4.8	4.0	31.03.19	1,459	64,600	4.5	3.4	31.03.20	1,461	60000	3.7	2.7	31.12.20	1,441	58,400	3.7	4.2
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Percentage of population receiving benefits.

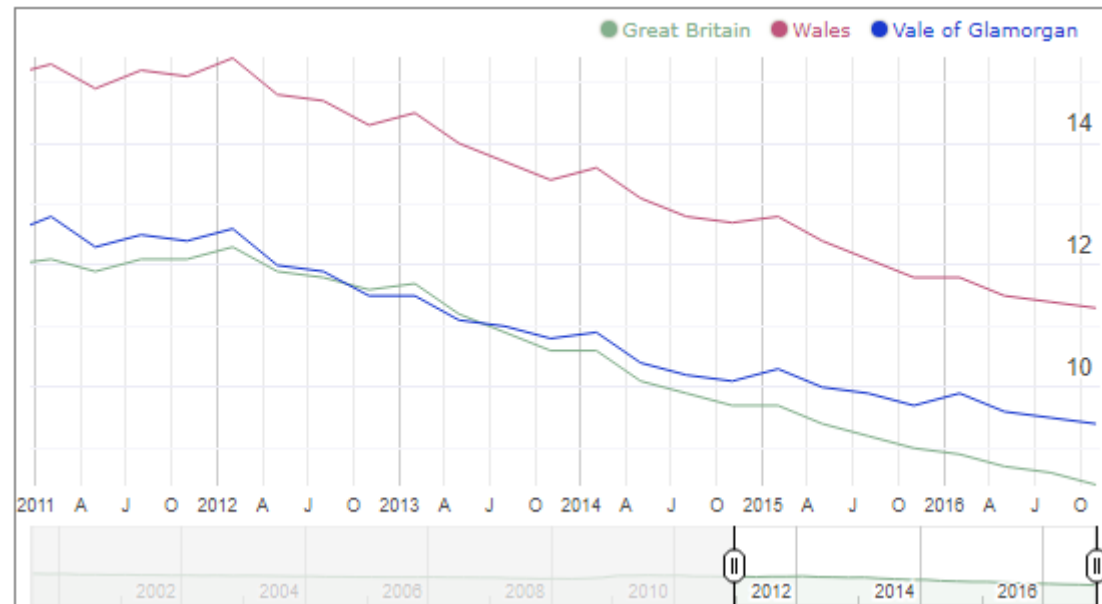
Decrease the number of people receiving benefits.

The number of unemployment claimants in the Vale of Glamorgan has decreased since 2011 from 9890 to 7390 in 2016 (ONS Stats Wales 2017). This represents a decrease of 25%.

Note: Universal Credit introduced in June 2015, under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

**MAIN BENEFIT CLAIMANTS (MAIN OUT OF WORK BENEFITS) – VALE OF GLAMORGAN**

Date	Vale of Glamorgan	Vale of Glamorgan %	Wales %	Great Britain %
November 2011	9,890	12.4	15.1	12.1
November 2012	9,040	11.5	14.3	11.6
November 2013	8,490	10.8	13.4	10.6
November 2014	7,960	10.1	12.7	9.7
November 2015	7,610	9.7	11.8	9.0
November 2016	7,390	9.4	11.3	8.4



Source: ONS - Labour Market Profile Nomis  
Main Out of Work benefits – unemployment related benefits including Employment and Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits, and Income Support and Pension Credit.

Due to the implications of Universal Credit, StatsWales have released experimental statistics which counts the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit who are out of work and replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. From May 2013 onwards these figures are not designated as National Statistics. Data prior to 2013 are counts of all persons claiming unemployment-related benefits i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance. The relevant data for the Vale of Glamorgan is replicated in the table below:

Date	Vale of Glamorgan	Rate (expressed as percentages of the resident population aged 16-64)	Wales Rate (%)	UK Rate (%)
November 2015	1,410	2.3	2.4	1.9
November 2016	1,265	2.1	2.2	1.9
November 2017	1,185	1.9	2.1	1.9
November 2018	1,045	1.7	2.3	2.2
November 2019	1,520	2.4	2.9	2.7
November 2020	3,100	4.9	5.2	5.4

Source: StatsWales - <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Business-Economy-and-Labour-Market/People-and-Work/Unemployment/Claimant-Count/claimantcount-by-welshconstituencyarea-variable-year>

**Distribution of employment across sectors.**

**Maintain an economically sustainable split of employment**

People in Employment by Area and Occupation

	Year ending 31.03.12	Year ending 31.03.13	Year ending 31.03.14	Year ending 31.03.15	Year ending 31.03.16	Year ending 31.03.17	Year ending 31.03.18	Year ending 31.03.19	Year ending 31.12.19 *	Year ending 31.12.20
<b>A</b>	6,800	6,000	6,600	5,900	8,100	8,200	8,200	8,400	6,900	6,700
<b>B</b>	11,600	12,100	13,300	12,500	12,800	14,000	13,500	13,400	16,700	14,800

	<b>across sectors.</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>C</b></td> <td>8,700</td> <td>9,500</td> <td>8,900</td> <td>8,700</td> <td>9,800</td> <td>7,800</td> <td>8,800</td> <td>11,700</td> <td>9,100</td> <td>12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>D</b></td> <td>6,600</td> <td>6,800</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>7,200</td> <td>6,400</td> <td>7,100</td> <td>6,900</td> <td>5,700</td> <td>6,400</td> <td>7,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>E</b></td> <td>4,700</td> <td>4,300</td> <td>4,200</td> <td>5,200</td> <td>6,100</td> <td>5,100</td> <td>5,400</td> <td>5,800</td> <td>5,300</td> <td>3,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>F</b></td> <td>4,200</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>5,900</td> <td>5,700</td> <td>5,500</td> <td>5,300</td> <td>6,300</td> <td>6,400</td> <td>6,500</td> <td>5,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>G</b></td> <td>5,000</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>4,600</td> <td>4,500</td> <td>4,100</td> <td>4,800</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>6,200</td> <td>4,900</td> <td>4,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>H</b></td> <td>3,200</td> <td>2,700</td> <td>2,600</td> <td>2,800</td> <td>3,100</td> <td>2,700</td> <td>2,100</td> <td>2,000</td> <td>2,100</td> <td>1,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>I</b></td> <td>5,500</td> <td>4,900</td> <td>5,500</td> <td>4,900</td> <td>4,000</td> <td>4,800</td> <td>4,500</td> <td>4,800</td> <td>3,400</td> <td>2,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>All*</b></td> <td>56,500</td> <td>57,000</td> <td>58,800</td> <td>57,700</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>61,000</td> <td>64,600</td> <td>61,500</td> <td>58,200</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: Stats Wales People in employment by area and occupation  * Partial Year figures only 9 months to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019</p> <p>(A) Managers and senior officials  (B) Professional occupations  (C) Associate professional and technical occupations  (D) Administrative and secretarial  (E) Skilled trades occupations  (F) Personal service occupations  (G) Sales and customer service occupations  (H) Process, plant, and machine operatives  (I) Elementary occupations  (*) Includes unspecified occupations</p> <p>Since December 2019, the data indicates that there has been a decline in the number of persons employed in most sectors, this may be a result of the impact on employment resulting from the Covid 19 pandemic. Future monitoring will hopefully enable further analysis of the data as the country comes out of restrictions imposed during the pandemic.</p>	<b>C</b>	8,700	9,500	8,900	8,700	9,800	7,800	8,800	11,700	9,100	12,000	<b>D</b>	6,600	6,800	7,000	7,200	6,400	7,100	6,900	5,700	6,400	7,100	<b>E</b>	4,700	4,300	4,200	5,200	6,100	5,100	5,400	5,800	5,300	3,200	<b>F</b>	4,200	5,000	5,900	5,700	5,500	5,300	6,300	6,400	6,500	5,200	<b>G</b>	5,000	5,000	4,600	4,500	4,100	4,800	5,000	6,200	4,900	4,500	<b>H</b>	3,200	2,700	2,600	2,800	3,100	2,700	2,100	2,000	2,100	1,800	<b>I</b>	5,500	4,900	5,500	4,900	4,000	4,800	4,500	4,800	3,400	2,900	<b>All*</b>	56,500	57,000	58,800	57,700	60,000	60,000	61,000	64,600	61,500	58,200
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<b>I</b>	5,500	4,900	5,500	4,900	4,000	4,800	4,500	4,800	3,400	2,900																																																																																
<b>All*</b>	56,500	57,000	58,800	57,700	60,000	60,000	61,000	64,600	61,500	58,200																																																																																
<b>Percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes.</b>	<b>Increase the percentage of allocated employment land</b>	<p>At 2021 the Council had approved 87.039 ha of employment land on strategic and local employment sites as identified in LDP Policy MG9 which is approximately 10ha higher than the previous AMR. LDP monitoring target of 73.6ha (indicator 1.3 refers) has been exceeded.</p> <p>However, the Council has not approved any new applications on the LDP Policy MG9 allocations during this AMR period, It should be noted that 2 applications have recently been approved in April 2021 and May 2021 respectively which falls outside of the third AMR period. This includes 2020/01367/RG3 (MG9 (4) Plot C in part) which equates to 1.413 ha and 2019/01421/RES (MG9 (11) Land to the South of Junction 34, M4 Hensol) which equates to 7.812ha. Although these</p>																																																																																								

		<b>developed for employment purposes</b>	<p>developments fall outside of the current AMR period it helps to demonstrate that the employment allocations are coming forward but at a slower rate than predicted.</p> <p>Additionally, the Council has recently approved an outline application for the southern part of the allocation referred to as 'land adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose. This application proposed 161,834 square metres of new B1, B2 and B8 floorspace. This will be taken into account in future AMRs.</p>
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#### Commentary

Analysis of the evidence indicates that there has been a decline on the number of persons employed in most sectors. In respect of the impact of Covid on economic activity in Wales, StatsWales have indicated a large increase in the claimant count rate in Wales since February 2020, and whilst not everyone claiming these benefits will be unemployed, there was an 87.7% increase of people claiming Universal Credit in early March 2021 compared to February 2020. In March 2021 the experimental claimant count in Wales was 112,000, a rate of 7.4% of the workforce. Future monitoring will hopefully enable further analysis of the data as the country comes out of restrictions imposed during the pandemic

## 14. RETAIL

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis							
Vacancy rates for properties within the retail centres.	Reduce the proportion of vacant units within town centres.	Reduce the proportion of vacant units within town centres			2021		2020	2019		
				Total Units	Units Occupied	Units Vacant	Occupancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)
			Town Centre							
			Holton Rd, Barry	186	160	26	86.02%	<b>13.98%</b>	16.04%	17.6%
			District Centre							
Cowbridge	172	152	20	88.4%	<b>11.6%</b>	17.3%	12.0%			

			High St / Broad St	125	120	5	96%	4%	7.26%	4.8%																																														
			Llantwit Major	101	98	3	97.03%	2.97%	3.96%	7.9%																																														
			Penarth	178	174	4	97.75%	2.25%	3.43%	5.1%																																														
			<p><i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Annual Retail Monitoring 2021</i></p> <p>The town and district centres within the Vale of Glamorgan present a favourable retail picture with all centres showing occupancy rates in excess of 85% which given the uncertain retail climate reflects a strong degree of confidence in the performance of these centres. It should be noted that Cowbridge has seen a recovery from the last AMR period showing improvement in the centre and bringing the occupancy rate above pre-Covid-19 levels. However, it is considered the significant amount of residential properties along Eastgate still warrant a boundary review in the Replacement LDP. Overall, it is considered the current LDP policies are adequate to manage the existing retail centres effectively, but the retail centre boundaries will need to be reassessed as part of the LDP review.</p>																																																					
<b>Proportion of A1, A2 and A3 uses in the town centre.</b>	<b>Ensure a mix of uses within the town centre with sufficient A1 to maintain the retail function.</b>	<b>Ensure a mix of uses within the town centre with sufficient A1 to maintain the retail function</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3"></th> <th colspan="5">2020</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Town Centre</th> <th colspan="4">District Centres</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Holton Road</th> <th>Cowbridge</th> <th>High St / Broad St</th> <th>Llantwit Major</th> <th>Penarth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A1</td> <td>96</td> <td>103</td> <td>57</td> <td>46</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%</td> <td>51.34%</td> <td>55.68%</td> <td>45.97%</td> <td>45.54%</td> <td>56.57%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A2</td> <td>29</td> <td>28</td> <td>16</td> <td>17</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%</td> <td>15.51%</td> <td>15.14%</td> <td>12.9%</td> <td>16.83%</td> <td>13.71%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A3</td> <td>30</td> <td>26</td> <td>34</td> <td>20</td> <td>37</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>									2020					Town Centre	District Centres				Holton Road	Cowbridge	High St / Broad St	Llantwit Major	Penarth	A1	96	103	57	46	99	%	51.34%	55.68%	45.97%	45.54%	56.57%	A2	29	28	16	17	24	%	15.51%	15.14%	12.9%	16.83%	13.71%	A3	30	26	34	20	37
	2020																																																							
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			%	16.04%	14.05%	27.42%	19.8%	21.14%
			Total Units	187	185	124	101	175
			2021					
			Town Centre	District Centres				
			Holton Road	Cowbridge	High St / Broad St	Llantwit Major	Penarth	
			A1	96	95	57	48	103
			%	51.6%	54.9%	45.6%	47.5%	57.9%
			A2	27	22	15	14	22
			%	14.5%	12.7%	12%	13.9%	12.4%
			A3	28	25	36	20	38
			%	15.1%	14.5%	28.8%	19.8%	21.3%
			Total Units	186	173	125	101	178
			<p><i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Annual Retail Monitoring 2021</i></p> <p>The annual retail monitoring data suggests that the main town and district retail centres within the Vale of Glamorgan have generally performed well over recent years and exhibit significant levels of A1 uses within them. High street/ Broad Street and Llantwit Major have the lowest level of A1 uses, but they are still the predominant uses. High Street / Broad Street has the highest level of A3 uses but they only make up just under a third of the total number of uses.</p>					
	<b>Access by public</b>	<b>Public Transport Guide, Walking / Cycling Audits.</b>	The Council web site contains information (timetables, route planners and relevant qualifying information) pertaining to all local public transport and local voluntary transport services and organisations, concessionary travel, local bus,					

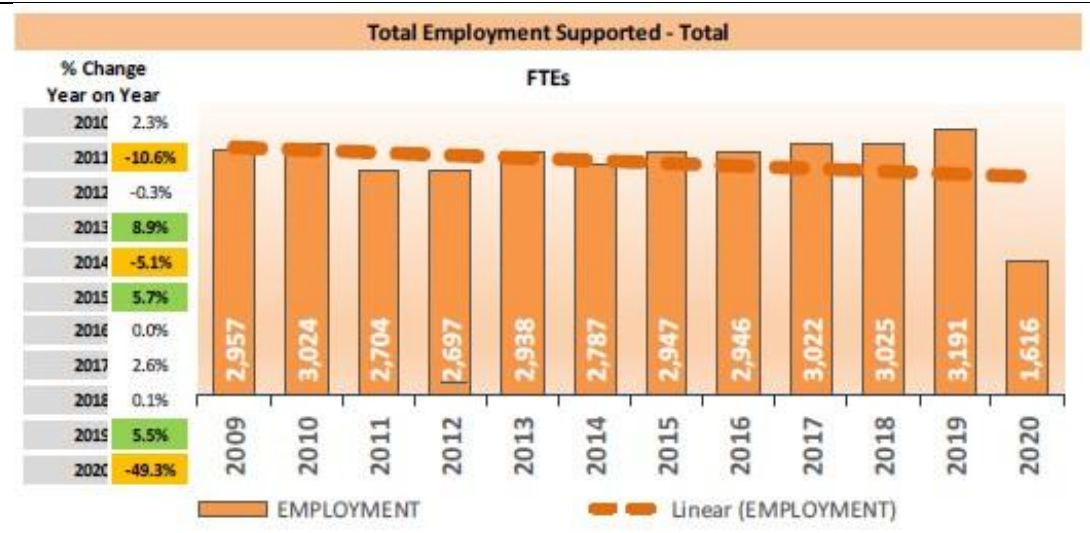
	<b>transport, walking and cycling.</b>		rail, and air services including local community transport services and organisations. When relevant, event specific information is also provided on temporary services and alternative means of travelling to events e.g. Vale Show. In accordance with Welsh Government policy, the Council is working to promote and improve opportunities for Active Travel within its area and information on this including active travel routes is also provided online. In addition, the Council also produces and hosts on its web site information in respect of circular and guided walks and a range of other environmental activities.
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### Commentary

The retail monitoring undertaken by the Council suggests that the main town and district retail centres continue to be resilient to changing retail patterns and present a favourable picture across the Vale of Glamorgan. While there are some minor variations within the centres with regard to A1, A2 and A3 uses, A1 uses remain dominant which is positive and reflects the overall strength and attractiveness of the centres. Notwithstanding the above, local / neighbourhood retail centres are not performing as well in terms of A1 uses (see LDP AMR indicator 6.3). The Council has noted this trend and has prepared a new draft SPG on retailing to address the issue. All the retail centres identified in the LDP retail hierarchy are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling with information provided online as set out above.

## 15. TOURISM


SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
<b>To promote appropriate tourism.</b>	<b>Number of new tourist related developments.</b>	<b>Increase the number of tourist related developments in the Vale of Glamorgan.</b>	Since 2011, the Council has approved 17 planning applications for tourism related development. These applications predominantly related to conversions of existing buildings to holiday lets. However, some applications related to improvements to existing tourism uses such as the installation of new tourism activities on a site. This significant number of tourism related developments has resulted in a considerable number of tourism related employment opportunities in the Vale of Glamorgan as detailed below:



### SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT - FTEs

SECTOR / YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Accommodation FTEs	406	414	427	463	468	479	442	423	424	423	429	205
Food & Drink FTEs	748	764	670	662	729	812	886	885	872	903	905	393
Recreation FTEs	288	294	258	254	278	224	228	245	262	245	274	128
Shopping FTEs	476	485	421	414	458	390	432	426	446	444	477	295
Transport FTEs	197	201	173	170	190	160	176	177	186	184	199	115
Direct Employment FTEs	2,115	2,157	1,949	1,962	2,123	2,064	2,164	2,157	2,190	2,199	2,284	1,116
Indirect Employment FTEs	842	867	755	734	815	723	783	789	831	826	906	501
<b>TOTAL FTEs</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>2,938</b>	<b>2,787</b>	<b>2,947</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>1,616</b>

Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2009 -2020  
 In 2018, the number of FTE jobs supported by tourism spend was 1,616 which is a significant decrease on the previous year and reflects the impact on the sector of the Coronavirus pandemic.

	<p><b>Visitor numbers.</b></p>	<p><b>Increase the total number of tourists visiting the Vale of Glamorgan.</b></p>	 <p><b>2009 to 2020</b> Historic Prices</p> <p><b>TOTAL</b></p> <p><b>KEY MEASURES</b> Historic Prices</p> <p><b>Visitor Numbers - Total</b></p> <p><b>% Change Year on Year</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>% Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2009</td><td>2.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>-14.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>-2.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>14.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>2.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>5.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>0.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>5.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>2.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>1.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>2.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>-68.3%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2009-2020</b> There were 1.37 million visitors in 2020 which is a decrease of almost 70% on the previous year which illustrates the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic to the tourism industry. .</p>	Year	% Change	2009	2.3%	2010	-14.9%	2011	-2.5%	2012	14.7%	2013	2.4%	2014	5.6%	2015	0.2%	2016	5.0%	2017	2.6%	2018	1.3%	2019	2.6%	2020	-68.3%
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2020	-68.3%																												
	<p><b>Visitor spends.</b></p>	<p><b>Increase the value of tourism spend per head.</b></p>																											

			<p><b>STEAM FINAL TREND REPORT FOR 2009-2020</b> <b>THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN COUNCIL</b></p> <p><b>Economic Impact - Historic Prices - Total</b></p> <p><b>% Change Year on Year</b></p> <p><b>Historic Prices £M</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Economic Impact (£M)</th> <th>% Change Year on Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2009</td><td>169.57</td><td>5.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>180.96</td><td>-6.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>169.59</td><td>1.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>171.51</td><td>14.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>195.94</td><td>5.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>207.50</td><td>5.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>219.71</td><td>0.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>221.60</td><td>8.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>241.00</td><td>7.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>258.02</td><td>6.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>275.05</td><td>-6.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>93.01</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: <i>The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2009-2020</i> The total economic impact of tourism in the Vale of Glamorgan in 2020 was £93.01 million. This represents a decrease of 66% on 2019 and again illustrates the devastating impact of the Coronavirus pandemic on the tourism economic sector.</p>	Year	Economic Impact (£M)	% Change Year on Year	2009	169.57	5.7%	2010	180.96	-6.3%	2011	169.59	1.1%	2012	171.51	14.2%	2013	195.94	5.9%	2014	207.50	5.9%	2015	219.71	0.9%	2016	221.60	8.8%	2017	241.00	7.1%	2018	258.02	6.9%	2019	275.05	-6.2%	2020	93.01	
Year	Economic Impact (£M)	% Change Year on Year																																								
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2020	93.01																																									
	Length of stay.	Increase the average length of stay in the Vale of Glamorgan per tourist.																																								



Source: *The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2009-2020*  
 The total visitor days in 2020 was 1.89 million which represents a decrease of 68% on the 2019 visitor days.

**Commentary**

The evidence from the annual Vale of Glamorgan STEAM (Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor) survey indicates that while the Vale of Glamorgan continues to be an attractive tourist destination and has shown continuing increases across all parts of the sector, the coronavirus pandemic has had a devastating impact across the sector. While it is difficult to draw conclusions from the current data set, it is hoped that the strong performance exhibited by the sector in previous years will enable it to recover from the extraordinary period of the previous 18 months and that businesses and supply chains within the sector have been able to survive. The number of tourism related planning applications has increased in recent years which is encouraging as it supports a significant number of jobs both directly and indirectly. The Council has also adopted a new SPG on Tourism and Leisure Development which seeks to support and provide additional detail to the relevant LDP policies and clarity on how applications will be assessed.

## **8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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### **8.1. LDP MONITORING FRAMEWORK CONCLUSIONS**

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This is the third AMR to be prepared since the adoption of the Vale of Glamorgan LDP in 2017. It provides an analysis of the performance of the LDP policies in achieving the Plan's strategy and objectives to date. It also highlights some issues which warrant further research and investigation e.g. development of allocated local employment sites. Updates will be provided in future AMRs. However, it should be noted that the Council has now commenced a review of the adopted LDP in line with LDP Regulation 41.

- 8.1.1. The main conclusion is that good progress is being made in delivering the identified targets set out in the LDP monitoring framework particularly in relation to the delivery of new dwellings (which exceeds the LDP housing trajectory figure for 2021) and renewable energy developments.
- 8.1.2. The first AMR (October 2019) identified the need for several new SPG to be prepared to provide further guidance on specific policies e.g. retail and employment. The preparation of these documents was unfortunately delayed due to COVID 19 restrictions and other corporate matters taking priority. The intention is now to report these to Cabinet for approval for consultation purposes as soon as possible with a view to adopting them in late 2021. An update on progress will be provided in the next AMR. The proposed member training recommended under indicator 7.6 in last year's AMR has also been affected by the pandemic and will be carried out in due course.
- 8.1.3. Welsh Government guidance contained within the Development Plan Manual (Edition 3, 2020) sets out five questions that may be relevant in analysing the results of the AMR to establish if a plan review is required. The issues raised in these questions have been considered throughout the AMR as part of the analysis of the monitoring data and are contained in the executive summary. An overview of each objective is set out below:

#### **SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES**

- 8.1.4. Good progress has been made on meeting the dwelling requirement in the adopted LDP. 76% of dwellings have been approved on allocated sites which is within the -10% variance set out in the monitoring framework. The Council has not met the 2021 monitoring target for new dwellings on MG2 allocated housing sites, but the trigger has not been hit as the monitoring target was exceeded last year. The Council has approved 3 applications during this monitoring period on the strategic employment allocations which has secured an additional 9.202 ha of employment land.

#### **CLIMATE CHANGE**

- 8.1.5. No developments have been permitted in C1 / C2 flood zones that do not meet all of the TAN 15 tests. In terms of renewable energy, 2 developments have

been approved which generate electricity (5.6 MW) and 5 developments have been approved for heat generation (2MW).

## **TRANSPORT**

- 8.1.6. Implementation of the identified transport schemes is well advanced, and the 2020 target has been exceeded. The proposed bus park and ride facility at Cosmeston Lakes country Park, Penarth (Policy MG16 refers) has failed the WelTAG stage 2 study and is therefore not being progressed further. All relevant planning applications were accompanied by a Travel Plan or conditioned in line with the Travel Plan SPG and TAN 18.

## **BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

- 8.1.7. No planning applications were approved where there was an objection from Cadw or NRW. No planning applications were approved contrary to policy MG17 (Special Landscape Areas), policy MG18 (Green Wedges) or policy MG27 (Glamorgan Heritage Coast). No planning permissions were approved contrary to policy MG20 (Nationally Protected Sites and Species), policy MG21 (Sites of Importance for Nature conservation, Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites and Priority Habitats and Species). During the AMR period, there has been a net increase in open space in accordance with the monitoring target. In terms of SPG the Council has updated the Biodiversity and Development SPG to reflect PPW (2018) and Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. A revised Design in the Landscape SPG has also been prepared. However, both SPGs have not been progressed as planned due to COVID 19. It is anticipated that they will be adopted in late 2021.

## **COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

- 8.1.8. Significant progress has been made on delivering new education facilities identified in Policy MG6 (Provision of Educational Facilities) and the 2020 monitoring target has been met. Similarly, good progress has been made on delivering new community facilities identified in Policy MG7 (Provision of Community Facilities) and it is anticipated that the Ogmere by Sea community facility will open soon. The public open space provision in the monitoring framework and Policy MG28 (Public Open Space Allocations) for 2020 has been partially met as the Bonvilston site is still under construction. However, this is not a cause for concern as the target will be delivered in future AMRs. No developments were approved which resulted in the unacceptable loss of community facilities in an area of identified need contrary to Policy MD5 (Development Within Settlement Boundaries).

## **RETAIL**

- 8.1.9. Since 2017, there has been a reduction (5.05%) of retail floorspace in the town and district centres and increases in office floorspace (41.34%) and leisure floorspace (17.58). This reflects their changing role which is also happening elsewhere in the UK. The Council will continue to closely monitor this trend in future AMRs. No new major retail or leisure floorspace was permitted outside established town and district centre boundaries contrary to the relevant LDP policies. There have been several applications approved for non-A1 uses in primary and secondary frontages in the town and district centres and the monitoring trigger in indicator 6.2 has been hit in some cases. Nevertheless, there has been a change in policy direction from Welsh Government during the COVID 19 pandemic which supports a more flexible approach in these areas.



The Council will continue to closely monitor this indicator in future AMRs to inform the Replacement LDP policies. In addition, the Council has prepared a new SPG on retailing seeks to address this issue in the short term. It is anticipated that this will be adopted in late 2021.

- 8.1.10. One application was approved which resulted in the loss of an A1 unit in a local and neighbourhood centre. However, this did not result in an increase in non-A1 uses above the 50% threshold in the centre and the monitoring trigger in indicator 6.3 has therefore not been hit. The new retail SPG referred to above will provide further clarity to policy MG15 (Non-A1 retail uses within local and neighbourhood retail centres) in the short term. Vacancy rates in the primary shopping frontages of the town and district centres have all decreased showing an improvement from the last AMR. The increased occupancy rates are likely to be as a result of the flexibility introduced by Welsh Government during the COVID 19 pandemic. Further monitoring will confirm whether this trend will continue and the new retail SPG will also help to reduce vacant units in the short term.

## **HOUSING**

- 8.1.11. On the 26th March 2020, the Welsh Government announced changes in the way that Local Planning Authorities monitor the deliverability of housing and the availability of land for residential purposes. The measures included the revocation of TAN 1 Housing Land Availability Studies (2015) and the need for Local Planning Authorities to undertake annual Joint Housing Land Availability Studies; and the revision of PPW that removes the national five-year housing land supply policy.
- 8.1.12. PPW now makes it explicit that the monitoring of housing delivery is to be undertaken against the housing trajectory to be included in all future LDPs, and as a requirement for LDP AMRs. Accordingly, the Council amended the monitoring framework in the last AMR to take account of the new requirements.
- 8.1.13. The LDP identifies a housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the plan period 2011-2026, equating to an average housing requirement of 630.33 dwellings per annum. At April 2021, the cumulative dwelling target is 6306 (630.66 x 10 years). The Council has delivered 5257 dwellings which is 16% below the cumulative target for 2021. Although the annual build rate was lower than anticipated in the early years of the Plan period, since adoption there has been a steady growth in housing delivery with annual dwelling completions generally exceeding the average annual build requirement. For the remaining years of the Plan, projected build rates are expected to fluctuate as existing sites under construction are completed and other approved developments come on stream. The council will continue to closely monitor the situation in future AMRs. The LDP has also exceeded the 2021 monitoring target for the total cumulative completions monitored against the anticipated cumulative completion rate in the trajectory. In terms of affordable housing, at April 2021, a total of 1,622 affordable dwellings have been provided against a monitoring target of 1,646. Whilst the target has not been met the shortfall of 24 dwellings is below the 10% monitoring trigger threshold.
- 8.1.14. With regard gypsy and traveller accommodation, the short term need of 2 pitches has been met on existing tolerated sites. In terms of the long term need, the

Council has undertaken a 'call' for potential sites in 2020, but no sites were submitted for consideration. The Strategic housing Board remain committed to resolving the issue and are currently considering further options available to the Council. The Council is also engaged in regional work in relation to the transit need.

- 8.1.15. No new dwellings were approved outside a defined settlement boundary contrary to local and national policies. Member training was recommended on this issue in the first AMR but has not been implemented to date due to COVID 19. It is anticipated that this will be undertaken during the next AMR period.

### **ECONOMY**

- 8.1.16. Planning permission has been granted for development on all 3 of the strategic employment sites and the 2020 job monitoring target has been met. However, there have been no approvals on the allocated local employment sites during this monitoring period which is considered to be intrinsically linked to the current economic climate. Accordingly, it is recommended that the Council continues to monitor the situation and report its findings in the next AMR.
- 8.1.17. Several planning applications were approved for non-B class uses on existing employment land during the monitoring period. However, they were all in accordance with policy MD16 (Protection of existing employment sites and premises).
- 8.1.18. A new SPG on employment land and premises has been drafted but not progressed due to COVID 19. It is anticipated that this will be adopted in the next AMR period. A new SPG on Cardiff Airport and the Gateway Development Zone was adopted in December 2019 as planned. The Council is also currently working closely with Welsh Government and their agent to adopt a development brief for Bro Tathan Y Porth to guide the future development of the site.

### **TOURISM**

- 8.1.19. The new and enhanced tourism facilities on Barry Island (Policy MG29[1] refers) has not been delivered in line with the 2018 monitoring target. Since the adoption of the LDP, the Pleasure Park has been acquired by a new owner who wishes to maintain the fun fair as a tourist attraction on the site. The Council is continuing to work on the options for Nells Point, Whitmore Bay and an update will be provided in the next AMR. The Council will continue to closely monitor indicator 9.1 and consider the need preparing development briefs for Barry Island.

### **NATURAL RESOURCES**

- 8.1.20. The latest SWRAWP Annual Report suggests that the Council has a land bank of between 35 and 38 years of primary land won aggregates which exceeds the monitoring target of 10 years. No permissions were granted by the Council during the AMR period which would permanently sterilise a mineral safeguarding area contrary to Policy MG22 (Development in Mineral Safeguarding Areas) or the adopted Minerals SPG. Similarly, no developments were approved within a minerals buffer zone contrary to Policy MG23 (Quarry Buffer Zones).
- 8.1.21. 27.308 hectares of greenfield land was lost to development during the monitoring period. However, this was deemed to be in accordance with local and national policies. 49% of all new housing developments were on brownfield sites which

exceeds the 38% monitoring target. 9.387 hectares of best and most versatile agricultural land was lost to windfall development during the monitoring period, but all proposals were in accordance with local and national policy and therefore not a cause for concern. A total of 16 planning applications were approved with net densities lower than the minimum thresholds set out in Policy MD6 (Housing Densities). However, these were all in compliance with Policy MD6.

## **8.2. SA MONITORING CONCLUSIONS**

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- 8.2.1. Section 6 of the AMR expands the assessment of the performance of the LDP against the SA monitoring objectives. There is an overlap between some of the LDP and SA indicators helping to demonstrate how the LDP monitoring and SA monitoring are interlinked.
- 8.2.2. The SA monitoring provides a short-term position statement on the performance of the Plan against a number of sustainability indicators. Generally, the majority of SA targets are being met. Emerging trends will become more apparent in future AMRs.

## **8.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

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- 8.3.1. The 2020/2021 AMR shows that good progress is being made in implementing the majority of the Plan's policies and that the overall strategy remains sound. In view of this, the following recommendations are therefore made:
- 1) Submit the third AMR to the Welsh Government by 31 October 2021 in accordance with statutory requirements.
  - 2) Publish the AMR on the Council's website in accordance with LDP Regulation 37.
  - 3) Continue to monitor the adopted LDP through the preparation of successive AMRs to inform the Replacement LDP.
  - 4) Progress work on adopting the new SPGs (delayed due to COVID 19).
  - 5) Undertake Member training in relation to Policy MD1 and development outside settlements (delayed due to COVID 19).
  - 6) Continue with the review of the LDP in line with LDP Regulation 41.
  - 7) Commence work on the preparation of the Replacement LDP following approval of new Delivery Agreement by the Welsh Government.



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