

Meeting of:	<b>Cabinet</b>
Date of Meeting:	<b>Monday, 07 October 2019</b>
Relevant Scrutiny Committee:	Environment and Regeneration
Report Title:	Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011-2026: Annual Monitoring Report 2019
Purpose of Report:	To report to Cabinet the findings of the Council's first Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report and to seek approval to submit it to the Welsh Government by the 31st October 2019.
Report Owner:	Cabinet Member for Legal, Regulatory and Planning Services
Responsible Officer:	Rob Thomas, Managing Director
Elected Member and Officer Consultation:	<p>Cabinet Member for Legal, Regulatory and Planning Services,  Head of Regeneration and Planning,  Operational Manager for Planning and Building Control,  Lawyer - Legal Division,  Operational Manager Accountancy,  Section 106 Officer,  Operational Manager, Strategy and Resources,  21st Century schools Programme Manager,  Operational Manager, Public Housing Services,  Operational Manager, Neighbourhood Services, Healthy Living and Performance,  Operational Manager Engineering,  Group Manager Transport Services,  Principal Regeneration Officer,  Operational Manager for Regeneration,  Team Leader Countryside Services,  Ecologist,  Arts Development Officer,  Principal Tourism &amp; Marketing Officer,  Major Project Managers, Regeneration and Planning,</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Engineering Manager, Conservation and Design Officer, Energy Manager,</p>
<p>Policy Framework:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">This is a matter for executive decision by Cabinet.</p>
<p>Executive Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This report relates to the first Local Development Plan (LDP) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) which assesses the performance of the policies in achieving the integrated Plan objectives which incorporate sustainable development and Strategic Environmental Assessment having regard to the Monitoring Framework set out in the LDP, and agreed by the inspector as part of the LDP examination and consequently adopted by the Council on 28th June 2017.</li> <li>• The report outlines the format of the AMR which follows the suggested format set out in the LDP Manual. It distinguishes between the core and local indicators in the monitoring framework and describes the traffic light rating system which is used as a visual aid to monitor the effectiveness of the Plan's policies and to provide a quick overview of policy performance.</li> <li>• The report identifies that none of the triggers set out in the monitoring framework (and the relevant legislation or the Welsh Government LDP manual) have been met and therefore there is no need to bring forward an early LDP review.</li> <li>• The report sets out some of the key achievements to date and confirms that all of the targets for the 6 core indicators have been met. It highlights the indicators where further research / investigation is required, new Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) needs to be prepared and member training will be provided.</li> <li>• Overall, the AMR shows that good progress is being made in implementing the majority of the Plan's policies and that the LDP strategy remains sound having regard to the monitoring framework included within the LDP. Accordingly, it is recommended that the first AMR is submitted to the Welsh Government by the 31st October 2019 deadline and published on the Council's website in accordance with the statutory requirements. In addition, it is recommended that the Council prepares new SPG on employment and retail to provide further clarity on the relevant LDP policies and that member training is undertaken in relation to Policy MD1 and development outside settlements.</li> </ul>	

## **Recommendations**

1. That Cabinet consider and endorse the first Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report for submission to the Welsh Government by the 31st October 2019 and for publication on the Council's web site.
2. That new employment and retail Supplementary Planning Guidance is prepared.
3. That member training is undertaken in relation to Policy MD1 and development outside settlements.
4. That recommendations 1 to 3 inclusive and the Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report be referred to the Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee for its consideration, and any comments be referred to the next available Cabinet Meeting.
5. That delegated authority be granted to the Head of Regeneration and Planning in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Legal, Regulatory and Planning Services to make typographical or other minor changes as necessary prior to publication.

## **Reasons for Recommendations**

1. To comply with Regulation 37 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005.
2. To provide further guidance and clarity in relation to employment and retail policies in the Local Development Plan.
3. To ensure that the Local Development Plan policies are being implemented as intended.
4. To ensure appropriate scrutiny of the report and Cabinet recommendations.
5. To make typographical or other minor changes as necessary without the need to seek Cabinet approval.

## **1. Background**

- 1.1 The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP) 2011-2026 was adopted by the Council on the 28th June 2017. The LDP is the Council's principal land use planning document and provides the policy framework against which all planning applications and appeals in the authority are determined.
- 1.2 Section 76 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and Regulation 37 of the Town and Country Planning (LDP) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended) requires local planning authorities to monitor the LDP in the form of an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The LDP Manual Edition 2 (August 2015) provides guidance on the content of the AMR, the period which it should cover and when it should be submitted to the Welsh Government.

**1.3** AMRs cover the preceding financial year from 1st April to 31st March. The AMR must be submitted to the Welsh Government by 31st October each year and published on the Council's web site in accordance with LDP Regulation 37. The LDP Manual Edition 2 (2015) states that "the first AMR should be submitted by the 31st October in the year following adoption of the LDP, unless less than 12 months would have passed since adoption, in which case it should be submitted by 31st October of the subsequent year" (paragraph 9.4.1 refers). The AMR attached at Appendix 1 to this report is therefore the first AMR prepared by the Council and is based on the monitoring period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019.

**1.4** The AMR is undertaken 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.

**1.5** The preparation of the AMR enables the Council to assess the extent to which the LDP strategy, policies and allocations are being delivered. In addition, the AMR includes the results of the sustainability monitoring related to the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report and integrated assessment as required by Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations. Specifically, the AMR can assist the Council to:

- Identify areas of success;
- Identify where certain policies are not being successful in delivering their intended objective(s);
- Identify gaps in the evidence base, e.g. through a change in the economy, which need 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.

**1.6** The format of the AMR follows the suggested format in the LDP Manual and is as follows:

**Section 1 Executive Summary** – provides a summary of the key AMR findings.

**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 could affect the performance of the LDP policy framework.

Policy specific contextual information is provided, including changes to the policy framework at a national or local level.

**Section 4 LDP and SA Monitoring Frameworks** - explains the monitoring process undertaken.

**Section 5 LDP Monitoring Framework: Policy Analysis** - reports on the performance of the LDP monitoring indicators as set out in the LDP Monitoring Framework.

**Section 6 Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring: Objective Analysis** - provides an assessment of the performance of the LDP performance against the 15 SA monitoring indicators.

**Section 7 Conclusions and Recommendations** –provides an overview of the indicators and Plan performance in the current monitoring period.

- 1.7** Many aspects of the LDP / SA monitoring frameworks may not be capable of assessment until patterns emerge in future AMRs. Nevertheless, this first AMR provides a useful snap shot of the current position and baseline data that will enable future comparisons to be made. The findings of the current and future AMRs will inform the LDP review process which must be undertaken at intervals no longer than every 4 years from initial adoption (i.e. June 2021).

## **2. Key Issues for Consideration**

- 2.1** Section 9 of the LDP 'Measuring Success', sets out the monitoring framework for the LDP which contains 'local' and 'core' indicators. Both the local and core indicators are linked to the LDP objectives and are considered to be important in monitoring the effectiveness of the LDP strategy and policies. Local indicators relate to the Vale of Glamorgan context and refer to the specific requirements of individual policies and proposals contained in the LDP. Core indicators are considered essential for assessing the implementation of national policy and are prescribed in LDP Regulation 37 and in the LDP Manual. The 6 core indicators are as follows:

- The housing land supply, taken from the current Housing Land Availability Study. This is measured in years' supply (LDP Regulation 37).
- The number of net additional affordable and general market dwellings built in the LPA's area (i.e. through the planning system). This should indicate the level of new housing constructed, minus any demolitions, during the AMR period and since the LDP was adopted (LDP Regulation 37).
- Total housing units permitted on allocated sites as a % of overall housing provision (LDP Manual).

- Employment land permitted (ha) on allocated sites as a % of all employment allocations (LDP Manual).
- Amount of major retail, office and leisure development (sqm) permitted within and outside established town and district centre boundaries (LDP Manual).
- 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) (LDP Manual).

**2.2** A traffic light rating system has been used as a visual aid in monitoring the effectiveness of the Plan's policies and to provide a quick reference overview of policy performance. Generally, the key findings of the first AMR are largely positive. All of the core indicators referred to above are green and the majority of the local indicators are green indicating that the relevant LDP policies are achieving their objectives and are being implemented effectively. Some of the most significant achievements include:

- Policy MG 2 housing allocation completions - the Council has exceeded the 2018 and 2019 monitoring targets by 9.7% and 2.3% respectively.
- Delivery of transport schemes in Policy SP7 and MG 16 – the Council has completed 5 schemes ahead of the monitoring target.
- Renewable energy development >1MW – 2020 monitoring target already met.
- Net increase in open space of 5.32 Ha
- New education facilities in Penarth and Llantwit Major delivered ahead of monitoring targets.
- 5 year housing land supply maintained for each year following adoption.
- Affordable housing – the Council has exceeded the monitoring targets for 2018 and 2019.
- Strategic employment sites – the Council has exceeded the 2018 target.
- Amount of new housing development permitted on brownfield land during monitoring period exceeds target.
- No development approved in C1 and C2 floodplains that didn't meet the TAN 15 tests.
- No windfall development permitted on best and most versatile land contrary to the policies in the LDP.
- No development approved which resulted in the unacceptable loss of community facilities.
- No major retail/ office/ leisure development permitted outside established town and district centre boundaries.
- The latest South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report for 2017 states that a land bank of between 26 and 29 years exists in the Vale of Glamorgan.

**2.3** Further work is required in respect of two indicators (7.5, Gypsy and Traveller accommodation and 8.3, Development permitted for employment purposes. A new SPG on retail and employment is currently being prepared in respect of indicators 6.2, 6.3 and 8.4 which relate to non-retail uses in primary, secondary,

local and neighbourhood retail criteria and non-employment uses on existing employment land or allocations. This will provide clarity and additional detail to the relevant LDP policies to support a flexible approach, particularly in town centres. Member training is recommended in relation to indicator 7.6 which relates to dwellings approved outside of settlement boundaries which do not accord with LDP or national policies. The majority of the Sustainability Appraisal monitoring targets have also been met which demonstrates the positive impact the LDP policies are having on environmental resources.

- 2.4** Overall, the first AMR shows that good progress is being made in implementing the the Plan's policies and that the strategy remains sound having regard to the previously agreed monitoring framework. The review has identified that none of the indicators assessed against the monitoring framework have triggered an early review of the plan (amber or red category) and the vast majority fall within the green category and will continue to be monitored. In view of this, the AMR recommends that there is no need to undertake a review of the LDP at this time and that the AMR is submitted to the Welsh Government by 31st October 2019 and published in accordance with the statutory requirements.
- 2.5** Cabinet will note that the report and recommendations will be subject to consideration by Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee. This is likely to take place on 22 October 2019. Any comments and additional recommendations from Scrutiny will need to be considered by Cabinet on 4 November, which date is beyond the deadline. It is intended to submit the AMR to the Welsh Government on or before 31 October with a caveat that the report may need to be amended in view of the Scrutiny process.

### **3. How do proposals evidence the Five Ways of Working and contribute to our Well-being Objectives?**

- 3.1 Long Term** - The first AMR will act as a baseline for future monitoring of the LDP as required by the Welsh Government. In the long term, the monitoring of the Plan will enable the identification of trends and any issues arising where policies are underperforming enabling further investigation and research to take place.
- 3.2 Prevention** - The AMR relates directly to the effectiveness of the LDP strategy and policies. The policies seek to ensure that new development has a positive impact on the economy, built and natural environment as well as the social and cultural well-being of the Vale of Glamorgan.
- 3.3 Integration** - The AMR relates directly to the performance of the LDP policies, which contribute to the Council's Well Being objectives. The successful monitoring of the LDP through the AMR process will ensure that the strategy /policies remain relevant and that the social, economic and environmental objectives of the Plan are delivered.

- 3.4 Collaboration** -The LDP was subject to extensive statutory consultation as well as an independent examination in accordance with the development plan guidance and regulations issued by the Welsh Government. In order to meet the objectives and targets set out in the Plan, the Council will work in collaboration with external partners to ensure their successful delivery.
- 3.5 Involvement** - The AMR has been prepared by officers within the Regeneration and Planning Division and is based on data collected from a variety of internal and external sources. This data has demonstrated good progress to date in meeting the LDP / SA objectives.

## **4. Resources and Legal Considerations**

### **Financial**

- 4.1** The preparation of the AMR has been undertaken by officers within the Regeneration and Planning Division within existing budgets.

### **Employment**

- 4.2** There are no employment implications arising from this report.

### **Legal (Including Equalities)**

- 4.3** The Council has considered the requirements of the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the 7 well-being goals in the preparation of the AMR. The preparation of the AMR has been undertaken with regard to the Council's equal opportunities and Welsh language policies. The AMR will be available in welsh and in other formats (e.g. larger font) on request. There are no human right implications arising from this report.

## **5. Background Papers**

Appendix 1 - Vale of Glamorgan LDP Annual Monitoring Report 2019

[Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026](#)

[Final Sustainability Appraisal Report \(June 2017\)](#)

[LDP Manual \(Edition 2, August 2015\)](#)



# VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011 – 2026

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## 1<sup>ST</sup> ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

### OCTOBER 2019

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MONITORING PERIOD 1<sup>ST</sup> APRIL 2018 TO 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2019.

**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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- 1.1.1. The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026 (LDP) was adopted on 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 undertaken 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 LDP Manual Edition 2 (August 2015) provide guidance on the content of the AMR and when it should be submitted to the Welsh Government. The LDP Manual states that the first AMR should be submitted by the 31<sup>st</sup> October in the year following adoption of the first LDP, unless less than 12 months would have passed since adoption, in which case it should be submitted by 31<sup>st</sup> October of the subsequent year. This AMR is therefore the first AMR prepared by the Council and is largely based on data collected for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019. It will be submitted to the Welsh Government by the 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019 deadline.

## 1.2. KEY FINDINGS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL MONITORING PROCESS (1ST APRIL 2018 TO THE 31ST MARCH 2019)

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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 LDP was adopted in June 2017 and could have impacted upon its aims and objectives. 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. While some of the external factors that have been identified may have implications for the LDP over the longer term; at the time of preparing the AMR none are considered to have affected the LDP to such an extent that warrants a review at this time. The impact of the factors identified and any future changes on the aims and objectives of the LDP will therefore be assessed and considered in future AMRs. 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.

### **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
<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.

**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 first AMR are positive. All of the 6 'core' indicators are green and the majority of the 'local' indicators are green indicating that the relevant LDP policies are achieving their objectives and are being implemented effectively. Further research / investigation is required for some indicators (7.5 and 8.3 refer) to establish why the LDP policies are not being as effective as they should be. New SPG is currently being prepared in respect of indicators 6.2, 6.3, and 8.4 on retail and employment which will provide clarity and additional detail to the relevant LDP policies. Member training is recommended in relation to indicator 7.6. It should be noted that the white cells in the table below indicate that the monitoring target is outside the timeframe of the first AMR and will be assessed in future AMRs. Some of the performance cells have been split to reflect the number of targets within the indicator. The following table provides a summary of the findings:

Objective	Ref No.	Indicator	Target/ Performance
1 – Sustainable Communities	1.1	CORE: Total number of housing units permitted on allocated sites as a percentage of overall housing provision.	
1 – Sustainable Communities	1.2	LOCAL: Total number of housing units completed on MG2 allocated sites	
1 – Sustainable Communities	1.3	CORE: Employment land permitted (ha) on allocated sites as percentage of all employment allocations.	
2- Climate Change	2.1	LOCAL: Amount of Development (by TAN15 category) permitted in C1 floodplain areas not meeting all TAN 15 tests.	
2- Climate Change	2.2	LOCAL: Amount of Development (by TAN 15 category) permitted in C2 floodplain areas not meeting all TAN15 tests.	
2- Climate Change	2.3	LOCAL: Total energy output capacity granted planning permission (MW) on standalone renewable energy developments greater than 1MW.	
2- Climate Change	2.4	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Renewable Energy.	
3 – Transport	3.1	LOCAL: Number of local transport schemes delivered to assist in the delivery of schemes identified in Policies SP7 and MG16.	
3 - Transport	3.2	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).	
3 - Transport	3.3	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Travel Plans.	

3 - Transport	3.4	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Parking Standards.					
4 –Built & Natural Environment	4.1	LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved where there is an objection from Cadw or NRW.					
4 –Built & Natural Environment	4.2	LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved in a Special Landscape Area not in accordance with Policy MG17.					
4 –Built & Natural Environment	4.3	LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved in a Green Wedge contrary to Policy MG18.					
4 –Built & Natural Environment	4.4	LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved in the Glamorgan Heritage Coast contrary to Policy MG27.					
4 –Built & Natural Environment	4.5	LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved which would have an adverse impact on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).					
4 –Built & Natural Environment	4.6	LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved which would have an adverse impact on a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.					
4 –Built & Natural Environment	4.7	LOCAL: Amount of public open space gained through development. (Ha).					
4 –Built & Natural Environment	4.8	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Householder Design Guidance.					
4 –Built & Natural Environment	4.9	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Biodiversity and Development.					
4 –Built & Natural Environment	4.10	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Conversion and Renovation of Rural Buildings.					
4 –Built & Natural Environment	4.11	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Design in the Landscape.					
4 –Built & Natural Environment	4.12	LOCAL Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Public Art.					
4 –Built & Natural Environment	4.13	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Trees and Development.					
5- Community Facilities	5.1	LOCAL: Education facilities identified in Policy MG6, secured through S106/CIL in association with new development.					
5- Community Facilities	5.2	LOCAL: Community facilities identified in Policy MG7, secured through S106/CIL in association with new development.					
5- Community Facilities	5.3	LOCAL: Public open space identified in Policy MG28, secured through S106/CIL in association with new development.					
5- Community Facilities	5.4	LOCAL: Number of community facilities lost through development.					



5- Community Facilities	5.5	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Planning Obligations.					
6 - Retail	6.1 (i)	CORE: Amount of retail, office and leisure development (sq.m) permitted within established town and district centre boundaries.					
6 - Retail	6.1 (ii)	CORE: Amount of retail, office and leisure development (sq.m) permitted outside established town and district centre boundaries.					
6 - Retail	6.2	LOCAL: Number of applications approved annually for non-A1 uses in primary and secondary frontages of the town and district retail centres.					
6 - Retail	6.3	LOCAL: Number of applications approved annually for non-A1 uses in local and neighbourhood retail centres.					
6 - Retail	6.4	LOCAL: Percentage of vacant retail units within the primary shopping frontage of the town and district centre boundaries.					
6 - Retail	6.5	LOCAL: Percentage of vacant retail units within local and neighbourhood centre boundaries					
7- Housing	7.1	CORE: Housing land supply, taken from the current Housing Land Availability Study (TAN1).					
7- Housing	7.2	CORE: Number of net additional affordable dwellings built.					
7- Housing	7.3	CORE: Number of net additional general market dwellings built.					
7- Housing	7.4	LOCAL: Meeting the identified short term need for authorised local Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation.					
7- Housing	7.5	LOCAL: Meeting the identified long term needs for authorised Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation.					
7- Housing	7.6	LOCAL: Number of dwellings permitted annually outside the defined settlement boundaries that do not meet the requirements of the LDP policies or national policy.					
7- Housing	7.7	LOCAL: Total number of dwellings completed on strategic housing sites as identified in site allocation policies MG2 and MG3.					
7- Housing	7.8	LOCAL: Preparation of SPG relating to Affordable Housing					
8 - Economy	8.1	LOCAL: Total strategic employment development permitted on allocated sites under Policy MG9 (ha).					
8 - Economy	8.2	LOCAL: Number of jobs anticipated on permitted Strategic employment sites.					

8 - Economy	8.3	LOCAL: Total development permitted in accordance with Policy MD14 on allocated sites under Policy MG9 (ha).			
8 - Economy	8.4	LOCAL: Amount of existing Employment land or MG9 allocations lost to non B class uses.			
8 - Economy	8.5	LOCAL: Adoption of the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone Strategic Development Framework as a development brief.			
9- Tourism	9.1	LOCAL: Provision of new and Enhanced tourism facilities identified in Policy MG29.			
10 – Natural Resources	10.1	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).			
10 – Natural Resources	10.2	LOCAL: Amount of permanent, sterilising development to be permitted within a minerals safeguarding area.			
10 – Natural Resources	10.3	LOCAL: Amount of development permitted within a minerals buffer zone.			
10 – Natural Resources	10.4	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.			
10 – Natural Resources	10.5	LOCAL: Amount of new housing Development (ha) permitted on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions) expressed as a % of all housing permitted.			
10 – Natural Resources	10.6	LOCAL: Amount of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land lost to windfall development.			
10 – Natural Resources	10.7	LOCAL: Density of permitted housing developments.			
10 – Natural Resources	10.8	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Minerals Safeguarding.			
10 – Natural Resources	10.9	LOCAL: The amount of land and facilities to cater for waste in the Vale of Glamorgan.	No regional Trigger established to date.		

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA) MONITORING

1.2.5. In addition to the requirements to monitor the LDP as set out above, 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.

- 1.2.6. 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.
- 1.2.7. Section 6 of the AMR 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**

- 1.2.8. Given that the LDP has only been adopted for a short time and this is the first AMR to be prepared, the overall impacts of the Plan can only be limited in nature and any conclusions are preliminary at this early stage of Plan implementation. This AMR will therefore serve as a baseline for future comparative analysis from which successive AMRs will be able to evidence the emergence of trends.
- 1.2.9. The AMR indicates that the majority of the Plan's policies are performing well and delivering the targets set out in the LDP Monitoring Framework. While there are a few areas where the AMR has indicated that further work and/or investigations are required, overall the AMR has illustrated that to date, the LDP has been largely successful in achieving its stated objectives and there is no definitive evidence which concludes that there is a need for a full or partial review of the Plan at this early stage of its implementation.
- 1.2.10. The Council will continue to monitor the LDP through the preparation of successive AMRs. Future monitoring will be necessary to determine the effectiveness of the Plan's strategy and policy framework particularly in relation to housing delivery including strategic housing site allocations, the delivery of affordable housing, progress on strategic / local employment sites and retailing. The Council is required to review the LDP no longer than four years after its initial adoption unless the AMR identifies issues which necessitate an earlier review.

## 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 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 a 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 Local Development Plan Manual (Edition 2 August 2015). The LDP Manual identifies that the first AMR should be submitted to the Welsh Government by the 31<sup>st</sup> October in the year following the adoption of the first LDP, unless less than 12 months would have passed since adoption, in which case it should be submitted by the 31<sup>st</sup> October of the subsequent year.
- 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 as a whole 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. This provides an opportunity for the Council to review progress in implementing the policies and make modifications where required. The review will also enable 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 / legislation. A full review of the LDP will therefore be required by June 2021 unless an AMR indicates that a review is needed earlier.
- 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; Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations (2004); and the Habitats Regulations Assessment (2004).
- 2.1.9. This is the first AMR prepared by the Vale of Glamorgan Council and is largely based on data collected for the period 1st April 2018 to the 31st March 2019. It will be submitted to the Welsh Government by the 31st October 2019 in accordance with the LDP Regulations.

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

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- 2.2.1. Section 61 of the PCPA 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 a LPA must publish its AMR on its website and also 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;
- 2.2.5. 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.

2.2.6. In addition, the AMR is required to monitor 'core' indicators as follows:

- The housing land supply taken from the current Housing Land Availability Study (measured in years supply) (indicator 7.1 refers), and;
- The number of net additional affordable and general market dwellings built in the LPA area (i.e. through the planning system). This should indicate the level of new housing constructed, minus any demolitions, during the AMR period and since the LDP was adopted (indicator 7.2 refers).

2.2.7. Other Core Output Indicators for LDPs include:

- Total housing units permitted on allocated sites as a % of overall housing provision (indicator 1.1 refers);
- Employment land permitted (ha) on allocated sites as a % of all employment allocations (indicator 8.1 refers);
- Amount of major retail, office and leisure development (sqm) permitted within and outside established town and district centre boundaries (indicator 6.1 refers); and
- 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) (indicator 10.1 refers).

## **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 this and subsequent AMRs.

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 Inspectors Report.

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

2.3.3. In addition to the requirements to monitor the LDP as set out above, 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 subsequent AMRs will help to identify any changes that may be necessary from established trends.

2.3.8. The AMR has therefore been compiled having regard to the LDP Manual (2015) and is set out as follows:

- **Section 1 Executive Summary** - provides a summary of the key AMR findings.
- **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 - Policy 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 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.

## **FUTURE MONITORING**

- 2.3.9. The LDP Manual 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. However, 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 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 has been affected or influenced by external influences and / or local, regional, national and international factors.
- 2.4.2. This section therefore provides information on the various contextual changes that have occurred since the LDP was adopted in June 2017. These include 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. 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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### **PUBLIC HEALTH (WALES) ACT 2017**

- 2.5.1. The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 received Royal Assent in July 2017. The Act makes changes to the law in Wales to improve health and prevent avoidable health harms. It includes the requirement for Welsh Government to produce a national strategy on preventing and reducing obesity and a draft strategy titled 'Healthy Weight, Healthy Wales' was produced for consultation in April 2019. The draft strategy highlights the importance of the local environment in enabling people to make healthy food choices, facilitating active travel, providing green spaces and opportunities for sport, play and recreation. It states that the planning system has the potential to play an important role in the promotion of healthy lifestyles and creating conditions to help people live healthy lives.
- 2.5.2. The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 places a requirement for public bodies to carry out Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) in specific circumstances. The regulations when published will set out the circumstances under which a public body must carry out a HIA and the way in which a HIA must be undertaken. A HIA of the LDP was undertaken as part of LDP process and can be viewed online via the following link:
- <https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Documents/Living/Planning/Policy/LDP/Examination-Documents-2015/SD28%20-%20SD65%20-%20Deposit%20LDP%20Background%20Papers/SD28%20-%20Health%20Impact%20Assessment%202013.pdf>
- 2.5.3. The Council is also currently preparing a new SPG on Health, Well Being and the Natural and Built Environment. The SPG seeks to ensure that health and well-being are key considerations in the planning process by highlighting how the built and natural environment can affect health and wellbeing. The requirements of the Act will be fully considered and form a part of the planned review of the LDP in due course.

## **2.6. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY**

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### **NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (NDF)**

- 2.6.1. The Welsh Government has commenced work on the production of a National Development Framework (NDF) which will replace the Wales Spatial Plan in due course. The NDF will set out the 20 year spatial framework for land use in Wales, providing a context for the provision of new infrastructure/growth. The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 requires local planning authorities to have regard to NDF when preparing their LDPs in the future.
- 2.6.2. The NDF will:
- Set out where nationally important growth and infrastructure is needed and how the planning system - nationally, regionally and locally - can deliver it.

- Provide direction for Strategic and Local Development Plans and support the determination of Developments of National Significance.
  - Sit alongside Planning Policy Wales, which sets out the Welsh Government’s planning policies and will continue to provide the context for land use planning.
  - Support national economic, transport, environmental, housing, energy and cultural strategies and ensure they can be delivered through the planning system.
  - Be reviewed every 5 years
- 2.6.3. The Welsh Government has undertaken a Call for Evidence and Projects and has consulted on a range of issues and options. A consultation draft document has recently been published by the Welsh Government and it is anticipated that it will be formally adopted by September 2020. In line with WG guidance, the LDP review will have regard to the NDF and any implications will be reported in future AMRs.

## **PLANNING POLICY WALES EDITION 10 (DECEMBER 2018)**

- 2.6.4. In December 2018, the Welsh Government issued a revised Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10) (PPW 10) which has been restructured, with a move away from topic-specific chapters and into policy themes derived from the well-being goals set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WBFGA).
- 2.6.5. PPW 10 sets out the Welsh Government’s aims and objectives of the land use planning system within Wales across a range of social, environmental and economic topics; indicating the planning system is central to delivering sustainable development goals of the WBFGA.
- 2.6.6. PPW 10 considers that the best way to implement the requirements of the WBFGA is by adopting a placemaking approach to plan making, planning policy and decision making at the local and national level. Placemaking is defined in PPW 10 as:
- “A holistic approach to the planning and design of development and spaces, focused on positive outcomes. It draws upon an area’s potential to create high quality development and public spaces that promote people’s prosperity, health, happiness, and well-being in the widest sense.”* (Page 16 refers)
- 2.6.7. PPW 10 identifies ‘Placemaking’ as a central concept for delivering sustainable places and sets out five key national planning principles which underpin the delivery of placemaking and which development plans and development proposals must seek to deliver. They are:
- Growing Our Economy in a Sustainable Manner;
  - Making Best Use of Resources;
  - Facilitating Accessible and Healthy Environments;
  - Creating and Sustaining Communities and

- Maximising Environmental Protection and Limiting Environmental Impact.

2.6.8. Changes made in PPW (Edition 10) do not conflict with the content of the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011-2026.

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

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### **TAN 20: PLANNING AND THE WELSH LANGUAGE (OCTOBER 2017)**

- 2.7.1. The Welsh Government's TAN 20: Planning and the Welsh Language incorporates changes brought about by the Planning (Wales) Act 2015. The Act requires consideration of the Welsh language at every level of the planning system, from the NDF, through to Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) and LDPs.
- 2.7.2. The updated TAN 20 provides local planning authorities, developers and communities with advice on how the Welsh language can be supported and protected by the planning system. It states that it is important for all development plans to consider how the strategy, policies and site specific proposals contribute towards creating the conditions for the language to thrive. It is also a legal duty to consider the Welsh language as part of the SA. The revised TAN 20 supports the Welsh Language Strategy by encouraging LDPs to promote places where community life can take place in Welsh and seeks to ensure local planning authorities see development as vital to the future of the language.
- 2.7.3. Although the revised TAN was published after the adoption of the LDP, its implications were considered through the Examination process (Hearing Session 1: Action Point 13 refers and resulted in an amendment to the LDP (para 3.6 refers) to reflect the importance of the Welsh language.

### **3. REGIONAL CONTEXT**

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#### **STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

- 3.1.1. Part 3 of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 provides the legislative framework to bring forward a SDP to deal more effectively with cross boundary planning issues. A SDP will therefore allow regional issues such as housing need, search areas for strategic employment sites and supporting transport infrastructure, which cut across a number of local planning authorities, to be considered and planned for in an integrated way.
- 3.1.2. SDPs must be in general conformity with the NDF and local planning authorities in an area covered by a SDP must have regard to it when developing their LDPs. Where a SDP covers an LDP administrative area, LPAs will only be required to produce a 'light' LDP for the part of their area already covered by the SDP.
- 3.1.3. The Welsh Government has made reference to three potential strategic planning areas including South East Wales. Subsequently, on the 29th January 2018, the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) Cabinet agreed that work should commence on a SDP for the 10 Local Authorities in the Cardiff Capital Region namely: Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Newport, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Torfaen, and the Vale of Glamorgan.
- 3.1.4. A 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. A working group, comprising of representatives of the South East Wales Directors of Environment and Regeneration Group (SEWDER) and South East Wales Strategic Planning Group (SEWSPG), has been set up to advise the City Deal Shadow Joint Cabinet on how best to achieve this commitment.
- 3.1.5. A SDP Project Group was established during the current monitoring period tasked with progressing key options for the SDP, including the SDP boundary, governance, timescale and scope. On the 10<sup>th</sup> June 2019, the CCR Cabinet agreed a draft report that sought formal approval to proceed with a SDP which will be considered by each constituent Council in due course. The report also outlined the discussions and agreement that has been reached on an informal basis through the collaboration of the CCR Cabinet and provided more information on the way forward.
- 3.1.6. The Vale of Glamorgan Council gave its endorsement to formally commence with a SDP for the Cardiff Capital Region, with the Vale of Glamorgan Council being Responsible Authority on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2019 (minute C44 refers). Future progress on the SDP and any subsequent implications for the LDP review will be reported in future AMRs.

## CARDIFF CAPITAL REGION CITY DEAL

- 3.1.7. 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.
- 3.1.8. 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.
- 3.1.9. The CCRCD includes:
- £1.2 billion investment in the Cardiff Capital Region's infrastructure through a 20-year Investment Fund.
  - The creation of a non-statutory Regional Transport Authority to co-ordinate transport planning and investment, in partnership with the Welsh Government.
  - The development of capabilities in Compound Semiconductor Applications.
  - The creation of a Cardiff Capital Region Skills and Employment Board.
  - The CCRCD and the Welsh Government will work with Department of Work and Pensions to co-design the future employment support from 2017 for people with a health condition or disability and/or long term unemployed.
  - A Cardiff Capital Region Business Organisation will be established to ensure that there is a single voice for business to work with local authority leaders.
  - The Welsh Government and the Cardiff Capital Region commit to a new partnership approach to housing development and regeneration. This will ensure the delivery of sustainable communities, through the use and re-use of property and sites.
- 3.1.10. 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 £1.229 billion investment fund, which comprises of two distinct elements, as follows:
- A £738 million for the design, delivery and implementation of the South Wales Metro.
  - A £495 million Regional Cabinet Fund. This arises from the commitment of the ten constituent Councils to borrow £120 million over the 20 year period of the Investment Fund, together with the £375 million funding from the UK

Government. This element will be the responsibility of the Cardiff Capital Region Regional Cabinet (The Joint Committee).

- 3.1.11. The £1.2 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. While CCRCD schemes are yet to have implications for the Vale of Glamorgan, the progress of the CCRCD and any implications for the LDP will be given due consideration in subsequent AMRs where appropriate.

## **SOUTH WALES METRO**

- 3.1.12. 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.
- 3.1.13. One of the main priorities with regards to improved transportation is the delivery of the South Wales Metro. £738 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.
- 3.1.14. 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.
- 3.1.15. Phase 1 of the Metro Plus programme will see a £15 million investment from CCRCD, with potential match funding from Welsh Government. Additional funding will be sourced through local developer contributions, private sector investment and other capital funds. Phase 1 proposes a range of schemes across south east Wales including the development of a bus and rail interchange at Barry, complete with four to five bus bays, provision for taxis and the potential extension of the existing Park and Ride site.
- 3.1.16. Whilst the metro proposals have no immediate implications for the LDP, development of the metro scheme and the coordination of transport planning and investment will further economic development and expansion and bring significant benefits across the Capital region including the Vale of Glamorgan. The future implications of the metro proposals will therefore be monitored and be given due consideration in future AMRs where appropriate.

## 3.2. LOCAL CONTEXT

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### JOINT HOUSING LAND AVAILABILITY

- 3.2.1. The Vale of Glamorgan Joint Housing Land Availability Study (JHLAS) sets out the housing land supply figures for the authority. It is prepared in accordance with the requirements of PPW 10 and Technical Advice Note 1 (TAN 1).
- 3.2.2. The latest JHLAS has a base date of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 and shows that based on the residual method set out in TAN 1, the Council has a 5.0 year housing land supply. The 5.0 year land supply comprises sites with outline or full planning permission, sites with a resolution to grant planning permission subject to the signing of a section 106 agreement and sites allocated for housing in the LDP.
- 3.2.3. The latest JHLAS complies with Welsh Government guidance as set out in PPW 10 which states:

*“Planning authorities must ensure that sufficient land is genuinely available or will become available to provide a five-year supply of land for housing judged against the general objectives, scale and location of development required in the development plan.”* (Para 4.2.15 refers).

- 3.2.4. JHLAS is prepared annually in accordance with the guidelines and is an integral element of future LDP preparation and will be referenced in future AMRs where relevant.

### LOCAL HOUSING MARKET ASSESSMENT

- 3.2.5. The Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) provides an assessment of the current housing market in the Vale of Glamorgan. All local authorities in Wales are required to carry out a LHMA every two years. The latest Vale of Glamorgan LHMA was prepared in 2017 and utilised the Welsh Government’s approved methodology to assess the housing market within the Vale of Glamorgan from 2017-2022 to determine the need for affordable housing.
- 3.2.6. Overall, the supply of affordable housing has not kept pace with overall demand and the assessment identified an annual need of 576 affordable housing units; comprising:
- 479 units of social rented accommodation.
  - 97 units of intermediate rented housing.
  - The committed supply of low cost home ownership (LCHO) housing is currently sufficient to meet the need in this tenure for the next five years. However the need for LCHO housing often remains unidentified until such time as a new development starts on site when the hidden demand becomes evident.
- 3.2.7. 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. The implications of the latest LHMA have been fully considered in the AMR. At 2019 a total of 1,114 affordable dwellings have been provided during the plan period against a target of 3,252 and many more are consented or under construction.

## **CARDIFF AIRPORT AND ST ATHAN ENTERPRISE ZONE**

- 3.2.8. The Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone was designated by the Welsh Government in 2013. Comprising three distinct zones; Cardiff Airport, the St Athan 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.
- 3.2.9. 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.
- 3.2.10. 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.

## **ST ATHAN AEROSPACE BUSINESS PARK**

- 3.2.11. The St Athan 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.
- 3.2.12. In February 2016, the St Athan Aerospace Business Park fought off competition from more than 20 worldwide locations to secure Aston Martin as its next occupant. The iconic luxury car manufacturer announced its plans to take over the Superhangar to produce the new Aston Martin DBX; full production is expected to begin in 2020 with the creation of 750 new jobs and a further 1000 in the supply chain.



## **CARDIFF AIRPORT**

- 3.2.13. 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 St. Athan Enterprise Zone.
- 3.2.14. The airport is wholly owned by the Welsh Government which is committed to returning passenger numbers to 2.5 million by 2023. During 2018, the airport delivered an 8% growth in passenger numbers and now welcomes more than 1.58 million people per annum. This increase follows growth of 9% in 2017 and 16% in 2016 which overall represents a 60% increase since the change to Welsh Government ownership in 2013.
- 3.2.15. In support of its aspirations, in June 2019, the airport unveiled its 20 year Masterplan which sets out its ambitious plans for growth to 2040. The Masterplan seeks to promote a wide range of improvements at the airport including:
- New passenger and cargo terminals;
  - New dedicated road access;
  - Improved cycling and pedestrian links; and
  - Future integration with the South Wales Metro.
- 3.2.16. The Council has prepared and consulted on new draft SPG which will guide future development at Cardiff Airport and the adjoining Gateway Development Zone. An outline planning application has also been submitted in relation to the land south of Port Road for a business park and extension to Porthkerry County Park illustrating the commitment to the success of the airport and the wider enterprise zone.

## **WELSH LANGUAGE**

- 3.2.17. 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. It is therefore considered that the use of the Welsh language within the Vale of Glamorgan is limited and not at a sufficiently high enough level whereby development proposals and land use planning policies of the LDP would have a detrimental impact upon its use in terms of linguistic balance within the Vale of Glamorgan.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE**

- 3.2.18. 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 as detailed within the Monitoring Framework. These are as follows:
- Affordable Housing

- Biodiversity and Development
- 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

3.2.19. In addition to the above, the following site specific SPG which will guide development at sensitive and/or strategic site(s) have been prepared:

- Cardiff Airport and Gateway Development Zone

3.2.20. Work on other SPG is ongoing and updates will be reported in the next AMR. These include:

- Design in the Landscape
- Health, Well Being and the Natural and Built Environment
- Retailing and Town Centres
- Employment Sites and Premises
- Development in Conservation Areas

### **3.3. NATIONAL INFLUENCES**

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#### **BREXIT**

3.3.1. On 23 June 2016, the UK voted to leave the European Union in a UK wide referendum. While the full consequences of this decision remain unknown, the decision and the uncertainty that has engendered has undoubtedly had an impact on the Welsh and UK economies.

3.3.2. While the longer term implications of the referendum decision 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.

#### **GENERAL ECONOMIC TRENDS**

##### **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY:**

3.3.3. The Welsh Government produces monthly Statistical Bulletins which bring together the latest key statistics relating to the Welsh economy and labour market. The latest bulletin (16 May 2019 SB 19/2019) covers the period January

to March 2019 and as well as the general economic activity data, includes information on four national indicators as defined in the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015.

- 3.3.4. The headline Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates in the bulletin are published by ONS in their Labour Market Statistical Bulletin which includes 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.

**EMPLOYMENT:**

- 3.3.5. There were 1.5 million people in employment in Wales between January and March 2019, up 34,000 (2.3 per cent) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 75.4 per cent of those aged 16-64. This is down 0.8% on the previous quarter, but up 1.8% from the same period a year earlier. The total number in employment in the UK compared with the same period a year earlier rose by 354,000 (1.1%) to 32.7 million. This is a rate of 76.1% of those aged 16-64; 0.6% higher than the rate for Wales.

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



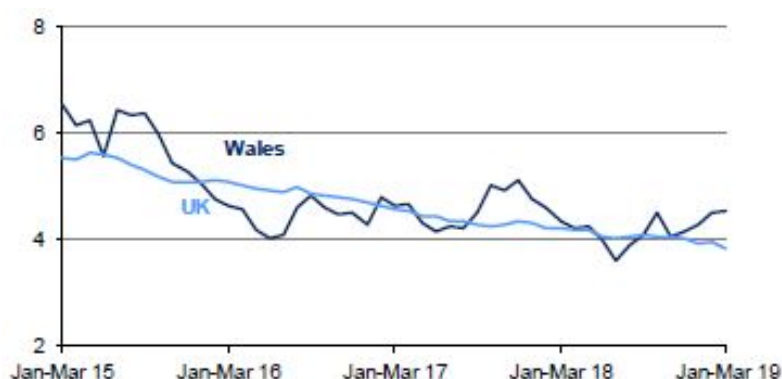
Source: WG analysis of Labour Force Survey

- 3.3.6. 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 2018 – December 2018) shows similar improvements in employment rates with 65,700 (81.5%) of the population being economically active as compared with 76.7% across Wales.

**UNEMPLOYMENT:**

- 3.3.7. There were 71,000 unemployed people in Wales between January and March 2019, up 5,000 from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 4.5% of the economically active population, up 0.2% from a year earlier. The number of unemployed people in the UK over the same period fell by 119,000 (8.4%) to 1.3 million. This is a rate of 3.8 % of the economically active population, down from 4.2% a year earlier.

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



Source: WG analysis of Labour Force Survey

- 3.3.8. 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 between January 2018 and December 2018 2,200 people (3.4%) in the Vale of Glamorgan were unemployed.

#### **POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS:**

- 3.3.9. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has revised the population estimates for England and Wales relating to the mid-2012 to mid-2016 estimates. These were released on the 22nd March 2018. The estimates relate to the usual resident population and are used in population forecasts which inform the housing provision within the LDP. The revised figures are based on an improved methodology which involved recalculating local authority emigration estimates based on an improved distribution model. Local authority level immigration estimates for mid-2015 to mid-2016 have been recompiled using previously unavailable data and an improved method for accounting for migration dependants of foreign armed forces personnel have also been included.
- 3.3.10. In the Vale of Glamorgan the revision resulted in an overall population increase of 0.33%. In terms of the impact upon the Vale of Glamorgan's population make up the revision estimated there were more people aged 65 and over living in the authority (26,474 people) than children aged 0 to 15 (23,729 people). However, this was also the case in the original estimate and the increase in population is considered minimal with the estimate calculating 25 more people aged 65 and over and 10 more people aged between 0-15. Overall the 0.33% population increase represents an additional 428 people when accounting for all age groups. This is a minimal change and is not considered to be significant to warrant a review of the plan at this stage.

#### **HOUSING MARKET:**

- 3.3.11. Welsh Government StatsWales statistics indicate that there was a gradual increase in the number of new dwellings started in Wales up to a high of 6,955 dwelling starts in 2014/15. Since this time, the number of dwelling starts has fluctuated and have now started to show a reduction and the most recent figures for 2018/19 show that only 5,974 dwellings were commenced. Figures for the

Vale of Glamorgan, however seem to go against this trend and for 2018/19 stand at 814 dwelling starts as opposed to only 688 during 2017/18 - an increase of 18.3%.

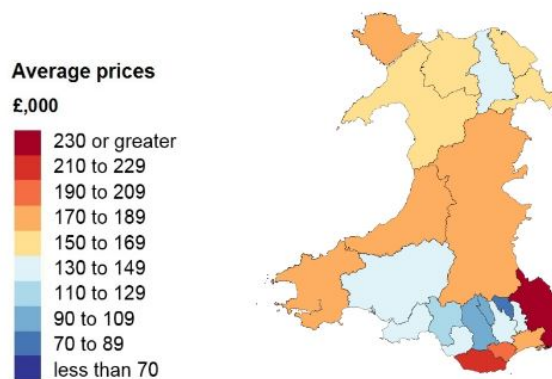
Year	Wales Housing Starts	Vale of Glamorgan
2012/13	5,291	108
2013/14	5,786	330
2014/15	6,955	445
2015/16	6,708	843
2016/17	6,871	740
2017/18	6,037	688
2018/19	5,974	814

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

### HOUSING:

- 3.3.12. The latest HM Land Registry data (National Statistics UK House Price Index Wales: January 2019 Published 20 March 2019) indicates that house prices in Wales grew by 4.6% (January 2019) with the average house price in Wales now being £150,232.
- 3.3.13. In Wales, house prices were growing faster than the UK annual rate of 1.7% in the year to January 2019. House prices have increased in all 22 local authority areas over the last year with Torfaen and Monmouthshire showing the strongest growth most likely linked with the abolition of the Severn Bridge tolls in December 2018.
- 3.3.14. In the Vale of Glamorgan, on average, house prices rose by 6.3% in the year to January 2019 and the average house price now stands at £225,924.

**FIGURE 3: AVERAGE HOUSE PRICES BY LOCAL AUTHORITY IN WALES**



Source: National Statistics UK House Price Index Wales: March 2019

**RETAIL:**

- 3.3.15. Following the 2008 recession, the retail sector in the UK was severely affected with a number of high profile retailers such as Woolworths going into administration which saw significant changes to the high street. In addition, consumer confidence in the retail sector fell dramatically over 2008 and remained weak throughout 2009 and 2010 and fluctuated at a decreasing rate until 2012 when consumer confidence began to improve.
- 3.3.16. In recent years, the UK economy has seen wage growth and low employment levels (at its lowest level since 1974) which would usually improve consumer confidence. However, the Deloitte Consumer Confidence Index<sup>1</sup> found consumer confidence was unchanged at -8% in the second quarter of 2019 – four points lower than it was in the previous year.
- 3.3.17. Retail analysts and commentators expect consumer spending to slow across all categories in the third quarter of the year. As consumers are likely to limit spending as the benefits of stronger real wage growth are offset by concerns about the possible implications of Brexit, which could include slower jobs growth, gradual interest rates rises and subdued house price growth.
- 3.3.18. 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 trend of increasing vacancy rates particularly in the larger retail centres, identified as the Town and District Centres within the LDP Retail Hierarchy. Table 1 shows the trend of vacancy rates from 2012 onwards.

**TABLE 1: 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
2019	4.8%	17.65%	11.96%	7.92%	5.14%	9.49%	TBC	10.3%
2018	10.4%	13.90%	12.90%	4%	5.17%	9.27%	TBC	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%

- 3.3.19. The overall trend for vacancy rates within the Vale of Glamorgan appears to be more closely aligned to the nationwide average vacancy rate which are typically better than the Welsh average. This demonstrates that although vacancy rates are increasing in the Vale of Glamorgan the authority is maintaining active retail units within its centres at a better rate than other retail centres within Wales based upon the latest available data for Welsh Centres relating to 2017.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www2.deloitte.com/uk/en/pages/consumer-business/articles/consumer-tracker.html>

- 3.3.20. 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. LDP Policy MG14 therefore does not reflect this trend and the Council therefore intends to prepare further policy guidance in the form of SPG to help solve persistent vacancy issues and ensure local planning policy keeps apace 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 will also need to be reflected in the proposed SPG.

### **3.4. CONTEXTUAL SUMMARY**

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- 3.4.1. 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 the current LDP monitoring period. While many of the factors identified may have future implications for the delivery of the LDP, at this point in time, none of the contextual changes identified are considered to warrant an early review of the Plan. Subsequent AMRs will continue to provide updates on relevant contextual information which could affect the Plan's future implementation.

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

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- 4.1.1. 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.
- 4.1.2. Section 5 of the AMR 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.
- 4.1.3. 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.
- 4.1.4. LDP Regulation 37 prescribes two core indicators which must be included in the AMR. Other suggested core output indicators are set out in the LDP Manual (Edition 2, 2015) and these are included in the monitoring framework. The monitoring framework also includes a range of local indicators which supplement the core indicators referred to above. 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 considered to be important in monitoring the effectiveness of the LDP strategy and policies.
- 4.1.5. 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. POLICY PERFORMANCE TRAFFIC LIGHT RATING

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- 4.2.1. 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.

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

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- 4.3.1. 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.
- 4.3.2. The SA Monitoring of the LDP 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 of the AMR.

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

- 5.1. 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.

<b>1. SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES</b>													
Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR. Updates will be provided in future AMRs.													
<b>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.</b>													
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance										
Ref No. 1.1													
<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>	At 1st April 2019, the total number of dwellings approved was 6195. 5381 of these dwellings were on allocated sites which is 87% of the overall housing provision approved to date.										
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:													
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Development of Sites with extant planning permissions (10 or more dwellings) at April 2011</td> <td>182</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allocations within the Plan</td> <td>8,525</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Development of unallocated windfall sites (10 or more dwellings)</td> <td>840</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Development of small sites (less than 10 dwellings)</td> <td>861</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL DWELLING SUPPLY 2011-2026</b></td> <td><b>10,408</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		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	<b>TOTAL DWELLING SUPPLY 2011-2026</b>	<b>10,408</b>		
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												
<b>TOTAL DWELLING SUPPLY 2011-2026</b>	<b>10,408</b>												
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. In order 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 April 1st 2019 the target for the number of dwellings approved on													

Policy MG2 sites is therefore 4,547 dwellings (568.33 x 8). However, the actual number approved is 5381 dwellings which is 87% of the overall housing provision to date. Based on this performance, it is considered that the Council is on track to meet the monitoring target by the end of the Plan period.

The table below shows the housing sites within Policy MG2 of the adopted LDP with planning permission as of April 1st 2019. Many of the sites listed have either been completed or are under construction.

Number of Dwellings Approved on MG2 Sites at April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2019		
Reference	Site	Number of Dwellings approved at April 1st 2019
MG2 (1)	Phase 2 Barry Waterfront	1,430
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	0
MG2 (7)	Land between new Northern Access Road and Eglwys Brewis Road	0
MG2 (8)	Barry Island Pleasure Park	0
MG2 (9)	White Farm	177
MG2 (10)	Land to the east of Pencoedre Lane	67
MG2 (11)	Land to the west of Pencoedre 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	65
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 (originally 8 dwellings allocated)	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	540 *
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
*	Figure includes outline application (2016/01520/OUT) for 190 units approved in November 2018 subject to S106 and outline application (2013/01279/OUT) for 350 units approved in May 2016. Reserved matters application (2019/00111/RES) for 325 units approved in June 2019 will be taken into account in 2nd AMR.	
	Total Dwellings Approved	5381

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

The above data shows that the Council has exceeded the 2019 target for the percentage of dwellings approved on allocated sites and is therefore on track to meet the 82% target by the end of the Plan period. 87% of the total number of dwellings approved to date have been on allocated sites. Accordingly, the Council considers that the policies for delivering the identified housing requirement are performing well, being implemented effectively and there is no cause for review.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 1.2			
LOCAL: Total number of housing units completed on MG2 allocated sites.	Build 1,770 dwellings on MG2 allocated sites by 2018.	10% less than the monitoring target over 2 consecutive years.	At April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2018, 1941 dwellings were completed on MG2 housing sites. This exceeds the monitoring target by 9.7%.
	Build 2,428 dwellings on MG2 allocated sites by 2019.		At April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2019, 2484 dwellings were completed on MG2 housing sites. This exceeds the monitoring target by 2.3%.

#### Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.  
 Managing Growth Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3 MG4, MD2, MD4, MD6.  
 SA objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.

#### Analysis

The Council's Housing Land Supply Trajectory Background Paper (September 2018) sets out the anticipated delivery of new housing for each year of the Plan period (2011-2026) and demonstrates how the Council will satisfy the requirement for a five housing land supply on adoption of the LDP.

Local indicator 1.2 monitors the anticipated annual rate of dwelling completions on Policy MG 2 allocated sites as set out in the housing trajectory. It projected that 1,770 allocated dwellings would be completed by April 1<sup>st</sup> 2018 and 2428 allocated dwellings would be completed by April 1<sup>st</sup> 2019.

The table below shows the number of dwellings completed on Policy MG 2 allocated sites for both monitoring periods. 1,941 dwellings were completed by April 1<sup>st</sup> 2018 and 2,484 dwellings were completed by April 1<sup>st</sup> 2019, both of which exceed the monitoring targets.

MG 2 Housing Allocations Progress Completions April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2018 and April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2019				
Site	Site Name	Total Dwellings	Complete April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2018	Complete April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2019
MG2 (1)	Phase 2, Barry Waterfront	1,700	560	871
MG2 (2)	Land at Higher End, St. Athan	220	61	100
MG2 (3)	Land at Church Farm, St. Athan	250	0	0
MG2 (4)	Former Stadium Site / Land adjacent to Burley Place, St. Athan	65	0	0
MG2 (5)	Land to the east of Eglwys Brewis	255	0	0
MG2 (6)	Land adjacent to Froglands Farm, Llantwit Major	90	0	0

MG2 (7)	Land between new Northern Access Road and Eglwys Brewis Road	375	0	0
MG2 (8)	Barry Island Pleasure Park	25	0	0
MG2 (9)	White Farm	177	177	177
MG2 (10)	Land to the east of Pencoedtre Lane	67	67	67
MG2 (11)	Land to the west of Pencoedtre Lane	137	0	0
MG2 (12)	Ysgol Maes Dyfan	81	81	81
MG2 (13)	Barry Magistrates Court	52	52	52
MG2 (14)	Court Road Depot, Barry	50	0	0
MG2 (15)	Holm View	50	0	0
MG2 (16)	Hayes Wood, The Bendricks	55	0	0
MG2 (17)	Cowbridge Comprehensive Lower School	21	21	21
MG2 (18)	Cowbridge Comprehensive 6 <sup>th</sup> Form Block, Aberthin Road	20	0	0
MG2 (19)	Land adjoining St. Athan Road, Cowbridge	130	0	0
MG2 (20)	Land to the north and west of Darren Close, Cowbridge	475	0	0
MG2 (21)	Plasnewydd Farm, Llantwit Major	149	0	37
MG2 (22)	Land adjacent to Llantwit Major Bypass	70	0	4
MG2 (23)	Former Eagleswell Primary School	72	0	0
MG2 (24)	Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock	576	0	0
MG2 (25)	Land adjoining St. Josephs School, Sully Road	74	54	74
MG2 (26)	Headlands School, St. Augustine's Road	65	0	0
MG2 (27)	Land adjacent to Oak Court, Penarth	145	0	0
MG2 (28)	Land at and adjoining St. Cyres School, Murch Road	300	0	2
MG2 (29)	Land off Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys	70	0	22
MG2 (30)	Land at adjoining Ardwyn, Pen-y-Turnpike	18	18	18
MG2 (31)	Land at Cross Common Road	50	0	1
MG2 (32)	Land south of Llandough Hill / Penarth Road	130	0	0
MG2 (33)	Land north of Leckwith Road	8	0	0
MG2 (34)	Llandough Landings	120	0	0
MG2 (35)	Land north of the Railway Line, Rhoose	700	67	123
MG2 (36)	Land south of the Railway Line, Rhoose	87	87	87

MG2 (37)	Land West of Swanbridge Road, Sully	500	0	0
MG2 (38)	Land to the west of Port Road, Wenvoe	132	115	131
MG2 (39)	Land adjoining Court Close, Aberthin	20	0	20
MG2 (40)	Land to the east of Bonvilston	120	0	0
MG2 (41)	Land to rear of St David's Church in Wales Primary School, Colwinston	64	64	64
MG2 (42)	ITV Wales, Culverhouse Cross	224	150	201
MG2 (43)	The Garden Emporium, Fferm Goch	40	40	40
MG2 (44)	Ogmore Residential Centre	70	70	70
MG2 (45)	Ogmore Caravan Park	100	100	100
MG2 (46)	Land to the East of St Nicholas	117	9	78
MG2 (47)	Land off St. Brides Road, Wick	124	108	3
MG2 (48)	Land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen	85	40	40
		8,525	1,941	2,484

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

As set out above, the Council has exceeded the monitoring targets for this indicator. Accordingly, the Council considers that the policies for delivering the identified housing requirement are performing well, being implemented effectively and there is no cause for review.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 1.3			
<b>CORE: Employment land permitted (ha) on allocated sites as percentage of all employment allocations.</b>	<b>To secure planning permissions on 9.8% (36.3 ha) of employment land by 2018.</b>	<b>10% less than the monitoring target over 2 consecutive years.</b>	<b>At 2018 the Council approved 36.91 ha of employment land on strategic and local employment sites as identified in LDP Policy MG9.</b>
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			



At 2018 the Council approved 36.91 ha of employment land on strategic and local employment sites as identified in LDP Policy MG9. Details of the permissions and development are set out in the table below:

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

Local Employment Sites- Planning Applications Approved		
Location	Details	Area (ha)
MG9 (4) 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
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

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

As set out above, the Council has slightly exceeded the 2018 monitoring target for this indicator. In addition, the Council is currently considering an outline application for the southern part of the allocation referred to as 'land adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose. This application proposes 161834 square metres of new B1, B2 and B8 floorspace. Accordingly, the Council considers that the policies for delivering the identified employment requirement are performing well, are being implemented effectively and there is no cause for review.

Recommendation:

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

## 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.**

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
REF No. 2.1			
LOCAL: Amount of Development (by TAN15 category) permitted in C1 floodplain areas not meeting all TAN 15 tests.	No planning permissions granted within C1 floodplain areas unless all TAN15 tests are met.	1 or more developments permitted within C1 floodplain areas that do not meet all TAN15 tests.	No planning permissions were approved during the AMR monitoring period in C1 floodplain areas which did not meet all the TAN15 tests.

Relevant LDP Policies

Managing Development Policies: MD1, MD4, and MD7.  
SA Objectives: 6.

Analysis

The target has been met. No planning permissions have been granted within a C1 floodplain that did not meet all TAN 15 tests during this monitoring period.

**Policy Performance Monitoring**

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 and there is no cause for review.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 2.2			
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 permitted within C2 floodplain areas unless all TAN15 tests are met.	No planning permissions were approved during the AMR monitoring period in C2 floodplain areas which did not meet all the TAN15 tests.

**Relevant LDP Policies**

Managing Development Policies: MD1, MD4, MD7.  
SA Objectives: 6.

**Analysis**

The target has been met. No planning permissions have been granted within a C2 floodplain that did not meet all TAN 15 tests during this monitoring period.

**Policy Performance Monitoring**

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 and there is no cause for review.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 2.3			
LOCAL: Total energy output capacity granted planning permission (MW) on standalone renewable energy developments greater than 1MW.	To grant planning permissions sufficient to meet 10.6% (56.68 GWh) of projected electricity demand through renewable energy sources by 2020.	Failure to grant planning permissions to deliver sufficient renewable energy to meet the specified targets by 20% or more.	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.

<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG27, MD2, MD19. SA Objectives: 6.
<b>Analysis</b>
No planning permissions have been granted for standalone renewable energy developments >1 MW during this monitoring period. However, 18 planning applications for electricity generating renewable energy developments have been approved since the start of the Plan period which combined produce 57.8 GWh (10.8%) of projected electricity demand through renewable energy sources. This slightly exceeds the identified monitoring target of 56.68 GWh (10.6% of projected electricity demand 535 GWh) by 2020 included within the LDP monitoring framework.
<b>Policy Performance Monitoring</b>
2020 monitoring target has been met and therefore relevant LDP policies are considered to be working effectively.  Recommendation:  No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 2.4			
<b>LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Renewable Energy.</b>	<b>To prepare Renewable Energy Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.</b>	<b>Failure to prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance on renewable energy within one year of the Plan's adoption.</b>	The Renewable Energy Supplementary Planning Guidance was approved in March 2019.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>			
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG27, MD2, MD19. SA Objectives: 6.			
<b>Analysis</b>			
The SPG was approved by Cabinet on 18 <sup>th</sup> March 2019 (minute no. C619 refers) and has been taken into consideration in all relevant planning applications since that date. In view of this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the SPG and update it if required. Although the SPG was not approved within a year of the Plan's adoption, no action is required as SPG is now adopted.			
<b>Policy Performance Monitoring</b>			
Monitoring indicator to be removed from subsequent AMRs.			

### 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.**

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 3.1			
LOCAL: Number of local transport schemes delivered to assist in the delivery of schemes identified in Policies SP7 and MG16.	To deliver the following local transport schemes by 2020:	Less than 6 schemes delivered by 2020.	The schemes identified have either been completed or commenced as detailed below:
	A4050 Port Road to Cardiff Airport Bus Priority Measures.		Scheme completed 2016/17.
	Barry Island Link Road.		Scheme completed in 2018.
	Gileston Old Mill B4265 improvements.		Scheme completed in 2015/16.
	Improvements to the A4226 between Weycock Cross, Barry and Sycamore Cross, A48 (Five Mile Lane).		Works commenced in 2017 scheduled for completion October 2019.
	Cross Common Road Junction improvements		Scheme completed in 2017/2018.
	North of A48, Bonvilston Road improvements.		Scheme completed in September 2019.
	To deliver the following local transport schemes by 2026:		Failure to deliver all of the transport schemes by 2026.
	Northern Access Road	Works commenced. Scheme due to be completed late 2019.	

	Link Road between A48 and Llantwit Major Road, Cowbridge		Works commenced. Road due to be completed in October 2019.
	Barry Dock Station bus Interchange		Studies due to commence in 2019 as part of the Metro Plus scheme which has been submitted by the Joint Transport Authority.
	Modernisation of the Valley Lines		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 the new rail franchise, Transport for Wales.
	NCN Route 88 & associated local urban & rural connections		Ongoing.
	A4050 Culverhouse Cross to Cardiff Airport walking and cycling route		Partially completed in 2016 up to Weycock Cross. Walking and cycling infrastructure between Weycock Cross roundabout and Cardiff Airport to be delivered prior to 2026 via Section 106 and WG grant (subject to approval).
	A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend vis Cowbridge walking and cycle route		Not started
	Barry Waterfront to Dinas Powys walking and cycling route		Barry Waterfront to Biglis roundabout works complete. Biglis roundabout to Dinas Powys feasibility and design work completed in March 2019. Further work to be undertaken before a detailed design route is finalised, at which points funding applications to construct can be submitted.
	Eglwys Brewis Road walking and cycling route in conjunction with the new		New Northern Access road with active travel routes due to open end of 2019.

	Northern Access Road		
	Bus park and ride at Cosmeston		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. Results due on Stage 2 October 2019.
	Bus priority measures at A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge		Not started.
	Bus priority measures at Merrie Harrier, Cardiff Road, Barry to Cardiff via Barry Road		Not started.
	Bus priority measures at Leckwith Road, Llandough to Cardiff		Not started.
	Bus priority measures at Lavernock Road to Cardiff via the Barrage		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. The results of the WelTAG Stage 2 study will inform if this scheme is to be taken to Stage 3 – full business case. Results due on Stage 2 October 2019.
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP7.			

Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG10, MG16, MD1, MD2, MD4.  
SA Objectives: 6, 10, 12, 13, 15.

**Analysis**

Implementation of the transport schemes detailed in policies SP7 and MG16 are well advanced. Five schemes including a number of major transport works have been fully completed up to this AMR and significant progress has been made on other transport schemes detailed within the policies e.g. Link Road between A48 and Llantwit Major Road, Cowbridge and the northern Access Road at St Athan.

**Policy Performance Monitoring**

2020 monitoring target has already been met.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 3.2			
<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>	Between April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2018 and April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2019 all relevant planning applications were accompanied by a Travel Plan.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP5, SP7, SP11. Managing Growth /Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG6, MG7, MG8, MG9, MG10, MG11, MG16, MG29, MD1, MD2, MD4, MD13. SA Objectives: 6, 10, 12, 13, 15.			
<b>Analysis</b>			
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:			
Residential Development of 50 dwellings or more Retail and Leisure Developments of 1000 sqm or greater Business Developments of 2,500 sqm or greater Industrial Developments of 5,000 sqm or greater Distribution and Warehousing Developments of 10,000 sqm or greater Hospital developments of 2500 sqm or greater Higher and Further Education Developments of 2500 sqm or greater All Schools Sport and Stadia Developments with 1,500 seats or greater.			
Between April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2018 and March 31 <sup>st</sup> 2019 planning permission was granted for the following major applications for which a Travel Plan was required and secured through planning conditions.			
Application reference	Development Description		

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. Cumulative requirement due to split site.
2018/01358/FUL	The Goods Shed, Hood Road, Barry-Change of use, conversion and alterations to the Goods Sheds to provide a mixed use scheme comprising 11 live-work units (sui generis/ Class C3 use), restaurant (Class A3 use), technology hub/community workshop (Class A1, A2, B1 and/or D1 use) and flexible events space (Class A1, A2, A3 and/or D1 use), erection of entrepreneurial incubator business units not exceeding 68 units (converted shipping containers) (Class A1, A3, B1, D1 and/or D2 use), drive-thru coffee shop (Class A3), outdoor cinema (Class D2), farmers market/pop-up street food area (Class A1 and/or Class A3), children's playground (Class D2), access and servicing arrangements, car parking and associated works.
2018/01359/FUL	Land East of the Good sheds, Hood Road, The Innovation Quarter, Barry - Erection of a five storey residential block to comprise 23 affordable and 19 market units with under croft car parking and associated works

In addition, the following major application was approved, but having considered the sustainable location within close walking distance of public transport and local community facilities a Travel Plan was not considered necessary.

Application reference	Development Description
2018/01108/FUL	Land at Subway Road, Barry-Demolition of existing buildings and erection of 72 affordable housing units, cycle bicycle store, waste store, surface level car park and associated works.

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

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 and there is no cause for review.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 3.3			
<b>LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Travel Plans.</b>	<b>To produce Travel Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance by 2019.</b>	<b>Failure to prepare Travel Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance by 2019.</b>	<b>The Council adopted new Travel Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance in July 2018.</b>
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP5, SP7, SP11. Managing Growth /Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG6, MG7, MG8, MG9, MG10, MG11, MG16, MG29, MD1, MD2, MD4, MD13. SA Objectives: 6, 10, 12, 13, 15.			
Analysis			
Monitoring target has been met. The SPG was approved by Cabinet on 30 <sup>th</sup> July 2018 (minute no. C386 refers) and has been taken into consideration in all relevant planning applications since that date. In view of this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the SPG and update it if required,			



Policy Performance Monitoring
Monitoring indicator to be removed from subsequent AMRs.

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 3.4			
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Parking Standards.	To produce Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.	Failure to prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.	The Council adopted new Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Guidance in March 2019.
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policies: SP7. Managing Growth /Development Policies: MD2, MD5. SA Objectives: 10, 12.			
Analysis			
The SPG was approved by Cabinet on 18 <sup>th</sup> March 2019 (minute no. C619 refers) and has been taken into consideration in all relevant planning applications since that date. In view of this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the SPG and update it if required, Although the SPG was not approved within a year of the Plan's adoption, no action is required as the SPG is now adopted.			
Policy Performance Monitoring			
Monitoring indicator to be removed from subsequent AMRs.			

<b>4. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>			
Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR. Updates will be provided in future AMRs.			
<b>OBJECTIVE 4: To protect and enhance the Vale of Glamorgan's historic, built, and natural environment.</b>			
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 4.1			
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.	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			
No planning applications were approved by the Council contrary to the advice of Cadw or NRW during the monitoring period. CADW were consulted 36 times on planning applications in respect of ancient monuments and historic buildings and NRW were consulted 91 times on planning applications where there was a statutory requirement to do so or where specialist environmental input was required.			

Policy Performance Monitoring
The monitoring data shows that the target has been met over the monitoring period. The relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively and there is no cause for review.
Recommendation:
No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 4.2			
<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>	No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG17 – Special Landscape Areas.
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10 Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG17, MD1, MD2, MD10, MD11, MD12, MD13, MD14, MD17, MD19. SA Objectives: 3, 9.			
Analysis			
Between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 and 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019 the Council approved 105 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, variations of conditions, and change of use of properties already sited within the designated SLAs.			
Policy Performance Monitoring			
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 and there is no cause for review.			
Recommendation:			
No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.			

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 4.3			
<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>	No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG18 – Green Wedges.
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 2018 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 the Council approved 9 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
2017/01331/FUL	Minor	MG18 (5) Between Barry and Rhoose	Relocation of residential pitch for accommodation of new park manager
2018/00102/FUL	Householder	MG18 (6) South Penarth to Sully	Construction of double garage with games room to first floor
2018/00115/FUL	Householder	MG18 (3) North of Wenvoe	Single storey rear extension and summer house
2018/00331/FUL	Minor	MG18 (1) Between Dinas Powys, Penarth & Llandough	Proposed balconies to North West and South West elevations. 2 No. balcony structures to the North West elevation and 2 no. balcony structures to the South West elevation. Existing windows to form openings for French doors
2018/00642/FUL	Householder	MG18 (3) North of Wenvoe	Construct first floor extension over existing single storey extension and external stairs
2018/00805/FUL	Householder	MG18 (6) South Penarth to Sully	2 Storey oak framed extension to rear plus associated works
2018/01107/FUL	Minor	MG18 (3) North of Wenvoe	Erection of security fencing
2018/01213/FUL	Householder	MG18 (3) North of Wenvoe	Free standing balcony
2018/01296/FUL	Householder	MG18 (6) South Penarth to Sully	Retention of double garage with games room to first floor

### Policy Performance Monitoring

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 and there is no cause for review.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 4.4			
<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>	<b>No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG27 – Glamorgan Heritage Coast.</b>
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 2018 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 the Council approved 25 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 be contrary to Policy MG27 as they mainly related to small scale applications on existing properties or structures.

Application No	Type	Application description
2018/00053/FUL	Householder	Amendments to an existing planning application (2016/01097/FUL to include garage.
2018/00133/FUL	Major - Dwelling	The demolition of two no. three bed bungalows and single storey garages (1 and 10 Parc Wood) which serves the house parents, site clearance to both sites. The development of two new student dormitory blocks at a two storey height, each accommodating 12 no. four bed dormitory units, communal shared spaces and two no. three bed house
2018/00224/FUL	Minor – Other	Erection of community village hall, incorporating cafe, multipurpose space and the renovation of the existing public toilet block.
2018/00315/FUL	Householder	New and replacement windows.
2018/00357/FUL	Householder	Proposed roof conversion, first floor alterations and balcony.
2018/00443/FUL	Householder	Garage conversion.
2018/00472/FUL	Householder	Installation of bi-fold doors at rear of property.
2018/00554/FUL	Minor – Other	Proposed extension and change of use from granny annexe to holiday let.
2018/00559/FUL	Minor – Dwelling	Conversion of existing barns to 4 no. holiday lets with associated parking and ancillary works.
2018/00692/FUL	Householder	Rear balcony.
2018/00705/FUL	Variation of Condition	Variations of conditions to existing planning application.
2018/00713/FUL	Householder	Wooden gazebo.
2018/00722/FUL	Householder	Loft conversion.
2018/00817/FUL	Householder	Erection of metal shed in garden.
2018/00821/FUL	Householder	The construction of a single storey timber clad extension.
2018/00911/FUL	Householder	First floor extension.
2018/00927/FUL	Householder	First floor extension with balcony.
2018/00976/FUL	Householder	New dormer extension.
2018/00983/FUL	Householder	New side extension to main house.
2018/01022/FUL	Householder	Garage conversion.
2018/01131/FUL	Minor – Other	Change of use from dwelling to a crafts centre.
2017/01157/FUL	Minor – Dwelling	New Build 2 semi-detached houses.
2018/01415/FUL	Householder	Extension to existing property.
2018/01425/FUL	Householder	Extension to existing property.
2018/01434/FUL	Householder	Extension to existing property.

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning data.

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

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 and there is no cause for review.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 4.5			
<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>	<b>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.</b>
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 2018 and 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019 no planning applications were submitted to the Council that affected a SSSI.			
Policy Performance Monitoring			
The monitoring data shows that the target has been met over the monitoring period. Policy MG 20 and other relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively and there is no cause for review.			
Recommendation: No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.			

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 4.6			
<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>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			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10. Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG21, MD1, MD2, MD9. SA Objectives: 3, 9.			
Analysis			
Between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 and 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019 the Council approved 1 planning application for development within a SINC which was considered to be compliant with Policy MG21. This application (ref 2018/01023/FUL) was for a residential development comprising of 40 affordable units along with associated parking, highway and ancillary works to the north of Leckwith Road, Llandough. In this case, the applicant provided justification for the loss of habitat and			

provided avoidance and compensation measures which were considered to be acceptable and in accordance with Policy MG21.

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

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 and there is no cause for review.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 4.7			
<b>LOCAL: Amount of public open space gained through development. (Ha).</b>	<b>Net increase in open space.</b>	<b>No net bi-annual increase in open space.</b>	During the AMR monitoring period there has been a net increase in open space of 5.32 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)	
2017/00647/RES	Land at Barry Waterfront, Cliffside Road, Barry - The erection of 163 residential dwellings, landscaping, parking and associated infrastructure.	0.05	
2017/01356/RES	Land at Barry Waterfront, Barry - Construction of new District Centre comprising of 57 residential apartments, 1,885 sqm food & drink use (A3), 390 sqm flexible commercial use (D1/D2/A3), together with associated infrastructure works, parking and landscaping.	0.204	
2018/00240/RES	Land at North West Cowbridge - Phase 2 of the development consisting of 306 new homes, new public open space, landscaping and highways infrastructure.	5.0	
2018/00398/RG3	Brecon Court, Barry - Proposed residential development comprising 28 dwellings along with associated parking, highway and ancillary works.	0.035	
2018/01231/FUL	Cwrt Canna, land adjacent to Llangan Primary School, Llangan - Residential-led mixed use development comprising of 13 affordable homes, 2 additional office buildings, a community building and ancillary development including landscaping, drainage, car parking, creation of a new vehicular access and other associated infrastructure	0.03	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.32</b>	
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:

New/upgraded children's equipped play areas:

1. Victoria Park, Barry (2013-14) - £10,066
2. Splash Pad, Barry (2013-14) - £5,921
3. Chickenwood play area, Barry (2015)- £17,188
4. Central Park, Barry (2015) - £8,054
5. Dobbins Road Play Area (2015) - £5,000
6. Romilly Park, Barry (2015 and 2017) - £12,460
7. Plassey Square, Penarth (2016) - £76,000
8. Paget Road, Penarth (2017-18) – £230,000
9. Fferm Goch, Llangan (2018-19) - £48,000
10. Dochdwy Road play area (2018) - £36,000
11. Upper Gladstone Gardens (2018) - £84,000 – plus match-funding via the Council's Capital Programme and Tackling Poverty so total project = £350k
12. Badgers Brook, Ystradowen (2017) - £50,000
13. Batts Field, Barry (2018) - £60,000
14. Wordsworth Park, Penarth (2018) - £72,000
15. Cwrt Y Vil Play fields, Penarth (2017) - £20,000
16. St. Bride's Play Area (2018) - £15,000
17. Ceri Road, Rhoose (2018) - £70,000
18. Trebeferad, Llantwit Major (2017) - £10,000
19. George Street, Barry (2016) - £70,000
20. Lougher Place, St. Athan (2017-18) - £38,000 – this levered in additional monies via the Welsh Government's RCDF fund – total project cost £180k.
21. Fforest Community Park, Barry (2017) - £40,000
22. Colwinston Play Area (2019) - £48,000 – community sourced match-funding so total project cost = £70,000

New/upgraded multi-use games area

1. Celtic Way, Rhoose (2018) - £16,000
2. Jenna Park Primary School (2018) - £18,000
3. Upper Gladstone Gardens (2018) - £45,000
4. Lougher Place, St Athan (2018) - £100,000
5. George Street, Barry (2016) - £50,000
6. Paget Road, Penarth (2017-18) - £200,000

Community gardens:

1. Oakfield / Ysgol Gwaun Y Nant Primary School - £35,000

Informal open space enhancements e.g. landscaping, flora and fauna.

1. Lower Gladstone Gardens;
2. Maes Dyfan Open Space;
3. The Spinney, St. Mary's Church
4. Slipway, Llantwit Major
5. The Bear Field, Cowbridge
6. Cemetery Approach, Barry
7. Redwood Close PROW improvement scheme



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 to date for the provision of new / enhanced open space (£2,019,689) the equivalent amount of open space delivered in hectares would equate to 8.4ha.

**Policy Performance Monitoring**

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.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 4.8			
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Householder Design Guidance.	To produce Householder Design Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.	Failure to prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.	The Council adopted a new Residential and Householder Development Supplementary Planning Guidance in April 2018.
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10. Managing Growth /Development Policies: MD2, MD5, MD8, MD9, MD10, MD12. SA Objectives: 1, 3, 9, 10.			
Analysis			
Target has been met. The SPG was approved by Cabinet on 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2018 (minute no. C292 refers) and has been taken into consideration in all relevant planning applications since that date. In view of this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the SPG and update it if required,			
Policy Performance Monitoring			
Monitoring indicator to be removed from subsequent AMRs.			

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 4.9			
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Biodiversity and Development.	To produce Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.	Failure to prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.	The Council adopted a new Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance in April 2018.



Relevant LDP Policies
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10. Managing Growth /Development Policies: MG19, MG20, MG21, MD1, MD2, MD9. SA Objectives: 3, 9.
Analysis
Target has been met. The SPG was approved by Cabinet on 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2018 (minute no. C292 refers) and has been taken into consideration in all relevant planning applications since that date. In view of this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the SPG and update it if required,
Policy Performance Monitoring
Monitoring indicator to be removed from subsequent AMRs.

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 4.10			
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Conversion and Renovation of Rural Buildings.	To produce Conversion and Renovation of Rural Buildings Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.	Failure to prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.	The Council adopted a new Conversion and Renovation of Rural Buildings Supplementary Planning Guidance in April 2018.
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10. Managing Growth /Development Policies: MG1, MD1, MD2, MD8, MD11, MD13, MD17. SA Objectives: 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15.			
Analysis			
Target has been met. The SPG was approved by Cabinet on 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2018 (minute no. C292 refers) and has been taken into consideration in all relevant planning applications since that date. In view of this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the SPG and update it if required,			
Policy Performance Monitoring			
Monitoring indicator to be removed from subsequent AMRs.			

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 4.11			
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Design in the Landscape.	To produce Design in the Landscape Supplementary Planning Guidance within two years of the Plan's adoption.	Failure to prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance within two years of the Plan's adoption.	The draft Design in the Landscape SPG has been prepared. It is anticipated that it will be adopted in early 2020.
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.			

<b>Analysis</b>
While the monitoring target has not been met, the draft SPG has been prepared and will be consulted upon during the autumn of 2019. Given the advanced position of the SPG and the effectiveness of the above policies, there is no cause for review.
<b>Policy Performance Monitoring</b>
Monitoring target substantially completed. It is anticipated that it will be adopted in early 2020.
Recommendations:
No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 4.12			
LOCAL Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Public Art.	To produce Public Art Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.	Failure to prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.	The Council adopted a new Public Art in New Development Supplementary Planning Guidance in July 2018.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10. Managing Growth /Development Policies: MD2, MD4. SA Objectives: 4, 5, 9, 10.			
<b>Analysis</b>			
The SPG was approved by Cabinet on 30 <sup>th</sup> July 2018 (minute no. C386 refers) and has been taken into consideration in all relevant planning applications since that date. In view of this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the SPG and update it if required,			
<b>Policy Performance Monitoring</b>			
Monitoring indicator to be removed from subsequent AMRs.			

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 4.13			
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Trees and Development.	To produce Trees and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.	Failure to prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.	The Council adopted a new Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerow and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance in July 2018.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10. Managing Growth /Development Policies: MD1, MD2, MD9. SA Objectives: 8, 9, 10.			
<b>Analysis</b>			
The SPG was approved by Cabinet on 30 <sup>th</sup> July 2018 (minute no. C386 refers) and has been taken into consideration in all relevant planning applications since that date. In view of this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the SPG and update it if required,			

Policy Performance Monitoring

Monitoring indicator to be removed from subsequent AMRs.

## 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.

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 5.1			
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.	MG6 (1) Penarth Learning Community, Sully Road, Penarth.  Opened school year 2015/16.
	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.	MG6 (2) Llantwit Major (secondary and primary schools) Ham Lane, Llantwit Major.  Ysgol Dewi Sant, Welsh Medium Primary School opened in 2015.  Ysgol Y Ddraig, a 420 place English Medium primary school opened in October 2016.  Llantwit Major Comprehensive School was completed in 2017.
	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.	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 8 <sup>th</sup> January and 22 <sup>nd</sup> February 2019. Proposal approved by Cabinet July 2019.
	Deliver Policy MG6 (6) education facility by 2024.	Failure to deliver the new education facilities identified in Policy MG6 in	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

		accordance with the monitoring targets.	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.
	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.	MG6 (4) new primary school at land to the north and west of Darren Close, Cowbridge.  2 ha site secured for the provision of a new primary school through S106 agreement as part of planning permission 2014/01505/OUT .
		Failure to deliver the new education facilities identified in Policy MG6 in accordance with the monitoring targets.	MG6 (5) new primary and nursery school at land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock. Not started.

#### Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2.  
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG6, MD1, MD2, MD4, MD5.  
SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5.

#### Analysis

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.

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers that Policy MG 6 and other relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively and there is no cause for review.

#### Recommendations:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 5.2			
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.	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 Watersports Facilities at the Mole and are proposed to be used for a community facility adjacent to the Medical Centre.
	Deliver Policy MG7 (3) Ogmore by Sea community facility by 2020.		The Council has granted planning permission for the 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).
	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).
	Deliver Policy MG7 (4) Cosmeston community facility by 2026.		The development at Cosmeston Farm has not started. No planning application received to date.

**Relevant LDP Policies**

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**

The Council has secured s106 contributions for the delivery of additional community facilities in association with the housing allocations within the LDP as follows:

Policy Ref	Site	Assessment
MG7 (1)	Barry waterfront (as a part of mixed use development).	2009/00946/OUT Development of vacant land at Barry Waterfront for residential (C3), retail (A1), cafes, bars and restaurants (A3), hotel (C1), offices (B1) and community and leisure uses (D1 and D2). Barry Waterfront Community Facilities include the following: The developers have delivered a Neighbourhood Area of Play at Barry Waterfront, providing outdoor sports and play space for children. The Council has also secured an off-site contribution of £200k for Community Facilities via the Section 106

		Agreement, which the Council has agreed in principle to grant £145k of it as match-funding to Barry Uniting Church to deliver a Community Centre, adjacent to Barry Waterfront Medical Centre. Furthermore, the Council has also secured via the Section 106 Agreement for Barry Waterfront the development of a new primary school, which will have outdoor sports pitches and a multi-use games area; this is currently in the design phase. In addition, the Council has granted £100k to the Barry Community Water Activity Centre on the Mole. Monies have also been allocated and planning permission has been granted to deliver a Community Centre at the Waterfront, adjacent to Barry Waterfront Medical Centre (subject to match-funding).
MG7 (2)	St Cyres (as a part of mixed use development).	The Council has determined a hybrid planning application for 215 residential units and associated works on the site (2017/01136/HYB(1) refers), which includes provision for a 3 Ha site centrally located within the development to provide for community use, in line with the requirements of Policy MG7 - Provision of Community Facilities. The community/recreation area of the site sits at the heart of the scheme and may be used as a community centre, sports hall and associated pitches. S106 contributions have been secured to deliver the facilities and these will form a part of the phasing of the development.
MG7 (3)	Ogmore residential centre.	The residential development at Ogmore by Sea has now been completed (2009/00489/OUT & 2013/00862/FUL refer) and a new multipurpose community village hall funded through s106 receipts received planning permission in November 2018 (2014/00224/FUL refers). Construction of the new community facility is anticipated to start in 2019.
MG7 (4)	Cosmeston Farm (as a part of mixed use).	Not started. No planning application received to date.

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.

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

The monitoring target for Policy MG7 (1) Barry Waterfront (as part of mixed use) has only partially been met, and it is anticipated additional community facilities will be provided in due course. The Council has secured S106 contributions from the developers of the Waterfront for the provision of a new community facility at Barry Waterfront, and the Council is taking pro-active steps in terms of implementation. In view of this, the Council considers that Policy MG7 and other relevant policies are working effectively and there is no cause for review.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 5.3			
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.	<p>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.</p> <p>Policy MG28 (4) White Farm - 6.9 ha of new open space provided as part of new development (planning applications 2002/01636/OUT &amp; 2010/00123/RES refer).</p>
	Deliver Policy MG28 (5), and Policy MG28 (8) public open space facilities by 2020.	Failure to deliver the new public open space facilities in accordance with the monitoring target.	<p>The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. 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 &amp; 2015/00076/FUL refer).</p> <p>The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. 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).</p>
	Deliver Policy MG28 (7), Policy and Policy MG28 (10) public open space facilities by 2024.	Failure to deliver the new public open space facilities in accordance with the monitoring target.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. Policy MG28 (7) Land to the north of the railway line, Rhose - Planning applications 2015/01070/RES &

			2015/01072/RES approved 29 <sup>th</sup> July 2016 provide for 4.68 ha of open space.
			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.
	<b>Deliver Policy MG28 (2), Policy MG28 (3) and Policy MG25 (6) public open space facilities by 2026.</b>	<b>Failure to deliver the new public open space facilities in accordance with the monitoring target.</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 (3) Barry Waterfront (7.83 ha) – NEAP completed, linea park partially completed. Additional strategic parks to 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.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2. Managing Growth / Development: MG2, MG3, MG28, MD1, MD2, MD3 MD4, MD5. SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10.			
<b>Analysis</b>			
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 have been fully completed. In addition, good progress has been made on other projects identified in the monitoring framework which are scheduled for completion beyond this AMR period as set out above.			
<b>Policy Performance Monitoring</b>			



In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers that Policy MG28 and other relevant policies are working effectively and there is no cause for review.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 5.4			
<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>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).</b>

**Relevant LDP Policies**

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP11.

Managing Growth / Development: MG2, MG7, MG8, MG29, MD1, MD2, MD3, MD4, MD5, MD13.

SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5.

**Analysis**

Between April 1<sup>st</sup> 2018 and March 31<sup>st</sup> 2019, 3 applications were approved by the Council which resulted in the loss of a community facility. Where proposals involve the loss of community facilities the Council will require robust evidence that demonstrates the facilities are no longer required or such a loss would not have a detrimental impact upon local service provision. However, none of the applications approved were considered to be contrary to the requirements of Policy MD5 with one of the applications providing affordable housing units and an associated multi use community hall, and the remaining applications relating to the change of use of community facilities where it had been evidenced that the previous use was no longer viable to the satisfaction of the Council.

Application No.	Type	Description of Development
2017/01337/FUL	Major - Dwellings	St. Pauls Church Hall, Arcot Street, Penarth - Redevelopment of the former St. Pauls Church site (including demolition of existing building with retention of front church elevation) to create 14 one and two-bedroom affordable housing units; multi-purpose community hall (368 sqm); landscaping; car/cycle parking; access; and associated works
2018/00587/FUL	Minor - Dwellings	Horeb English Baptist Chapel, Eweny Road, St. Brides Major - Conversion of disused place of worship to single dwelling
2018/01111/FUL	Minor - Dwellings	Daly and Associates Dental Surgery, 77, Tynwydd Road, Barry - Change of use of previous dentist building (P.T.Daly Dentist) into dwelling/house

**Policy Performance Monitoring**

In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers that Policy MD5 and other relevant policies are working effectively and there is no cause for review.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 5.5			
<b>LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Planning Obligations.</b>	<b>To produce Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.</b>	<b>Failure to prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.</b>	The Council adopted a new Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Guidance in July 2017.
Relevant LDP Policies			
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.			
Analysis			
Target has been met. The SPG was originally prepared as background evidence to the LDP Examination and was used as a material consideration in Development Management decisions since 6 <sup>th</sup> January 2016. Public consultation was undertaken alongside the 6 week Matters Arising Changes Consultation between September and October 2016. The SPG was amended in the light of consultation responses received and following any changes set out in the LDP Inspector's Report. The SPG was approved by Cabinet on 31 <sup>st</sup> July 2017, minute no. C48 refers and used as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications and appeals in the Vale of Glamorgan. A further amendment was approved by Cabinet on 30 <sup>th</sup> July 2018 (minute no. C386 refers) in relation to the travel plan thresholds set out on page 22 which now reflects the requirements set out in the Travel Plans SPG (July 2018). In view of this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the SPG and update it if required.			
Policy Performance Monitoring			
Monitoring indicator to be removed from subsequent AMRs.			

<b>6. RETAIL</b>			
Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR. Updates will be provided in future AMRs.			
<b>OBJECTIVE 6: To reinforce the vitality, viability and attractiveness of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district, local and neighbourhood shopping centres.</b>			
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 6.1 (i)			
<b>CORE: Amount of retail, office and leisure development (sq.m) permitted within established town and district centre boundaries.</b>	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.	Decrease of 2101 sqm retail floorspace. Total retail floorspace at start of monitoring period was 82,019 sqm. The decrease in retail floorspace accounts for a 2.6% reduction.
	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.	Increase of 614 sqm in office space. Total B1 office space at start of monitoring period was 2,380 sqm. The increase accounts for 25.8% rise in B1 office space.

	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.	Increase of 167 sqm in leisure floorspace. Total D1 / D2 leisure space at start of monitoring period was 4,948 sqm. The increase accounts for 3.4% rise in D1 / D2 leisure space.
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			
<p>While the monitoring data shows that there has been a loss of retail floorspace within the town and district centres, the 2.6% loss is minimal when spread over the town and district centres. It is therefore considered that it has not had any significant adverse impact on the centres which continue to present a strong retail function. 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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Policy Performance Monitoring			
<p>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. As no triggers have been met, there is no cause for review.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <p>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</p>			

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref 6.1 (ii)			
CORE: Amount of retail, office and leisure development (sq.m) permitted outside established town and district centre boundaries.	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).	1 or more planning application approved for major retail floorspace outside town and district centres unless in accordance with Policy MG13.	No major retail floor space has been permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.
	No major office floor space permitted outside town and district centre boundaries unless in accordance with Policy MD14 (New Employment Proposals).	1 or more planning application approved for major office floorspace outside town and district centres unless in accordance with Policy MD14.	No major office floor space has been permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.

	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).	1 or more planning application approved for major leisure floorspace outside town and district centres unless in accordance with policies MD13 and MG29.	No major leisure floor space has been 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, no planning applications have been approved for major retail, office or leisure uses outside the town and district centres. 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.			
Policy Performance Monitoring			
The Council has met the monitoring targets for this core indicator and there is no cause for review.			
Recommendation:			
No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.			

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 6.2			
LOCAL: Number of applications approved annually for non-A1 uses in primary and secondary frontages of the town and district retail centres.	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.	1 or more non-A1 uses granted planning permission where the town and district centre is at or above 35% within primary frontages and 50% within secondary frontages.	2 non-A1 planning applications approved in a primary frontage in Cowbridge district centre. However the monitoring target has not been exceeded.
			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%.

			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%.
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#### Relevant LDP Policies

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

#### Analysis

	2017		2018		2019	
	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	36.0	54.2	39.0	63.9	39.0	63.9
District Centres						
Cowbridge	26.2	59.5	27.7	66.7	29.2	66.7
High St/Broad St	43.6	53.7	46.2	61.7	46.2	56.8
Llantwit Major	36.4	54.3	39.1	57.1	39.1	54.3
Penarth	43.2	39.2	40.5	41.7	37.8	43.0

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning data (2019)

Application No.	Location	Description
2018/00140/FUL	12, Broad Street Parade, Barry	Change of Use from Class A1 Retail to Class A3 (Food & Drink) - Day time Café.
2018/00327/FUL	17B, High Street, Cowbridge	Conversion of existing A1 shop to mixed use A1/A3.
2018/00560/FUL	15, High Street, Cowbridge	Change of use application to A1/A3.
2018/00760/FUL	Sport Nutrition Supplements, 50A, Holton Road, Barry	Change of use of premises to A3 (Food and Drink) for use as a micro pub serving cask ales and craft beers.

The primary frontage of Cowbridge district retail centre exhibits a strong A1 presence. While the loss of two A1 units to non-A1 uses over the monitoring period is regrettable, the target of 35% has not been exceeded. In addition, given the prevailing retail climate within the UK and the existing vitality, attractiveness and viability of the retail centre, this is not considered to represent a matter that warrants concern.

Holton Road, Barry town centre has historically shown levels of non-A1 uses above the 35% monitoring target within the primary frontage. While the loss of an A1 unit is regrettable it has only exceeded the monitoring target by 4% which is not considered to be significant.

The loss of the A1 unit in High St / Broad Street, Barry secondary frontage is regrettable. However, the change of use application was supported by significant evidence and testimonials that justified its approval. The secondary frontage in this retail centre has historically exhibited high levels of non-A1 uses and the overall picture in the secondary frontage with regard to A1 uses is one of improvement, with non-A1 uses in the secondary frontage falling from 61.7% to 56.8% between 2018 and 2019.

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

In view of the monitoring data and the fact that the trigger point has been hit in 2 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, given that the thresholds have only been exceeded by a small amount, there is no cause for review. In

addition, as previously stated, the Council intends to prepare new SPG on retailing which should help to address the situation in the short term.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance	
Ref No. 6.3				
<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>	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.	
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>				
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6. Managing Growth Policies: MG12, MG15, MD1, MD5. SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.				
<b>Analysis</b>				
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 (%)
<b>Local Centres</b>				
Barry Road, Cadoxton	7	2	55.6	44.4
Cardiff Rd Dinas Powys	13	0	30.8	69.2
Cornerswell Road	23	0	52.2	47.8
Dinas Powys Village	18	2	30.0	70.0
Main Street, Cadoxton	15	3	77.8	22.2
Park Crescent, Barry	31	6	73.0	27.0
Rhose, Fontygary Road	13	0	61.5	38.5
St Athan, The Square	13	0	46.2	53.8
Upper Holton Road	30	3	60.6	39.4
Vere Street, Cadoxton	11	3	71.4	28.6
<b>Neighbourhood Centres</b>				
Adenfield Way	0	2	50.0	50.0
Boverton	7	0	57.1	42.9
Bron y Mor, Barry	4	1	20.0	80.0

Camms Corner, Dinas Powys	9	0	6	66.7	3	33.3
Castle Court, Dinas Powys	7	1	4	50.0	3	50.0
Crawshay Drive, Llantwit Major	1	1	2	100.0	0	0
Cwm Talwg Centre, Barry	8	1	4	44.4	4	55.6
Park Road	5	0	1	20.0	4	80.0
Pill Street	3	1	3	75.0	1	25.0
Skomer Road, Gibbonsdown	4	0	1	25.0	3	75.0
Tennyson Road	4	2	4	66.7	2	33.3

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data (2019)

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

Application No.	Location	Local / Neighbourhood Centre	Description
2017/00737/FUL	7, Barry Road, Barry	Local	Conversion of existing 2 no. A1 shop units into new C3 dwelling. Alterations to existing C3 Dwelling
2017/01310/FUL	Post Office, 3, Station Road, Dinas Powys	Local	Change of use of Ground Floor from A1 (Post Office) to C3 (2 bedroom flat).
2018/00239/FUL	The Shop, 29, Park Road, Barry	Neighbourhood	Change of use of the shop from retail to child care and installation of railings at the front of the shop.
2018/00631/FUL	The Plug, 13a-15, Station Road, Dinas Powys	Local	Change of use from a hairdressers to a coffee shop. Already an existing coffee shop in 13a which has been extended into 15, Station Road. Also changes to the front elevation of 15.
2018/00706/FUL	5, Vere Street, Barry	Local	Proposed change of use from shop with flat over to 3 self-contained flats. New external staircase to rear.
2018/00830/FUL	3, Station Road, Dinas Powys	Local	This is a proposal to change the use of the Old Post Office (A1) which is currently unused into a Chiropractic Clinic (D1).
2018/00952/FUL	284, Holton Road, Barry	Local	Conversion of existing shop unit to new one bedroom flat.

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

Out of the 7 planning applications approved which resulted in the loss of an A1 unit within an identified local / neighbourhood retail centre, 2 were allowed on appeal (applications 2017/00737/FUL and 2017/01310/FUL refer). The main reason for the Council originally refusing the application related to the interpretation of LDP Policy MG15, particularly in relation to criterion 1 which states that proposals "would not result in excess of 50% non-A1 retail uses" and criterion 3 "the proposal would not result in an over concentration of non-A1 uses that would be detrimental to the vitality, attractiveness and viability of the local centre". The Inspector concluded in both cases, that the presence of a prolonged vacant unit would have a significant impact upon the vitality and attractiveness of a retail centre as a whole and where it can be demonstrated this is the case a more flexible approach to the criteria 1 and 3 should be applied. Furthermore, it was noted that the supporting text in relation to criterion 2 does not offer sufficient clarity as to what active and appropriate marketing entails. Additionally, although the appeal cases relate to Policy MG15, Policy MG14 shares similar criteria which relates to non-A1 retail uses within town and district retail centres. Consequently, in view of the appeal decisions, 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. This is not considered to be a significant issue which would trigger a review of Plan. However, the Council intends to prepare a new retailing SPG to address the above issue.

Recommendation:

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



Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance																																																																	
Ref No. 6.4																																																																				
LOCAL: Percentage of vacant retail units within the primary shopping frontage of the town and district centre boundaries.	A decrease in the vacancy rates within town and district centres.	An increase in the vacancy rates recorded for 2 consecutive years within town and district centres.	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 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.																																																																	
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<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th>2018</th> <th colspan="5">2019</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Vacancy Rate (%)</th> <th>Total Units</th> <th>Units Occupied</th> <th>Units Vacant</th> <th>Occupancy Rate (%)</th> <th>Vacancy Rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Town Centre</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Holton Rd, Barry</td> <td>13.0</td> <td>100</td> <td>83</td> <td>17</td> <td>83</td> <td>17.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District Centre</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cowbridge</td> <td>4.6</td> <td>65</td> <td>59</td> <td>6</td> <td>90.8</td> <td>9.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High St/Broad St</td> <td>7.7</td> <td>39</td> <td>39</td> <td>0</td> <td>100</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Llantwit Major</td> <td>0</td> <td>23</td> <td>22</td> <td>1</td> <td>95.7</td> <td>4.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Penarth</td> <td>5.4</td> <td>37</td> <td>36</td> <td>1</td> <td>97.3</td> <td>2.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								2018	2019					Vacancy Rate (%)	Total Units	Units Occupied	Units Vacant	Occupancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Town Centre							Holton Rd, Barry	13.0	100	83	17	83	17.0	District Centre							Cowbridge	4.6	65	59	6	90.8	9.2	High St/Broad St	7.7	39	39	0	100	0	Llantwit Major	0	23	22	1	95.7	4.3	Penarth	5.4	37	36	1	97.3	2.7
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Penarth	5.4	37	36	1	97.3	2.7																																																														
Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data 2019																																																																				
Monitoring target only met in Penarth. However, monitoring trigger not met as the increase in vacancy rates is over 2 consecutive years. The increase in vacancy rates is typical of many other retail centres across the country due to changing shopping habits and the economic climate.																																																																				
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Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 6.5			
<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>	No local or neighbourhood retail centres have experienced two consecutive years where vacancy rates have increased.

#### Relevant LDP Policies

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

#### Analysis

Centre	2018 Vacancy Rate (%)	2019 Vacancy Rates (%)	Occupied Units	Vacant Units	Total Units
<b>Local centres</b>					
Barry Road, Cadoxton	22.2	22.2	7	2	9
Cardiff Rd Dinas Powys	0	0	13	0	13
Cornerswell Road	4.3	0	23	0	23
Dinas Powys Village	10.0	10.0	18	2	20
Main Street, Cadoxton	5.6	16.7	15	3	18
Park Crescent	10.8	16.2	31	6	37
Rhose, Fontygary Road	7.7	0	13	0	13
St Athan, The Square	0	0	13	0	13
Upper Holton Road	14.7	9.09	30	3	33
Vere Street, Cadoxton	35.7	21.4	11	3	14
<b>Neighbourhood Centres</b>					
Adenfield Way, Rhose	100	100	0	2	2
Boverton	0	0	7	0	7
Bron y Mor, Barry	0	20.0	4	1	5
Camms Corner, Dinas Powys	11.1	0	9	0	9
Castle Court, Dinas Powys	12.5	12.5	7	1	8
Crawshay Drive, Llantwit Major	50	50.0	1	1	2
Cwm Talwg Centre, Barry	22.2	11.1	8	1	9
Park Road, Barry	0	0	5	0	5
Pill Street	0	25.0	3	1	4
Skomer Road, Gibbonsdown	0	0	4	0	4
Tennyson Road, Penarth	16.7	33.3	4	2	6

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data (2019)

The monitoring data illustrates a mixed picture across the various local and neighbourhood retail centres within the Vale of Glamorgan with some centres experiencing increases in vacancy rates, others showing reductions and other showing no change. 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. The monitoring trigger has not been hit as it relates to 2 consecutive years.

#### 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 prepare a new retail SPG to help address this policy issue in the short term.

Recommendation:

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

## 7. HOUSING

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

**OBJECTIVE 7: To provide the opportunity for people in the Vale of Glamorgan to meet their housing needs.**

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 7.1			
<b>CORE: Housing land supply, taken from the current Housing Land Availability Study (TAN1).</b>	<b>Maintain a 5 year supply of housing land for development for each year of the plan following adoption.</b>	<b>Less than a 5 year supply of housing land is recorded, in any given year following adoption of the Plan.</b>	April 2017 - 5.6 Year Land Supply. April 2018 - 5.6 years Land Supply. April 2019 - 5.0 years Land Supply.

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 Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan was formally adopted on 28th June 2017. At adoption, the authority had a 5.6 year housing land supply as detailed within the Council's LDP Housing Land Supply Trajectory paper. Since adoption of the LDP the Council has published 2 Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (JHLAS). As of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018, the JHLAS identified a 5.6 year land supply, and the most recent JHLAS (May 2019) showed that the Vale of Glamorgan Council had a 5.0 year land supply. The monitoring target has therefore been met. The latest JHLAS report can be viewed online via the following link:

<https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Documents/Living/Planning/Policy/Joint-Housing-Land-Availability/May-2019-JHLAS-Report-Final.pdf>

Policy Performance Monitoring

In view of the monitoring data, there is no cause for review.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 7.2			
<b>CORE: Number of net additional affordable dwellings built.</b>	<b>Build 746 additional affordable dwellings by 2018.</b>	<b>10% less than the affordable housing target over 2 consecutive years.</b>	Between 2011 and 2018, 1,009 affordable dwellings have been provided.

	<b>Build 993 additional affordable dwellings by 2019.</b>		At 2019 a total of 1,114 affordable dwellings have been provided.
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**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**

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 sites housing identified in Policies 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.

Indicator 7.2 sets a target for the provision of 746 additional affordable homes by 2018, 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.

The table below provides a summary of the number of additional new build affordable dwellings provided annually:

Additional affordable dwellings constructed 2011-2018 (source Vale of Glamorgan Council Housing)	
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,114</b>

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Planning data (2019).

**Policy Performance Monitoring**

**Strategic Policy SP4 Affordable Housing Provision**

Strategic Policy SP4 sets a target of 3,252 additional affordable dwellings over the 15 year plan period 2011-2026. For the period 2011-2019 an additional 1,114 new build affordable dwellings have been provided; this represents 34% of the LDP target within the first 8 years of the Plan. The monitoring target for 2018 and 2019 has therefore been exceeded.

## Managing Growth Policy MG4 Affordable Housing

Managing Growth Policy MG4 Affordable Housing sets out the Council's requirements for the provision of affordable housing on allocated and windfall development housing sites, identifying site thresholds and the percentage of affordable housing that will be sought by the Council based upon the Council's housing viability evidence (2015). Specifically, the policy requires:

30% affordable housing on residential developments resulting in a net gain of 5 or more units in Barry;

35% affordable housing on residential developments resulting in a net gain of 5 or more units in Llantwit Major, Rhose and St Athan.

Elsewhere a 40% affordable housing provision for all residential developments resulting in a net gain of 1 dwelling or more; or the conversion of existing buildings resulting in a net gain of 2 or more dwellings (excluding rural barn conversions)

The below table provides a summary of the affordable housing secured on MG2 housing sites at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018. The table indicates that on the majority of sites approved, the affordable housing delivered was policy compliant with the requirements of the LDP. It should also be noted that the affordable housing secured on several sites was approved under previous policy requirements.

Affordable Housing Percentages Secured MG2 Housing Allocations		
Site	Site Name	AH Secured (%)
MG2 (1)	Phase 2, Barry Waterfront	15%
MG2 (2)	Land at Higher End, St. Athan	30% (2013/0114/FUL) 35% (2015/01152/OUT)
MG2 (5)	Land to the east of Eglwys Brewis	17%
MG2 (9)	White Farm	20%
MG2 (10)	Land to the east of Pencoedtre Lane	30%
MG2 (12)	Ysgol Maes Dyfan	30%
MG2 (13)	Barry Magistrates Court	100%
MG2 (17)	Cowbridge Comprehensive Lower School	28.5% onsite plus off site contribution
MG2 (20)	Land to the north and west of Darren Close, Cowbridge	40%
MG2 (21)	Plasnewydd Farm, Llantwit Major	30%
MG2 (22)	Land adjacent to Llantwit Major Bypass	29.3% on site plus off site contribution
MG2 (25)	Land adjoining St. Josephs School, Sully Road	35%
MG2 (28)	Land at and adjoining St. Cyres School, Murch Road	40%
MG2 (29)	Land off Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys	40%
MG2 (30)	Land at adjoining Ardwyn, Pen-y-Turnpike	35%

MG2 (31)	Land at Cross Common Road	40%
MG2 (33)	Land north of Leckwith Road	100%
MG2 (35)	Land north of the Railway Line, Rhoose	30%
MG2 (36)	Land south of the Railway Line, Rhoose	30%
MG2 (37)	Land to the west of Port Road, Wenvoe	25% on site 10% off site contribution
MG2 (38)	Land adjoining Court Close, Aberthin	40%
MG2 (39)	Land to the east of Bonvilston	20%
MG2 (40)	Land to rear of St David's Church in Wales Primary School, Colwinston	25% on site 10% off site contribution
MG2 (41)	ITV Wales, Culverhouse Cross	35%
MG2 (42)	The Garden Emporium, Fferm Goch	35%
MG2 (43)	Ogmore Residential Centre	30%
MG2 (44)	Ogmore Caravan Park	30%
MG2 (45)	Land to the East of St Nicholas (developed over 2 sites)	35% on site 5% off site contribution and 40% on site
MG2 (46)	Land off St. Brides Road, Wick	35%
MG2 (47)	Land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen	35%
MG2 (48)	Land West of Swanbridge Road, Sully	40%

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data (2019).

#### Managing Development MD4 Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Managing Development MD4 Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations seeks to ensure that all new developments in the Vale of Glamorgan are supported by appropriate services and facilities to meet their needs and the needs of the existing community, to create safe, sustainable, liveable, healthy and mixed communities. The Council has successfully secured developer contributions alongside the delivery of affordable housing.

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers that the implementation of the LDP policy framework for housing delivery in combination with other policies within the LDP has enabled the Council to meet the monitoring target. Accordingly, it is the Council's view that the policies for delivering the identified affordable housing requirement are being implemented effectively and there is no cause for review.

#### Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 7.3			
<b>CORE: Number of net additional general market dwellings built.</b>	<b>Build 1,879 additional general market dwellings by 2018.</b>  <b>Build 2,418 additional general market dwellings by 2019.</b>	<b>10% less than the general market housing target over 2 consecutive years.</b>	Between 2011 and 2018 an additional 1,985 market dwellings have been built.  At 2019 a total of 2,504 additional general market dwellings have been built.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3. Managing Growth/Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MD1, MD5, MD6, MD11, and MD12. SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.			
<b>Analysis</b>			
Between April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2011 and April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2019, a total of 3,617 dwellings were completed within the authority, of which 2,504 were general market dwellings. The monitoring targets for 2018 and 2019 have therefore been met.			
<b>Policy Performance Monitoring</b>			
In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers that the implementation of the LDP policy framework for housing delivery 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 general market housing requirement are being implemented effectively and there is no cause for review.  Recommendation:  No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.			

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 7.4			
<b>LOCAL: Meeting the identified short term need for authorised local Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation.</b>	<b>Provision of an authorised gypsy and traveller site for two pitches at 'Land to the East of Llangan' to meet the identified accommodation needs.</b>	<b>Failure to meet the short term gypsy and traveller accommodation needs by 2018.</b>	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>			
1 pitch relates to a household at Llangan on a Council owned and tolerated site. Since the adoption of the LDP the Council has granted planning permission at St. Mary Hill for the use of land for the stationing of caravans for the residential purposes for 3 no gypsy pitches together with the formation of a hard standing and utility/dayroom ancillary to that use. (2017/00129/FUL refers). The application was submitted by one of the family members occupying the existing Council owned site at Llangan.			

1 pitch relates to a household at Wenvoe, where planning permission expired but where no enforcement action has been pursued. The site is therefore currently a tolerated site in planning terms which removes the household from immediate need for the purpose of the GTAA.

The short term need is therefore satisfied.

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

The Council considers that while the short to medium term need of 2 no. pitches identified in the 2016 GTAA and reflected in LDP Policy MG5 has not been directly met by the Council, the identified need has been met through alternative private means. Notwithstanding the above, the Council will continue to monitor the situation to ensure that the requirements of the occupants are met.

Further consideration will also be given in the Council's next GTAA which is required to be produced by 2021 in line with the requirements of 'Undertaking Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments (May 2015).

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 7.5			
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.
	Agree project management arrangements including reporting structure.	By end of June 2016.	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.
	Make initial contact and maintain contact with the Hayes Road occupiers.	July 2016 to May 2018.	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.
	Agree methodology for undertaking site search and assessment.	By end of December 2016.	Initial methodology agreed by Board and site search undertaken.

	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.	By end of May 2018.	<p>Initial investigations identified a site off Hayes Rd, Barry. When the location was published, there was considerable public opposition to its location and the Council took the decision not to progress the site further.</p> <p>Concerns were raised that the Hayes Road Travellers' specific site needs would not be met by a site designed in compliance with WG Guidance. Therefore officers have been liaising with WG to reflect the unique circumstances of the Hayes Road Travellers' needs and are seeking to resolve issues around that.</p> <p>It was decided in May 2019, by the Strategic Housing Board that a new site selection process will be undertaken with the aim of identifying a suitable site and progressing this matter.</p>
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Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1

Managing Growth /Development Policies: MD18

Analysis

4 out of the 5 targets have been met as set out above. However, the work to date to fulfil the objective has not been successful in delivering a gypsy and traveller site and work remains ongoing through the strategic housing board.

Policy Performance Monitoring

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 7.6			
LOCAL: Number of dwellings permitted annually outside the defined settlement boundaries that do not meet	No dwellings permitted outside the defined settlement boundaries that do	1 or more dwellings permitted outside the defined settlement boundaries that do not	1 application for a new dwelling was permitted outside a defined settlement boundary that



the requirements of the LDP policies or national policy.	not meet the requirements of the LDP policies or national policy.	meet the requirements of the Plan or national policy in any year.	was contrary to the requirements of the LDP policies / national policy.
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policies: SP1. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MD1, MD10, MD11, MD12. SA Objectives: 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12.			
Analysis			
Between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 and 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019, the Council approved 28 new dwellings which were located outside of a defined settlement boundary as identified within the adopted LDP. With the exception of one (ref: 2018/00996/FUL), they were all deemed to be in accordance with policies of the LDP and national policy. With regard to planning application 2018/00996/FUL this application was approved by members of planning committee against officer recommendation after considering the various representations and needs of the applicant.			
Application No.	Type	Application Description	
2016/00571/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Conversion of two agricultural units to holiday accommodation	
2017/00159/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Proposed extension and conversion of holiday let to manager's accommodation.	
2017/01269/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Conversion of part of existing main building to Managers accommodation (Rural Enterprise Dwelling). Proposed new building adjacent to main building as additional amenity facilities and erection of a 2.0 m high fence along the western boundary.	
2017/01354/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Proposed restoration of existing farmhouse (County Treasure) for use as self-catering holiday accommodation.	
2018/00041/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Erection of a Rural Enterprise Worker's Dwelling.	
2018/00100/RES	Minor – Dwellings	Application for Reserved Matters for a farmworkers dwelling at Bryn Farm, Pont Sarn Lane, Clawddcoch (2017/00339/OUT).	
2018/00133/FUL	Major – Dwellings	The demolition of two no. three bed bungalows and single storey garages (1 and 10 Parc Wood) which serves the house parents, site clearance to both sites. The development of two new student dormitory blocks at a two storey height, each accommodating 12 no. four bed dormitory units, communal shared spaces and two no. three bed house parent apartments. Proposed external landscaping to both buildings to be minimal and to compliment the natural surroundings of both sites.	
2018/00253/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Agricultural enterprise dwelling for the Assistant Training Manager for the horse racing enterprise (Resubmission within 12 months of a withdrawn application).	
2018/00330/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Renew planning permission for the use of land for the stationing of caravan (with tourer) for residential purposes for one Gypsy pitch together with the formation of additional hard-standing and utility/dayroom.	
2018/00380/FUL	Variation of Condition	To retain the dwelling originally granted planning permission on 18 March, 2005 (Ref 04/01935/FUL) without complying with condition 1 imposed on that permission, as varied by the amended condition subject of planning permission 2014/00505/FUL, dated 2 July 2014.	
2018/00392/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Erection of a new dwellinghouse with associated works and access arrangements.	
2018/00395/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Demolition of existing property and replacement with new dwelling.	
2018/00460/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	All reserved matters applied for (2017/00668/OUT: rural enterprise worker's dwelling).	
2018/00468/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Retrospectively the erection of a holiday let.	

2018/00470/FUL	Variation of Condition	Variation of Condition 1 of permission CR/15363/B from the original wording to TAN 6 Rural Enterprise Condition. Removal of Condition 2 to align with above.
2018/00486/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Proposed replacement dwelling.
2018/00559/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Conversion of existing barns to 4 no. holiday lets with associated parking and ancillary works.
2018/00643/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Proposed demolition of existing dwelling and construction of new detached replacement dwelling.
2018/00716/FUL	Variation of Condition	Removal of Condition 2 of Planning Permission CR/7365 (1961) relating to an agricultural occupancy condition for the dwelling.
2018/00756/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Refurbishment of stone built granary into a 3 bedroom holiday property with car parking and adjacent gardens.
2018/00774/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Replacement dwelling of fire damaged property. Amendment to previous approval 2017/00241/FUL.
2018/00808/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Conversion of redundant single storey agricultural out-building to 2 bed living accommodation, ancillary to the main dwelling.
2018/00923/OUT	Minor – Dwellings	Erection of rural worker's dwelling, bio-disc drainage.
2018/00965/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Replacement dwelling.
2018/00967/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Conversion of two semi-detached properties into a single detached property and erection of a sustainable (energy positive) rural exceptions bungalow, new access and associated works.
2018/00996/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Proposed demolition of agricultural barn and outbuildings. Proposed new dwelling with detached garage with hobby room over.
2018/01231/FUL	Major – Dwellings	Residential-led mixed use development comprising of 13 affordable homes, 2 additional office buildings, a community building and ancillary development including landscaping, drainage, car parking, creation of a new vehicular access and other associated infrastructure.
2018/01355/FUL	Minor - dwellings	Proposed Replacement Dwelling.

With regard to planning application 2018/00996/FUL this application was approved by members of planning committee against officer recommendation after considering the various representations and needs of the applicant.

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

While the monitoring trigger for the indicator has been hit in relation to application number 2018/00996/FUL, the application of the policy and the initial officer recommendation are considered to have been in line with the policy objectives. While the member view was sympathetic to the specific requirements of the applicants which were considered to outweigh the overall policy objectives, it is considered that this does not represent an inherent flaw in the adopted policy. In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers there is no cause for review but it is recommended that member training in respect of this policy is undertaken.

Recommendation:

No action is required at this time other than further Member Training; continue to monitor in future AMRs.

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 7.7			
LOCAL: Total number of dwellings completed on strategic housing sites as identified in site allocation policies MG2 and MG3.	1. By 2020 Deliver: Policy MG2 (4) Former Stadium Site / Land adjacent to Burley Place, St. Athan by 2022.	Failure to deliver strategic housing site by the monitoring target date.	No current planning application has been submitted for site MG2 (4). Delivery of site outside current monitoring period.

	2. By 2025 Deliver: Policy MG2 (2) Land at Higher End, St. Athan and Policy MG2 (6) Land adjacent to Froglands Farm, Llantwit Major.	Failure to deliver strategic housing site by the monitoring target date.	Phase 1 of MG2 (2) Land at Higher End St Athan (120 dwellings) was completed in 2017.  The Council anticipates that a planning application will be submitted in 2019/20 for MG2 (6) Land adjacent to Froglands Farm, Llantwit Major.
	By 2026 Deliver: Policy MG2 (1), Policy MG3, Phase 2, Barry Waterfront.	Failure to deliver strategic housing site by the monitoring target date.	Between 2011 and 2019 1,259 dwellings have been granted consent at Phase 2 Barry Waterfront, of which 871 have been constructed.
	By 2026 Deliver: Policy MG2 (3) Land at Church Farm, St. Athan.	Failure to deliver strategic housing site by the monitoring target date.	No current planning application has been submitted for site MG2 (3). Delivery of site is outside of the current monitoring period.
	By 2026 Deliver: Policy MG2 (5) Land to the east of Eglwys Brewis, St Athan.	Failure to deliver strategic housing sites by the monitoring target dates.	MG2 (5) Land to the east of Eglwys Brewis, St Athan, Outline permission granted subject to S106 agreement.
	By 2026 Deliver: Policy MG2 (7) Land between new Northern Access Road and Eglwys Brewis Road, Llantwit Major.	Failure to deliver strategic housing site by the monitoring target dates.	The Council anticipates that a planning application will be submitted in 2019/20 for MG2 (7) Land between new Northern Access Road and Eglwys Brewis Road, Llantwit Major. Delivery of site is outside of the current 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>			
It should be noted that all of the monitoring framework indicators are outside of the current monitoring period. Notwithstanding this, significant progress has been made on a number of the housing sites identified in the monitoring targets and substantial housing completions have already occurred. Furthermore, on other identified sites, substantial works have taken place on essential infrastructure required for the delivery of other sites included in the monitoring targets e.g. the Northern Access Road.			
<b>Policy Performance Monitoring</b>			
In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers that Policies MG 2 and MG 3 together with other relevant LDP policies are working effectively and there is no cause for review.			

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 7.8			
LOCAL: Preparation of SPG relating to Affordable Housing	To prepare Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.	Failure to prepare Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.	Affordable Housing SPG adopted in July 2017.
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP4. Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD4, MD5, MD6, MD10. SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.			
Analysis			
Monitoring target met. The SPG was approved by Cabinet on 31 <sup>st</sup> July 2017 (minute no. C48 refers) and has been taken into consideration in all relevant planning applications since that date. In view of this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the SPG and update it if required,			
Policy Performance Monitoring			
Monitoring indicator to be removed from subsequent AMRs.			

## 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.**

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 8.1			
LOCAL: Total strategic employment development permitted on allocated sites under Policy MG9 (ha).	31 ha (net) of strategic employment land with secured planning permissions by 2018.	10% less than the strategic employment land target by the target date.	At 2018 the Council had approved 34.78 ha of employment land on strategic sites as identified in LDP Policy MG2.
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			

By 2018 the Council had approved 34.78 ha of employment land on strategic sites as identified in LDP Policy MG2, which is above the identified strategic employment land monitoring target. This was secured on the allocation referred to as the land to the south of junction 34, M4, Hensol as detailed below:

Application Reference	Description
2014/00228/EAO	Land south of Junction 34, M4, Hensol - 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 (permission granted 22/06/2016 – employment area totals 34.78 hectares).

It should be noted that the Council is 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 proposed development will provide 161834 sqm of class B1, B2 and B8 on the 44ha site if approved. The remainder of the developable area will be taken up with infrastructure, parking, landscaping etc. An update on the status of this planning application will be provided in the Council's 2<sup>nd</sup> AMR.

In addition, the following planning permission was granted for employment uses on the Aerospace Business Park Strategic Employment site but is not included in the adopted monitoring framework as it is part of the existing employment site. Nevertheless it illustrates the ongoing development activity on the identified strategic employment site:

Application Reference	Description
2016/00617/LAW	Super Hangar, Aerospace Business Park, St Athan- 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.

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

Monitoring target met. In view of the above, the Council considers that Policy MG 9 together with other relevant LDP policies are working effectively and there is no cause for review.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 8.2			
<b>LOCAL: Number of jobs anticipated on permitted Strategic employment sites.</b>	<b>Overall Strategic Employment Site Targets 920 – 1,120 jobs anticipated on permitted strategic employment sites by 2020.</b>	<b>10% less than the number of jobs anticipated on strategic employment sites by the target date.</b>	The monitoring target is outside of the timeframe of the current AMR.
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

Although the monitoring target falls outside of the current AMR, the strategic sites detailed within the LDP continue to develop as follows:

Land to the South of Junction 34 M4 Hensol –The supporting information to the planning application (2014/00228/EAO) estimates that the application site could generate between 2,555 and 3,069 jobs with a further 750 jobs being resulting from the increase in operations of the existing site facility.

Land adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road (Cardiff Airport Enterprise Zone) – An outline application is currently under consideration by the Council (2019/00871/OUT). The application form states that the site could provide up to 2,000 skilled positions (including apprenticeships) when it is fully operational with further jobs being provided during the construction phases of the development.. The Council in partnership with Welsh Government and Cardiff Airport have prepared a draft SPG which will guide development across the Cardiff Airport Enterprise Zone. The SPG is currently out for public consultation and it is anticipated that it will be adopted in the Autumn.

Aerospace Business Park, St Athan - the 90-acre, former Ministry of Defence site at St Athan was announced as the second UK plant for Aston Martin Lagonda in 2016. Since this time, the site, including three 'Super Hangars', has been transformed into a modern manufacturing facility. The site illustrates Aston Martin's continued investment in the UK and the opening of St Athan facility has so far created 200 jobs and is expected to create up to 550 more with an additional 3,000 jobs likely created across the supply chain and local businesses. (*Aston Martin press release 12<sup>th</sup> June 2019 <https://media.astonmartin.com/aston-martin-produces-first-cars-at-st-athan/>*).

### Policy Performance Monitoring

No monitoring target for the current AMR.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 8.3			
<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>2.13 ha of employment development permitted over the period 2017 to 2019.</b>
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP5. Managing Growth/Development Policies: MG9, MD14, MD15, MD16. SA Objectives: 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13.			
Analysis			
Location	Details	Area (ha)	
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	
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. Approved 6/6/18 subject to legal agreement	0.73ha	
	Total	2.13ha	

For the purposes of this AMR the Council is considering the period 2017 to 2019. Over this period, 2.13ha of employment land has been approved on the MG9 allocated sites as shown in the table above. This is below the 2 year target of 5.3 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 appears to have slowed in recent years which is considered to be linked to the current economic climate. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 8.4			
<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>	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.
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 12 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.	Type	Location	Description
2018/00260/FUL	Minor-Dwellings	36, Windsor Terrace, Penarth.	Conversion of first and second floor from Office to mixed use: Office and a single C3 dwelling.
2018/00562/FUL	Minor-Dwellings	Romilly Independent Financial Planning, 26, Hickman Road, Penarth.	Change of Use of part of the existing building from Commercial / Financial services to Residential accommodation with a Ground Floor extension to the existing building.
2018/00732/FUL	Minor-Dwellings	2, Beryl Road, Barry.	Subdivision and Change of Use to Form Three Self-Contained Two-Bedroom Apartments (Class C3 Dwelling houses) and Associated Alterations.
2018/00876/FUL	Minor-B1/B2/B8	British Airways Maintenance Cardiff (BAMC), Dragonfly Drive, Cardiff International Airport.	Erection of new single storey extension to aerofoil and plant workshop and new build single storey mobile rig store.
2018/00925/FUL	Minor-Dwellings	Hamilton House, 123, Broad Street, Barry.	Change of Use of existing office premises into six affordable flats and associated works.
2018/01108/FUL	Major-Dwellings	Land at Subway Road, Barry.	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of 72 affordable housing units, cycle bicycle store, waste store, surface level car park and associated works.
2018/01127/FUL	Householder	32, Robert Street, Barry.	2 storey side extension and ground floor rear extension.



2018/01229/FUL	Minor-Other	Unit 6, Cos - The Complete Office Solution, Ty Verlon Industrial Estate, Barry.	Change of Use of premises to Builders Merchant, external storage yard, single storey front extension and two storey rear extension.
2018/01267/FUL	Minor-Other	Store rear of 12-14, Railway Terrace, Penarth.	Change of Use from Builders Storage and distribution yard with detached office to Class D1 Physiotherapy clinic and a Class D2 Pilates studio, plus external alterations.
2018/01329/FUL	Minor-Other	New Broad Street Motors, Ty Verlon Industrial Estate, Barry.	Division of existing unit with alterations to window and door openings.
2018/01358/FUL	Major-Dwellings	The Goods Shed, Hood Road, Barry.	Change of Use, conversion and alterations to the Goods Sheds to provide a mixed use scheme comprising 11 live-work units, restaurant, technology hub/community workshop and flexible events space, erection of entrepreneurial incubator business units not exceeding 68 units (converted shipping containers), drive-thru coffee shop, outdoor cinema, farmers market/pop-up street food area, children's playground, access and servicing arrangements, car parking and associated works.
2019/00114/FUL	Minor-Other	Suite 3, 5 and Meeting Room, The Stables, Castleland Street, Barry.	Change of Use to Children's Nursery (12 Children Max) in Suite 5B and 3B Meeting Room - No Changes to structure of building.

Whilst 1 application was considered to be contrary to LDP Policy MD16 – protection of Existing Employment Sites and Premises, the application (2018/01108/FUL) provided 72 affordable houses within Barry, an area of identified housing need. In this regard, the benefits derived from the scheme in respect of affordable housing provision were considered to outweigh the loss of the small element of employment uses associated with the site. In addition, the Council is currently in the process of preparing new SPG on safeguarding employment land and premises which will be used in conjunction with Policy MD16.

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

While the trigger has been exceeded, the benefits derived from the loss of the existing employment site in Subway Road were considered to address a more acute need for affordable housing within Barry and contribute to the other objectives of the Plan. It should be noted that the Council intends to prepare a new employment land and premises SPG to provide further clarity in relation to the interpretation of Policy MD16.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No 8.5			
<b>LOCAL: Adoption of the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone Strategic Development Framework as a development brief.</b>	<b>To consult on the draft Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone Strategic Development Framework within one year of the Plan's adoption.</b>	<b>Failure to consult on the draft Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone Strategic Development Framework within one year of the Plan's adoption.</b>	<b>Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance on Cardiff Airport and the Gateway Development Zone has been prepared and reported to Cabinet on July 29<sup>th</sup> 2019 for approval to undertake public consultation. The consultation period is from 19<sup>th</sup> August to 2<sup>nd</sup> October</b>



			2019. Formal adoption is scheduled for Autumn 2019.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP5. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG9, MG10, MD14, MD15, MD16. SA Objectives: 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13.			
<b>Analysis</b>			
The Cardiff Airport and St. Athan Enterprise Zone Strategic Development Framework was not adopted by the Council as it was out of date and Cardiff Airport were preparing a masterplan which was published in Summer 2019. The Cardiff Airport Masterplan was not deemed suitable to adopt as SPG so the Council decided to prepare its own SPG in relation to the Airport and adjoining strategic employment allocation to guide the development of the site. The draft SPG was reported to cabinet on the 29 <sup>th</sup> July 2019 for approval to undertake public consultation during August and September 2019. It is anticipated that the SPG will be reported back to Cabinet for formal adoption by the Council in November 2019.			
<b>Policy Performance Monitoring</b>			
The identified monitoring indicator has been superseded as set put above. An update on the status of the Cardiff Airport and Gateway Development Zone SPG will be provided in the Council's 2 <sup>nd</sup> AMR.			
Recommendation:			
No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.			

<b>9. TOURISM</b>			
Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR. Updates will be provided in future AMRs.			
<b>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.</b>			
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 9.1			
LOCAL: Provision of new and Enhanced tourism facilities identified in Policy MG29.	Deliver Policy MG29 (1) by 2018.	Failure to deliver the new and enhanced tourism facilities identified in Policy MG29 in accordance with the monitoring targets.	The MG29 (1) site has been acquired by a new owner who is seeking to develop the tourism offer.
	Deliver Policy MG29 (2) by 2022.		The monitoring target is outside of the timeframe of the current AMR.
	Deliver Policy MG29 (3) by 2026.		The monitoring target is outside of the timeframe of the current AMR.
<b>Relevant LDP Policies</b>			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP11. Managing Growth/ Development: MG29, MD13. SA Objectives: 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15.			

**Analysis**

MG 29 (1): Barry Island Pleasure Park, White Bay – the allocation includes a reference 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, including all weather facilities.

MG29 (2): Land at Nells Point, Whitmore Bay – Following previous marketing 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 2019-20 period.

MG29 (3): Land at Cottrell Park Golf Course – No planning application received to date.

**Policy Performance Monitoring**

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.

Recommendation:

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.**

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 10.1			
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).	Maintain a 10 year land bank of permitted aggregate reserves.	Less than a 10 year land bank of permitted aggregate reserves.	The latest SWRAWP Annual Report for 2017 states that a landbank 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.

**Relevant LDP Policies**

Strategic Policies: SP9.  
 Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG22, MG23, MG25, MG26.  
 SA Objectives: 8, 9.

**Analysis**

The Regional Technical Statement for Minerals was based on a 10 year sales average 2001-2010. Using the same methodology as the RTS the current landbank is 29 years. However, based on the 3 year average sales it is 26 years. This indicates that in the short term there is a recovery in sales which would suggest that a reliance only on the 10 year sales average (which covers the period of recession) may result in under-provision. However, sales even at the 3 year average are only 63% of the annualised apportionment set out for the Vale of Glamorgan in the RTS.

The Vale of Glamorgan has also carried out an assessment of its dormant mineral sites. The site at Ruthin Quarry is considered to add a further 13 million tonnes of aggregate to the aggregate reserves which would add between 19 and 22 years to the landbank.

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

**Policy Performance Monitoring**

The monitoring data shows that the Council has met the monitoring target, and there is no cause for review.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 10.2			
<b>LOCAL: Amount of permanent, sterilising development to be permitted within a minerals safeguarding area.</b>	<b>No permanent, sterilising development to be permitted within a minerals safeguarding area unless in accordance with Policy MG22.</b>	<b>1 or more permanent sterilising developments permitted within a minerals safeguarding area unless the development is in accordance with Policy MG22.</b>	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> 2018 and 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019, the Council approved the 157 planning applications for developments located within a minerals 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.			
<b>Policy Performance Monitoring</b>			
The monitoring data shows that the Council has met the monitoring target, and there is no cause for review.			
Recommendation:			
No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.			

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 10.3			
<b>LOCAL: Amount of development permitted within a minerals buffer zone.</b>	<b>No development to be permitted within a minerals buffer zone unless</b>	<b>1 or more Developments permitted within a minerals buffer zone</b>	No developments were approved by the Council within a minerals buffer zone contrary to Policy MG23.

	justified by Policy MG23.	unless the development is in accordance with 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 2018 and 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019, 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. 5 of the approved applications related to variations of existing planning conditions on existing planning consents or to householder development proposals relating to existing dwellings within the area. With regards to application 2018/00735, only a small portion of the site fell within a minerals buffer zone which could remain undeveloped. In addition, the proposed development was not considered to be sensitive development within the definitions contained in MTAN1 – Aggregates. The table below provides details on the nature of the planning applications approved:			
<b>Application No</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Application Description</b>	
2018/00190/FUL	Householder	1, River View, East Aberthaw - Two storey extension to end of existing dwelling to incorporate new lounge and external store at ground level	
2018/00196/FUL	Householder	1, River View, East Aberthaw - Demolition of boundary wall and new vehicle crossing to provide access to a proposed parking area for 2 No. cars	
2018/00735/FUL	Minor	Land at Nant Rhydhalog - To develop new cattery for commercial purposes, to construct new building for cattery and grooming parlour, with new specialist cat pens, adjustment of existing site access and provision of car parking	
2018/01049/FUL	Variation of Condition	Ewenny Quarry, St. Brides Road - Variation of Condition 28 of Planning Permission 2003/01554/FUL to remove criteria b), c), d) and e) relating to the size of explosive charges, blast unit delay, detonating cord depth and blast hole stemming	
2019/00040/FUL	Householder	Holly Barn, East Aberthaw - Retrospective planning to retain gas tank in its present location. The gas tank is presently visible from the public	
2019/00192/FUL	Householder	Gileston Cottage, Gileston - The proposal is to replace existing flat roof to rear with a pitched roof with natural slate to match existing cottage	
<i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council planning data</i>			
<b>Policy Performance Monitoring</b>			
In view of the above, the Council considers that Policy MG 23 together with other relevant LDP policies are working effectively and there is no cause for review.			
Recommendation:			
No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.			

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 10.4			
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	No greenfield land is lost to development unless it is in accordance with other policies	1 or more planning permissions granted for development on greenfield land in any given year which is	37.67 ha of greenfield land developed in AMR period. All permitted development complied with National and Local Planning Policies.

relevant Local Development Plan Policies.	within the Plan or national Policy.	contrary to policies within the Plan or national Policy.	
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10. Managing Growth/Development Policies: MG17, MG18, MG19, MG20, MG21, MG27, MG28, MD1, MD3, MD9, MD10. SA Objectives: 6, 8, 9, 10, 11.			
Analysis			
The 37.67 ha figure includes a number of LDP housing allocation sites as detailed in policy MG2 and a new major outdoor sports training facility. In respect of the housing allocations, these were 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 their development. The sports training facility (2013/00833/FUL) has a site area of approximately 18 ha and will significantly enhance existing sports facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan. 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.			
Policy Performance Monitoring			
Recommendation:  No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.			

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 10.5			
<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>	41.03% of all new housing developments were permitted on brownfield land within the AMR period.
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4. Managing Growth/ Development: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD10, MD12. SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10.			
Analysis			
Target met. The Council's monitoring data illustrates that 41.03% of all new housing developments were permitted on brownfield land within the monitoring period of the AMR. This equates to 674 new dwellings being approved on brownfield land and exceeds the monitoring target by 3.3%. In addition, it illustrates that land within the Vale of Glamorgan is being used efficiently to support the delivery of new homes.			
Policy Performance Monitoring			
Recommendation:  No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.			

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance	
Ref No. 10.6				
<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>	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, SP3, SP4. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG4, MD1, MD10, MD12. SA Objectives: 1, 3, 8, 9.				
Analysis				
Between 1st April 2018 and 31st March 2019, the Council approved 17 planning applications for windfall development which resulted in the loss of 9.2 Ha of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land. The nature of these proposals are set out in the below table, and were deemed to be in accordance with the policies of the LDP.				
No.	Application Number	Site Address	Proposal	Land Lost (Ha)
1	2018/00582/FUL	25, Tair Onen, Nr. Cowbridge	Extension of curtilage and change of use to garden. Widening driveway within property using existing access to accommodate another vehicle. Erection of a stock proof fence, beech hedge samplings planted, trench dug and prepared for stone boundary wall to match existing boundary wall.	0.028
2	2018/00100/RES	Bryn Farm, Pont Sarn Lane, Clawddcoch	Application for Reserved Matters for a farmworkers dwelling at Bryn Farm, Pont Sarn Lane, Clawddcoch (2017/00339/OUT)	0.1
3	2018/00729/FUL	WRU Centre of Excellence, Hensol Castle Park, Hensol	Extension to existing training facilities	0.0572
4	2018/00330/FUL	Land at The Stables, Redway Road, Bonvilston	Renew planning permission for the use of land for the stationing of caravan (with tourer) for residential purposes for one Gypsy pitch together with the formation of additional hard-standing and utility/dayroom	0.1
5	2018/00042/FUL	Land adjoining Aberthin Lane, Aberthin, Cowbridge	Farmstead relocation comprising erection of two livestock buildings and manure stores	0.49
6	2018/00041/FUL	Land adjoining Aberthin Lane, Aberthin, Cowbridge	Erection of a Rural Enterprise Worker's Dwelling	0.15

7	2018/00735/FUL	Land at Nant Rhydhalog, Cowbridge Road, Talygarn	To develop new cattery for commercial purposes, to construct new building for cattery and grooming parlour, with new specialist cat pens, adjustment of existing site access and provision of car parking	0.5
8	2018/01006/FUL	Land off Well Lane, St. Nicholas	Construction of a Type 2 Foul Pumping Station, Foul Water Sewer/Lateral Drain, Foul Water Rising Main and Foul Water Manhole	0.01
9	2018/01037/FUL	Badgers Hollow, Graig Penllyn	Extend existing agricultural outbuilding	0.001
10	2018/01286/FUL	OS field parcel 0946, Newton House Farm, Newton	Stable block with concrete apron to front	0.009
11	2018/00773/FUL	Land to the west of plot nos. 38 to 53, The Grange, rear of plot nos. 38 - 53 Burdons Close, Wenvoe	Engineering operations comprising a new surface water land drain and associated works	0.0535
12	2018/00595/FUL	24, Tair Onen, Cowbridge	Change of use from Natural Resources Wales storage yard to garden and provision of single garage	0.032
13	2018/00191/FUL	37, Tair Onen, St. Hilary	Extension of residential curtilage	0.028
14	2017/00967/FUL	Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston	Construction of new access track	0.09
15	2013/00833/FUL	Opposite Hensol Villas, Hensol	Creation of sports training pitches, erection of maintenance facilities, associated car parking and internal roadway	7.2
16	2018/00485/FUL	Part of field, East of Well Lane / North of Track, Tinkinswood	Construction of a Type 2 Foul Pumping Station, Foul Water Sewer/Lateral Drain, Foul Water Rising Main and Foul Water Manhole	0.015
17	2016/00080/FUL	Llwynhelig, Cowbridge	Erection of an agricultural building for free range egg production, together with associated feed bins, hardstandings and access road	0.4
Total				9.2637

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council planning data

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers that the relevant policies are working effectively and there is no cause for review. Most of the development approved relates to existing uses, agricultural / rural enterprise development, or 'exceptions' development.

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance		
Ref No. 10.7					
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.	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.		
	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.	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.		
Relevant LDP Policies					
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4, SP10. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MD1, MD2, MD5, MD6, MD10. SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10.					
Analysis					
Key, Service and Primary Settlements with Residential Developments < 30 dph					
Application Number	Site Address	no. of Dwellings Approved	Area (Ha)	No. of Dwellings Required (30dph)	Reason for < 30 dph
2018/00240/RES	Land at North West Cowbridge	306	11	330	Sensitive location (urban fringe)
2017/00650/FUL	Brockleigh, 9, Clevedon Avenue, Sully	1	0.146	4	Increased density would have a negative impact upon the character and appearance of the street scene.
2016/00168/FUL	Knoll Cottage, 54, Cog Road, Sully	3	0.27	8	Represents a significant increase over and above the existing situation and therefore represents a more efficient use of the land.
2018/00059/FUL	149, Plymouth Road, Penarth	1	0.08	2	Replacement dwelling
2018/00180/FUL	Land at the rear of 45, Fontygary Road, Rhoose	2	0.1	3	Site previously approved for 1 dwelling



2018/00279/FUL	Rear of 2, Stanwell Road, Penarth	2	0.1	3	Sensitive location (Conservation Area)
2018/00318/FUL	14, Clinton Road, Penarth	1	0.11	3	Replacement dwelling
2018/00359/FUL	Meliden, Sunnycroft Lane, Dinas Powys	1	0.24	7	Replacement dwelling
2018/00445/FUL	8, Kymin Terrace, Penarth	2	0.11	3	Subdivision of existing dwelling
2018/00540/FUL	The Bungalow, 1, Factory Road, Llanblethian, Cowbridge	1	0.069	2	Replacement dwelling
2018/00611/FUL	2, Evenlode Avenue, Penarth	1	0.12	4	Replacement dwelling
2018/00802/FUL	40, Eastgate, Cowbridge	1	0.17	5	Subdivision of existing dwelling
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>322</b>	<b>12.515</b>	-	-

#### Minor Rural Settlements with Residential Developments < 25 dph

Application Number	Site Address	no. of Dwellings Approved	Area (Ha)	No. of Dwellings Required (25dph)	Reason for Approval
2018/00272/FUL	Tudor Garage, Ystradowen	1	0.27	7	Replacement dwelling
2018/00625/FUL	13, Main Avenue, Peterston Super Ely	1	0.09	2.25	Increased density would negatively impact upon the character and appearance of street scene.
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2</b>	<b>0.36</b>	-	-

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

The Council has approved 81 planning applications for new residential development during the monitoring period. 17 of these (21%) had densities below the minimum density requirements set out in the LDP. However, they were not considered to be contrary to Policy MD6 for the reasons shown in the tables above.

In addition, 31 of the 48 allocated housing sites identified in Policy MG2 have been granted planning permission to date. Only 4 (13%) of these approved sites did not achieve the minimum density requirements. However, these 4 sites still have land that has yet to be developed which falls within the allocation boundary and it is therefore highly likely that the required densities will be achieved on these sites at a later date.

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.

Recommendation:

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

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 17 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.

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 .

Key, service centre and primary settlements (< 30 dph):

Application Number	Site Address	No. of Dwellings	Area (Ha)	Density (dph)
2018/00240/RES	Land at North West Cowbridge	306	11	28
2017/01307/OUT	Land adjacent 38, Main Street, Cadoxton, Barry	4	0.051	2
2018/00643/FUL	Larkfield, St. Andrews Road, Dinas Powys	1	0.45	14
2017/00650/FUL	Brockleigh, 9, Clevedon Avenue, Sully	1	0.146	4
2016/00168/FUL	Knoll Cottage, 54, Cog Road, Sully	3	0.27	8
2018/00059/FUL	149, Plymouth Road, Penarth	1	0.08	2
2018/00180/FUL	Land at the rear of 45, Fontygary Road, Rhoose	2	0.1	3
2018/00279/FUL	Rear of 2, Stanwell Road, Penarth	2	0.1	3
2018/00318/FUL	14, Clinton Road, Penarth	1	0.11	3
2018/00359/FUL	Meliden, Sunnycroft Lane, Dinas Powys	1	0.24	7
2018/00445/FUL	8, Kymin Terrace, Penarth	2	0.11	3
2018/00540/FUL	The Bungalow, 1, Factory Road, Llanblethian, Cowbridge	1	0.069	2
2018/00611/FUL	2, Evenlode Avenue, Penarth	1	0.12	4
2018/00802/FUL	40, Eastgate, Cowbridge	1	0.17	5
Total	-	327	13.016	-

Minor rural settlements (<25 dph):

Application Number	Site Address	no. of Dwellings	Area (Ha)	Density (dph)
2018/00587/FUL	Horeb English Baptist Chapel, Ewenny Road, St. Brides Major	1	0.016	0.4
2018/00272/FUL	Tudor Garage, Ystradowen	1	0.27	7
2018/00625/FUL	13, Main Avenue, Peterston Super Ely	1	0.09	2.25
Total		3	0.376	

#### Policy Performance Monitoring

Recommendation:

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

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 10.8			
<b>LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Minerals Safeguarding.</b>	<b>To prepare Minerals Safeguarding Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.</b>	<b>Failure to prepare Minerals Safeguarding Supplementary Planning Guidance within one year of the Plan's adoption.</b>	The Council adopt a new Minerals Safeguarding Supplementary Planning Guidance in April 2018.
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policy: SP9. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG22, MG23, MG24, MG25, MG26, MD7. SA Objectives: 8, 9.			
Analysis			
Target has been met. The SPG was approved by Cabinet on 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2018 (minute no. 292 refers) and has been taken into consideration in all relevant planning applications since that date. In view of this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the SPG and update it if required,			
Policy Performance Monitoring			
Recommendation:			
No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.			

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	Performance
Ref No. 10.9			
<b>LOCAL: The amount of land and facilities to cater for waste in the Vale of Glamorgan.</b>	<b>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).</b>	<b>Triggers to be established at a regional level in accordance with TAN 21.</b>	No trigger established to date.
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policies: SP8. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG9, MD8, MD15, MD16, MD20. SA Objective: 7, 8, 9.			
Analysis			
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 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. <a href="https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-01/south-east-wales-report-2016.pdf">https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-01/south-east-wales-report-2016.pdf</a> .			

This concludes that there is no further need for landfill capacity within the South East Wales region at this time and that any proposals for further residual waste treatment should be carefully assessed to ensure that the facility would not result in over-provision.

**Policy Performance Monitoring**

Recommendation:

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

## **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>2</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>2</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 in the AMR 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. As this is the first SA monitoring to be undertaken since the adoption of the LDP, in some cases it only provides a baseline as emerging trends are not yet apparent.

### 6.3. LDP SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL MONITORING

#### 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 2019, 1114 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.</p> <p>Strategic Policy SP4 sets a target of 3,252 additional affordable dwellings over the 15 year plan period 2011-2026. For the period 2011-2019 an additional 1,114 new build affordable dwellings have been provided; this represents 34% of the LDP target within the first 8 years of the Plan. The monitoring target for 2018 and 2019 has therefore been exceeded.</p>
	Proportion of households unable to purchase a property.	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:</p> <p>2008 - 652 additional affordable dwellings required annually.</p> <p>2010 - 915 additional affordable dwellings required annually.</p> <p>2015 - 559 additional affordable dwellings required annually.</p> <p>2017 - 576 additional affordable dwellings required annually.</p> <p>Although the number of households in need of affordable housing has fluctuated since 2008 there has been a decrease of almost 12% between 2008 and 2017.</p>
	Dwelling type / tenure.	Increase the range and choice of dwelling types and tenures to meet identified needs.	The LDP sets a target for the provision of 3,252 affordable dwellings over the period 2011-2026. Between 2011 and 2019, the Council has provided an additional 1,114 affordable dwellings and 2,504 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.

	<b>% of new housing built on previously developed land.</b>	<b>Increase the % of new housing built on previously developed land.</b>	<b>Annual Dwelling Completions Brown Field/ Greenfield Land</b>					
			<b>Year</b>	<b>Dwelling Completions Brownfield Land</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Dwelling Completions Greenfield Land</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total Dwellings Complete</b>
			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
			<i>Source: Vale of Source Vale of Glamorgan Housing Land Availability Data.</i>					
			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.					
	<b>House build rates.</b>	<b>Match house build rates to identified needs.</b>	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 8 years of the LDP (2011 to 2019) the average annual build rate has been 452 dwellings. However, in the 2 year period since the adoption of the LDP annual average build rates have been 708 dwellings, which is a significantly higher than the rates at the start of the Plan period. The Council's 2019 Joint Housing Land Availability Study projects an average dwelling completion rate of 833 annually (VoG Joint Housing Land Availability Studies data).					
<b>Commentary</b>								
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's, a significant amount of affordable housing has been delivered in the first 8 years of the Plan across the Vale of Glamorgan through a variety of mechanisms.

<b>2. LOCAL FACILITIES</b>			
<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Analysis</b>
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 2019, 3617 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</p> <p>The Council has used the contributions to pay for schemes such as the following:</p> <p>Education – As well as the allocated schools which have been delivered (as detailed in objective 5, indicator 5.1 of the LDP monitoring framework), a number of education projects have been implemented through section 106 contributions including:</p> <p>an extension to Llanfair Primary School in 2014;            a new demountable classroom at Llangan Primary in 2015;            a number of new nurseries and remodelling at the following schools: Gwenfo Primary School (2019); St. Bride's Major Primary School (2017); St. Joseph's RC Primary School (2019); and Wick Primary School (2019);            a new Early Intervention Base for Ysgol Y Deri (Special Education Needs School);            enhancements at Dinas Powys Primary School in 2018-19;            a new demountable at St. Andrew's Primary School, Dinas Powys in 2019;</p>

			<p>In addition to the above, the Council will also be using over £21million Section 106 monies received from developments to support 9 of the schools set out in the Council's Band B 21st Century Schools Programme, which is the second wave of a long term strategic investment programme, and commenced in April 2019.</p> <p>Public Open Spaces – The Council has used section 106 contributions to provide / enhance 36 public open spaces as follows:</p> <p>New/upgraded children's equipped play areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Victoria Park, Barry (2013-14) - £10,066</li> <li>Splash Pad, Barry (2013-14) - £5,921</li> <li>Chickenwood play area, Barry (2015)- £17,188</li> <li>Central Park, Barry (2015) - £8,054</li> <li>Dobbins Road Play Area (2015) - £5,000</li> <li>Romilly Park, Barry (2015 and 2017) - £12,460</li> <li>Plassey Square, Penarth (2016) - £76,000</li> <li>Paget Road, Penarth (2017-18) – £230,000</li> <li>Fferm Goch, Llangan (2018-19) - £48,000</li> <li>Dochdwy Road play area (2018) - £36,000</li> <li>Upper Gladstone Gardens (2018) - £84,000 – plus match-funding via the Council's Capital Programme and Tackling Poverty so total project = £350k</li> <li>Badgers Brook, Ystradowen (2017) - £50,000</li> <li>Batts Field, Barry (2018) - £60,000</li> <li>Wordsworth Park, Penarth (2018) - £72,000</li> <li>Cwrt Y Vil Play fields, Penarth (2017) - £20,000</li> <li>St. Bride's Play Area (2018) - £15,000</li> <li>Ceri Road, Rhoose (2018) - £70,000</li> <li>Trebeferad, Llantwit Major (2017) - £10,000</li> <li>George Street, Barry (2016) - £70,000</li> <li>Lougher Place, St. Athan (2017-18) - £38,000 – this levered in additional monies via the Welsh Government's RCDF fund – total project cost £180k.</li> <li>Fforest Community Park, Barry (2017) - £40,000</li> <li>Colwinston Play Area (2019) - £48,000 – community sourced match-funding so total project cost = £70,000</li> </ul>
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			<p>New/upgraded multi-use games areas:  Celtic Way, Rhoose (2018) - £16,000  Jenna Park Primary School (2018) - £18,000  Upper Gladstone Gardens (2018) - £45,000  Lougher Place, St Athan (2018) - £100,000  George Street, Barry (2016) - £50,000  Paget Road, Penarth (2017-18) - £200,000</p> <p>Community gardens:  Oakfield / Ysgol Gwaun Y Nant Primary School - £35,000</p> <p>Informal open space enhancements e.g. landscaping, flora and fauna:  Lower Gladstone Gardens;  Maes Dyfan Open Space;  The Spinney, St. Mary's Church  Slipway, Llantwit Major  The Bear Field, Cowbridge  Cemetery Approach, Barry  Redwood Close PROW improvement scheme</p> <p>Community Facilities  As well as the allocated community facilities which have been delivered (as detailed in objective 5, indicator 5.2 of the LDP monitoring framework), a number of other community facilities projects have been implemented through section 106 contributions including:</p> <p>Implementation of an Adizone at Barry Island. £45k  Grant to Ocean Watersports Trust, Barry Docks, to implement infrastructure and facilities to support watersports in the Dock. £110k  Extension to Ystradowen Community Hall to create a "digihub" (£15k Section 106 was match funded by Welsh Government's RCDF. Project total £120k)  Extension to Llangan Village Hall (£14k Section 106 was match funded by Welsh Government's RCDF. Project total £60k)  Welsh Hearts Defibrillator, Rhoose £500  Rhoose Community Cinema £10,974  Grant funding to Murchfield Community Centre to purchase equipment - £5,395</p>
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			<p>Grant funding to Dinas Powys Library - £5,395  Penarth Town Clock - £17k  Gathering Place – lunch club crockery - £891  Wick Village Hall improvements - £10,097  Glwyndwr Hall improvements – £25,000  Old Penarth's RFC Grant - £15,000  Scout Hall, Dinas Powys - £10,000  Feasibility for new/enhanced facilities at Belle Vue Pavilion; Wenvoe Community Centre, St. Athan Community Centre; Ogmere Village Hall, Penarth Library.</p> <p>In addition to schemes delivered by the Council, developers have also implemented community infrastructure and facilities, including locally equipped areas of play, local areas of open space, neighbourhood areas of play and public art.</p> <p>69 planning applications for new and / or enhanced community facilities have also been approved since the start of the Plan period to date. These relate to developments such as community halls, libraries and allotments. In addition, no developments were approved which resulted in the loss of public open space or community facilities which were not policy compliant.</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, 3 No. planning applications were approved which resulted in the loss of a community facility as set out below. However in each case, 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> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Application No.</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Description of Development</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/01337/FUL</td> <td>Major - Dwellings</td> <td>St. Pauls Church Hall, Arcot Street, Penarth - Redevelopment of the former St. Pauls Church site (including demolition of existing building with retention of front church elevation) to create 14 one and two-bedroom affordable housing units; multi-purpose community hall (368 sqm); landscaping; car/cycle parking; access; and associated works</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Application No.	Type	Description of Development	2017/01337/FUL	Major - Dwellings	St. Pauls Church Hall, Arcot Street, Penarth - Redevelopment of the former St. Pauls Church site (including demolition of existing building with retention of front church elevation) to create 14 one and two-bedroom affordable housing units; multi-purpose community hall (368 sqm); landscaping; car/cycle parking; access; and associated works
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			2018/00587/FUL	Minor - Dwellings	Horeb English Baptist Chapel, Ewenny Road, St. Brides Major - Conversion of disused place of worship to single dwelling																																																															
			2018/01111/FUL	Minor - Dwellings	Daly and Associates Dental Surgery, 77, Tynewydd Road, Barry - Change of use of previous dentist building (P.T.Daly Dentist) into dwelling/house																																																															
			Despite these losses, a significant number of new community facilities have been approved / delivered as set out in the target above.																																																																	
	<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 commuted outside of the authority (52%) for work purposes.</p> <p>In 2018 the number of working residents in the Vale of Glamorgan was 63,100 of which 31,900 (51%) worked within the authority and 31,200 (49%) 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> </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">https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Business-Economy-and-Labour-Market/People-and-Work/Employment/Commuting</a></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
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			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 reduction in the number of people travelling outside the Vale to access employment from 51% to 49% in line with the target.
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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 decreased since the start of the Plan period, albeit by a small amount which is in line with monitoring target. Whilst the Council will seek to reduce this figure in future years in line with the SA target, it is worth noting that due to the proximity of Cardiff, the number of people commuting out of the Vale of Glamorgan for work, goods and services is likely to remain fairly high.

**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 persons 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 life time homes as a proportion of all new homes.	Increase the number of life time homes as a proportion of all new homes.	Since 2011, the Council has delivered an additional 1,114 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 and 2014 WIMD headline data, which show variations in rankings for the Vale of Glamorgan. Five percent of the Vale's Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are ranked within the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales. 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> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: WIMD 2014 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
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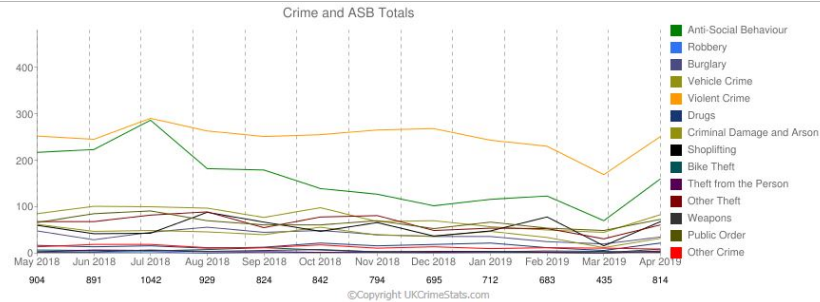
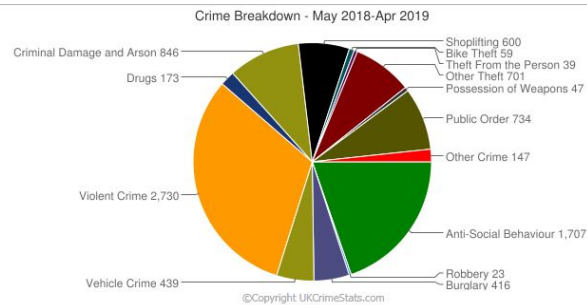
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<p>The Vale of Glamorgan is seen as an affluent and attractive area to live and work. Benefiting from its proximity to Cardiff and the wider region, the area boasts a variety of businesses and industry and possesses good road and rail links. There are however areas of poverty and deprivation and the Vale hosts four of the most deprived areas in Wales as illustrated by the above tables taken from the latest Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation. However 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 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. The next WIMD will be published in the autumn of 2019 and will inform the next AMR.</p>																																						

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.	Community Safety					
			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

### Crime Plus ASB Breakdown for Vale of Glamorgan



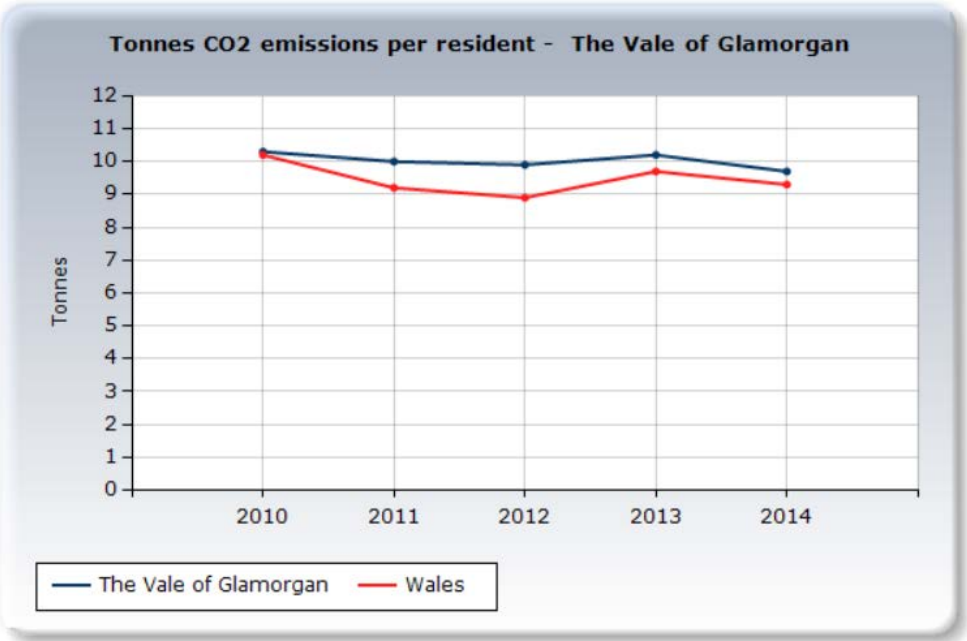
ASB = Anti-Social Behaviour

	<p>New developments with local distinctiveness e.g. finishing materials, public art, facilities etc.</p>	<p>Increase the number of new developments with local distinctiveness.</p>	<p>Since 2011, we have secured the following planning applications with an obligation for public art (34 applications in total):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2012/00862/OUT Former Emporium Garden Centre, Fferm Goch – off site –</li> <li>• 2011/00423/FUL RS Bird, Bird Lane, Cowbridge – on site</li> <li>• 2009/01273/OUT Ogmore by Sea Caravan Park – on site</li> <li>• 2011/00067/FUL Theatre Royal, Broad Street, Barry – on site</li> <li>• 2011/00745/FUL Triangle Site, Innovation Quarter – on site</li> <li>• 2010/00657/FUL Former Post Office Sorting Office, Llantwit Major – off-site –</li> <li>• 2011/01299/FUL - Llantwit Major Social Club, Beach Road, Llantwit Major – on site;</li> <li>• 2011/01248/FUL Former Lower School, Cowbridge – on site</li> <li>• 2013/01152/OUT Land Off Old Port Road, Culverhouse Cross – on site;</li> <li>• 2013/00856/OUT Land off Badgers Brook Rise, Ystradowen – on site;</li> <li>• 2013/00632/FUL Site of former quarry, Leckwith Road, Llandough – on site;</li> <li>• 2013/00884/OUT Land to the West of Port Road, Wenvoe – off site</li> <li>• 2012/00937/FUL Land South of the Railway Line, Trem Echni, Rhoose – on site</li> <li>• 2014/00167/FUL Ardwyn, Pen Y Turnpike Road, Dinas Powys – on site;</li> <li>• 2014/00178/FUL Former tennis courts to St. Cyres School – on site;</li> <li>• 2014/00831/FUL Land at Plasnewydd Farm, Cowbridge Road, Llantwit Major – on site</li> <li>• 2014/00550/OUT Land north of the railway line (west), Rhoose – on site;</li> <li>• 2015/00016/FUL Land to the South of Craig Yr Eos Avenue, Ogmore by Sea – on site;</li> <li>• 2014/00460/FUL Land adjacent St. Josephs School, Sully Road, Penarth - on site;</li> <li>• 2014/01505/OUT Land at North West Cowbridge – on site;</li> <li>• 2016/00494/FUL Former Bryneithin Care Home, St. Andrews Road, Dinas Powys – off site;</li> <li>• 2015/00249/FUL Land to the East of St. Nicholas – on site;</li> <li>• 2015/00662/FUL Land to the east of Mink Hollow, St. Nicholas on site</li> <li>• 2016/00867/FUL Land at Court Close, Aberthin – on site</li> <li>• 2016/00113/FUL Waterfront Retail Park, Heol Ceiniog, Barry – on site</li> <li>• 2013/01279/OUT Land south of Cog Road, Sully – on site</li> <li>• 2014/00282/OUT Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys – on site</li> <li>• 2015/00392/OUT Land at Cardiff Road/Cross Common Road, Dinas Powys – on site;</li> <li>• 2015/00745/FUL Llanerch Vineyard, Hensol – on site;</li> <li>• 2016/01501/FUL Llanerch Vineyard, Hensol – on site</li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2017/00497/FUL Former Bryneithin Care Home, St. Andrews Road, Dinas Powys – off site - £3,010 - received and allocated to Dinas Powys Library and Arts Centre</li> <li>• 2017/01136/HYB Former St. Cyres Lower School, Murch Road, Dinas Powys – on site</li> <li>• 2018/00092/FUL Provincial House, Kendrick Road, Barry – on site</li> <li>• 2015/01152/OUT Land at Higher End, Llantwit Road, St. Athan – on site</li> </ul> <p>Since 2011, the Council has received £1,022,339.80 for public art via off-site section 106 contributions.</p> <p>9 schemes have been delivered as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2004/00508/FUL - Holton Reach – £30,000 - public art in Thomson Street, Barry</li> <li>• 2004/00745/FUL - Sully Hospital - £10,000 – Coastal Trail, Sully</li> <li>• 2007/01783/FUL - Main Street - £10,066 – Victoria Park, Sully bus stop art works and artwork in the paving;</li> <li>• 2006/01771/FUL Suran y Gog (Pencoedtre school site) - £25,564.95 - 'splash pad' urban art project, Pencoedtre Park.</li> <li>• 2008/00206/FUL Former Methodist Church, St. Athan - £ 19,496.76 St. Athan Skate Park – paint skate ramps; Metalwork gates and railings, St. Athan Primary School</li> <li>• 2008/00587/FUL Atlantic Trading Estate - £1,775 – Coastal Trail</li> <li>• 2009/00490/FUL Bethel Chapel, Court Road £6,820 –memorial anchor at Barry Waterfront</li> <li>• 2010/00027/FUL 41 and 43 Boverton Road, Llantwit Major – £8,770.59 spent on interpretation panels and way finders in Llantwit Major</li> <li>• 2012/00862/OUT Former Garden Centre, Fferm Goch1. £35,798 spent on art incorporated into a new play area</li> </ul> <p>There are also a number of schemes which have been programmed for the next 2 years and further updates on these will be provided in future AMRs.</p> <p>In addition, the Council has prepared new Supplementary Planning Guidance on a range of topics which seeks to ensure that new development proposals within the Vale of Glamorgan respect their location and contribute to local distinctiveness through the use of appropriate materials, scale, design, landscaping etc. These SPG include Residential and Householder Development, Public Art in New Development and Design in the Landscape. LDP Policy MD2</p>
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			Design of New Development also seeks to ensure that new development proposals within the Vale of Glamorgan create or contribute to the creation of high quality, healthy, sustainable and locally distinct places.
<b>Commentary</b>			
<p>Since May 2018, crime levels within the Vale of Glamorgan have remained relatively static with some minor fluctuations in all types of crime. While the most recent data (March / April 2019) shows an increase in crime, this follows a significant decrease in the previous data sets. With the exception of violent crime and anti-social behaviour, most crime categories within the Vale of Glamorgan are low and have significantly reduced since their peak in July 2018. 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 and £1,022,339.80 has been received for public art via off site contributions since 2011. 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.</p>			

<b>6. CLIMATE CHANGE</b>																																							
<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Analysis</b>																																				
To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	Emissions of greenhouse gases.	Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.	Air quality indicators for the Vale of Glamorgan indicate that greenhouse emissions have reduced between the period 2011- 2017.																																				
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>NO2 µg/m3</th> <th>PM10 µg/m3</th> <th>PM2-5 µg/m3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Year</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>13</td> <td>14</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>13</td> <td>12</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>13</td> <td>13</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>12</td> <td>13</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>13</td> <td>12</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>9</td> <td>11</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pollutant	NO2 µg/m3	PM10 µg/m3	PM2-5 µg/m3	Year				2011	13	14	10	2012	13	12	9	2013	13	13	10	2014	12	13	9	2015	12	12	8	2016	13	12	8	2017	9	11	7
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<i>Source: Stats Wales - Air Quality Indicators, by Local Authority</i>																																							
CO2 emissions per resident - the chart below shows that the Vale of Glamorgan has slightly higher levels of emissions compared to a number of other local authorities in Wales and is therefore above the Welsh average.																																							



Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change

The latest Vale of Glamorgan Council 2018 Air Quality Annual Progress Report prepared in fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 Local Air Quality Management (August 2018) undertaken by Shared Regulatory Services has examined the results from air quality monitoring in the authority. It reported that there were no exceedances of any pollutant objective in 2017, including monitoring locations within the declared Air Quality Management Area which it recommended be removed.

**Number of trips made by car.**

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

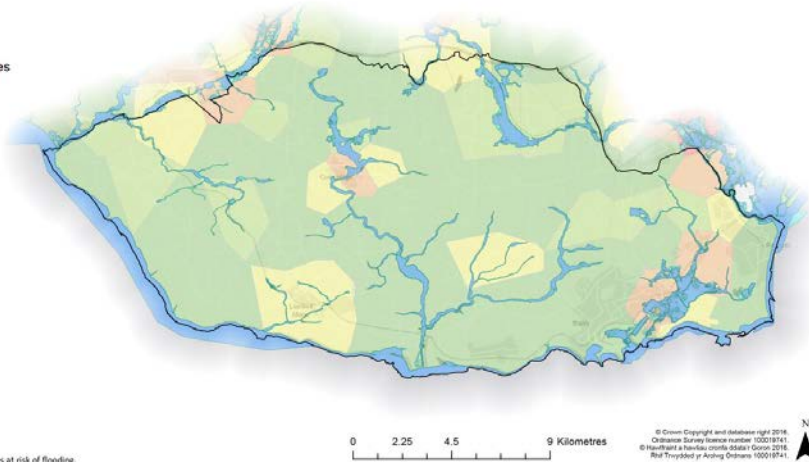
Since 2011 the number of journeys by car within the Vale of Glamorgan has increased from 245,425 to 257,138, which has coincided with an increase of journeys recorded across all modes as shown below:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Count Points	29	29	29	29	29	29	29

			<table border="1"> <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>M/C</td> <td>1,794</td> <td>1,718</td> <td>1,558</td> <td>1,552</td> <td>1,539</td> <td>1,945</td> <td>1,910</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cars</td> <td>245,425</td> <td>237,977</td> <td>241,776</td> <td>243,796</td> <td>247,050</td> <td>253,235</td> <td>257,138</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> <tr> <td>LGV</td> <td>31,530</td> <td>30,382</td> <td>33,969</td> <td>35,942</td> <td>37,375</td> <td>38,861</td> <td>41,374</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HGV</td> <td>11,379</td> <td>11,658</td> <td>11,317</td> <td>11,719</td> <td>11,254</td> <td>11,791</td> <td>12,072</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All Motor Vehicles</td> <td>292,175</td> <td>283,837</td> <td>290,665</td> <td>295,121</td> <td>299,305</td> <td>308,182</td> <td>314,727</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: Department for Transport</p> <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>	Pedal Cycles	543	547	510	511	633	736	708	M/C	1,794	1,718	1,558	1,552	1,539	1,945	1,910	Cars	245,425	237,977	241,776	243,796	247,050	253,235	257,138	Buses & Coaches	2,047	2,102	2,045	2,112	2,087	2,350	2,233	LGV	31,530	30,382	33,969	35,942	37,375	38,861	41,374	HGV	11,379	11,658	11,317	11,719	11,254	11,791	12,072	All Motor Vehicles	292,175	283,837	290,665	295,121	299,305	308,182	314,727
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Renewable energy generation	Increase the level of energy generated by renewable means.	<p>Since 2014, energy generation from renewable energy sources within the Vale of Glamorgan has steadily increased as illustrated below.</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> </tbody> </table> <p><a href="https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Energy">https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Energy</a></p> <p>Since 2011, 18 planning applications for electricity generating energy developments have been approved which combined produce 57.8 GWh (10.8%) 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.</p> <p>Source: Vale of Glamorgan planning data.</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																											
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	<p><b>Number of incidents of flooding within the Vale of Glamorgan / Properties at risk of flooding</b></p>	<p><b>Reduce number of incidents of flooding within the Vale of Glamorgan / Properties at risk of flooding</b></p>	<p>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:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Risk</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>High</th> <th>Medium</th> <th>Medium + High</th> <th>Low</th> <th>Very Low</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>411</td> <td>1,107</td> <td>1,428</td> <td>1,397</td> <td>0</td> <td>2,825</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Stats Wales – Properties at Risk of Flooding</i></p> <p>The chance of flooding is set out in four risk categories:</p> <p>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  Low Risk: Less than 1 in 100 (1%) but greater than or equal to 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) chance in any given year  Very Low Risk: Less than 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) chance in any given year</p>	Risk							Year	High	Medium	Medium + High	Low	Very Low	Total	2014	411	1,107	1,428	1,397	0	2,825
Risk																								
Year	High	Medium	Medium + High	Low	Very Low	Total																		
2014	411	1,107	1,428	1,397	0	2,825																		

			<p><b>The risk from flooding</b></p> <p><b>What does this mean locally?</b></p> <p>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.</p>  <p><b>Legend</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Authorities</li> <li>Flood Zone 3</li> <li>Flood Zone 2</li> </ul> <p><b>Communities at risk from fluvial flooding</b></p> <p><b>MAX_SCORE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0</li> <li>1 - 10</li> <li>11 - 100</li> <li>101 - 1000</li> <li>1001 - 10000</li> </ul> <p><small>* Score is a relative risk score and not the number of properties at risk of flooding.</small></p> <p><i>Source: Natural Resources Wales Public Service Board - Vale of Glamorgan Environmental information for well-being assessments.</i></p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems</b></p>	<p><b>Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems</b></p>		<p>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.</p> <p>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 is no longer necessary as SuDS will be statutorily delivered through the planning system on all new developments that meet the specified standards.</p>

	<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>	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="7">Local authority average domestic gas and electricity consumption per consumer</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="3">Gas</th> <th colspan="3">Electricity Sales per consumer (kWh)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>% Change</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>% Change</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Vale of Glamorgan</td> <td>13,860</td> <td>13,432</td> <td>-3.1</td> <td>3,824</td> <td>3,806</td> <td>-0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>13,484</td> <td>13,029</td> <td>-3.4</td> <td>3,787</td> <td>3,736</td> <td>-1.3</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Source: Statistical Bulletin SB/11/2015 (sourced from Department for Energy and Climate Change)</i></p>				Local authority average domestic gas and electricity consumption per consumer								Gas			Electricity Sales per consumer (kWh)				2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	Vale of Glamorgan	13,860	13,432	-3.1	3,824	3,806	-0.5	Wales	13,484	13,029	-3.4	3,787	3,736	-1.3
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Evidence illustrates a varied picture across the indicators and targets. While good progress has been made on the main environmental targets e.g. air quality and renewable energy production, vehicle usage within the Vale of Glamorgan continues to increase. This reflects the difficulties in a successful transition to alternative more sustainable modes of transport despite the significant level of resources invested in these modes. On a more positive note, total energy consumption has generally been falling across Wales. Although this is largely attributable to the economic downturn and the impact that this has had on the industrial and commercial sectors, the relatively low level of such facilities in the Vale would seem to indicate that general household energy consumption is reducing in favour of renewable energy sources.																																									

## 7. WASTE

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																																																																																																																									
To minimise waste.	Annual volume of municipal waste.	Reduce amount of municipal waste.	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px;"> <p>Area ( * Vale of Glamorgan * )</p> <p>Area</p> <p>Year</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Management</th> <th></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> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Municipal Waste Collected/Generated</td> <td>Total Municipal Waste Collected/Generated</td> <td>59,780</td> <td>61,527</td> <td>62,222</td> <td>58,621</td> <td>62,370</td> <td>62,473</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)</td> <td>Total Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)</td> <td>32,568</td> <td>33,698</td> <td>34,843</td> <td>37,832</td> <td>40,748</td> <td>39,492</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Total Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)</td> <td>Household Waste Reused/Recycled</td> <td>19,942</td> <td>17,175</td> <td>17,157</td> <td>21,607</td> <td>23,821</td> 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### Commentary

The latest figures produced by the Welsh Government and published by StatsWales illustrate that the percentage of household waste reused / recycled/ composted in the Vale of Glamorgan has increased since 2012/13 and in 2017/18 stood at 63.2% of the total municipal waste collected in the Vale. Of the total 62,473 tonnes of municipal waste

produced in the Vale of Glamorgan, only 0.95% was sent to landfill the remainder being incinerated for energy generation or reused, recycled or composted. This represents a significant reduction since 2012/13 when approximately 45% of generated waste was sent to landfill.

<b>8. LAND USE</b>								
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
<p><i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Housing Land Availability Data)</i></p> <p>Since 2011/12, a substantial proportion of new dwellings in the Vale of Glamorgan have been built on brownfield land as shown above. However, the figure has fluctuated over the years with peaks in 2011/12 and 2015/16 and lower rates in between this period. More recently the figure has ranged from 77% to 73% which is still considered to be high given the total number of dwellings completed.</p>								

	<b>Density of new development.</b>	<b>Increase the density of new developments in line with policies.</b>	<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 2018 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, 17 planning applications within key, service centre and primary settlements were approved with a net density below 30dph and 4 applications were approved within minor rural settlements with a net density of less than the specified 25dph. These figures represent 36% of the total number of planning applications approved for residential development during this period. 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 10) paragraph 3.54 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 2018 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, the Council approved 17 planning applications for windfall development on land classed as BMV. This figure represents 52% of the total number of planning applications approved on agricultural land during this period. 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. 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>			

## 9. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS

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.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Annual Dwelling Completions Brown Field/ Greenfield</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> <p><i>Source: Vale of Source Vale of Glamorgan Housing Land Availability Data</i></p> <p>Since 2011/12, a substantial proportion of new dwellings in the Vale of Glamorgan have been built on brownfield land as shown above. However, the figure has fluctuated over the years with peaks in 2011/12 and 2015/16 and lower rates in between this period. More recently the figure has ranged from 77% to 73% which is still considered to be high given the total number of dwellings completed.</p>	Annual Dwelling Completions Brown Field/ Greenfield						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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	% change in the Vale's priority habitats and species.	Improve priority habitats and species.	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.

Cosmeston Lakes Country Park Orchid Survey – Autumn Ladies Tresses		
Location	2018	2019
East Paddock	3	7

Sources: *Cosmeston Lakes Country Park*

Cosmeston Lakes Country Park - Orchid Survey July 2018		
Species	Location	Number
Common Spotted Orchid	East Paddock	4,207
Pyramidal Orchid	East Paddock	3,508
Bee Orchid	East Paddock	83
Greater Butterfly Orchid	Sculpture Trail	4

Source: *Cosmeston Lakes Country Park*

In addition, the wardens and rangers participate in management and release programmes which seek to reintroduce and enhance priority species and habitats within the Vale of Glamorgan.

Cosmeston Lakes Country Park - Water Vole Releases	
Year	Number
2017	215
2018	141
2019	44*

Source: *Cosmeston Lakes Country Park*

\* Numbers released to date during 2019.

Cosmeston Lakes Country Park Small Mammal Trapping (Woodland Habitats) 2019		
Species	Location	Number
Pigmy Shrew	Cogan Woods	11
Bank Vole	Cogan Woods	98
Wood Mice	Cogan Woods	11

Source: *Cosmeston Lakes Country Park*



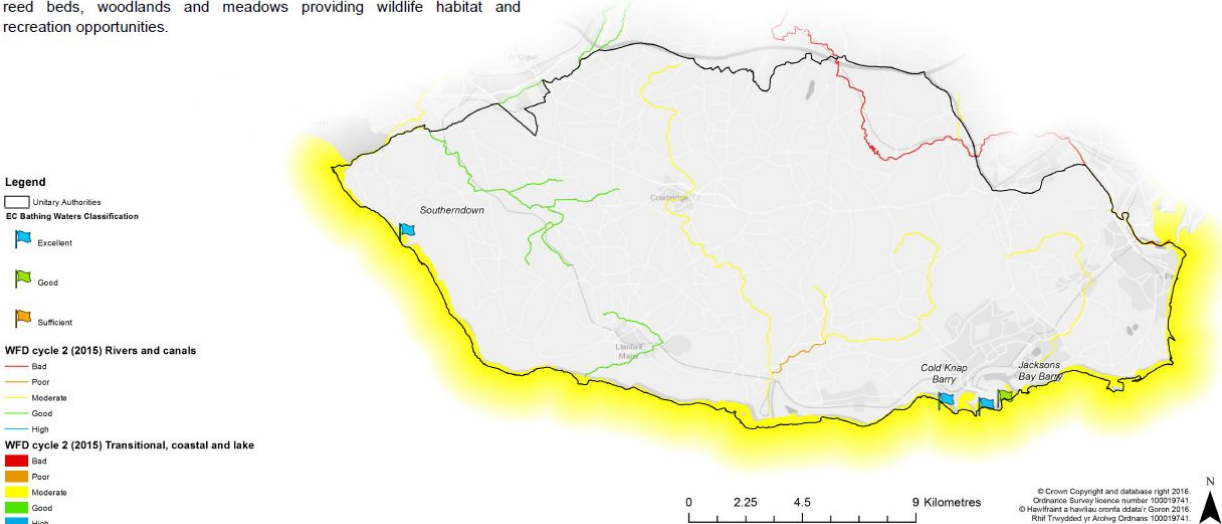
Cosmeston Lakes Country Park Wetland Bird Monitoring Data 2016 -2019 (Red/Amber Lists)				
Species	Year			
	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Pochard	86	60	33	93
Scaup	0	0	0	0
Slavonian grebe	0	0	0	0
Bittern	2	2	2	0
Black headed gull	640	462	394	221
Common gull	2	0	0	0
Common sandpiper	NA	0	0	0
Gadwall	15	8	3	7
Goldeneye	0	0	0	0
Greylag goose	0	0	0	0
Kingfisher	4	2	0	1
Lesser black-backed gull	1,115	938	1,205	634
Mallard	733	713	643	353
Mediterranean gull	0	2	0	0
Mute Swan	500	413	340	351
Pintail	0	0	0	2
Shelduck	0	0	0	0
Shoveler	7	0	0	0
Snipe	2	1	0	0
Teal	2	0	2	3
Whooper Swan	0	0	0	0
Wigeon	0	0	12	0
Yellow legged gull	0	NA	NA	NA

Source: Cosmeston Lakes Country Park  
\*Includes partial 2019 figures.

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.

The monitoring and improvement programmes currently underway illustrates a healthy species population and will contribute to ensuring continued species and habitat preservation.

	<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 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 10) (December 2018) directs that Natural, historic and cultural assets must be protected, promoted, conserved and enhanced.</p> <p>The Council has adopted new Supplementary Planning Guidance on Biodiversity and Development which seeks environmental enhancements as a part of all new developments regardless of size.</p>
	<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.</p> <p>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>

	<p><b>Water quality.</b></p>	<p><b>Maintain or improve water quality within and around the Vale of Glamorgan.</b></p>	<p><b>Managing our waters</b></p> <p><b>What does this mean locally?</b> The Vale has four bathing beaches which all pass the EC Bathing Waters classification, these are Barry's Cold Knap, Southerndown, Ogmore by Sea and Whitmore. The beaches and the coastal waters beyond are under pressure from a combination of diffuse rural pressures and urban pollution from sewage / misconnections in the developed areas. Natural Resources Wales are working with Dwr Cymru Welsh Water and Local Authority to address these issues. Cosmeston Lakes and country park is over 100 hectares of lakes, reed beds, woodlands and meadows providing wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities.</p>  <p><i>Source: Natural Resources Wales Public Service Board - Vale of Glamorgan Environmental information for well-being assessments.</i></p>
	<p><b>Water use per household.</b></p>	<p><b>Reduction in water use.</b></p>	<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 Waters 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>

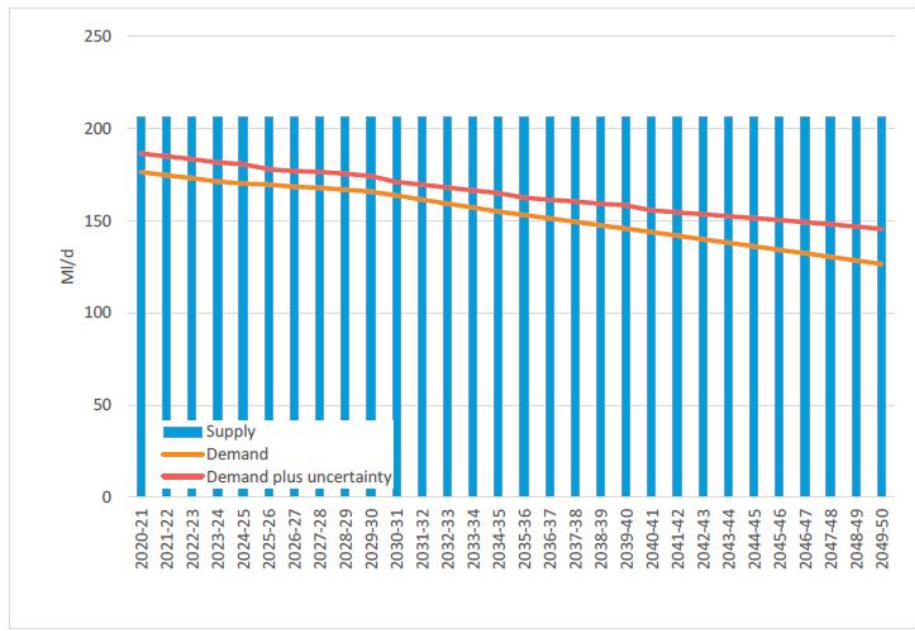
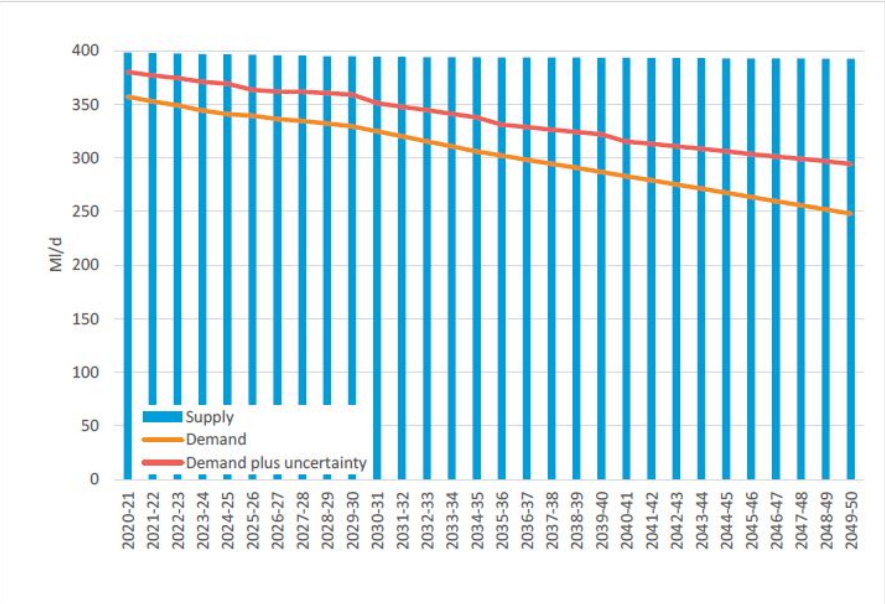


Figure 47 - Tywi CUS Annual Average Supply Demand Balance

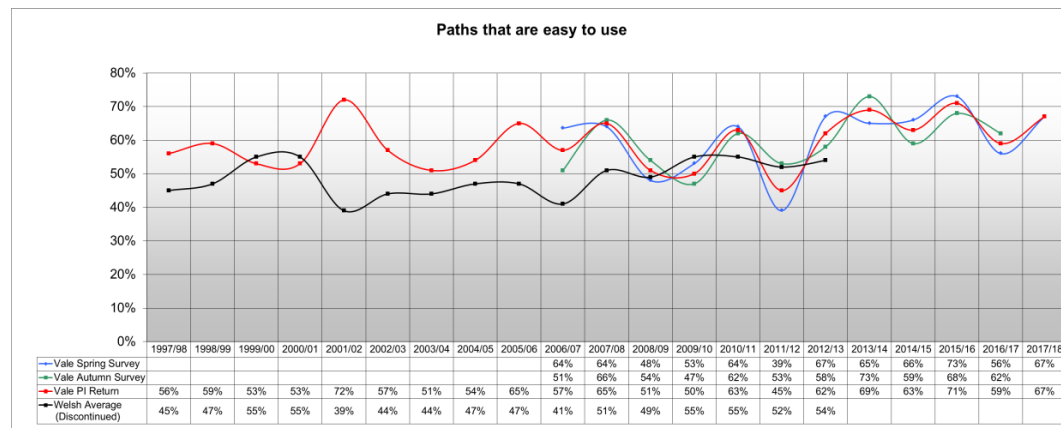
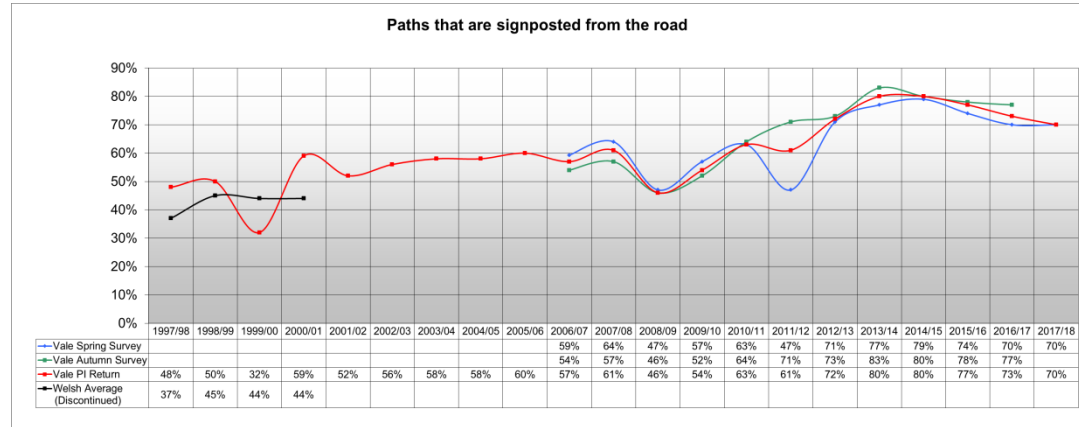
			 <p>Figure 62 - SEWCUS Annual Average Supply Demand Balance (with 2030s climate change factors)</p> <p>Source: Dŵr Cymru Welsh Waters Final Water Resources Management Plan (March 2019)</p>
<p>Improvement of fish stocks within the water environment.</p>	<p>Maintain or enhance fish stocks.</p>		<p>No local data available.</p>
<p>Landscape quality.</p>	<p>Maintain or improve the Landscape quality of the Vale of Glamorgan.</p>		<p>During the AMR monitoring period of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, records show the following:</p> <p>Special Landscape Areas - 125 planning applications were approved for development within a designated Special Landscape Area. None of the 125 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 - 12 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 - 29 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 prepared SPG on Design in the Landscape which is anticipated to be adopted later in 2019. 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>																																																																																																																																						
	<p>% of total length of footpaths and other rights of way which are easy to use by members of the public.</p>	<p>Increase in the % of footpaths and other public rights of way which are easy to use by members of the public.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</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>2006/07</td><td>59</td><td>54</td><td>57</td><td>*</td><td>64</td><td>51</td><td>57</td><td>41</td></tr> <tr><td>2007/08</td><td>64</td><td>57</td><td>65</td><td>*</td><td>64</td><td>66</td><td>65</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr><td>2008/09</td><td>47</td><td>46</td><td>51</td><td>*</td><td>48</td><td>54</td><td>51</td><td>49</td></tr> <tr><td>2009/10</td><td>57</td><td>52</td><td>50</td><td>*</td><td>53</td><td>47</td><td>50</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>2010/11</td><td>63</td><td>64</td><td>63</td><td>*</td><td>64</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>2011/12</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>2012/13</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>2013/14</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>2014/15</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>2015/16</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>2016/17</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>2017/18</td><td>70</td><td>-</td><td>67</td><td>*</td><td>67</td><td>-</td><td>67</td><td>*</td></tr> <tr><td>2018/19</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>	Year	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 * (%)	2006/07	59	54	57	*	64	51	57	41	2007/08	64	57	65	*	64	66	65	51	2008/09	47	46	51	*	48	54	51	49	2009/10	57	52	50	*	53	47	50	55	2010/11	63	64	63	*	64	62	63	55	2011/12	47	71	45	*	39	53	45	52	2012/13	71	73	62	*	67	58	62	54	2013/14	77	83	69	*	65	73	69	*	2014/15	79	80	63	*	66	59	63	*	2015/16	74	78	71	*	73	68	71	*	2016/17	70	77	59	*	56	62	59	*	2017/18	70	-	67	*	67	-	67	*	2018/19	65	72	68	*	66	71	68	*
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\*Now discontinued.

Paths signposted from the road - Welsh average discontinued in 2001/2002

Paths that are easy to use - Welsh average discontinued in 2013/2014



Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Annual Performance Indicators.

	<b>Historic townscape (Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments).</b>	<b>Maintain or improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan.</b>	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 is currently in the process of preparing new SPG on 'Development in Conservation Areas' and updating the numerous Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans (CAAMPs). It is anticipated that these documents will be finalised before the end of 2019. During the AMR monitoring period, the Council has determined 38 LBC planning applications. No planning applications have been approved where Cadw have raised objections.
	<b>Area (ha) of accessible green space per 1000 population.</b>	<b>Maintain or increase level of accessible green space.</b>	<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 5.32 ha.</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>	<p>The following planning applications have been granted consent since the start of the Plan period and involve the development/redevelopment of historic buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2011/01236/LBC West Farm, West Street, Llantwit Major - Change of use of redundant barns to residential property.</li> <li>• 2012/00446/LBC 1, 2 &amp; 3, The Butts, Cowbridge - Convert and extend existing Grade 2 terraced property comprising of three dwellings into a single dwelling.</li> <li>• 2012/00452/LBC Llanmihangel Corn mill and Barn, Llanmihangel - Conversion and repair to Barn for conversion to holiday let accommodation.</li> <li>• 2012/01138/LBC Mount Pleasant Barn, Llangan - Proposed conversion and alterations of existing barn to form residential dwelling</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2013/00663/LBC The Plough and Harrow, Monkash - Demolition of existing toilets and cold store. Extension of existing pub. Re-build of existing outbuildings to provide residential accommodation.</li> <li>• 2013/01185/LBC Downcross, Turkey Street, Llantwit Major - Renovation and extension to listed cottage to rear of Downcross House to form new 4 bed dwelling.</li> <li>• 2013/01224/LBC Former Fire Station, Court Road, Barry - Conversion of former fire station into eight flats.</li> <li>• 2014/00860/LBC Former Mortuary building, Hayes Point, Hayes Road, Sully - Conversion and extension of former mortuary building to residential bungalow.</li> <li>• 2014/00870/LBC Barns at West Aberthaw Farm, Aberthaw - Conversion of redundant barns to provide four residential units.</li> <li>• 2014/00891/LBC Cwrt yr Ala House, Michaelston Le Pit - Conversion of existing workshop/former stables to independent dwelling.</li> <li>• 2014/00926/LBC The Pumphouse, Hood Road, Barry - Change of use and conversion of former pump house to create restaurant, cafe bar and bistro (A3), live / work units (C3), fitness club (D2)/ health salon (sui generis), car parking, access and servicing arrangements, public realm improvements and associated works.</li> <li>• 2016/01276/LBC West Aberthaw Farm, West Aberthaw - The conversion of a redundant and derelict barn into a single detached residential dwelling, and the erection of the original cow shed structure to the South West perimeter of the site.</li> <li>• 2016/01298/LBC Caer Wigau Uchaf Farm, Pendoylan Road, Pendoylan - Conversion and refurbishment of existing detached outbuilding/store to provide garden office/occasional guest bedroom facilities ancillary to existing farmhouse.</li> </ul>
<p>Commentary</p>			<p>The above data shows that the targets are being largely met and good progress being made in many areas.</p>

<b>10. QUALITY OF NEW DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Analysis</b>
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. Since 2011, the Council has secured 34 planning applications with an obligation for public art and delivered 9 public art schemes (see SA objective 5 above). It has also received £1,022,339.80 for public art via off-site section 106 contributions. Planning obligations have also been sought to provide significant new and enhanced open space facilities as detailed in SA objective 2 above.
	Number of new developments recognised by design awards.	Increase number of new developments recognised by design awards.	<p>Since the start of the Plan period the following design awards have been received:</p> <p>RIBA Regional Awards 2014: Wales - A new roof and a modern repair to ruined side walls has brought a new life to the 400 year old ruined Galilee Chapel in Llantwit Major and created an exhibition space for ancient Celtic stones. The development also accommodates the everyday use of nearby church and community. The side walls have been framed in stone and glazed to allow natural light to flood in and the use of local stone, oak boarding and modern frameless glazing provide contemporary detailing whilst enabling the chapel to site well beside the existing church in the historic town.</p> <p>RIBA Regional Awards 2014: Wales – Old Farm Mews, Dinas Powys, A clever three-dimensional jigsaw of spaces and levels achieves an impressive density for these homes, with surprisingly large rooms looking out over private space. The houses set up a rhythm for the new street frontage in stone, white render and dark zinc cladding. A privately funded urban solution with inventive spaces succeeds on a tight footprint in this Cardiff commuter village.</p> <p>Shortlisted for RSAW Welsh Architecture award 2015, shortlisted for Eisteddfod Gold Medal 2015 - Upside Down House - new dwelling which benefits from a highly insulated external fabric; timber frame structure; green roofs; solar shading; reflective glazing; air source heat pump providing the main heating and hot water; wood burning stoves and low energy LED lighting with intelligent controls.</p> <p>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</p>

			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 2019 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>
	<b>Proportion of new developments providing community facilities.</b>	<b>Increase proportion of new developments providing community facilities.</b>	<b>LDP Annual Monitoring Indicator 5.2</b> refers to the delivery of community facilities identified in LDP policy MG7 secured through section 106 contributions in association with new development. This shows that the Council has secured S106 contributions from the developers of the Waterfront for the provision of a new community facility at Barry Waterfront which will be delivered as part of the future phasing of the development. SA objective 2 above sets out the significant progress that has been made since 2011 on the delivery of community facilities.
<b>Commentary</b>			
The above data shows that the targets are being met and good progress being made in terms of this SA objective.			

<b>11. CULTURAL HERITAGE AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT</b>			
<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Analysis</b>
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.	A large number of new and enhanced community facilities have been approved / secured through section 106 contributions since 2011 as detailed in SA objective 2 above. They relate to extensions to existing village halls which allow a greater range of activities to take place including cultural and library improvements.
	Historic townscape (Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments).	Maintain or improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan.	The Council is currently preparing new SPG on new development in conservation areas which will help to maintain and improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan. 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.

<b>12. TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY</b>																																																																			
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	<p>No local data available. The following data is available for the period 2011 to 2017. This shows an increase of 24% in the number of new cars registered during this time.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">Wales</th> <th style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">Cars</th> <th style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">M/cycles</th> <th style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">Vans</th> <th style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">HGV</th> <th style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">Buses</th> <th style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">Other</th> <th style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">All</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">2011</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">67,730</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">3,950</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">8,980</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">910</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">370</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">1,680</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">83,620</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">2012</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">72,440</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">3,840</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">9,240</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">990</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">420</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">1,820</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">88,750</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">2013</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">84,560</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">4,150</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">10,230</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">1,290</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">420</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">1,470</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">102,110</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">2014</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">92,320</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">4,610</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">11,360</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">1,210</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">320</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">1,290</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">111,120</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">2015</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">94,220</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">5,500</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">12,700</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">1,210</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">400</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">1,110</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">115,150</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">2016</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">93,260</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">6,350</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">13,520</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">1,570</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">430</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">1,250</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">116,390</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">2017</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">83,800</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">5,080</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">11,920</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">1,510</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">430</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">1,190</td> <td style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">103,930</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: StatsWales New motor vehicle registration by type of vehicle and year</i></p> <p>2011 Census Data indicates that the number of cars and vans available to households in England and Wales increased from 23.9 million in 2001 to 27.3 million in 2011. The increase of 3.4 million cars and vans is similar to the overall increase in the usually resident population (3.7 million) over the same period. In 2001 there were on average 11 cars per 10 households whereas in 2011 there were 12 cars per 10 households.</p>	Wales	Cars	M/cycles	Vans	HGV	Buses	Other	All	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
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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 cycle 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 that there have been no significant increases in the volume of motor vehicle traffic flows within the Vale of Glamorgan between 2011 and 2017. While traffic volume does not directly encompass traffic congestion it is a reasonable assumption that they are intrinsically related and that one is a good indicator of the other.</p> <p>Volume of motor vehicle traffic in the Vale of Glamorgan 2011-2017</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <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>1.0</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Billion vehicle kilometres.</i>  <i>Source: Stats Wales Statistical Bulletin SB 54/2018 Road Traffic in Wales, 2017 (22 August 2018)</i></p>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0																		
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	<b>Length of cycle ways in the Vale.</b>	<b>Increase length of cycle ways in the Vale.</b>	<p>Since the start of the LDP period, the following cycling schemes have been completed in the Vale of Glamorgan:</p> <p>Port Road – 6.9 km segregated off road cycle way Culverhouse Cross to Five Mile Lane (an additional 950 metres on road through the village of Wenvoe).</p>																																

			<p>Arcot Street – approximately 120m of on carriageway contra flow cycle lane installed as a part of the Pont Y Werin access works.</p> <p>Llandough Hill – installed approx. 300m of segregated off road cycle path to improve school access.</p> <p>Cogan Leisure Centre – 525 m of segregated walking and cycle route linking primary school with local access points and Pont Y Werin bridge.</p> <p>Zig Zag Path – 360 m of off road shared walking and cycling path linking Penarth with Penarth Haven.</p> <p>Dingle Park – installed approximately 420 m of new segregated walking and cycling path through Dingle Park including ramped access point and two new park entrances.</p> <p>Railway Walk, Penarth – 1.2 Km of segregated off road shared cycle and pedestrian path.</p> <p>Cycling improvements have also been incorporated into the following schemes which are ongoing at the time of the AMR submission.</p> <p>Northern Access Road, St Athan – approximately 2 Km of segregated shared pedestrian and cycle route provided alongside the new carriageway which provides access to the Welsh Government Enterprise Zone at St Athan. The scheme includes additional cycle facilities at either end of the NAR.</p> <p>Darren Farm – 1.45 km of new segregated shared pedestrian and cycle route provided at all accesses to connect a pedestrian route to the west of the link road.</p> <p>5 Mile Lane Improvements - 2.6 Km of new segregated cycleway alongside new highway improvements (north and south elements). Additionally, the old sections of the Five Mile Lane will be promoted as on road cycleway (new road markings and reduced speed limits) once traffic orders completed.</p> <p>Additional improvements have been made through the Active Travel programme and previously through the Safe Routes to Schools schemes as follows:</p>
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			<p>Dinas Powys Primary School – 250 m of footway/ cycleway facility at St Cadoc’s Avenue, Dinas Powys through the Community Centre and into the rear of the Dinas Powys School site.</p> <p>Ham Lane, Llantwit – shared cycle and pedestrian route along Ham Lane which accesses one primary school and one senior school.</p> <p>Rhwys Primary School - small section of cycle route from Rhoose Point to new development.</p> <p>Cosmeston Country Park - resurfacing of cycling route through the country park and improvements to cycle route from Cosmeston to the Schooner Inn, including the installation of a new toucan crossing.</p> <p>St Cyres School - short stretch of cycle route on Sully Road from Meadow View to St Cyres school</p> <p>Site specific improvements have also 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.</p>						
	<p><b>Number of businesses/organisations with green travel plans.</b></p>	<p><b>Increase in number of green travel plans.</b></p>	<p>Since the start of the Plan period, planning permission was granted for the following developments for which a Travel Plan was required and secured through planning conditions.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Application reference</th> <th>Development Location and Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013/00833/1/CD</td> <td><b>Opposite Hensol Villas, Hensol</b> - Creation of sports training pitches, erection of maintenance facilities, associated car parking and internal roadway.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/00242/2/CD</td> <td><b>Land to the rear of St Davids Primary School, Colwinston</b> - Development of 64 residential dwellings, open space, sustainable urban drainage, vehicular and pedestrian accesses, landscaping and related infrastructure and engineering works (NMA).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Application reference	Development Location and Description	2013/00833/1/CD	<b>Opposite Hensol Villas, Hensol</b> - Creation of sports training pitches, erection of maintenance facilities, associated car parking and internal roadway.	2014/00242/2/CD	<b>Land to the rear of St Davids Primary School, Colwinston</b> - Development of 64 residential dwellings, open space, sustainable urban drainage, vehicular and pedestrian accesses, landscaping and related infrastructure and engineering works (NMA).
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			2014/00282/1/CD	<b>Land at Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys</b> - residential development of 70 no. dwellings and associated works.
			2014/00460/3/CD	<b>Land at St Joseph's Primary School, Sully Road, Penarth</b> - Change of use of agricultural land to residential development (C3) consisting of the demolition of two disused agricultural buildings and the development of residential dwellings, public open space, landscaping, highway improvements and associated engineering works).
			2014/01505/6/CD	<b>Land at North West Cowbridge</b> - Detailed Permission for the construction of a link road connecting Cowbridge bypass with Llantwit Major including footpaths/cycleways landscaping and associated engineering works. Outline permission with all matters reserved other than access for a mixed use residential led development maximum number of units on site 475.
			2016/00809/6/CD	<b>Land to the rear of Westgate, Cowbridge</b> – redevelopment to form 37 apartments for the elderly with associated works.
			2016/01501/2/CD	<b>Llanerch Vineyard, Hensol</b> – Retention and completion of guest accommodation block.
			2017/00541/2/CD	<b>Northcliff Lodge, Northcliff Drive, Penarth</b> - Demolition of existing dwelling and outbuilding, erection of 30 apartments, new access and alterations to adjacent parking area, replacement tree planting and landscaping and associated works (resubmission application).
			2018/01358/FUL	<b>The Goods Shed, Hood Road, Barry</b> -Change of use, conversion and alterations to the Goods Sheds to provide a mixed use scheme comprising 11 live-work units (sui generis/ Class C3 use), restaurant (Class A3 use), technology hub/community workshop (Class A1, A2, B1 and/or D1 use) and flexible events space (Class A1, A2, A3 and/or D1 use), erection of entrepreneurial incubator business units not exceeding 68 units (converted shipping containers) (Class A1, A3, B1, D1 and/or D2 use), drive-thru coffee shop (Class A3), outdoor cinema (Class D2), farmers market/pop-up street food area (Class A1 and/or Class A3), children's playground (Class



				D2), access and servicing arrangements, car parking and associated works.
			2018/01359/FUL	<b>Land East of the Good sheds, Hood Road, The Innovation Quarter, Barry</b> - Erection of a five storey residential block to comprise 23 affordable and 19 market units with under croft car parking and associated works
	<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>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>	
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 adoption of new SPG on Travel Plans is also likely to increase the number of travel plans being prepared in future years.

<b>13. EMPLOYMENT</b>												
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 8,000 over the period 2011-2019 (ONS Stats Wales), and within the same period the unemployment rate has fallen to 3.4 % of the population.									
				Year ending 31.03.11	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
			Wales (000's)	1,318	1,326	1,342	1,382	1,377	1,416	1,422	1,447	1,459
			VOG	56,600	56,500	57,000	58,800	57,700	60,000	60,000	61,000	64,600
			<i>Source: Stats Wales Status of employed persons by Welsh local Authority</i>									
				Year ending 31.03.11 (%)	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 (%)
			Wales	8.4	8.4	8.3	7.4	6.8	5.4	4.4	4.8	4.5
			VOG	8.6	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.4	3.7	5.9	4.0	3.4
			<i>Source: Stats Wales ILO unemployment rates by Welsh local areas and year</i>									
	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 9,970 to 7,558 in 2016 (ONS Stats Wales 2017). This represents a decrease of 24%.									
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
			Wales (level)	293,710	286,090	267,695	250,510	235,875	221,075			
			Wales (rate)	15.1	14.8	13.9	13.0	12.3	11.5			
			VOG (level)	9,970	9,450	8,728	8,203	7,828	7,558			

			VOG (rate)	12.5	12.0	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.7		
			<i>Source: Stats Wales Out-of-work benefit claimants by Welsh local authority, measure and year</i>								
Distribution of employment across sectors.	Maintain an economically sustainable split of employment across sectors.		Year ending 31.03.11	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
		A	6,300	6,800	6,000	6,600	5,900	8,100	8,200	8,200	8,400
		B	11,300	11,600	12,100	13,300	12,500	12,800	14,000	13,500	13,400
		C	8,800	8,700	9,500	8,900	8,700	9,800	7,800	8,800	11,700
		D	6,400	6,600	6,800	7,000	7,200	6,400	7,100	6,900	5,700
		E	4,700	4,700	4,300	4,200	5,200	6,100	5,100	5,400	5,800
		F	6,100	4,200	5,000	5,900	5,700	5,500	5,300	6,300	6,400
		G	4,700	5,000	5,000	4,600	4,500	4,100	4,800	5,000	6,200
		H	2,600	3,200	2,700	2,600	2,800	3,100	2,700	2,100	2,000
		I	5,400	5,500	4,900	5,500	4,900	4,000	4,800	4,500	4,800
		All*	56,600	56,500	57,000	58,800	57,700	60,000	60,000	61,000	64,600
					<i>Source: Stats Wales People in employment by area and occupation</i>						
			<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>								
			The above data shows that there have been increases in the majority of sectors. The largest decrease has been in category H (process, plant and machine operatives) and the greatest increases								

			have been in categories A (managers and senior officials) and C (Associate professional and technical occupations).
	Percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes.	Increase the percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes	At 2018 the Council had approved 36.91 ha of employment land on strategic and local employment sites as identified in LDP Policy MG9 which is slightly higher than the LDP monitoring target (36.3ha) indicator 1.3 refers.
Commentary			
Analysis of the evidence suggests that all employment indicators and targets are positive. Employment levels as elsewhere across the UK are high and increasing, unemployment levels are decreasing and the range of employment opportunities across the Vale is expanding.			

14. RETAIL										
SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis							
To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres.	Vacancy rates for properties within the retail centres.	Reduce the proportion of vacant units within town centres.		2019			2018	2017		
				Total Units	Units Occupied	Units Vacant	Occupancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)
			Town Centre							
			Holton Rd, Barry	187	154	33	82.4	17.6	13.9	14.1
			District Centre							
			Cowbridge	184	162	22	88.0	12.0	8.2	12.9
			High St / Broad St	125	119	6	95.2	4.8	8.8	10.4
			Llantwit Major	101	93	8	92.1	7.9	9.0	4.0
Penarth	175	166	9	94.9	5.1	4.0	5.2			
<i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Annual Retail Monitoring</i>										

The town and district centres within the Vale of Glamorgan present a favourable retail picture with all centres showing occupancy rates in excess of 82% which given the uncertain retail climate reflects a strong degree of confidence in the performance of these centres.

Proportion of A1, A2 and A3 uses in the town centre.

Ensure a mix of uses within the town centre with sufficient A1 to maintain the retail function.

	2018				
	Town Centre	District Centres			
	Holton Road	Cowbridge	High St / Broad St	Llantwit Major	Penarth
A1	94	102	53	43	101
%	50.0	54.3	42.4	42.5	57.7
A2	32	29	17	19	25
%	17.0	15.4	13.6	18.8	14.3
A3	30	25	38	20	35
%	16.0	13.3	30.4	19.8	20.0
Total Units	188	188	125	101	175

	2019				
	Town Centre	District Centres			
	Holton Road	Cowbridge	High St / Broad St	Llantwit Major	Penarth
A1	93	103	57	46	101
%	49.7	56.0	45.6	45.5	57.7
A2	30	27	17	18	25
%	16.0	14.7	13.6	17.8	14.3
A3	31	25	35	20	36
%	16.5	13.6	28.0	19.8	20.6
Total Units	187	184	125	101	175

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Annual Retail Monitoring

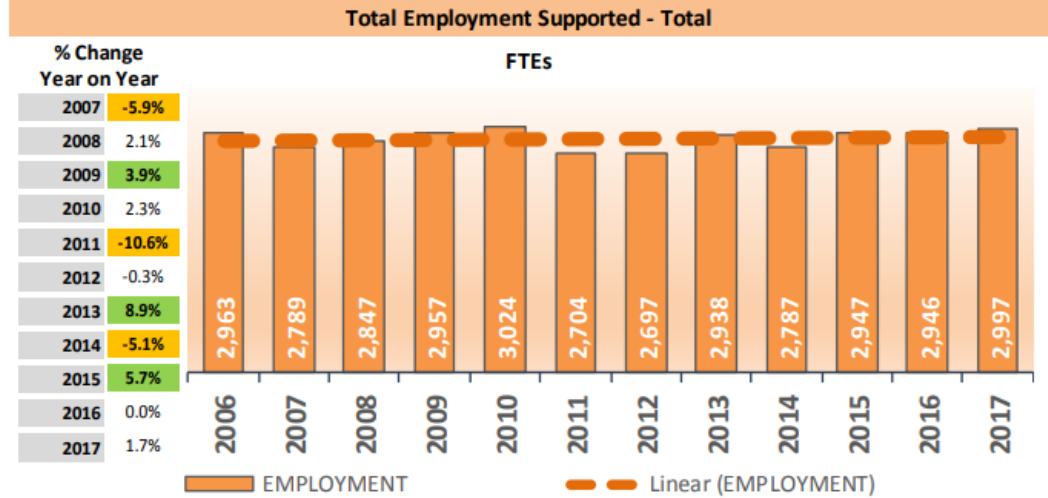
The annual retail data suggests that the main town and district retail centres within the Vale of Glamorgan have generally performed well over recent years and exhibit significant levels of A1 uses within them. High street/ Broad Street and Llantwit Major have the lowest level of A1 uses but they

			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.
	<b>Access by public transport, walking and cycling.</b>	<b>Public Transport Guide, Walking / Cycling Audits.</b>	<p>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, 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

#### 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). In recent years there have been a number of applications approved for non-A1 uses in local and neighbourhood centres which has resulted in less than 50% of the units being in A1 use. The Council has noted this trend and intends to prepare a new SPG on retailing to address the issue. All of 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.

<b>15. TOURISM</b>			
<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Analysis</b>
<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 72 planning applications for tourism related development. These applications either relate to existing tourist facilities such as hotels or new tourist facilities such as B&B accommodation, barn conversions to holiday lets and camp sites. 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**

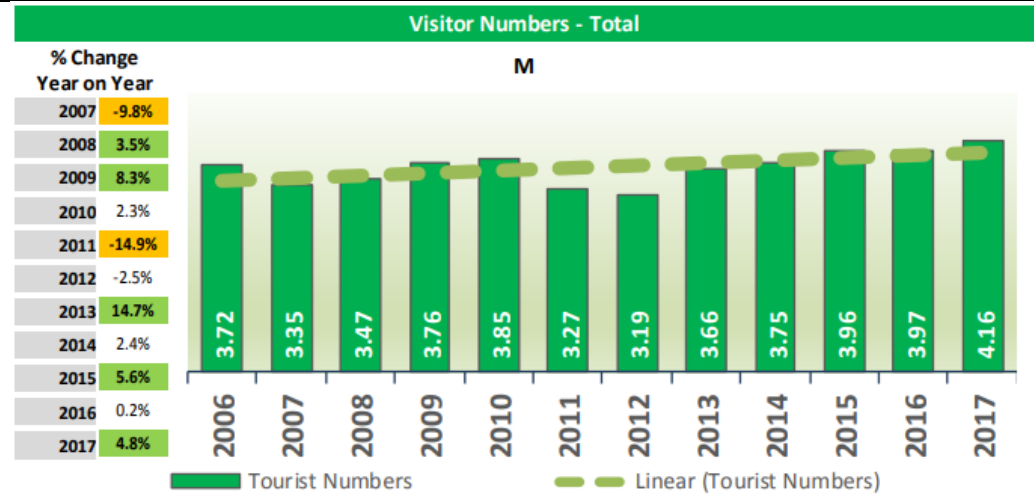
SECTOR / YEAR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodation FTES	427	426	408	406	414	427	463	468	479	442	423	424
Food & Drink FTES	740	693	716	748	764	670	662	729	812	886	885	866
Recreation FTES	284	266	275	288	294	258	254	278	224	228	245	260
Shopping FTES	469	435	450	476	485	421	414	458	390	432	426	444
Transport FTES	195	180	186	197	201	173	170	190	160	176	177	185
Direct Employment FTES	2,115	2,000	2,035	2,115	2,157	1,949	1,962	2,123	2,064	2,164	2,157	2,179
Indirect Employment FTES	847	789	813	842	867	755	734	815	723	783	789	818
<b>TOTAL FTES</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>2,789</b>	<b>2,847</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>2,997</b>

Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2006 – 2017

In 2017, the number of FTE jobs supported by tourism spend was 2997 which is a 1.7% increase on 2016.

Visitor numbers.

Increase the total number of tourists visiting the Vale of Glamorgan.



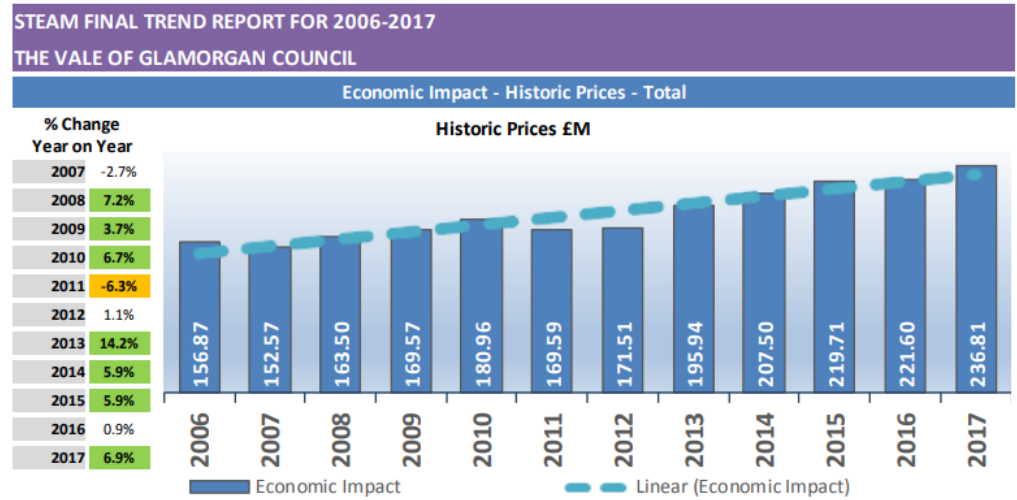
Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2006 – 2017

There were 4.16 million visitors in 2017 which is a 4.8% increase on the previous year. The number of staying visitors in 2017 was 0.60 million which represents a 2.4% increase on 2016. The number of day visitors in 2017 was 3.56 million which is a 5.2% increase on 2016.



Visitor spend.

Increase the value of tourism spend per head.

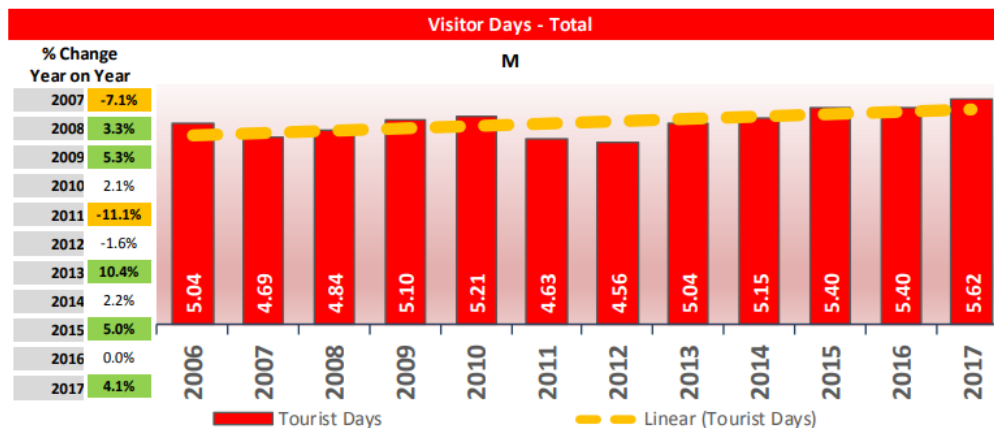


Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2006 – 2017

The total economic impact of tourism was £236.81 million in 2017. This represents a 4.2% increase on 2016.

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 2006 – 2017

The total visitor days in 2017 was 5.62 million which represents a 4.1% increase on 2016. The number of staying visitor days in 2017 was 2.06 million which represents a 2.1% increase on 2016.

Commentary

The above evidence indicates that the Vale of Glamorgan continues to be an attractive tourist destination, particularly for day visitors. 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 recently adopted 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. All of the above targets have been met as the data shows year on year increases for all of the indicators.

## **7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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### **7.1. LDP MONITORING FRAMEWORK CONCLUSIONS**

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- 7.1.1. This is the first 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. While it is difficult to determine any specific policy trends at present, the AMR does provide a useful overview of policy performance and highlights some issues which warrant further research and investigation e.g. gypsy and travellers. Updates on these issues will be provided in future AMRs.
- 7.1.2. The main conclusion of this AMR 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 affordable housing provision and the Plan's allocated housing sites (Policy MG 2 refers). Overall, the AMR illustrates that there is no evidence to suggest that a review of the LDP is warranted at this stage.
- 7.1.3. A small number of indicators have identified the need for new SPG to be prepared to provide further guidance on specific policies e.g. retail and employment. However, the performance of these targets reflects what is happening on a national level and is to be expected. The findings of this first AMR will form the basis for more detailed analysis in future AMRs when firmer conclusions on policy direction can be made.
- 7.1.4. Welsh Government guidance contained within the LDP Manual (Edition 2, 2015), (para 9.4.8) sets out four questions that may be relevant in analysing the results of the AMR. The issues raised in these questions have been considered throughout the AMR as part of the analysis of the monitoring data but are also set out below:

#### **WHAT NEW ISSUES HAVE OCCURRED IN THE AREA OR IN LOCAL/NATIONAL POLICY (KEY RECENT CONTEXTUAL AND NATIONAL POLICY CHANGES, FUTURE PROSPECTS)?**

- 7.1.5. Section 3 of the AMR contains information on the contextual changes that have occurred since the LDP was adopted in June 2017. 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.
- 7.1.6. 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. At this stage they are not considered to be significant enough to warrant reconsideration of the Plan's strategy or individual policies. As stated above, new SPG will be prepared for specific policy areas where targets are not being met and there is considered to be a need for further guidance.

## HOW RELEVANT, APPROPRIATE AND UP-TO-DATE IS THE LDP STRATEGY AND ITS KEY POLICIES AND TARGETS?

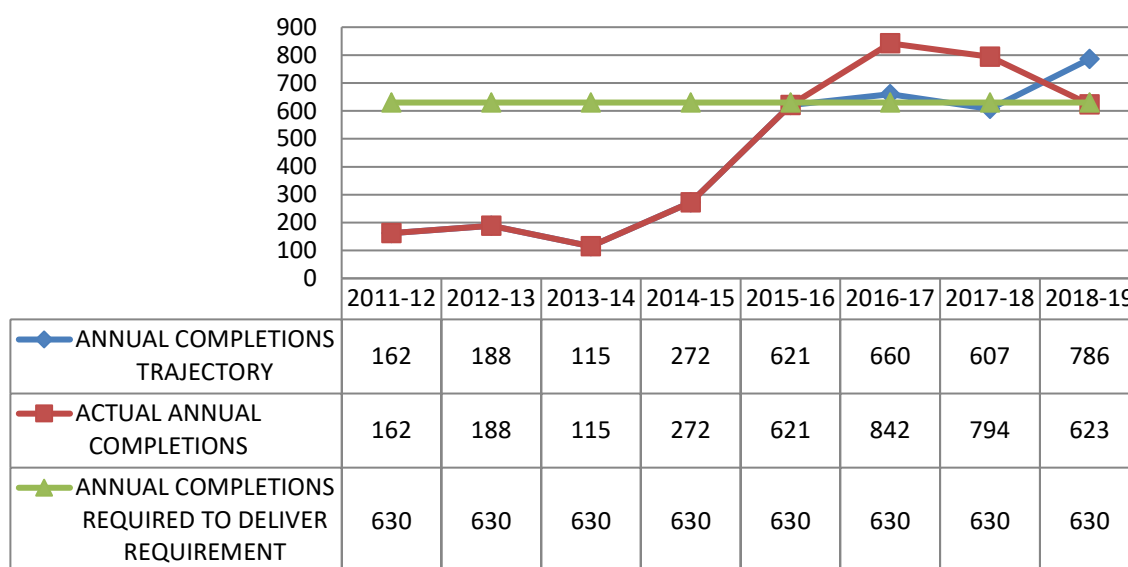
7.1.7. The evidence collected as part of the AMR process shows that good progress is being made with regard to the implementation of the LDP strategy and objectives. Section 5 of the AMR provides a detailed assessment of how the Plan's key policies are performing against the identified targets. This has enabled the Council to make an informed judgement of the Plan's performance during this AMR period. The table below 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:

Continue Monitoring	60
Training Required	1
Supplementary Planning Guidance Required and Development Briefs	3
Policy Research (Yellow)	2
Policy Review (Amber)	0
Plan Review (Red)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>

## WHAT SITES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED OR DELAYED IN RELATION TO THE PLAN'S EXPECTATIONS ON LOCATION AND TIMING?

7.1.8. Analysis of the projected rate of house building contained within the Council's Housing Land Supply Trajectory Background Paper (2016) and the actual dwelling completions is shown below. This indicates that for the periods 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 actual annual dwelling completions exceeded the annual projected completions. For the period 2018/2019 actual annual completions fell below the trajectory but were only slightly below that required to deliver the LDP housing requirement of the Plan period. Notwithstanding this, the monitoring targets have been exceeded for 2018 and 2019 on the MG 2 allocated sites.

Comparison of Actual Annual Dwelling Completions Against the Council's Trajectory



7.1.9. In terms of employment allocations, good progress has been made on the strategic sites. Outline consent has been granted for the development south of junction 34 of the M4 and an outline application is currently under consideration for the land to the south of Port Road near Cardiff Airport. In terms of the local employment sites, progress has not been as good and this is considered to be intrinsically linked to the current economic climate.

7.1.10. The short term need for a Gypsy and Traveller site has been satisfied by alternative means. Work is ongoing with regards to finding a suitable site to meet the long-term need for Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation, in conjunction with Welsh Government to establish appropriate guidance for the delivery of sites for New Travellers whose accommodation needs and preferences differ from traditional Gypsy Travellers. This work is being overseen by the Council's Strategic Housing Board.

### WHAT HAS BEEN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DELIVERING POLICIES AND IN DISCOURAGING INAPPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT?

7.1.11. 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:

- Policy MG 2 housing allocation completions - the Council has exceeded the monitoring targets for 2018 and 2019 by 9.7% and 2.3% respectively.
- Delivery of transport schemes in Policy SP7 and MG 16 – the Council has completed 5 schemes ahead of the monitoring target.
- Renewable energy development >1MW – 2020 monitoring target already met.
- Net increase in open space of 5.32 Ha
- New education facilities in Penarth and Llantwit Major delivered ahead of monitoring targets.

- 5 year housing land supply maintained for each year following adoption.
- Affordable housing – the Council has exceeded the monitoring targets for 2018 and 2019.
- Strategic employment sites – the Council has exceeded the 2018 target.
- Amount of new housing development permitted on brownfield land during monitoring period exceeds target.
- 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 windfall development permitted on BMV land contrary to the policies in the LDP.
- No development approved that would have an adverse impact on a SSSI or SINC
- No development approved which resulted in the unacceptable loss of community facilities.
- No major retail/ office/ leisure development permitted outside established town and district centre boundaries.
- No development approved within a minerals buffer zone contrary to Policy MG23.

## **7.2. SA MONITORING CONCLUSIONS**

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- 7.2.1. 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.
- 7.2.2. 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. However, as this is the first AMR emerging trends will become more apparent in future AMRs.

## **7.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

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- 7.3.1. The 2018/2019 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, it is not considered necessary to review the Plan at this time and the following recommendations are therefore made:
- 1) Submit the first AMR to the Welsh Government by 31 October 2019 in accordance with statutory requirements. Publish the AMR on the Council's website.
  - 2) Continue to monitor the Plan through the preparation of successive AMRs.

- 3) Prepare new SPG on retailing and employment.
- 4) Undertake Member training in relation to Policy MD1 and development outside settlements.