

Meeting of:	Cabinet
Date of Meeting:	Monday, 19 October 2020
Relevant Scrutiny Committee:	Environment and Regeneration
Report Title:	Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011-2026: Annual Monitoring Report 2019/2020
Purpose of Report:	To report to Cabinet the findings of the Council's second Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report and to seek approval to submit it to the Welsh Government and commence a review of the LDP before 28th June 2021 in line with LDP Regulation 41.
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 & Marketing Officer,</p>

	Major Project Managers, Regeneration and Planning, Engineering Manager, Conservation and Design Officer, Energy Manager,
Policy Framework:	This is a matter for executive decision by Cabinet.
Executive Summary:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report relates to the second 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. • The format of the AMR follows the suggested format set out in the latest Development Plans Manual. It includes both core and local monitoring indicators and a 'traffic light' rating system is used as a visual aid to monitor the effectiveness of the Plan's policies and to provide a quick overview of policy performance. • The report sets out the key policy achievements to date and confirms that the majority of relevant monitoring targets have been met. It highlights the indicators where further research / investigation is required and notes that COVID 19 has delayed progression of some Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) and member training in relation to Policy MD1 as recommended in the first AMR. • 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. Accordingly, it is recommended that the second AMR is submitted to the Welsh Government and published on the Council's website in accordance with LDP Regulation 37. In addition, it recommends that the Council commences a review of the LDP before 28th June 2021 in line with LDP Regulation 41. 	

Recommendations

1. That Cabinet consider and endorse the second Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report (subject to any recommended changes by the Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee) for submission to the Welsh Government and for publication on the Council's web site.
2. That the Council commences a review of the LDP before 28th June 2021 in line with LDP Regulation 41.
3. That the LDP AMR is referred to the Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee for its consideration and if scrutiny make no comments then these recommendations stand unaltered.
4. That the outstanding Supplementary Planning Guidance is progressed in accordance with the Council's approved procedures.
5. That member training is undertaken in relation to Policy MD1 and development outside settlements.
6. 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 comply with Regulation 41 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005.
3. To ensure appropriate scrutiny of the report and Cabinet recommendations.
4. To provide further guidance and clarity in relation to employment and retail policies in the LDP.
5. To ensure that the LDP policies are being implemented as intended.
6. 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 Development Plans Manual (Edition 3) (March 2020) 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 Council's first AMR covered the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019 and was submitted to the Welsh Government by the required 31st October 2019 deadline. The AMR attached at Appendix 1 to this report is the second AMR prepared by the Council and is based on the monitoring period 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020.
- 1.4** 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.
- 1.5** The format of the AMR is as follows and covers all of the matters set out in the Development Plans Manual (March 2020) (DPM):

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

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.

- 1.6** Paragraph 8.12 in the Development Plan Manual states that the broad structure of the AMR should remain the same each year to provide ease of analysis between successive reports and build upon preceding results. The layout of the LDP monitoring framework table has been updated in this AMR to include the performance in the previous AMR for ease of reference.
- 1.7** Many aspects of the LDP / SA monitoring frameworks may not be capable of assessment until patterns emerge across several future AMRs. Nevertheless, the second AMR provides a useful snap shot of the current position and the monitoring data helps to identify any emerging trends. The findings of the AMRs will be used to inform the LDP review which must be commenced 4 years from the date of initial adoption (i.e. 28th June 2021) in line with LDP Regulation 41. As the next AMR review will be reported to Cabinet after June 2021, this report includes a recommendation to commence the review by then to comply with LDP Regulation 41.
- 1.8** It should be noted that the AMR has been prepared during the COVID 19 pandemic. Consequently, the Minister for Housing and Local Government advised all local authorities on 7th July 2020 that she would not require AMRs to be submitted this October. However, as the Council is not currently reviewing its LDP and is still collecting the relevant monitoring data, it has prepared a second AMR and intends to submit it to the Welsh Government by the 31st October 2020. While some of the immediate social and economic impacts of the global pandemic are clear, the longer-term impacts are currently more uncertain. Inevitably, these will become more apparent in subsequent AMRs.

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 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 Table 29 of the revised Development Plan Manual.

2.2 The latest Development Plan Manual includes revised monitoring indicators in relation to housing delivery. The revised indicators reflect a move by the Welsh Government towards a new housing delivery monitoring system. Notwithstanding the above, the Welsh Government recognises that LPAs are at different stages with their respective LDPs and the manual therefore also provides clarity on which indicators Councils should include in their AMR. For those that adopted their LDP prior to the publication of the new guidance, it states that they should continue to use the Average Annual Requirement method as the primary indicator to measure housing delivery and be presented in both numerical and percentage terms. The LDP monitoring framework has therefore been amended to reflect this (indicators 7.1, 7.1.1 and 7.1.2 refer).

2.3 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 second AMR are largely positive indicating that the relevant LDP policies are achieving their objectives and are being implemented effectively. The review has identified that none of the indicators assessed against the monitoring framework have triggered an early review of the LDP (Amber or red category) and the vast majority fall within the green category and will continue to be monitored. Further research / investigation is required for some indicators (6.5 and 8.3 refer) to establish why the LDP policies are not being as effective as they should be. Member training is still outstanding in relation to indicator 7.6 and the Council has been unable to progress some of the new SPG as intended in the last AMR due to COVID 19 restrictions and other corporate matters taking priority.

2.4 An overview of each LDP objective is set out below:

Sustainable Communities

Good progress has been made on meeting the dwelling requirement in the adopted LDP. 78% of dwellings have been approved on allocated sites which is within the -10% variance set out in the monitoring framework. The Council has exceeded the 2020 monitoring target for new dwellings on MG2 allocated housing sites which is encouraging. The Council has not approved any applications during this monitoring period on the strategic employment allocations but has already achieved the target for the next AMR.

Climate change

No developments have been permitted in C1 / C2 flood zones that do not meet all of the TAN 15 tests. In terms of renewable energy, the 2020 monitoring target in relation to electricity capacity has already been achieved and it is anticipated that the heat capacity target will be met in the next AMR.

Transport

Implementation of the identified transport schemes is well advanced, and the 2020 target has been exceeded in this AMR. One notable change is that the proposed bus park and ride facility at Cosmeston Lakes country Park, Penarth (Policy MG16 refers) has failed the WelTAG stage 2 study and is therefore not being progressed further. However, all relevant planning applications continue accompanied by a Travel Plan or are conditioned in line with the Travel Plan SPG and TAN 18.

Built and Natural Environment

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

Community Facilities

Significant progress has been made on delivering new education facilities identified in Policy MG6 (Provision of Educational Facilities) and the monitoring target has been met. Similarly, good progress has been made on delivering new community facilities identified in Policy MG7 (Provision of Community Facilities) and the monitoring target has been met. The public open space provision in the monitoring framework and Policy MG28 (Public Open Space Allocations) has been partially met but, this is not a cause for concern as it remains likely the target will be delivered in time for future AMRs. No developments were approved which resulted in the unacceptable loss of community facilities in an area of identified need contrary to Policy MD5 (Development Within Settlement Boundaries).

Retail

There has been a small loss (2.7%) of retail floorspace in the town and district centres and increases in office floorspace and leisure floorspace. This reflects their changing role which is also happening elsewhere in the UK. The Council will continue to closely monitor this trend in future AMRs. No new major retail, office or leisure floorspace was permitted contrary to the relevant LDP policies. There has been an increase in applications approved for non-A1 uses in primary and secondary frontages in the town and district centres and the monitoring trigger in indicator 6.2 has been hit. There were extenuating circumstances and evidence was provided with these applications which justified their approval.

Nevertheless, the Council will continue to closely monitor this indicator in future AMRs. In addition, the Council is preparing new SPG on retailing which will seek to address this issue of the changing character of town centres in the short term. Two applications were approved which resulted in the loss of A1 units in local and neighbourhood centres which reflects changing shopping behaviour. The new retail SPG will provide further clarity to policy MG15 (Non-A1 retail uses within local and neighbourhood retail centres) in the short term. Vacancy rates in some of the primary shopping frontages of the town and district centres has increased but the trigger has not been hit. One local centre has experienced 2 consecutive years where vacancy rates have increased hitting the trigger. Again, the new retail SPG will help to address this policy issue through a more flexible approach taking account of ongoing sectorial changes occurring nationally.

Housing

On the 26th March 2020, the Welsh Government announced changes in the way that Local Planning Authorities monitor the deliverability of housing and the availability of land for residential purposes. The measures include the revocation of TAN 1 Housing Land Availability Studies (2015) and the need for Local Planning Authorities to undertake annual Joint Housing Land Availability Studies; and the revision of PPW (Edition 10) 2018 that removes the national five-year housing land supply policy.

PPW (Edition 10) 2018 now makes it explicit that the monitoring of housing delivery is to be undertaken against the housing trajectory to be included in all future LDPs, and as a requirement for LDP AMRs. Accordingly, the Council has amended its monitoring framework in this AMR to take account of the new interim requirements detailed within the Development Plan Manual Edition 3 (March 2020).

The LDP identifies a housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the plan period 2011-2026, equating to an average housing requirement of 630.33 dwellings per annum. At April 2020, the cumulative dwelling target would be 5,676 (630.66 x 9 years). The Council has delivered 4534 dwellings which is 20% below the cumulative target for 2020. However, the rate of completions since the adoption of the LDP has exceeded the trajectory and housing delivery is projected to be above the annual average requirement for the remaining years of the Plan. In view of this there is no cause for concern and the Council will continue to closely monitor the situation. The LDP has also exceeded the 2020 monitoring target for the total cumulative completions monitored against the anticipated cumulative completion rate in the trajectory. In terms of general market dwellings, the Council has also exceeded the monitoring target.

Regarding gypsy and traveller accommodation, the short term need of 2 pitches has been met on existing tolerated sites. In terms of the long terms need, the Council has undertaken a 'call' for potential sites during the AMR period, but no sites were submitted for consideration. The Strategic Housing Board are currently considering further options available to the Council.

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

Economy

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. With regard to local employment sites, there have been no approvals during this monitoring period, and this is considered to be intrinsically linked to the current economic climate. Accordingly, it is recommended that the Council continues to monitor the situation and compares its findings with other local authorities in the region and examines relevant national statistics to see if this is a regional or national problem. The 2020 job target for strategic sites has been met.

Several planning applications were approved for non-B class uses on existing employment land during the monitoring period but only 1 was contrary to policy MD16 (Protection of existing employment sites and premises). In this instance it was considered that the proposed residential development would meet an acute housing need in Barry and therefore contribute to meeting other Plan objectives.

A new SPG on employment land and premises has been drafted but not progressed due to COVID 19. It is anticipated that this will be adopted in the next AMR period. A new SPG on Cardiff Airport and the Gateway Development Zone was adopted in December 2019 as planned.

Tourism

The tourism facilities referred to in the LDP on Barry Island (Policy MG29[1] refers) have not been delivered in line with the 2018 monitoring target. However, it is important to note that since the adoption of the LDP, the Pleasure Park was acquired by a new owner who wishes to maintain the fun fair as a tourist attraction on the site and this was not envisaged at the time of drafting and adopting the LDP. The Council will continue to closely monitor indicator 9.1 and consider the need preparing development briefs for Barry Island which may better reflect the current situation.

Natural Resources

Current data suggests that the Council is not going to fall below the target of maintaining a 10-year landbank of permitted reserves during the plan period. No permissions were granted by the Council during the AMR period which would permanently sterilise a mineral safeguarding area contrary to Policy MG22 (Development in Mineral Safeguarding Areas) or the adopted Minerals SPG. Similarly, no developments were approved within a minerals buffer zone contrary to Policy MG23 (Quarry Buffer Zones).

32.61 hectares of greenfield land was lost to development during the monitoring period. However, this was deemed to be in accordance with local and national policies. 37.26% of all new housing developments were on brownfield sites. Although this is slightly below the monitoring target, it has not hit the monitoring trigger in indicator 10.5. 3.054 hectares of best and most versatile agricultural land was lost to windfall development, but they were all considered to be in accordance with local and national policy and therefore not a cause for concern. A total of 11 planning applications were approved with net densities lower than the minimum thresholds set out in Policy MD6 (Housing Densities) but these were on small windfall sites where site constraints limited densities and the developments therefore complied with Policy MD6.

2.5 Overall, the second AMR illustrates that good progress is being made in implementing most of the Plan's policies and that the LDP strategy remains sound. Most of the SA monitoring targets have also been met which demonstrates the positive impact the LDP policies are having on environmental resources. Accordingly, 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 2020 and published in accordance with the statutory requirements. However, a full review of the LDP will need to be commenced by 28th June 2021 as per LDP Regulation 41.

2.6 Cabinet will note that the report and recommendations will be subject to consideration by the Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee. This is likely to take place on 17 November 2020. Any comments and additional recommendations from Scrutiny will need to be considered by Cabinet on 30 November 2020. However if there are no comments or changes the report will be sent directly following the meeting to Welsh Government. It should be noted this is beyond the usual Welsh Government deadline of 31st October 2020, however, due to the Coronavirus pandemic, Welsh Government have advised that LPAs do not have to submit their AMRs formally this year and it can be submitted after the usual deadline.

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

3.1 Long Term - The second 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

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

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

VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011 – 2026

2ND ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

OCTOBER 2020

MONITORING PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2019 TO 31ST MARCH 2020.

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

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1. The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026 (LDP) was adopted on the 28th June 2017. Section 76 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) requires local planning authorities to monitor the implementation of their adopted LDPs by preparing an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 1.1.2. The AMR is prepared in accordance with the Monitoring Framework contained in the adopted LDP at page 129 (section 9). The monitoring framework of the LDP includes a set of indicators and targets which are set against trigger points to indicate if one part of the plan is not achieving the desired outcomes. Trigger points have been included to assess the level to which a Policy has diverged from the monitoring target to such an extent that it could identify that the Policy is failing to be implemented or needs to be amended. Many of the indicators include biannual targets or refer to appropriate target dates for specific developments / facilities to assess the performance of the Plan.
- 1.1.3. The AMR is the primary mechanism for reviewing the relevance and success of the LDP and for establishing whether any changes or revisions to the Plan are required. The primary function of the AMR is to demonstrate the extent to which the LDP strategy and objectives are being achieved and whether the Plan's policies are functioning effectively. The production of an AMR also enables the Council to assess the impact that the LDP is having on the social, economic and environmental well-being of the authority and helps identify any significant contextual changes that may influence Plan implementation or review.
- 1.1.4. The Town and Country Planning (LDP) (Wales) Regulations 2005 and the Development Plans Manual Edition 3 (March 2020) (DPM) provide guidance on the content of the AMR and when it should be submitted to the Welsh Government. In accordance with the regulations and guidance the Council's first AMR was submitted to the Welsh Government by the 31st October 2019 deadline and covered the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019. This is the second AMR to be prepared since the adoption of the Vale of Glamorgan LDP and it is based on data collected for the period 1st April 2019 to the 31st March 2020.
- 1.1.5. The AMR includes several new monitoring indicators that have resulted from the actions of the first AMR. The AMR also includes revised housing indicators resulting from the revocation of TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (2015) and the revision of the DPM. Further detail on these changes is provided under the relevant sections below. In addition, some of the original LDP monitoring indicators are no longer applicable as the monitoring targets have been met and / or projects have been completed. In such instances, a reference is included in the AMR to this effect.
- 1.1.6. The AMR has been prepared during the COVID 19 pandemic. Consequently, the Minister for Housing and Local Government advised all local authorities on 7/7/20 that she would not require AMRs to be submitted this October. However,

as the Council is not currently reviewing its LDP and is still collecting the relevant monitoring data, it has prepared this second AMR and intends to submit it to the Welsh Government by the 31st October 2020. While some of the immediate social and economic impacts of the global pandemic are clear, the longer-term impacts are currently more uncertain. Inevitably, these will become more apparent in subsequent AMRs.

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

CONTEXTUAL INFLUENCES

- 1.2.1. Section 3 of the AMR provides information on the various contextual changes that have occurred since the 1st April 2019 and which could have impacted upon the aims and objectives of the LDP. This includes new / amended national legislation and/or relevant plans, policies and strategies at the national, regional or local level which could have a bearing on the delivery of the LDP strategy. In addition, the section also provides an overview of the prevailing economic situation over the monitoring period together with information on progress on key Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG). Where appropriate, any potential implications for the LDP have been summarised.
- 1.2.2. 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 second AMR none are considered to have affected the LDP to such an extent that warrants a review of the plan 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 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:

Continue Monitoring (Green)
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP Policies are being implemented effectively and there is no cause for review.
Training Required (Blue)
Where indicators are suggesting that LDP Policies are not being implemented as intended and further officer or member training is required.

Supplementary Planning Guidance Required and Development Briefs (Purple)

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

Policy Research (Yellow)

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

Policy Review (Amber)

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

Plan Review (Red)

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

KEY FINDINGS

- 1.2.4. Generally, the key findings of the second AMR are positive. All of the 'core' indicators are positive (green), and the majority of the 'local' indicators are positive (green) indicating that the relevant LDP policies are achieving their objectives and are being implemented effectively. Further research / investigation is required for some indicators (6.5 and 8.3 refer) to establish why the LDP policies are not being as effective as they should be. Member training is still outstanding in relation to indicator 7.6 and the Council has been unable to progress some of the new SPG as intended in the last AMR due to COVID 19 restrictions and other corporate matters taking priority.
- 1.2.5. The second AMR contains a total of 61 indicators which are used to monitor the effectiveness of the Plan and its policies. The indicators are categorised by Plan objectives and include the following: Sustainable Communities, Climate Change, Transport, Built and Natural Environment, Community Facilities, Retail, Housing, Economy and Natural Resources. A summary of the results from the first and second AMRs is provided in the table below. It should be noted that the total number of indicators varies between AMRs. This is due to the identification of new indicators in the AMRs e.g. need for new SPG and changes to the AMR core indicators following the publication of the new edition of the DPM in March 2020.

TABLE 1: KEY FINDINGS - CORE AND LOCAL INDICATORS

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

HOUSING (INCLUDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING)

- 1.2.6. The LDP monitoring framework set a target of 3,074 additional general market dwellings by 2020. The Vale of Glamorgan continues to be an attractive place to live and demand for properties throughout the authority remains high. Between 1st April 2011 and 1st April 2020 a total of 4,534 additional market dwellings were completed. Of these, 3,325 were on Policy MG2 allocated housing sites, exceeding the monitoring target of 3,246 by the 1st April 2020.
- 1.2.7. In respect of affordable housing, the LDP monitoring framework set a target to build an additional 1,283 additional affordable dwellings by 2020 an increase of 290 affordable dwellings on the 2019 target. As of the 1st April 2020 an additional 1,393 affordable dwellings have been provided in the Vale of Glamorgan, exceeding the 2020 target by 110 dwellings.
- 1.2.8. Following the revocation of TAN 1 Joint Housing Land Availability Studies and the publication of the new DPM in March 2020, the Council has updated the LDP monitoring framework with new housing indicators (7.1.1 and 7.1.2 refer). The DPM states that LPAs with an adopted LDP before the publication of the latest DPM should monitor housing delivery against the annual average requirement. The monitoring data shows that the Council has delivered 4534 dwellings to date which is below the 2020 target. However, given that dwelling completions have significantly exceeded the annual average requirement of 630 dwellings over the last 3 consecutive years and housing delivery is generally in line with the trajectory it is considered that there is no cause for review at this stage. The other new indicator relates to the total cumulative completions compared to the anticipated cumulative completion rate. The housing monitoring data shows that the council has exceeded the 2020 target.

EMPLOYMENT

- 1.2.9. Since the start of the Plan period, the Council has approved 21% of the allocated employment land which is slightly above the 2020 monitoring target. Whilst a significant amount of land has already been granted planning permission on the strategic employment sites in line with the monitoring targets, the development of local employment allocations has been slower. This is considered to be linked to the current economic climate and the AMR recommends further research and investigation into this matter. The number of jobs anticipated on the strategic employment sites is in line with the monitoring target through developments permitted at St. Athan and south of junction 34, M4, Hensol. The new SPG on Cardiff Airport and the Gateway Development Zone was adopted in December 2019 and the Council is currently working with the Welsh Government and their agents on a new development brief for the Y Porth site at Bro Tathan. The Council has regrettably been unable to progress the adoption of its new SPG on employment land and premises due to COVID 19 restrictions but hopes to do this in early 2021. COVID 19 is also likely to have an impact on employment land and premises going forward and the Council will continue to undertake employment monitoring to establish its effects.

RETAIL

- 1.2.10. The retail monitoring indicators show that there has been a small decrease in retail floorspace within town and district centres. The thresholds set out in policies MG14 and MG 15 have also been exceeded in some instances as detailed in monitoring indicators 6.2 and 6.3. The increase in non-retail uses in all retail centres reflects their changing role nationally and the Council will continue to closely monitor this issue in future AMRs. The current pandemic is also having a significant impact on retailing. The Council is currently preparing new SPG on retailing as recommended in the first AMR and it is anticipated that this will be adopted in 2021.

GYPSY AND TRAVELLERS

- 1.2.11. While a permanent gypsy and traveller site has yet to be identified, work continues to find a suitable site to meet the identified long term needs. The Council undertook a public 'call' for prospective candidate sites earlier in the year. However, no sites were submitted and the Strategic Housing board is currently considering the matter further and alternative options available to the Council.

TRANSPORT

- 1.2.12. The LDP monitoring framework requires the completion of 6 local transport schemes identified in Policies SP7 and MG16 by 2020. This monitoring target has already been exceeded and good progress has been made on a number of the other schemes. However, it should be noted that the bus park and ride scheme at Cosmeston Lakes Country Park has failed the WelTAG stage 2 study and will therefore not be progressed further. Travel plans have been submitted with all relevant planning applications in accordance with the Travel Plan SPG and TAN 18.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA) MONITORING

- 1.2.13. 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.
- 1.2.14. 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.
- 1.2.15. 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

- 1.2.16. The second AMR provides a comparison with the baseline data provided by the first AMR. The key conclusions in the second year of reporting are that most of the Plan's policies continue to perform well in terms of delivering the Plan's strategy and meeting the targets set out in the adopted LDP Monitoring Framework.
- 1.2.17. Welsh Government procedural guidance contained within the Development Plans Manual (Edition 3, March 2020) (table 31 refers) sets out five questions which the AMR should consider. The issues contained in these questions have been considered throughout the AMR as part of the analysis of data. However, for completeness, they are addressed below:
- *What new issues have occurred in the plan area, or changes to local/national policy?*
- 1.2.18. Section 3 of the AMR contains information on the contextual changes that have occurred since the publication of the first AMR. These include any new / amended national legislation and relevant plans, policies and strategies at the national, regional or local level which could have a bearing on the delivery of the LDP strategy and/or key infrastructure or projects which could impact upon the delivery of the LDP objectives.
- 1.2.19. 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 recommended in the first AMR, new SPG has been prepared for specific policy areas where targets are not being met and there is considered to be a need for further guidance e.g retailing.
- *How relevant, appropriate and up-to-date is the LDP strategy and its key policies and targets?*
- 1.2.20. 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 monitoring targets. In a few instances, the monitoring target has not been met but it was still considered that no action was required at this time and that the indicator should be monitored and reviewed in the next AMR. This has enabled the Council to make an informed judgement of the Plan's performance during this AMR period. The table above provides an overview of the effectiveness of the Plan's policies during this monitoring period using the 'traffic light' rating system used in the assessment and shows that the majority of indicators require further monitoring. Only 2 indicators relating to vacancy rates in local and neighbourhood retail centres and local employment allocations require further policy research. Information on these will be provided in next year's AMR.

- *What sites have been developed or delayed in relation to the plan's expectations at both places and in the phasing programme (as set out in the trajectory).*
- 1.2.21. LDP monitoring indicator 1.2 in section 5 of the AMR examines the total number of housing units completed on the allocated housing sites identified in policy MG2. At 1st April 2020, 3325 dwellings had been completed on the allocated sites exceeding the 3246 dwelling target for the current monitoring period.
- 1.2.22. In terms of the delivery of the MG2 housing allocations, at 1st April 2020, 30 of the 48 sites (62.5%) were either complete or under construction. A further 5 sites have planning permission or planning applications that are currently under consideration. In addition, the Council is engaged in pre-application discussions with interested parties on a number of the other remaining sites.
- *What is the degree of variance from the anticipated annual and cumulative build rate? Is there a two year trend of under delivery (annual completions not number of AMRs submitted)?*
- 1.2.23. The LDP identifies a housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the plan period 2011-2026, equating to an average housing requirement of 630.33 dwellings per annum. LDP monitoring indicator 7.1.1 in section 5 of the AMR examines the annual level of housing completions in relation to the annual average requirement (630.66 dwellings per annum). The analysis also includes a comparison between housing delivery and the housing trajectory prepared as evidence at the LDP Examination.
- 1.2.24. The monitoring data indicates that between 1st April, 2011 and 31st March 2020, the LDP has delivered 4,534 dwellings which equates to an annual average delivery of 503.77 dwellings per annum as opposed to 630.66. This is 20% below the 2020 cumulative dwelling target of 5676.
- 1.2.25. This lower annual build rate is primarily reflecting the impact which the global economic recession had on the housing industry nationally. In addition, at 2011, the LDP had yet to be adopted and as such the availability of housing land within the Vale of Glamorgan had not been fully established. Notwithstanding this, the table in indicator 7.1.1 shows that over the past 5 years there has been a steady growth in housing delivery within the Vale of Glamorgan, reflecting the economic recovery along with the availability of deliverable housing land within the authority. For the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2019-20 the table illustrates that housing dwelling completions have exceeded the annual average requirement by as much as 45%. There has not therefore been a two-year trend of under delivery since the adoption of the Plan in 2017.
- 1.2.26. In relation to the LDP housing trajectory, the rate of completions since adoption of the LDP has also exceeded that of the trajectory for 3 of the 4 years. For the remaining 6 years of the plan, housing delivery is projected to be above the annual average requirement, and generally in line with the trajectory. The table also indicates that based on existing housing land supply within the authority and allowances for windfall development by the end of the plan period the LDP has the potential to deliver 9,645 dwellings thereby meeting the housing requirement

of 9,460 dwellings and exceeding the 9,503 dwellings set out within the trajectory.

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

1.2.27. 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 target for 2020*
- *Delivery of transport schemes in Policy SP7 and MG 16 – the Council has exceeded the 2020 monitoring target*
- *Renewable energy development – 2020 monitoring target for electricity met*
- *Net increase in open space*
- *New education facilities in Penarth and Llantwit Major delivered ahead of monitoring targets*
- *Affordable housing – the Council has exceeded the monitoring targets for 2020*
- *Strategic employment sites – the Council has exceeded the 2020 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*

1.2.28. Although there are a few areas where the AMR has indicated that further work and / or investigations are required, overall the AMR demonstrates that the LDP continues to be largely successful in achieving its objectives and there is no definitive evidence which concludes that there is a need for an early review of the Plan. The Council therefore intends to commence a review of the LDP by 28th June 2021 in accordance with LDP Regulation 41 of the TCPA (LDP)(Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended).

1.2.29. The Council will continue to monitor the current LDP through the preparation of successive AMRs and the findings will be used to inform the preparation of the

replacement LDP. While the full impact of the coronavirus pandemic will not be known for some time, it will undoubtedly have impacts across society and change the way we live and work for some time. Some of the impacts are likely to require policy intervention at both national and local level and such matters will need to be fully considered in future policy formulation, plan preparation and monitoring.

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1. The Vale of Glamorgan LDP 2011- 2026 was formally adopted by the Council on the 28th June 2017 and is the principal land use planning document for determining planning applications in the Vale of Glamorgan. The LDP sets out the Council's objectives and priorities for the development, use and management of land until 2026. The LDP contains a Monitoring Framework which includes targets and indicators against which the performance of the Plan strategy, 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 an LDP strategy and provides transparency in the planning process by keeping stakeholders, business groups and the community informed of its effectiveness and identifies any issues.
- 2.1.4. Regulations and guidance on the form and content of the AMR is set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended) and the Development Plans Manual (Edition 3 March 2020) (DPM).
- 2.1.5. The AMR has two primary roles:
- To consider whether the policies identified in the LDP Monitoring Framework are being achieved and implemented successfully; and
 - To consider the Plan 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 from the date of its initial adoption, in accordance with regulation 41. This provides an opportunity for the Council to review progress in implementing the policies and

make modifications where required. The review 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 commenced by 28th June 2021.

- 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 second AMR prepared by Council and is based on data collected for the period 1st April 2019 to the 31st March 2020. It has been prepared in accordance with the LDP Regulations and the revised guidance contained in the DPM (Edition 3, March 2020) and will be submitted to the Welsh Government by the 31st October 2020. It should be noted that the content of the 2nd AMR reflects the amended guidelines and requirements set out in the revised DPM, particularly in relation to housing completions and the housing trajectory.

2.2. THE REQUIREMENT FOR LDP MONITORING

- 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 an LPA must publish its AMR on its website and submit it to the National Assembly on or before the date specified in guidance issued by the Assembly.
- 2.2.4. Regulation 37 requires that the AMR should identify policies that are not being implemented and for each policy:
- Identify the reasons why the policy is not being implemented;
 - Identify the steps (if any) that will be taken to enable the policy to be implemented;

- Explore whether a revision to the plan to replace or amend the policy is required.

2.2.5. In addition, the latest edition of the DPM requires that all monitoring frameworks include a range of indicators as follows (Table 29 in the DPM refers)

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

	<p>measured against the cumulative average annual housing requirement set out in the plan. This must be presented clearly in the AMR both in numerical and percentage terms (plus/minus x%).</p> <p>See section on updating the housing trajectory through the AMR.</p>
<p>The level of affordable housing completions monitored against the plan's overarching target.</p> <p>The tenure of affordable housing completions.</p>	<p>To monitor affordable housing completions delivered through the planning system each year against the target set in the plan. A separate indicator should monitor the tenure split (social rented and intermediate) in line with need identified in the LHMA.</p>
<p>Employment land take-up against allocations.</p> <p>Job growth.</p>	<p>To monitor the take-up of employment land in the plan.</p> <p>Indicators monitoring Class B job growth in line with the strategy.</p>
<p>Delivery of affordable housing policy - thresholds and percentage targets for each sub-market area.</p>	<p>To monitor the delivery of affordable housing in line with policy targets and thresholds in each sub-market area (where relevant) including any deviation above or below the target.</p>
<p>Viability.</p>	<p>LPA should monitor trends (positive and negative) in key determinants of market conditions and viability such as, house prices, land values, build costs.</p>
<p>The rate of development on key allocations (completions linked to phasing trajectories and infrastructure schemes, where appropriate).</p>	<p>To monitor the development of land uses and associated infrastructure on key development sites in the plan. The rate of development will need to be considered against the anticipated trajectory, Placemaking principles and delivery appendix.</p>
<p>The delivery of key infrastructure that underpins the plan strategy.</p>	<p>This will monitor the development of new infrastructure, such as road and rail improvements and utility enhancements on which the plan strategy is dependent.</p>
<p>The completion of Gypsy and Traveller sites to meet identified need.</p>	<p>This will monitor the development of allocated gypsy and traveller sites to meet identified need over the full plan period. A separate indicator will also be required to monitor and make provision for any newly arising need outside of the GTAA.</p>
<p>The scale/type of highly vulnerable development permitted within C2 flood risk areas.</p>	<p>To demonstrate the effectiveness of avoiding highly vulnerable development in the areas at most risk.</p>
<p>Locally Specific and Contextual Indicators</p>	

Local Indicators	Policy/topic specific indicators should be defined by each LPA specific to their area and considered against the importance of monitoring the effectiveness of the plan's strategy.
Contextual Indicators.	These should be defined by each LPA and involve the consideration of influences at a strategic level to describe the economic, social and environmental conditions within which the development plan operates.
Linkages to SA/SEA Monitoring	
SA /SEA.	The plan will need to consider the linkages between the SEA/SA monitoring process and the LDP monitoring process to avoid duplication. Opportunities for joint reporting should be maximised. See also AMR section.

2.2.6. While largely the same as in the previous DPM, the latest version includes additional monitoring indicators highlighted yellow in the table above. The revised indicators reflect a move by the Welsh Government towards a new housing delivery monitoring system. Notwithstanding the above, the Welsh Government recognises that LPAs are at different stages with their respective LDPs and the DPM therefore also provides clarity on which indicators LPAs should include in their AMR.

2.2.7. For LPAs that adopted their LDP prior to the publication of the new DPM, it states that they should continue to use the Average Annual Requirement method as the primary indicator to measure housing delivery and include more robust information in AMRs on the timing and phasing of land bank sites and allocations. A housing trajectory should also be included with the best information available to the LPA and the DPM provides guidance on how this should be compiled and presented.

2.3. THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LDP MONITORING FRAMEWORK

2.3.1. Section 9 of the LDP entitled 'Measuring Success' sets out the Monitoring Framework that forms the basis of the first and second 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 AMRs help to identify any changes that may be necessary from established trends. The AMR has therefore been compiled having regard to the DPM Edition 3 (March 2020) and is set out as follows:

- **Section 1 Executive Summary** - identifies key findings and conclusions in relation to the delivery of the strategy and whether a plan review is required.
- **Section 2 Introduction** - outlines the requirement, purpose and structure of the AMR.
- **Section 3 Contextual Changes** - provides an overview of the relevant contextual information which, although outside the remit of the Plan, could affect the performance of the LDP policy framework. Policy specific contextual information is provided in the relevant policy analysis section, including changes to policy framework at a national or local level.
- **Section 4 LDP and SA Monitoring Process** - explains the monitoring processes undertaken.
- **Section 5 LDP Monitoring Framework** - Indicator analysis - Reports on the performance of the LDP monitoring indicators as set out in the LDP Monitoring Framework and agreed during the LDP examination process.
- **Section 6 Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring** - provides an assessment of the performance of the LDP performance against the 15 SA objectives.
- **Section 7 Conclusions and Recommendations** - sets out an overview of all indicators and Plan performance in the monitoring period 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020.

FUTURE MONITORING

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

2.4. CONTEXTUAL CHANGES

2.4.1. It is important to understand how the implementation of the LDP strategy and objectives have been affected or influenced by external influences and / or local, regional, national and international factors.

- 2.4.2. This section therefore provides information on contextual changes that have occurred since the adoption of the LDP and the submission of the first AMR that could have influenced the LDP strategy and/or policy performance. These include new and/or amended national legislation and relevant plans, policies and strategies at the national, regional or local level. 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

PLANNING (WALES) ACT 2015

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

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

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

2.6. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (NDF)

- 2.6.1. The NDF is a 20-year development plan that provides a context for the provision of new infrastructure/growth throughout Wales. The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 requires local planning authorities to have regard to NDF when preparing their LDPs in the future.
- 2.6.2. Once finalised 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 undertook a consultation on a draft of the NDF between the 7th August and the 1st November 2019. The finalisation of the NDF has been delayed due to COVID 19. However, it is understood that it will now be published in February 2021 and will supersede the current Wales Spatial Plan. In line with Welsh Government guidance, a future LDP review must have regard to the NDF and any implications will be reported in subsequent AMRs.

WELSH NATIONAL MARINE PLAN (WNMP)

- 2.6.4. The first WNMP was adopted by the Welsh Government on 12th November 2019 and sets out the Welsh Government's policies for, and in connection with, the sustainable development of 32,000km² of sea and 2,120 km of coastline around Wales identified as the marine plan area. The WNMP takes a 20-year view and covers the inshore plan area from high water spring tides out to 12 nautical miles and the offshore plan area beyond 12 nautical miles.
- 2.6.5. The overarching objective of the WNMP is to support the sustainable development of the Welsh marine area by contributing across Wales' well-being goals, supporting the sustainable management of natural resources through decision making and by taking account of the cumulative effects of all uses of the marine environment.
- 2.6.6. The plan contains policies on a wide range of sectors including aggregates, aquaculture, defence, dredging and disposal, energy (low carbon and oil and

gas), fisheries, ports and shipping, subsea cabling, surface water, waste treatment and disposal and tourism and recreation.:

- 2.6.7. The statutory requirement to consider marine policy documents comes from the Marine and Coastal Access Act (MCAA) 2009 which amends the Planning Act. Under Section 58 (1) of the MCAA, LPAs must take any authorisation or enforcement decision in accordance with the appropriate marine policy documents, unless relevant consideration indicate otherwise. If a public authority takes an authorisation or enforcement decision otherwise than in accordance with the appropriate marine policy documents, the public authority must state its reasons.
- 2.6.8. Additionally, the scope of the WNMP and the MCAA is wider than the planning division. The Council must therefore have regard to the WNMP when making relevant decisions (Section 58 (3) of MCAA)

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

- 2.6.9. This Plan sets out the Welsh Government's approach to cutting emissions and increasing efficiency in a way that maximises wider benefits for Wales, ensuring a fairer and healthier society. It sets out policies and proposals that seek to directly reduce emissions and support the growth of the low carbon economy. Of particular relevance to planning are targets and policies introduced in relation to:

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

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

- 2.6.10. This document sets out the Welsh Government's planning policy priorities to assist in taking action in the recovery period after the COVID 19 pandemic crisis. It emphasises that the planning system should be centre stage in the consideration of the built and natural environmental issues that have arisen from this situation. Although this document was published outside of the monitoring period it is considered to be a key document for consideration in future AMRs and the plan review in due course.

2.7. TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTES (TANS)

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

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

TAN 11: NOISE

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

TAN 15: FLOODING

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

2.8. PLANNING GUIDANCE

REVISED DEVELOPMENT PLAN MANUAL (DPM) (MARCH 2020)

- 2.8.1. The DPM is a reference document for practitioners who are responsible for, or contribute to, the preparation and implementation of development plans. It contains practical guidance on how to prepare, monitor and revise a development plan, underpinned by robust evidence to ensure that plans are effective and deliverable and contribute to placemaking, as defined in national policy set out in PPW.
- 2.8.2. In tandem with the changes to PPW and the revocation of TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (January 2015), the Welsh Government published a revised DPM on the 26th March 2020. The revised DPM has been written in the context of current national policy (PPW 10) and legislation, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 and associated Regulations (The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended 2015). It will be updated to ensure best practice and policy changes are embedded in a timely manner. This will be particularly important to respond effectively to updates to national planning policy set out in PPW, future publication of the NDF, Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) and related Local Development Plan Lites (LDPLs) as they come forward.

- 2.8.3. The main changes in the DPM affecting the AMR stem from the removal of the five-year housing land supply policy in PPW and its replacement with a policy statement making it explicit that the housing trajectory, as set out in adopted LDPs, will be the basis for monitoring the delivery of development plan housing requirements as part of LDPAMRs).

3. NATIONAL & REGIONAL CONTEXT

3.1. NATIONAL INFLUENCES

BREXIT

- 3.1.1. The UK formally left the EU on the 31st January 2020. The UK has now entered an 11-month transition or implementation period which is due to end on the 31st December 2020. During this time the UK will continue to follow all the EU rules and its trading relationship will remain the same and the future UK/EU relationship will be negotiated. While the full consequences of the UK's departure from the EU remain unknown, the continuing uncertainty, exacerbated by the COVID 19 pandemic will undoubtedly continue to have an impact on the Welsh and UK economies.
- 3.1.2. While the longer-term implications of the UK departure from the EU and the COVID 19 pandemic remain unknown, most economists are in general agreement that in the short term at least, the UK economy will slow or possibly go into decline. As the Welsh economy largely tracks that of the wider UK, it is most unlikely that Wales will escape the economic fallout from the 2016 Brexit decision.
- 3.1.3. Furthermore, the policy, legal and financial framework for the natural resources in Wales is intrinsically linked to the EU operating framework and are some of the areas likely to be most impacted by the UK withdrawal from the EU

3.2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

‘responsible authority’ for the SDP. Notwithstanding this, progress on the SDP is currently on hold due to the Local Government Election Wales Bill which will set out new governance arrangements for the SDP. Future progress on the SDP and any subsequent implications for the LDP review will be reported in future AMRs.

CARDIFF CAPITAL REGION CITY DEAL

- 3.2.4. On the 27th 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 2nd 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 15th March 2016, the CCRCD agreement which sets out a transformative approach to how the Cardiff Capital Region will deliver the scale and nature of investment needed to support the area’s growth plans was signed by the ten local authority Leaders, the First Minister for Wales and the Chief Secretary to the Treasury.
- 3.2.5. The CCRCD will help to boost economic growth by improving transport links, increasing skills, helping people into work and giving businesses the support they need to grow. It will also establish strong governance across the region through a CCRCD Cabinet. Through this, the ten local authority leaders will join up decision making, pool resources, and partner with business.
- 3.2.6. 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.
- 3.2.7. 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).

3.2.8. The £1.2 billion CCRC was formally ratified on the 1st March 2017 by the ten local authorities. Since the formal ratification, CCRC has developed work programmes and supported a number of investment projects across the region. While CCRC schemes are yet to have implications for the Vale of Glamorgan, the progress of the CCRC and any implications for the LDP will be given due consideration in subsequent AMRs where appropriate.

SOUTH WALES METRO

- 3.2.9. One of the objectives of the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) is to connect communities, business, jobs, facilities and services in the area. The CCR Transport Authority has been established as a sub-committee by the CCR Cabinet, to work closely with the Welsh Government, Transport for Wales and others, to facilitate the City Deal by coordinating transport planning and investment across the region.
- 3.2.10. One of the main priorities with regards to improved transportation is the delivery of the South Wales Metro. £734 million of the City Deal fund has been pre-allocated for the project, which will be split between the Valley Lines Electrification programme and the wider South Wales Metro scheme.
- 3.2.11. The South Wales Metro is a major infrastructure project and signals an ambitious ‘modal shift’ in connecting people and places and enhancing the functional economic geography of the region. It represents forward thinking on the future of mobility and its mission is to provide contemporary public transport that will promote behavioural change.
- 3.2.12. Phase 1 of The Metro Plus Regional Transport Authority (RTA) Programme includes each Local Authority within South East Wales receiving a £3m share to implement schemes in their area. The programme of schemes proposed include:
- The creation of ‘interchanges’ that incorporate all modes of transport, acting as key hubs for travel
 - Enhanced Park and Ride facilities, complete with electric charging points
 - New and extended bus priority networks that will open up and enable improved access to new and existing activities for work, training, education, culture, retail and leisure
- 3.2.13. Phase 1 of Metro Plus includes a £15m investment from Cardiff Capital Region City Deal, with a co-investment of £15m from Welsh Government. The remaining £20m will be sourced through local developer contributions, private sector

investment and other contributions such as Council capital funds. Programme delivery started commencement in 2019 and is estimated to be completed by 2022. The future implications of the metro proposals will therefore be monitored and be given due consideration in future AMRs where appropriate.

3.3. LOCAL CONTEXT

JOINT HOUSING LAND AVAILABILITY

- 3.3.1. On the 26th March 2020, the Welsh Government announced changes in the way that Local Planning Authorities monitored the deliverability of housing and the availability of land for residential purposes. The measures include the revocation of TAN1 Housing Land Availability Studies (2015) and the need for LPAs to undertake annual Joint Housing Land Availability Studies; and the revision of PPW that removes the national five-year housing land supply policy.
- 3.3.2. PPW now makes it explicit that the monitoring of housing delivery is to be undertaken against the housing trajectory to be included in all future Local LDPs and as a requirement for AMRs.
- 3.3.3. Further detail on the requirement of preparing a housing trajectory, the monitoring of housing delivery through AMRs and the interim measures for the monitoring of housing of LDPs that were adopted prior to the changes to national policy is set out in Edition 3 of the [DPM](#) (March 2020).
- 3.3.4. In preparing this second AMR the Vale of Glamorgan Council has revised the original framework to take account of the new interim requirements for housing monitoring as detailed within the DPM. Further details on these changes is set out within the housing monitoring section of the AMR.

LOCAL HOUSING MARKET ASSESSMENT

- 3.3.5. 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. It should be noted that the 2019 LHMA is currently being drafted and will be considered in next year's AMR.
- 3.3.6. 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.
- 3.3.7. 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. At 2020 a total of 1393 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 BRO TATHAN ENTERPRISE ZONE

- 3.3.8. The Cardiff Airport and Bro Tathan Enterprise Zone was designated by the Welsh Government in 2013. Comprising three distinct zones; Cardiff Airport, Bro Tathan aerospace business park and the Gateway Development Zone. The enterprise zone seeks to build upon and extend the aerospace and maintenance sector that has developed in and around the airport and the MOD base at St Athan and provides an unprecedented opportunity for Wales to both contribute to and take advantage of the competitiveness of the UK in a growing business sector.
- 3.3.9. 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.
- 3.3.10. 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.

BRO TATHAN AEROSPACE BUSINESS PARK

- 3.3.11. The Bro Tathan Aerospace Business Park is already home to state-of-the-art workshops, hangars and other buildings alongside development land with airside access which is ideal for a range of civilian or military uses including Maintenance Repair and Overhaul (MRO), manufacture, engine overhaul, Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) and Research and Development.
- 3.3.12. In February 2016, the Bro Tathan Aerospace Business Park fought off competition from more than 20 worldwide locations to secure Aston Martin Lagonda (AML) as its next occupant. The new manufacturing facility was officially opened by the Welsh First Minister on the 6th December 2019 and Bro

Tathan is destined to be the home of Aston Martin's first SUV, the DBX. Full production capability was scheduled to commence in the 2nd quarter of 2020. However, it is likely that the COVID 19 pandemic will impact on the start of production. The manufacturing facility was anticipated to create up to 600 new highly skilled jobs, rising to 750 at peak production.

- 3.3.13. The business park is an essential element of the Welsh Government's aspirations for the enterprise zone. The Northern Access Road (NAR) has recently been completed and provides a high quality direct access for new and existing businesses at the site. In addition, to support the continuing development at the Aerospace Business Park, the Welsh Government is currently preparing a development brief to guide development proposals at the Y Porth site. This 6.7 hectare site is located on the north and south sides of the eastern end of the new NAR and marks a crucial point of arrival at the business park. It is anticipated that the development brief will be subject to consultation in late 2020 and adopted by the Council in 2021

CARDIFF AIRPORT

- 3.3.14. The LDP Strategy recognises the importance of Cardiff Airport to the future prosperity of the Vale of Glamorgan, as does its designation (along with St Athan) as part of the Cardiff Airport and Bro Tathan Enterprise Zone.
- 3.3.15. The airport plays an important role both as an international gateway and as a major driver within the Welsh economy. Since its acquisition by the Welsh Government in 2013 the airport has increased its passenger numbers by over 65%. Last year it attracted almost 1.7 million passengers, of which, on average over 30% are visitors to Wales.
- 3.3.16. The Council adopted the Cardiff Airport & Gateway Development Zone Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on 16th December 2019 which will guide future development on the site. An outline planning application (2019/00871/OUT refers) has also been submitted and is under consideration by the Council in relation to the land south of Port Road comprising 44.79 hectares of B1, B2 and B8 business park, associated car parking, drainage infrastructure, biodiversity provision and ancillary works.

WELSH LANGUAGE

- 3.3.17. 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

3.3.18. 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. These are as follows:

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

3.3.19. Since the publication of the first AMR, the Council has adopted new SPG on Cardiff Airport and Gateway Development Zone to guide new development proposals on the strategic employment site. The following SPGs have also been drafted but have not been reported to Cabinet for approval for consultation purposes due to COVID 19 restrictions and other corporate matters taking priority:

- Biodiversity and Development (updated to reflect changes in PPW Edition 10 in respect of Section 6 Duty)
- 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

3.3.20. It is anticipated that these will now be progressed and adopted in 2021. An update will be provided in the next AMR.

3.4. GENERAL ECONOMIC TRENDS

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY:

3.4.1. The Welsh Government produces monthly Statistical Bulletins which bring together the latest key statistics relating to the Welsh economy and labour market. The latest bulletin (23 April 2020/SB 15/2020) includes data for the three months to February 2020. As well as the general economic activity data, the bulletin includes information on four national indicators as defined in the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015.

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

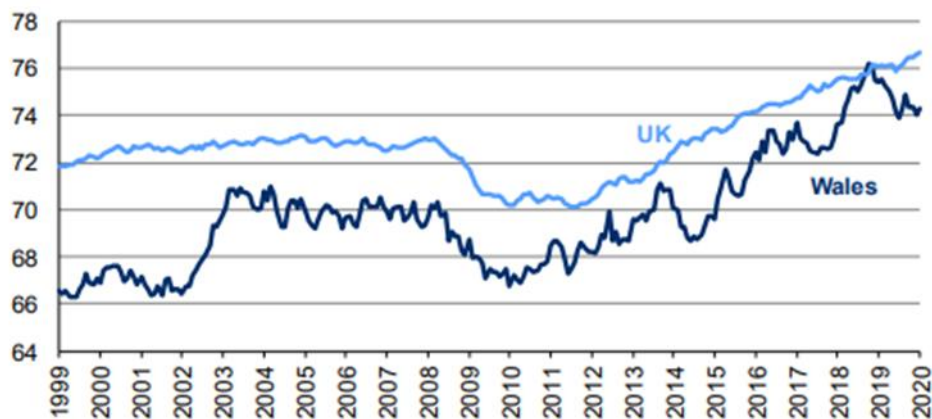
for Wales as a whole. The bulletin provides a more detailed breakdown of the Wales data than the ONS bulletin and presents those estimates alongside other headline estimates for the economy and labour market for Wales.

- 3.4.3. The information provided in the latest statistical bulletin includes data up to March 2020 and includes a very short period impacted by the COVID 19 pandemic. It will be difficult to fully determine the impact of the pandemic until more recent data is available.

EMPLOYMENT:

- 3.4.4. There were 1.5 million people in employment in Wales in the period January to March 2020, this is down 21,000 (1.4%) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 74.3% of those aged 16-64. This is a similar figure to the previous quarter and down 1.1% from the same period a year earlier. Over the same period, the employment level in the UK rose by 448,000 (1.4%) to 33.1 million. This is a rate of 76.6% of those aged 16-64; which is 2.4% higher than the rate for Wales.

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



Source: WG Statistical Bulletin SB17/2020 21 May 2020

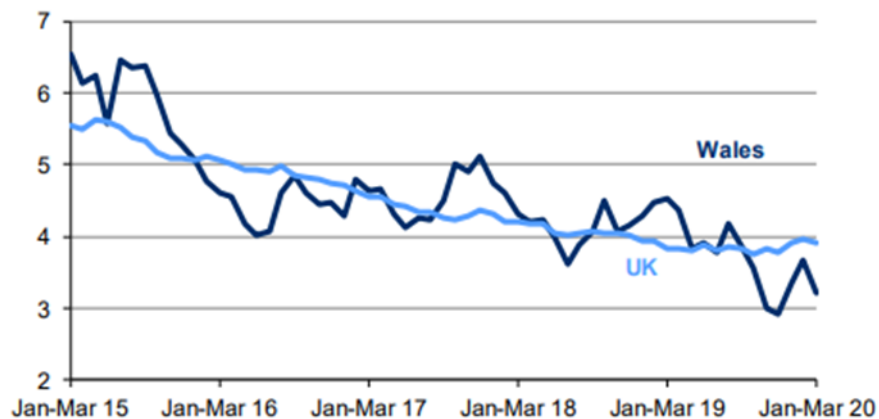
- 3.4.5. While the disaggregated ONS economic data prepared by ‘nomis’ is not directly comparable with the LFS data in the statistical bulletins, the most recent nomis data for the Vale of Glamorgan (January 2019 – December 2019) shows a gradual decrease in employment rates with 61,800 (76.4%) of the population being economically active which compares favourably with the Welsh figure of 73.2%.

UNEMPLOYMENT:

- 3.4.6. There were 49,000 unemployed people in Wales during the period January to March 2020, down 22,000 from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 3.2% of the economically active population, down 1.3% from a year earlier. The Welsh unemployment rate has generally tracked the UK rate, however in August to October 2019, the Welsh unemployment rate fell below the UK rate and has remained below it ever since. The number of unemployed people in the UK over

the same period increased by 50,000 (3.8%) to 1.3 million. This is a rate of 3.9% of the economically active population, similar to the rate a year earlier.

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



Source: WG analysis of Labour Force Survey

- 3.4.7. 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 2019 and December 2019, 2,300 people (3.6%) in the Vale of Glamorgan were unemployed compared to the Welsh average of 4.1%.

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS:

- 3.4.8. StatsWales is the statistical agency in Wales and works in conjunction with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to release statistical relevant to Wales. StatsWales released the 2018-based population projections on the 21st October 2019. However, on the 22nd May 2020 ONS released a notice highlighting an error in the 2018-based projections. The error was caused by incorrect processing of cross-border flows between Wales and England, resulting in the projected mid-2028 population for Wales being approximately 65,000 too low, and that for England being approximately 65,000 too high. The ONS published corrected projections for Wales on Thursday 11th June. The amended projection outlines three different variants; Principal; Lower variant and; Higher variant. A projection indicates what the future changes in a population would be if the assumptions about future trends actually occur, the population projections provide an indication of the future size and age structure of the population based on mid-year population estimates and a set of assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration. The different variants adjust the assumptions either lower or higher than the principal variant. The principal variant for the 2018-based projection for the Vale of Glamorgan identifies 133,864 people in 2020 which is projected to grow to 138,713 by the end of the LDP period in 2026. The population projections inform the household projections, the principal variant predicts the number of households in 2020 to be 58,297 and by the end of the plan period in 2026 to be 61,316 households.

- 3.4.9. However, StatsWales also produce mid-year population estimates. The population estimate is the value that is inferred for a population based on data collected from a sample of units from that population. The latest mid-year estimate for the Vale of Glamorgan relates to 2019 which was released in May 2020 and estimated the population being 133,587 people. This results in a population density of 404 people per sq.km in comparison to 383 people per sq.km at the start of the plan period in 2011. In terms of the population make-up, the 2019 mid-year estimates outline that the Vale has 24,743 people between the ages of 0-15, a working population of 80,497 people (16-64 year olds), and an older population of 28,347 people (65+ year olds).
- 3.4.10. The LDP was informed by the 2011-based 10-year migration variant projection which predicted the Vale of Glamorgan population would be 132,219 people in 2019 and 136,281 people by the end of the plan period in 2026. Amendments were made to the projections to reflect the revision Mid-Year Estimates for 2009-2010 in June 2010. This resulted in the expected the population to reach in the region of 138,600 in 2026. The LDP also used the 2011-based 10-year migration variant household projections which predicted there would be 57,638 households in 2019 and 60,738 households by the end of the plan period in 2026. The household projections were increased by 1,540 households to account for the planned potential economic growth outlined in the LDP.
- 3.4.11. The 2018-based projections are slightly above the LDP projected population and households. However, it should be noted that the 2018-based projections have not been amended to reflect the LDP strategy and any contextual considerations specific to the Vale of Glamorgan. The most up to date projections would be considered as part of the planned LDP review in June 2021, due to the minor difference between the projections used to inform the LDP and latest projections it is not considered an early review would be appropriate.

HOUSING MARKET:

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

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

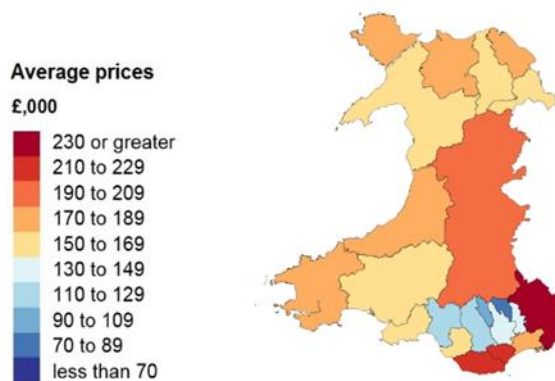
2018/19	5,974	814
2019/2020 (April – December)	4,735	564

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

HOUSING:

- 3.4.13. The latest HM Land Registry data (National Statistics UK House Price Index Wales: January 2020 Published 25 March 2020) indicates that house prices in Wales grew by 2.0% (January 2020) with the average house price in Wales now being £161,719 however this growth is down from 2.7% in the year to December 2019.
- 3.4.14. In Wales, house prices were growing faster than the UK annual rate of 1.3% in the year to January 2020. House prices have increased in 18 of the 22 local authority areas over the last year with Neath Port Talbot and Conwy showing the strongest growth rising by 8.8% and 7.4% respectively.
- 3.4.15. In the Vale of Glamorgan, on average, house prices fell by 0.3% in the year to January 2020 and the average house price now stands at £225,139 (Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-house-price-index-wales-january-2020/uk-house-price-index-wales-january-2020>).

FIGURE 3: AVERAGE HOUSE PRICES BY LOCAL AUTHORITY IN WALES



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

RETAIL:

- 3.4.16. The national retail sector continues to experience difficult times. Many well-known high street retailers have gone into administration and many others have scaled back their presence on the high street and changed their emphasis to favour digital sales platforms. However, the Deloitte Consumer Confidence

Index¹ found consumer confidence was unchanged at -8% in the second quarter of 2019 – four points lower than it was in the previous year.

3.4.17. In terms of the retail centres in the Vale of Glamorgan, the poor state of the retail sector and diminishing consumer confidence in all retail categories has translated into a general trend of increasing vacancy rates particularly in the town and district Centres within the LDP Retail Hierarchy (Policy MG12 refers). Table 1 shows the trend of vacancy rates from 2012 onwards in these retail centres.

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

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

3.4.18. The overall trend for vacancy rates within the Vale of Glamorgan appears to be more closely aligned to the UK average vacancy rate which are typically better than the Welsh average. This demonstrates that although vacancy rates have increased 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 dating back to 2017. Vacancy rates in Holton Road, Barry and Cowbridge town centre are relatively high compared to the others. The Council will therefore need to consider reducing the retail boundaries for these centres as part of the planned LDP review in June 2021.

3.4.19. 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

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

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 is therefore preparing further policy guidance in the form of SPG to help solve persistent vacancy issues and ensure local planning policy keeps astride of the changing retail environment to maintain the vitality, viability and attractiveness of its retail centres. The need to ensure retail centres are adaptable is further emphasised by the growth of online shopping. This will also be reflected in the proposed SPG. Progress on the SPG has been delayed due to COVID 19 but it is hoped that it will be consulted on before the end of 2020 and adopted in spring 2021.

3.5. CONTEXTUAL SUMMARY

- 3.5.1. The contextual information provided above has identified a range of new legislation and national, regional and local plans, policies, strategies and economic factors which have emerged since the adoption of the LDP and during the second LDP monitoring period.
- 3.5.2. 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 as well as the impacts of the current COVID 19 pandemic.

4. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL MONITORING FRAMEWORK

- 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. The revised DPM (March 2020) sets out the updated position regarding the core indicators and the monitoring framework has been amended to incorporate these. The monitoring framework also includes a range of local indicators which supplement the core indicators. The local indicators relate to the Vale of Glamorgan context and refer to the specific requirements of individual policies and proposals contained within the LDP. They are also based on the availability and quality of local data. Both the core and local indicators are linked to the LDP objectives and are important in monitoring the effectiveness of the LDP strategy and policies.
- 4.1.5. 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.
- 4.1.6. To assist comparison and identify any developing trends, the format of the 2nd AMR tables has been amended to include the performance of the monitoring indicators from the previous AMR.

4.2. POLICY PERFORMANCE TRAFFIC LIGHT RATING

- 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:

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

4.3. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL / STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT MONITORING

- 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.

1. SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR

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

Ref 1.1

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
CORE: Total number of housing units permitted on allocated sites as percentage of all housing provision.	82% of housing units permitted on allocated sites as a percentage of overall housing provision.	10% less than the monitoring target over 2 consecutive years.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
At 1st April 2019, the total number of dwellings approved was 6,195. Of these dwellings 5,213 were on allocated sites which is 84% of the overall housing provision approved to date and is within the monitoring target.		At 1st April 2020, the total number of dwellings approved was 6,560. Of these dwellings 5,108 were on allocated sites which is 78% of the overall housing provision approved to date and is within the monitoring target. It should be noted that this dwelling figure for the allocated sites is lower than the previous AMR to reflect the updated planning approval for LDP allocation MG2 (37) Land West of Swanbridge Road, Sully.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.		
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD2, MD4, MD5, MD6.		
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.		

Analysis

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

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

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

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

Core indicator 1.1 seeks to monitor the approval of allocated sites within the Plan as a percentage of overall housing provision. To meet the 2026 target of 82%, 568.33 dwellings need to be permitted on allocated sites annually (i.e. 8,525 dwellings ÷ 15 years of the Plan). For 1st April 2020 the target for the number of dwellings approved on Policy MG2 sites is therefore 5115 dwellings (568.33 x 9).

The Council's housing monitoring data for 2019-2020 indicates that at 1st April 2020, a total of 6,560 dwellings had been approved for the period 2011-2020, of which 5,108 dwellings (78%) were approved on allocated sites and is therefore within the -10% variance set out in the monitoring framework.

The table below shows the housing sites within Policy MG2 of the adopted LDP with planning permission as of April 1st, 2020. Many of the sites listed have either been completed or are under construction.

It should be noted that this dwelling figure is lower than that for the first AMR 2018-19 to reflect the updated planning approval for LDP allocation MG2 (37) Land West of Swanbridge Road, Sully.

Number of Dwellings Approved on MG2 Sites at April 1 st 2020		
Reference	Site	Number of Dwellings approved at April 1 st 2020
MG2 (1)	Phase 2 Barry Waterfront	1,351
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	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	0
MG2 (8)	Barry Island Pleasure Park	0
MG2 (9)	White Farm	177
MG2 (10)	Land to the east of Pencoedtre Lane	67
MG2 (11)	Land to the west of Pencoedtre Lane	0
MG2 (12)	Ysgol Maes Dyfan	81
MG2 (13)	Barry Magistrates Court	52
MG2 (14)	Court Road Depot, Barry	0
MG2 (15)	Holm View	11
MG2 (16)	Hayes Wood, The Bendricks	0
MG2 (17)	Cowbridge Comprehensive Lower School	21
MG2 (18)	Cowbridge Comprehensive 6 th Form Block,	0
MG2 (19)	Land adjoining St Athan Road, Cowbridge	0
MG2 (20)	Land to the north and west of Darren Close,	475
MG2 (21)	Plasnewydd Farm, Llantwit Major	149
MG2 (22)	Land adjacent to Llantwit Major Bypass	86
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	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	40
MG2 (34)	Llandough Landings	0
MG2 (35)	Land north of the Railway Line, Rhoose	347
MG2 (36)	Land south of the Railway Line, Rhoose	87

MG2 (37)	Land West of Swanbridge Road, Sully	325
MG2 (38)	Land to the west of Port Road, Wenvoe	132
MG2 (39)	Land adjoining Court Close, Aberthin	20
MG2 (40)	Land to the east of Bonvilston	120
MG2 (41)	Land to rear of St David's Church in Wales	64
MG2 (42)	ITV Wales, Culverhouse Cross	224
MG2 (43)	The Garden Emporium, Fferm Goch	40
MG2 (44)	Ogmore Residential Centre	70
MG2 (45)	Ogmore Caravan Park	100
MG2 (46)	Land to the East of St Nicholas	117
MG2 (47)	Land off St. Brides Road, Wick	124
MG2 (48)	Land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen	40
	Total Dwellings Approved	5,108

Action	Continue Monitoring: Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.
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Ref 1.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Total number of housing units completed on MG2 allocated sites.	Build 3,246 dwellings on MG2 allocated sites by 2020.	10% less than the monitoring target over 2 consecutive years.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
At April 1st, 2019, 2,484 dwellings were completed on MG2 allocated sites, exceeding the 2019 monitoring target of 2428 for the monitoring period.		At April 1st, 2020, 3,325 dwellings were completed on MG2 allocated sites, exceeding the LDP monitoring target of 3,246 for the monitoring period.
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 LDP Housing Land Supply Trajectory Background Paper (September 2016) sets out the anticipated delivery of new housing for each year of the Plan period (2011-2026) and was prepared by the Council to demonstrate how the LDP shall deliver the requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the plan period, plus 10% to provide flexibility.

The trajectory provides annual projected rates of housing delivery from the residential housing allocations within the LDP, along with large and small site windfall developments. In preparing the trajectory, assistance was provided by the development industry and land owners on anticipated site commencement and annual rates of development.

The monitoring target of 3,246 dwellings for 2020 is derived from the total number of anticipated completions within the housing trajectory at 1st April 2020 on the LDP MG2 housing allocations. Housing monitoring data collected by the Council indicates that 3,325 dwellings have been completed on allocated sites, exceeding the monitoring target. The following table provides details of the number of dwellings completed on each of the LDP housing allocations.

MG 2 Housing Allocations Progress Completions April 1st 2020			
Site	Site Name	Total Dwellings	Complete at April 1st 2020
MG2 (1)	Phase 2, Barry Waterfront	1,700	1,020
MG2 (2)	Land at Higher End, St. Athan	220	100
MG2 (3)	Land at Church Farm, St. Athan	250	0
MG2 (4)	Former Stadium Site / Land adjacent to Burley Place,	65	0
MG2 (5)	Land to the east of Eglwys Brewis	255	0
MG2 (6)	Land adjacent to Froglands Farm, Llantwit Major	90	0
MG2 (7)	Land between new Northern Access Road and Eglwys	375	0
MG2 (8)	Barry Island Pleasure Park	25	0
MG2 (9)	White Farm	177	177
MG2 (10)	Land to the east of Pencoedtre Lane	67	67
MG2 (11)	Land to the west of Pencoedtre Lane	137	0
MG2 (12)	Ysgol Maes Dyfan	81	81
MG2 (13)	Barry Magistrates Court	52	52
MG2 (14)	Court Road Depot, Barry	50	0
MG2 (15)	Holm View	50	0
MG2 (16)	Hayes Wood, The Bendricks	55	0
MG2 (17)	Cowbridge Comprehensive Lower School	21	21
MG2 (18)	Cowbridge Comprehensive 6 th Form Block, Aberthin	20	0

MG2 (19)	Land adjoining St. Athan Road, Cowbridge	130	0
MG2 (20)	Land to the north and west of Darren Close, Cowbridge	475	43
MG2 (21)	Plasnewydd Farm, Llantwit Major	149	136
MG2 (22)	Land adjacent to Llantwit Major Bypass	89	68
MG2 (23)	Former Eagleswell Primary School	72	0
MG2 (24)	Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock	576	0
MG2 (25)	Land adjoining St. Josephs School, Sully Road	74	74
MG2 (26)	Headlands School, St. Augustine's Road	65	0
MG2 (27)	Land adjacent to Oak Court, Penarth	145	0
MG2 (28)	Land at and adjoining St. Cyres School, Murch Road	300	103
MG2 (29)	Land off Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys	70	64
MG2 (30)	Land at adjoining Ardwyn, Pen-y-Turnpike	18	18
MG2 (31)	Land at Cross Common Road	50	49
MG2 (32)	Land south of Llandough Hill / Penarth Road	130	0
MG2 (33)	Land north of Leckwith Road	8	0
MG2 (34)	Llandough Landings	120	0
MG2 (35)	Land north of the Railway Line, Rhoose	700	223
MG2 (36)	Land south of the Railway Line, Rhoose	87	87
MG2 (37)	Land West of Swanbridge Road, Sully	500	0
MG2 (38)	Land to the west of Port Road, Wenvoe	132	132
MG2 (39)	Land adjoining Court Close, Aberthin	20	20
MG2 (40)	Land to the east of Bonvilston	120	15
MG2 (41)	Land to rear of St David's Church in Wales Primary	64	64
MG2 (42)	ITV Wales, Culverhouse Cross	224	224
MG2 (43)	The Garden Emporium, Fferm Goch	40	40
MG2 (44)	Ogmore Residential Centre	70	70
MG2 (45)	Ogmore Caravan Park	100	100
MG2 (46)	Land to the East of St Nicholas	117	113
MG2 (47)	Land off St. Brides Road, Wick	124	124
MG2 (48)	Land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen	85	40
		8,525	3,325

On the basis of the monitoring data, 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.

Action

Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

Ref No. 1.3		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
CORE: Employment land permitted (ha) on allocated sites as percentage of all employment allocations.	To secure planning permissions on 9.8% (36.3 ha) of employment land by 2018.	10% less than the monitoring target over 2 consecutive years.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
At 2018 the Council approved 36.91 ha of employment land on strategic and local employment sites as identified in LDP Policy MG9.		The Council has not approved any new proposals on the Policy MG9 employment allocations during the second AMR period. However, 77.837 ha (21.099%) of allocated employment land has been approved since 2011.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP5. Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG3, MG9, MG10, MG11, MD14, MD15, MD16. SA Objectives: 4, 10, 13.		
Analysis		
The LDP monitoring framework does not include a monitoring target for 2019. However, since the start of the plan period, the Council has approved 77.837 ha (21.099%) of employment land on both the strategic and local employment sites. Details of these planning permissions are shown 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
MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan Rhoose	2016/00617/LAW Lawful Development Certificate - Proposed use by Aston Martin Lagonda Limited for a primary use for the manufacture and assembly of motor cars (Class B2), with ancillary uses for storage/distribution. office, reception and exhibition area, staff canteen and parking. 2016/00890/FUL Planning Permission - Phase 1 building operations, comprising the conversion and alteration of the northern part of the existing support building to provide upgraded reception areas, offices, meeting rooms, kitchen, staff cafeteria and exhibition area together with changes to provide upgraded reception areas, offices, meeting rooms, kitchen, staff cafeteria and exhibition area together with changes to external circulation and parking, and landscaping.	39.011 ha

	2017/00756/FUL Planning Permission - Phase 2 Building Alterations, comprising of proposed loading bays and infilling existing covered area.	
MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan Rhoose	2016/01367/FUL Planning Permission - Proposed storage buildings within a fenced compound	0.54 ha
MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan Rhoose	2015/01133/FUL Planning Permission - Erection of a single storey helicopter training facility	0.026 ha
MG9 (3) Aerospace Business Park, St Athan Rhoose	2013/00699/FUL Planning Permission - Erection of an aircraft hangar providing a new helicopter search and rescue facility	1.35 ha

Local Employment Sites- Planning Applications Approved

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

The next monitoring target outlined in the LDP Monitoring Framework states that the Council needs “to secure planning permissions on 20% (73.6 ha) of employment land by 2020. The above data shows that the Council has already achieved this target despite no further planning permissions being approved during the second AMR period.

The first AMR stated that the Council was currently considering an outline application for the southern part of employment allocation MG9 (2) 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. It should be noted that this application is still under consideration by the Council.

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.

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.
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2. CLIMATE CHANGE

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

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

Ref No. 2.1		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
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.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
No planning permissions were approved during the AMR monitoring period in C1 floodplain areas which did not meet all the TAN15 tests		No planning permissions were approved during the AMR monitoring period in C1 floodplain areas which did not meet all the TAN 15 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. 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.		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

Ref No. 2.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Amount of Development (by TAN 15 category) permitted in C2 floodplain areas not meeting all TAN15 tests.	No planning permissions granted for highly vulnerable developments within C2 floodplain areas unless all TAN 15 tests are met.	1 or more highly vulnerable developments within C2 floodplain areas unless all TAN 15 tests are met.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020

No planning permissions were approved during the AMR monitoring period in C2 floodplain areas which did not meet all the TAN15 tests.	No planning permissions were approved during the AMR monitoring period in C2 floodplain areas which did not meet all the TAN15 tests.	
Relevant LDP Policies		
Managing Development Policies: MD1, MD4, MD7. SA Objectives: 6.		
Analysis		
The monitoring target has been met. The following 3 planning permissions were approved in a C2 floodplain in accordance with the TAN 15 tests:		
Residential Approvals		
Application no.	Location	Proposal
2018/01354/FUL	The Former Royal British Legion Club, High Street, Cowbridge	Construction of 6 no. 2-bed apartments and 2 no. 3-bed duplex apartments with associated car parking and private amenity space
Non-residential Approvals		
Application no.	Location	Proposal
2018/01280/FUL	Briscombe Cleaning Services, Cardiff Road, Barry	Proposed extension and subdivision of existing single storey retail unit (A1 use) to form two retail units (A1 use) and one B1 (office use)
2019/00976/FUL	Land at Windmill Park, Hayes Road, Barry	Proposed erection of Class B1/B8 Development (Phase 3) together with associated parking and access arrangements
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.		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

Ref No. 2.3			
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	
LOCAL: Total energy output capacity granted planning permission (MW) on standalone renewable energy developments greater than 1MW.	<p>To grant planning permissions sufficient to meet 10.6% (56.68 GWh) of projected electricity demand through renewable energy sources by 2020.</p> <p>To grant planning permissions sufficient to meet 0.74% (11.28 GWh) of projected heat demand through renewable energy sources by 2020.</p>	Failure to grant planning permissions to deliver sufficient renewable energy to meet the specified targets by 20% or more.	
Performance			
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020		
No new renewable energy developments were approved during the AMR monitoring period. However, the 2020 monitoring target has already been met from the start of the Plan period to date.	One renewable energy development was approved during the AMR period for solar energy, providing an additional 1.4MW. The 2020 monitoring target for electricity capacity from renewable sources has already been met. In terms of the heat capacity from renewable sources, the 2020 target has not been met without planning application 2015/00031/OUT. However, the Council, still has a year to meet the 2020 target which is considered to be achievable.		
Relevant LDP Policies			
<p>Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG27, MD2, MD19.</p> <p>SA Objectives: 6.</p>			
Analysis			
<p>The previous AMR stated that the 2020 monitoring target had been met based upon 57.8 MWh renewable energy capacity approved during the plan period and the figure was multiplied to give the GWh figure for the year. However, this figure did not account for the capacity factor for each renewable energy source approved. The capacity factor is a measure of how much energy a generating station will typically produce in a year for any given installed capacity. This reflects the fact that the installed capacity is a measure of the maximum amount of power that a generating station can produce at any given moment. However, for reasons to do with either fuel availability, the need for maintenance downtime, or, for heat generating plant, a lack of heat demand at certain times of day or year, the capacity factor is always less than 1. The GWh is calculated as the typical annual energy output divided by annual energy output if plant generated at full capacity for the entire year. The capacity factors for renewable energy are outlined below and are the typical percentages recorded for renewable energy sources in the UK based on an annual period:</p>			
<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td>Renewable Electricity Generation Capacity Factors</td> </tr> </table>			Renewable Electricity Generation Capacity Factors
Renewable Electricity Generation Capacity Factors			

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

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

By accounting for the capacity factor this reduces the overall figure that was originally quoted in the last AMR period. The following outlines the applications approved and how the GWh has been calculated:

Application no.	Approval Date	Energy Type	Installed Capacity
2014/00081/FUL	01/08/2014	Solar	7
2014/00798/FUL	21/11/2014	Solar	6
2014/01036/FUL	21/05/2015	Solar	0.15
2014/01089/FUL	19/12/2014	Solar	10
2014/01490/FUL	15/05/2015	Solar	5
2015/00026/FUL	05/06/2015	Solar	2.2
2015/00218/FUL	31/07/2015	Solar	5
2015/00573/FUL	02/10/2015	Solar	5
2015/00600/FUL	17/08/2015	Solar	0.15
2015/00632/FUL	04/09/2015	Solar	5
2015/00782/FUL	20/11/2015	Solar	2
2015/00852/FUL	14/01/2016	Solar	3

2016/00779/FUL	30/09/2016	Solar	3
2016/01446/FUL	01/02/2017	Solar	1
2019/01314/FUL	26/03/2020	Solar	1.4
Capacity Factor Equation	55.9 MWe x 0.1 x 365 x 24 = 48,968.4 MWh		
2013/00633/FUL	22/11/2013	Wind	1
2014/00257/FUL	09/06/2014	Wind	1
2014/00812/FUL	16/01/2015	Wind	0.5
2016/01202/FUL	05/12/2016	Wind	0.8
Capacity Factor Equation	3.3 MWe x 0.27 x 365 x 24 = 7,805.16 MWh		
2016/00725/RG3	21/10/2016	Biomass Boiler	0.15
Capacity Factor Equation	0.15 MWt x 0.2 x 365 x 24 = 2,452.8 MWh		

In relation to the monitoring target, the above table shows that the approved developments for renewable energy during the plan period equal 56.77 GWh, which equals 10.61% of the overall projected electricity demand through renewable sources. This is marginally above the monitoring target outlined in the LDP of 10.6% (based on the projected electricity demand of 535 GWh by 2026) of the overall projected electricity demand through renewable sources by 2020.

Regarding the monitoring target for heat energy, the Council has approved 2.45GWh of heat energy from renewable sources during the plan period which equates to 0.16% of the projected heat demand by 2026 (1,524 GWh). The LDP monitoring target seeks to achieve 0.74% of heat demand from renewable sources by 2020 which equates to 11.28 GWh. The Council has not yet met the 2020 target for heat production from renewable sources. However, the Council approved a biomass proposal in 2015 (application 2015/00031/OUT refers) which would generate 9 MW of installed heat capacity. During the construction of the proposal it was noted that the development was not being built in line with the approved plans, therefore the developer submitted a Section 73a application in 2017 to amend the 2015 proposal. In the interim between the two applications Welsh Government legislation changed so developments of the scale proposed would be classed as a Development of National Significance (DNS) to be called in and decided upon by Welsh Ministers rather than a Local Planning Authority (LPA). During this time Welsh Government made the decision to assess whether the original 2015 permission would require an Environmental Impact Assessment which was previously not required. Depending on the outcome of this review, the approved development will be served a Discontinue Notice on the development, or require an EIA to be submitted, or the development could be considered acceptable and the original approval upheld. If the approval is upheld or the potential EIA is considered acceptable the development would represent 2.59% of heat capacity from renewable sources ($9 \text{ MWt} \times 0.5 \times 365 \times 24 = 39.42 \text{ GW} / 1524 \times 100 = 2.59\%$). Consequently, the LDP would have met its 2026 target for the whole of the LDP period. It is considered that the reasons for the uncertainty surrounding this proposal are outside the scope of the adopted LDP and therefore it is considered the LDP energy policies are working effectively.

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.
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Ref No. 2.4

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

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

3. TRANSPORT

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

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

Ref No. 3.1

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Number of local transport schemes delivered to assist in the delivery of schemes identified in Policies SP7 and MG16.	<p>To deliver the following local transport schemes by 2020:</p> <p>A4050 Port Road to Cardiff Airport Bus Priority Measures.</p> <p>Barry Island Link Road.</p> <p>Gileston Old Mill B4265 improvements.</p> <p>Improvements to the A4226 between Weycock Cross, Barry and Sycamore Cross, A48 (Five Mile Lane).</p> <p>Cross Common Road Junction improvements.</p> <p>North of A48, Bonvilston Road improvements.</p> <p>To deliver the following local transport schemes by 2026.</p>	<p>Less than 6 schemes delivered by 2020.</p> <p>Failure to deliver all of the transport schemes by 2026.</p>

	<p>Northern Access Road.</p> <p>Link Road between A48 and Llantwit Major Road, Cowbridge.</p> <p>Barry Dock Station bus Interchange.</p> <p>Modernisation of the Valley Lines.</p> <p>NCN Route 88 & associated local urban & rural connections.</p> <p>A4050 Culverhouse Cross to Cardiff Airport walking and cycling route.</p> <p>A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge walking and cycling route.</p> <p>Barry Waterfront to Dinas Powys walking and cycling route.</p> <p>Eglwys Brewis Road walking and cycling route in conjunction with the new Northern Access Road.</p> <p>Bus park and ride at Cosmeston.</p> <p>Bus priority measures at A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge.</p> <p>Bus priority measures at Merrie Harrier, Cardiff Road, Barry to Cardiff via Barry Road.</p> <p>Bus priority measures at Leckwith Road, Llandough to Cardiff.</p>	
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	Bus priority measures at Lavernock Road to Cardiff via the Barrage	
Performance		
Monitoring Target	AMR 1: 2018 – 2019	AMR 2: 2019 –2020
A4050 Port Road to Cardiff Airport Bus Priority Measures.	Scheme completed 2016/17.	Not applicable
Barry Island Link Road.	Scheme completed in 2018.	Not applicable.
Gileston Old Mill B4265 improvements.	Scheme completed in 2015/16.	Not applicable.
Improvements to the A4226 between Weycock Cross, Barry and Sycamore Cross, A48 (Five Mile Lane).	Works commenced in 2017 scheduled for completion October 2019.	Scheme operational October 2019.
Cross Common Road Junction improvements.	Scheme completed in 2017/18.	Not applicable.
North of A48, Bonvilston Road improvements.	Ongoing.	Scheme completed in September 2019.
Northern Access Road (NAR).	Works commenced. Scheme due to be completed late 2019.	Scheme completed May 2020.
Link Road between A48 and Llantwit Major Road, Cowbridge.	Works commenced. Road due to be completed in October 2019.	Scheme completed April 2020.

<p>Barry Dock Station bus Interchange.</p>	<p>Studies due to commence in 2019 as a part of the Metro Plus scheme which has been submitted by the Joint Transport Authority.</p>	<p>Grant funding for Stage 2 and 3 WeITAG study approved by City Deal in February. Consultants Amey appointed to undertake work and the Stage 2 report on options is expected in July 2020.</p>
<p>Modernisation of the Valley Lines.</p>	<p>Works to Vale of Glamorgan stations (Dingle Road, Penarth and Barry) due to start in 2020. Increased frequency on Vale of Glamorgan line to 2 trains per hour due by 2023 as part of plans by new rail franchise, Transport for Wales.</p>	<p>Access for All works currently underway and scheduled for completion in 2020 at Barry Town and Cadoxton stations.</p> <p>Two Vale sections (RS5PEN (Dingle Road to Penarth) and RS5BAR (Cogan to Barry Island)) included in South Wales Metro</p> <p>Proposed Upgrade of the Core Valley Lines. Improvement works proposed include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a new passing loop between Dingle Road and Penarth Stations. 2. new station and platform with ramped access at Penarth Station. 3. enhanced interchange is proposed and airport connections at Barry Station <p>The programme is phased both in design and construction. At present, construction is due to commence in May 2021 for the Barry Line and August 2021 for the Penarth Branch. An overall implementation period for the CVLT is anticipated to run up and until 2023.</p> <p>Transport for Wales have committed to an extra service per hour between Cardiff and Bridgend via the Vale of Glamorgan Line from December 2023 and to an extra service per hour between Cardiff and Bridgend via the Vale of Glamorgan Line from December 2024.</p>

		<p>The Vale of Glamorgan corridor has been identified as one of four priority corridors for improvements under the Metro Enhancement Framework, established by the Welsh Government, Cardiff Capital Region and Transport for Wales. The four corridors will now be progressed to WelTAG Stage 1 assessments to identify a short list of improvement solutions for each corridor to direct a coherent transport investment programme.</p> <p>Cogan Station, Penarth, has been included in the Metro Plus Phase 2 programme for which the Transport Authority has approved £1.74 million of funding to progress schemes within the Cardiff Capital region. £420,000 has been awarded to progress works at Cogan Station for 2020/21 as a part of the programme.</p> <p>Cadoxton and Barry Town to be fully step free following completion of NR Access For All schemes which are currently underway and scheduled for completion 2020.</p>
<p>NCN Route 88 & associated local urban & rural connections.</p>	<p>Ongoing.</p>	<p>Ongoing. 2 funding applications submitted for 2020/21 to cover detailed design on section between Biglis Roundabout and Gladstone Road, Barry and Llanmaes Road, Llantwit Major.</p> <p>Additional funding possibly available through other Active Travel funding rounds unknown at this stage.</p> <p>S106 contributions from housing developments providing improvements to the NCN as follows:</p>

		<p>6. Rhoose - Station Rd/Fontygary Rd/Rhoose Rd/Porthkerry improvements – implementation using off-site S106 sustainable transport contributions from 2020/21 onwards.</p> <p>7. Wick – two schemes adjacent to NAR including upgrading zebra crossing on B4265 to make pedestrian/cyclist movements safer (completion 2020/21) and new footway/cycleway at recreation ground on Broughton Road. Currently seeking SAB approval prior to implementation.</p> <p>8. LPA negotiating S106 “in kind” on and off-site financial contributions from allocated housing developments to contribute to further improvements to proposed NCN e.g. Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Penarth.</p>
<p>A4050 Culverhouse Cross to Cardiff Airport walking and cycling route.</p>	<p>Partially completed in 2016 up to Weycock Cross. Walking and cycling infrastructure between Weycock Cross roundabout and Cardiff airport to be delivered by 2026 via Section 106 and WG grant (subject to approval).</p>	<p>Active Travel bid for Core Allocation funding of £70,000 for 2020/21 made to Welsh Government for detailed design works.</p> <p>The route has also been included as an ‘Expression of Interest’ funding request to Welsh Government to cover temporary measures to implement sustainable transport schemes to mitigate the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic.</p>

<p>A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge walking and cycle route.</p>	<p>Not started.</p>	<p>Expression of Interest for funding submitted to Welsh Government to cover temporary measures to implement sustainable transport schemes to assist cycling between St Nicholas and Bonvilston villages to Culverhouse Cross to mitigate impacts of COVID 19 pandemic.</p> <p>Main scheme proposals not started.</p>
<p>Barry Waterfront to Dinas Powys walking and cycling route.</p>	<p>Barry waterfront to Biglis roundabout works complete. Biglis roundabout to Dinas Powys feasibility and design work completed March 2019. Further work to be undertaken before a detailed design route is finalised, at which point funding applications to construct can be submitted.</p>	<p>Active Travel bid for design works unsuccessful 2019/20. Report identifying route options and preferred route received 2019/20 (funded 208/19). New funding application for £111,000 for detailed design and topographical surveys, ground investigation works, and public consultation made to Welsh Government for 2020/21.</p>
<p>Eglwys Brewis Road waking and cycling route in conjunction with the new Northern Access Road.</p>	<p>New Northern Access Road with Active Travel routes due to open end of 2019.</p>	<p>NAR scheme completed May 2020 and includes Active Travel elements that link to Eglwys Brewis Road. The completion of the NAR and the incorporation of sustainable transport initiatives negates further improvements to Eglwys Brewis Road.</p> <p>This scheme will no longer be monitored in future AMRs.</p>

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. Stage 2 results due October 2019.	The scheme was considered as a part of the Penarth to Cardiff Barrage Sustainable Transport Corridor WelTAG Stage 2 study the outcomes of which were reported to Cabinet on 21.10.19 (Min Nos. C120 & C125 refer). The report considered 3 options including Option 2 - Cosmeston Bus Park & Ride and Bus Priority Link across Cardiff Barrage. The bus park and ride proposal at Cosmeston did not pass the WelTAG Stage 2 assessment.
Bus priority measures at A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge.	Not started.	Not started.
Bus priority measures at Merrie Harrier, Cardiff Road, Barry to Cardiff via Barry Road.	Not started.	Scheme being considered as a part of the ongoing Dinas Powys Transport Corridor Stage 2 study.
Bus priority measures at Leckwith Road, Llandough to Cardiff.	Not started.	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. Stage 2 study will inform if this scheme is to be taken to Stage 3 – full business case. Stage 2 results due October 2019.	The outcomes of the Penarth to Cardiff Barrage Sustainable Transport Corridor WelTAG Stage 2 study were reported to Cabinet on 21.10.19 (Min Nos. C120 & C125 refer). The report considered 3 options including the Cosmeston Bus Park & Ride and Bus Priority Link across Cardiff Barrage.

		<p>While the WelTAG stage 2 study did not recommend that the park and ride element at Cosmeston be progressed, Cabinet recommended that in relation to Option 2 and a bus priority link across Cardiff Barrage, that an assessment of the full range of transport options be undertaken along with a fast cross barrage peak hour service pilot in collaboration with the Harbour Authority and Cardiff Council.</p> <p>No further work has been undertaken on this to date.</p>
<p>Relevant LDP Policies</p>		
<p>Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP7.</p> <p>Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG10, MG16, MD1, MD2, MD4.</p> <p>SA Objectives: 6, 10, 12, 13, 15</p>		
<p>Analysis</p>		
<p>Implementation of the transport schemes detailed in policies SP7 and MG16 are well advanced and the initial 6 schemes completed by 2020 monitoring trigger has been exceeded with 8 schemes detailed within the LDP completed. Good progress by way of initial design and WelTAG studies has been made on a number of other schemes.</p> <p>The proposed Bus park and ride facility at Cosmeston Lakes Country Park, Penarth (SP7 (8) and MG16 (12) refers), was identified in the 2007 Capita Park and Share Study prepared for the South East Wales Transport Alliance (Sewta) and identified a need for land to be provided for a park and ride/share facility in Penarth and land was identified at Cosmeston to enable a 500 space regional site to be provided. However, the scheme has failed the WelTAG Stage 2 assessment and is therefore no longer be viable in its current form. The study did acknowledge that the provision of a park and ride facility or wider transport interchange at a location in the eastern Vale of Glamorgan area remains an aspiration in order to reduce car use for journeys to and from Cardiff (e.g. commuting journeys from Barry). It is likely that a future strategic review will be needed of all potential locations for such a facility in order to analyse demand and take account of changing circumstances (e.g. longer-term development proposals). Any future work that is undertaken to establish the most appropriate and feasible location for a facility will need to be fully integrated with wider developments taking place across the area (e.g. proposed housing developments at Cosmeston and future Metro proposals for the transport corridor) and will need to inform the LDP review process in 2021.</p>		

The Council has been successful in securing £400,000 Transport Grant funding (FY209/2020) for the Penarth to Cardiff Barrage sustainable transport corridor WelTAG 3 study. This work will encompass a number of the transport schemes set out above.

Action	<p>The Bus park and ride facility at Cosmeston Lakes Country Park, Penarth has failed the WelTAG Stage 2 study. Remove this scheme from future AMRs.</p> <p>No further action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.</p>
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Ref No. 3.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
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).	All relevant planning applications to be accompanied by a travel plan.	1 or more relevant planning applications not accompanied by a Travel Plan or secured by a condition.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
Between 1 st April 2018 and 31 st March 2019 all relevant planning applications were accompanied by a Travel Plan.		Between 1 st April 2019 and 31 st March 2020 all relevant planning applications were accompanied by a Travel Plan.
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		
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 1st April 2019 and 31st March 2020 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
2019/00111/RES	Land to the South of Cog Road, Sully - The development of 325 new homes, new public open space, landscaping, ecological area, access points and highways infrastructure, pursuant to Outline Planning Permission 2013/01279/OUT
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
2018/00458/FUL	Land north of B4265 (Phase II), Boverton, Llantwit Major - Full planning application for the erection of 21 no. homes with associated access, landscaping and engineering works
2019/00603/FUL	Land at Hayes Road, Barry - The proposed development of 23 affordable homes and associated works
2019/01060/FUL	The Windsor, 166-170, Holton Road, Barry - Demolition of existing single storey rear extensions; the refurbishment and change of use of the former public house (Use Class A3) to provide 18 no. affordable apartments (Use Class C3); together with access to car parking spaces, bin store, cycle store, amenity area, ancillary works and uses
2019/01062/FUL	Castle Hotel, 44, Jewel Street, Barry - Demolition of existing outbuildings and single storey side extension; the refurbishment, reconfiguration and re-use of the existing public house (Use Class A3)/community facility; the provision of 14 no. affordable apartments (Use Class C3) through change of use and a new build 2-storey side extension; together with the repositioning and widening of the existing vehicular access to car parking spaces, new paving to beer garden and play area, bin store, cycle store, ancillary works and uses
2019/01061/FUL	Sea View Labour Club, Dock View Road, Barry - Demolition of existing single storey rear extensions; the refurbishment and change of use of the former public house (Use Class A3) to provide 20 no. affordable apartments and the erection of a new detached 2-storey apartment building to the rear to provide

	8 no. affordable apartments (Use Class C3), together with a widened existing vehicular access to car parking spaces, cycle store, bin store, ancillary works and uses.
2019/01162/RES	South Quay, Barry Waterfront, Barry - Variation of Condition 1 of Planning Permission ref. 2018/00592/RES: Minor amendment to the elevation details and amendment to plan schedule to reflect revised detail
2018/01383/FUL	St. Pauls Church and Hall, St. Pauls Avenue, Barry - Proposed demolition of existing church and hall; development of 27 flats and associated works
2019/00976/FUL	Land at Windmill Park, Hayes Road, Barry - Proposed erection of Class B1/B8 Development (Phase 3) together with associated parking and access arrangements

Furthermore, within the AMR period the following major development applications submitted a Travel Plan as part of the original application:

Application reference	Development Description
2018/00592/RES	South Haven Phase 2, Barry Waterfront, Barry - Approval is sought for the access, appearance, landscaping, layout and scale for a residential development and associated infrastructure at South Haven Phase 2, Barry Waterfront, Barry
2019/00280/RG3	Ysgol Gymraeg Bro Morgannwg, Colcot Road, Barry - Erection of extensions to the school for a new Sports Block with link to existing building; Design and Technology Block; new Reception Area; creation of a Plant Room; new Muga and 3G All-weather Pitch as well as external alterations to the facade treatment
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
2018/01313/FUL	University Hospital Llandough, Penlan Road, Llandough - Proposed retention, refurbishment, and extension, of existing building for the All Wales Cystic Fibrosis Centre
2018/00482/HYB	Hensol Castle, Hensol Castle Park, Hensol - Hybrid planning application as an 'enabling development' to facilitate the restoration of Hensol Castle, comprising of the following: Site 1: Full Application: for the erection of 10 dwellings and associated access and works on land at Gardeners Mews to the north of the Walled Garden, Hensol. Site 2: Outline Application: for the erection of 6 detached dwellings and associated access and works on land to the west of Sail Newydd, Hensol

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.

Action

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

Ref No. 3.3

LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Travel Plans.

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

Ref No. 3.4

LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Parking Standards.

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

4. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

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

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

Ref No. 4.1

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved where there is an objection from Cadw or NRW.	No planning applications approved where there is an objection from Cadw or NRW.	1 or more planning applications approved where there is an objection from Cadw or NRW.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period contrary to the advice of Cadw or NRW.		No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period contrary to the advice of Cadw or NRW.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10.		
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MD1, MD2, MD5, MD6, MD7, MD8, MD9, MD11.		
SA Objectives: 3, 9, 11.		
Analysis		
No planning applications were approved by the Council contrary to the advice of Cadw or NRW during the monitoring period. CADW were consulted 31 times on planning applications in respect of ancient monuments and 17 times in relation to historic buildings. NRW were consulted 126 times on planning applications where there was a statutory		

requirement to do so or where specialist environmental input was required. The monitoring data shows that the target has been met over the monitoring period. The relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively and there is no cause for review.

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.
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Ref No. 4.2

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved in a Special Landscape Area not in accordance with Policy MG17.	No planning applications approved contrary to Policy MG17.	1 or more Planning applications approved contrary to Policy MG17.

Performance

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG17 – Special Landscape Areas.	No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG17 – Special Landscape Areas.

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 1st April 2019 and 31st March 2020, the Council approved 102 planning applications for development within a designated Special Landscape Area (SLA). None of these planning applications were considered to be contrary to 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.

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.

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.
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Ref No. 4.3

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved in a Green Wedge contrary to Policy MG18.	No planning applications approved contrary to Policy MG18.	1 or more planning applications approved contrary to Policy MG18.

Performance

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	
No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG18 – Green Wedges.		No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG18 – Green Wedges.	
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 st April 2019 and 31 st March 2020, the Council approved 15 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
2019/00010/FUL	Householder Development	MG18 (1) - Between Dinas Powys, Penarth and Llandough	Demolition of existing conservatory with the construction of a new veranda in place, plus a single storey rear extension (with new roof terrace) and all associated works
2019/00198/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	MG18 (1) - Between Dinas Powys, Penarth and Llandough	Replacement of the existing 15m telecommunication mast with a 20m Lattice tower to accommodate new and upgraded telecommunications equipment within the exiting 11.5x7.6m fenced compound
2019/00363/FUL	Householder Development	MG18 (3) - North Wenvoe	Double storey rear extension to include kitchen & dining area at ground floor and two bedrooms at first floor
2019/00531/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	MG18 (6) - South Penarth to Sully	Replacement of existing 15m structure with proposed new 22.5m high monopole supporting 6 no. new antennas, 3 no. new No. 600mm diameter dishes, 1 no. relocated 600mm diameter dish (relocated from existing structure), 7 no. equipment cabinets within extended compound, plus associated ancillary works

2019/00743/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	MG18 (7) - Between Rhose and Aberthaw	Proposed dry turn out paddock
2019/00917/FUL	Householder Development	MG18 (3) - North Wenvoe	The proposal is for a garden room with storage to be installed in the place of a static caravan that was being used as a shed/ for storage
2019/00875/FUL	Householder Development	MG18 (6) - South Penarth to Sully	Single storey side extension
2019/00928/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	MG18 (6) - South Penarth to Sully	Menage/exercise paddock for our own personal use
2019/01057/FUL	Householder Development	MG18 (4) - South of Bridgend	Proposed single storey side extension to provide ancillary accommodation for elderly relative
2019/01114/FUL	Householder Development	MG18 (3) - North Wenvoe	Orangery style rear extension, renewal of approval 2013/00930/FUL
2019/01356/FUL	Householder Development	MG18 (6) - South Penarth to Sully	Single storey side extension
2019/01115/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	MG18 (3) - North Wenvoe	Construction of drainage ditch
2020/00025/FUL	Householder Development	MG18 (3) - North Wenvoe	Single storey rear extension
2020/00059/FUL	Householder Development	MG18 (4) - South of Bridgend	Proposed double garage and new wall
2020/00145/FUL	Householder Development	MG18 (7) - Between Rhose and Aberthaw	Single storey oak framed orangery extension to rear following demolition of existing conservatory

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.

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.
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Ref No. 4.4		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved in the	No planning applications approved contrary to Policy MG27.	1 or more planning applications approved contrary to Policy MG27.

Glamorgan Heritage Coast contrary to Policy MG27.		
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2029		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG27 – Glamorgan Heritage Coast.		No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG27 – Glamorgan Heritage Coast.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10.		
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG27, MD1, MD2, MD5, MD10, MD11, MD12, MD13, MD14, MD17, MD19.		
SA Objectives: 3, 9.		
Analysis		
Between 1 st April 2019 and 31 st March 2020, the Council approved 28 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
2019/00101/FUL	Householder Development	Two storey rear extension with Juliette balcony
2019/00038/FUL	Householder Development	Amendments to the previous planning application (2018/00053/FUL): Amendments consist of the installation of two velux windows to the rear of the extension and approval, changes to the side dormer to form balconies and to install a single block pillar.
2019/00187/FUL	Variation of Condition	Renewal of Planning permission 2009/00974/FUL for alteration and extension to existing single storey outhouse to form kitchen/dining room and ensuite bedroom within amended layout and footprint
2019/00239/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	New detached holiday tourist accommodation (2 person) to front garden
2019/00282/FUL	Householder Development	Single storey extension to create new entrance hall and living room
2019/00468/FUL	Householder Development	Parking area in the form of a layby immediately adjacent to property

2019/00433/FUL	Householder Development	Replacement garage doors and the addition of a side door for access from garden. New roller doors to be fitted
2019/00080/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Use of land for the stationing of caravans for residential purposes for 1 no. Gypsy pitch
2019/00294/FUL	Householder Development	Erection of new single storey rear garden room extension. Conversion of former stable and store to provide self contained granny annexe (including remodelling first floor bathroom). Internal alterations to kitchen and dining room including removal of part of wall between. Provision of new garden shed
2019/00611/FUL	Householder Development	Introduction of window to South elevation relating to previously proposed works (Planning permission ref. 2017/01082/FUL)
2019/00653/FUL	Householder Development	First floor front extension and ground floor rear extension
2019/00723/FUL	Householder Development	Installing rooflights into rooms with either no natural light or inadequate natural light.
2019/00566/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Proposed construction of 7 self contained holiday log cabins and associated works
2019/00887/FUL	Householder Development	Replace all windows. There are damaged windows which require replacements due to water leakage confirmed by David Wilson who built the house. Will be replacing all windows currently UPVC and upgrading to aluminium frames. Rear garden patio french UPVC doors to be replaced with aluminium sliders with fixed side glass panels. Front door to be replaced with aluminium front door
2019/00667/FUL	Householder Development	Extension and partial demolition of existing dwelling
2019/00546/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Conversion of existing barns to 4 no. holiday let units and associated works
2019/00925/FUL	Householder Development	Replacement of Existing Bedroom Window with Patio Doors and Juliet Balcony on Rear Elevation
2019/00837/FUL	Householder Development	Retrospective application for the retention of detached outbuilding to be used as ancillary to the enjoyment of the dwelling house

2019/00923/FUL	Householder Development	We wish to replace the existing boundary wrought iron fence with a 30 metre breeze block Wall and pillars to match the house, rendered and painted white along the front of our property and install a 1.5 metre wide gate into one end of the wall for access
2018/00382/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Retention of a marquee, kitchen / toilet marquee and garden temple for use as wedding and conference venue and creation of a secret garden room, change of use of land to wedding and conference venue, alterations to access, creation of car parking areas, ancillary works and landscaping
2019/01019/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Change of use of land to residential-Note amended description
2019/00900/FUL	Householder Development	Proposed first floor extension within roof space to also include first floor extension above existing flat roof. New dormer on the west elevation and alterations to an existing flat roof and the addition of new first floor windows. Raising height of existing front and rear gables
2019/00156/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Variation to Planning Permission 2017/01157/FUL to bring ground floor balcony into alignment with neighbouring properties, alteration to rear garden level and to seek approval of materials details reserved by condition
2019/01226/FUL	Householder Development	Retention of fence as built
2019/01035/FUL	Householder Development	New conservatory to front of property
2019/01322/FUL	Householder Development	Proposed ground floor extension
2019/01377/FUL	Variation of Condition	Variation of condition 1 of planning approval 2014/01295/FUL
2019/01380/FUL	Householder Development	Addition of first floor, front balcony and replacement roof to existing single storey dwelling

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning data.

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.

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.
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Ref No. 4.5		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved which would have an adverse impact on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).	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.	1 or more planning permissions granted not in accordance with Policy MG20 or national policy.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
No planning permissions were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that would have an adverse impact on a SSSI contrary to the tests set out in Policy MG20 or national policy.		No planning permissions were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that would have an adverse impact on a SSSI contrary to the tests set out in Policy MG20 or national policy.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10. Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG19, MG20, MG21, MD1, MD2, MD9. SA Objectives: 3, 9.		
Analysis		
Between 1 st April 2019 and 31 st March 2020 1 planning application was submitted to the Council that was within a SSSI. The approved application (2019/01242/FUL refers) related to an existing residential property located within the Ely Valley SSSI for a side and rear extension and an extension of the existing roof space. Consequently, it was considered the approved development was of a type and scale that would not have a detrimental impact upon the SSSI. 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.		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

Ref No. 4.6		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved which would have an adverse impact on a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.	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.	1 or more Planning permissions granted not in accordance with Policy MG21 or national policy.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020

No planning permissions were granted by the Council during the AMR monitoring period which would have an adverse impact on a SINC contrary to the tests set out in Policy MG21 or national policy.	No planning permissions were granted by the Council during the AMR monitoring period which would have an adverse impact on a SINC contrary to the tests set out in Policy MG21 or national policy.
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Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10.

Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG21, MD1, MD2, MD9.

SA Objectives: 3, 9.

Analysis

Between 1st April 2019 and 31st March 2020, the Council approved 46 planning applications for development within a SINC. However, the approvals are compliant with Policy MG21. 19 of the applications were householder developments which relate to existing residential properties which lie within a SINC. The remaining 27 applications are listed below. It was considered that although the proposals were within a SINC they met the requirements of Policy MG21 and did not have a detrimental impact upon the SINC:

Application No	Type	Application description
2019/00072/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	The Cross Inn, Llantwit Major Road, Llanblethian, Cowbridge - Renewal of Planning Permission 2014/00018/FUL: Extensions and alterations to ground and first floor
2019/00017/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Curload, Factory Road, Llanblethian, Cowbridge - Proposed field store in the land to the rear of Curload House
2019/00116/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Land South West of Middle Hill, Llancarfan - Erection of stables, construction of menage and access track
2019/00146/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Pump House Road, West Aberthaw - Install a new modular building to provide office accommodation for the engineers onsite. The building will also have a meeting room, small kitchen and male and female WC
2019/00198/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Sully Road, Penarth - Replacement of the existing 15m telecommunication mast with a 20m Lattice tower to accommodate new and upgarded

		telecommunications equipment within the exiting 11.5x7.6m fenced compound
2017/00793/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Travis Perkins, Weighbridge Yard, Cogan Station, Penarth - Retrospective full planning permission for retention of storage containers and regularisation of site layout
2018/00681/FUL	Major – Other Principal Uses	Pasture Land, Peterston Super Ely - Creation of private (non-commercial) facilities (stables, open-fronted barn, riding area, and gravel parking areas) for keeping and riding horses. Associated works including repair of track between site entrance and riding area
2019/00651/FUL	Variation of Condition	Hen Felin, Colwinston - Variation of Condition 1 to extend the time period of implementation of Planning Permission 2014/00438/FUL: Single storey extension to southern elevation
2018/00980/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Cwrt Yr Ala House, Michaelston Le Pit, Dinas Powys - Conversion and minor alteration of existing garage into 1 no. 2 bedroom holiday let, conversion and alteration of 2 no. existing external store rooms within the Old Dairy into 1 no. bedroom and en suite and reinstatement of missing boathouse construction atop existing stone plinth / base walls
2018/01317/FUL	Major – Industry/Storage/Distribution (B1 (b&c), B2, B8)	Spider Camp, Hayes Lane, Sully - Construction of six portal framed buildings and associated roads, division of buildings to form 43 light industrial units
2019/00249/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	34A, Tynwydd Road, Barry - Change of use from Office B1 / Clinic D1 to Residential (1 bed Flat)
2018/01119/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Site behind 34/36, High Street, Cowbridge - New dwelling in an existing parking area including the demolition of an existing garage
2018/00482/HYB	Major – Dwellings (C3)	Hensol Castle, Hensol Castle Park, Hensol - Hybrid planning application as an 'enabling development' to facilitate the restoration of Hensol Castle, comprising of the following: Site 1: Full Application: for the erection of 10 dwellings and associated access and works on land at Gardeners Mews to the

		north of the Walled Garden, Hensol. Site 2: Outline Application: for the erection of 6 detached dwellings and associated access and works on land to the west of Sail Newydd, Hensol
2019/00854/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Land between Aston Martin Lagonda and taxiway Echo (Keithrow), Bro Tathan Business Park, St. Athan - Demolition of existing structures and erection of new service road, drainage arrangement, engineering earthworks and associated works
2019/00438/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	29, Plymouth Road, Penarth - Construction of replacement single storey side extension, single storey rear extension, loft extension and other alterations to property to convert from 7 to 8 residential units. Proposed construction of detached quadruple garage accessed from Berkley Drive
2019/01272/FUL	Variation of Condition	167, Plymouth Road, Penarth - Variation of Condition 2 of Planning Application 2017/00690/FUL: To demolish the existing house and build a new house on the same site
2019/01241/FUL	Minor – Offices (B1a)	Off Edge (Formerly Royal British Legion), Station Approach, Penarth - Change of use of part ground and basement floor from ancillary storage associated with the former British Legion (sui generis) to offices (Class B1(a)) and associated external alterations
2019/00890/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Land at Ty Groes Farm, A48, Bonvilston - Conversion of existing agricultural barns into 2 no. holiday lets
2019/01193/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Land known as Caeriland adjacent to Ewenny Road, Wick - Barn for hay storage and sheep in-wintering; calf shed; and field shelters; to support ongoing agricultural operations on the site.
2019/01115/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Former ITV Studios, Culverhouse Cross - Construction of drainage ditch

2019/01365/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Dyffryn Gardens, Duffryn Lane, Dyffryn - Small extension to the recently completed compost bays - 2 extra bays to be constructed at 90 degrees to the previously built compost bays (Full planning award - 2016/01487/FUL). Drainage and storage tank from the recent project to be utilised
2019/01094/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Warren Farm, Redway Road, Pendoylan - Change of use of an undeveloped agricultural field into a campsite with four wooden self-contained temporary camping pods including children's play area with car-parking, connecting pathways and lighting
2019/01345/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Llanerch Vineyard, Hensol - Proposed glazed restaurant extension and ancillary works
2019/01361/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Conway, 10, Windmill Lane, Llanblethian, Cowbridge - Demolition of existing house and construction of new dwelling
2019/01172/FUL	Variation of Condition	Larkfield, St. Andrews Road, Dinas Powys - Variation of condition 2 (approved drawings) and removal of condition 8 (tree protection) of planning application 2018/00643/FUL (Demolition of existing dwelling and construction of new detached replacement dwelling)
2020/00044/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Cardiff and Glamorgan Memorial Park and Crematorium, Port Road East, Barry - Erection of a new single storey external toilet block
2019/01230/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Garwa Quarry, Penllyn - Retrospective planning permission for an existing fence line and planning permission of a proposed new fencing line at Garwa Quarry
<p>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.</p>		
Action		No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.

Ref No. 4.7		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Amount of public open space gained through development. (Ha).	Net increase in open space.	No net bi-annual increase in open space.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
During the AMR monitoring period there has been a net increase in open space of 5.32 ha.		During the AMR monitoring period there has been a net increase in open space of 0.71 ha.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10.		
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG10, MG28, MD1, MD2, MD3, MD4, MD5.		
SA Objectives: 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 15.		
Analysis		
The following major planning application approvals have resulted in a net gain to open space provision during the AMR monitoring period:		
Application No.	Site	Open Space Secured (Ha)
2019/00091/FUL	Barry Dock Conservative Club, 17, Station Street, Barry	0.014
2018/01383/FUL	St. Pauls Church and Hall, St. Pauls Avenue, Barry	0.02
2018/00458/FUL	Land north of B4265 (Phase II), Boverton, Llantwit Major	0.04
2019/00603/FUL	Land at Hayes Road, Barry	0.045
2018/01317/FUL	Spider Camp, Hayes Lane, Sully	0.1
2019/01407/RES	District Centre, Land at Barry Waterfront, Barry	0.204
2019/00111/RES	Land to the South of Cog Road, Sully	0.3
	Total	0.72
<p>However, 1 application was approved (2019/01060/FUL refers) resulting in the loss of 0.01ha of open space meaning a total of 0.71ha of open space was gained.</p> <p>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</p>		

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

Additionally, during this AMR period the following applications have resulted in a financial contribution to create or enhance Public Open Space:

Application No.	Site	Financial Contributions Secured (£)
2014/00229/EAO	Land at Barry Waterfront, adjacent to Dock No. 1, Barry	£6,385.83
2018/01354/FUL	The Former Royal British Legion Club, High Street, Cowbridge	£21,334
2007/00974/FUL	Land to the rear of Daniel Street, Barry	£20,520.00
2018/01383/FUL	St. Pauls Church and Hall, St. Pauls Avenue, Barry	£66,700
2019/01061/FUL	Sea View Labour Club, Dock View Road, Barry	£8,004
2017/01263/FUL	Land at Gileston, Vale of Glamorgan	£32,016
	Total	£154,959.83

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 24m² 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 (£2,174,648.83) the equivalent amount of open space delivered in hectares would equate to 9.06ha.

The monitoring target has been met and 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.

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.
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Ref No. 4.8

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

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

Ref No. 4.9

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

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

However, since this time, the Welsh Government has issued a revised version of Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10) in December 2018 and subsequently a Planning Policy Clarification Letter (PPCL) (23/10/2019) in respect of 'Securing Biodiversity Enhancements'. PPW sets out that 'planning authorities must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of their functions. This means that development should not cause any significant loss of habitats or populations of species, locally or nationally and must provide a net benefit for biodiversity' (paragraph 6.4.5 refers). The PPCL clarifies how local planning authorities should seek to secure a 'net benefit' for biodiversity in line with the Section 6 Duty of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and PPW 10.

In the light of the revision and clarification of policy, the recently adopted SPG has been updated and it is anticipated that it will be adopted by the Council towards the end of 2020.

Action	Adopt Revised Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance by the end of 2020.
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Ref No. 4.10

LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Conversion and Renovation of Rural Buildings.

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

Ref No. 4.11		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
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.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 – 2020
The draft Design in the Landscape SPG has been prepared. It is anticipated that it will be adopted in early 2020.		The final draft Design in the Landscape SPG has been prepared by officers. However, it has been put on hold due to not being able to progress due to COVID 19 restrictions being in place and other corporate matters taking priority. It is anticipated that the SPG will be adopted in 2021.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10. Managing Growth /Development Policies: MG17, MG18, MG27, MD1, MD2, MD10, MD11, MD12, MD13, MD14, MD17, MD19. SA Objectives: 1, 9, 10.		
Analysis		
While the monitoring target has not been met, the draft SPG has been prepared and will be reported to Cabinet for approval for consultation purposes as soon as possible. It is anticipated that it will be adopted in Spring 2021. Given the reasons for the delay and the effectiveness of the above policies, there is no cause for review.		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

Ref No. 4.12
LOCAL Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Public Art.
The Council adopted a new Public Art Supplementary Planning Guidance in July 2018.

Ref No. 4.13
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Trees and Development.
The Council adopted a new Trees, Woodlands, Hedgerows and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance in July 2018.

5. COMMUNITY FACILITIES

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

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

Ref No. 5.1

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

	Llantwit Major Comprehensive School was completed in 2017.	
Deliver Policy MG6 (3) and Policy MG6 (6) education facility by 2024.	MG6 (3) new primary and nursery school at Barry Waterfront – new primary school secured through S106 agreement for the provision of a 210 place Primary School with Nursery on a 1.5 ha site – planning permission 2009/00946/OUT refers. Statutory education public consultation on the proposal was undertaken between the 8th January and 22nd February 2019. Proposal approved by Cabinet July 2019.	MG6 (3) – A new primary school at Barry Waterfront. The Council has elected to increase the primary school to a two-form entry primary school as part of the Council's 21st Century Schools programme. There have been delays due to the Consortium's failure to comply with the Section 106 Agreement, however, the Council is now working with the Consortium to progress the two-form entry primary school immediately, and legal action will be considered if there are any further delays. The latest schedule for the delivery of the school shows an opening date of Autumn 2022. Target on track to be met.
	MG6 (6) new primary and nursery school on land to the north of the railway line, Rhoose. 1 ha primary school site secured through S106 agreement as part of planning permission 2014/00550/OUT. Two consultations undertaken as part of the statutory education process. Proposal approved by Cabinet March 2019.	MG6 (6) A new primary and nursery school on land to the north of the railway line, Rhoose (1.0 ha). The 1 ha site is due to be transferred to the Council in June 2020. The Council's 21st Century Schools division have appointed the contractor to build the school, and subject to statutory consents, it is proposed to open the school in September 2021. Target on track to be met.
Deliver Policy MG6 (4) and Policy MG6 (5) education facilities by 2026.	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.	MG6 (4) a new primary school at Darren Close, Cowbridge. On 4 November 2019, the Council's Cabinet approved a phased approach to expanding primary provision in Cowbridge with an expansion of English medium provision being delivered at Cowbridge Comprehensive School as part of Phase One, and Welsh medium primary provision being expanded at the MG6 (4) site, as part of Phase Two.
	MG6 (5) new primary and nursery school at land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock. Not started.	MG6 (5) A 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. 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.

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.
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Ref No. 5.2

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Community facilities identified in Policy MG7, secured through S106/CIL in association with new development.	Deliver Policy MG7 (1) Barry Waterfront community facility by 2018.	Failure to deliver the new community facilities identified in Policy MG7 in accordance with the monitoring target.
	Deliver Policy MG7 (3) Ogmore by Sea community facility by 2020.	
	Deliver Policy MG7 (2) St. Cyres Community facility by 2024.	
	Deliver Policy MG7 (4) Cosmeston community facility by 2026.	

Performance

Monitoring Target	AMR 1: 2018 –2019	AMR 2: 2019 –2020
Deliver Policy MG7 (1) Barry Waterfront community facility by 2018.	MG7 (1) Barry Waterfront (as part of mixed use). The Council has secured S106 contributions from the developers of the Waterfront for the provision of community facilities at Barry Waterfront which have supported the delivery of the Water sports Facilities at the Mole and are proposed to be used for a community facility adjacent to the Medical Centre.	<p>The Council has received an off-site S106 contribution from the developers for 'Community Facilities' and has agreed to grant £145k as match-funding to Barry Uniting Church to deliver a Community Centre, adjacent to Barry Waterfront Medical Centre. This project has now commenced on site.</p> <p>In addition to the progress reported in the previous AMR, the developers have delivered a Neighbourhood Area of Play and have commenced work on several smaller play areas at Barry Waterfront, providing outdoor sports and play space for children. Progress has also been made on the District Centre.</p> <p>The Council has received a reserved matters application for additional public open space at East Quay (Ref: 2019/01371/RES), which will be delivered in future phases.</p>
Deliver Policy MG7 (3) Ogmore by Sea	The Council has granted planning permission for the provision of a new multipurpose community village hall. St	The construction of the village hall started in January 2020, and is on-going, with an

community facility by 2020.	Brides' Community Council has advised that construction will commence in August 2019 (planning reference 2018/00224/FUL).	<p>anticipated completion in Autumn 2020 (subject to Covid-19 delays).</p> <p>Ogmore Village Hall Association has progressed with this scheme, in partnership with the Council. Planning permission granted, and all land ownership matters resolved. The Council received S106 contributions from nearby developments for 'Community Facilities' and 'Public Open Space' and has granted them £335,157.83 towards this new facility.</p> <p>Target on track to be met.</p>
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).	<p>The mixed-use development (which this allocation forms a part of) is under construction. The Council's Project Management Unit are considering options for the site and exploring opportunities with potential end users.</p> <p>Target on track to be met.</p>
Deliver Policy MG7 (4) Cosmeston community facility by 2026.	The development at Cosmeston Farm has not started. No planning application received to date.	No planning application received to date.
Relevant LDP Policies		
<p>Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP6, SP11.</p> <p>Managing Growth / Development: MG2, MG3, MG7, MG8, MG29, MD1, MD2, MD4, MD5, MD13.</p> <p>SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5.</p>		
Analysis		
<p>The Council has secured s106 contributions for the delivery of additional community facilities in association with the housing allocations within the LDP as follows:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The monitoring target for Policy MG7 (1) Barry Waterfront (as part of mixed use) was only partially met in the previous AMR, however, significant progress has been made in 2019/20, and work is underway to deliver additional community facilities both on site, and within the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>In view of the above, the Council considers that Policy MG7 and other relevant policies are working effectively and there is no cause for review.</p>		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

Ref No. 5.3		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Public open space identified in Policy MG28, secured through S106/CIL in association with new development.	Deliver Policy MG28 (1) and Policy MG28 (4) public open space facilities by 2018.	Failure to deliver the new public open space facilities in accordance with the monitoring target.
	Deliver Policy MG28 (5), and Policy MG28 (8) public open space facilities by 2020.	
	Deliver Policy MG28 (7), Policy and Policy MG28 (10) public open space facilities by 2024.	
	Deliver Policy MG28 (2), Policy MG28 (3) and Policy MG25 (6) public open space facilities by 2026.	
Performance		
Monitoring Target	AMR 1: 2018 – 2019	AMR 2: 2019 – 2020
Deliver Policy MG28 (1) and Policy MG28 (4) public open space facilities by 2018.	Policy MG28 (1) Cosmeston Lakes Country Park - 27 ha of open space facilities added to country park via land transfer from new development schemes as follows - 18.5 ha of land to the south of the country park adjacent to Lavernock Road transferred in 2012 and 9 ha of land to the north of the country park transferred to Council and managed by Neighbourhood services also in 2012.	Completed. Target met.
	Policy MG28 (4) White Farm - 6.9 ha of new open space provided as part of new development (planning applications 2002/01636/OUT & 2010/00123/RES refer).	Completed. Target met.

<p>Deliver Policy MG28 (5), and Policy MG28 (8) public open space facilities by 2020.</p>	<p>Policy MG28 (5) Land adjoining Ysgol Maes Dyfan - 0.16 ha of new public open space provided as part of new residential development (planning applications 2015/00075/FUL & 2015/00076/FUL refer).</p>	<p>Policy MG28 (5) Land adjoining Ysgol Maes Dyfan (0.16 Ha) – the Council upgraded this open space in 2019/20 using an off-site public open space contribution received from the adjacent development MG2 (12). Target met.</p>
	<p>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>	<p>Policy MG28 (8) Land to the east of Bonvilston (0.55 ha) – the Council has secured 0.55 ha plus additional space for children’s equipped play (ref: 2015/00960/FUL). Details of the public open space have been discharged (ref: 2015/00960/5/CD). The site is under construction, and it is conditioned that each of the public open space areas shall be laid out and completed in accordance with the agreed details before the first beneficial occupation of any of the dwellings directly adjoining or overlooking the public open space areas. The 0.55 Ha is programmed to be delivered in future phases of the development. Target partially met.</p>
<p>Deliver Policy MG28 (7), Policy MG28 (9) and Policy MG28 (10) public open space facilities by 2024.</p>	<p>The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. Policy MG28 (7) Land to the north of the railway line, Rhoose - Planning applications 2015/01070/RES & 2015/01072/RES approved 29th July 2016 provide for 4.68 ha of open space.</p>	<p>The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. MG28 (7) Land to the north of the railway line, Rhoose (3.60 ha). To date, half of the mixed-use allocation MG2 (35) has come forward for development (ref: 2015/01070/RES & 2015/01072/RES). The Council has secured 1.43 Ha of open space within this half of the allocation, and the open space has been completed. Target partially met.</p> <p>With regards to the remaining half of the allocation, permission previously had been granted, yet it has lapsed. Awaiting the remaining half of the mixed-use allocation MG2 (35) to come forward.</p>

		The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. Policy MG28 (9) Land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen (0.43 ha). To date, half of the mixed-use allocation MG2 (48) has come forward for development (ref: 2013/00856/OUT / 2014/01483/RES).
	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. Policy MG28 (10) Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock (1 ha). Not started. No planning application received to date.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. MG28 (10). Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock (1 ha). Not started. No planning application received to date.
Deliver Policy MG28 (2), Policy MG28 (3) and Policy MG25 (6) public open space facilities by 2026.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. Policy MG28 (2) Porthkerry Country Park (42 ha). 42 Ha extension to Porthkerry Country Park included in Policy MG10 – St Athan – Cardiff Airport Enterprise Zone. Planning application 2019/00871/OUT currently under consideration and Cardiff Airport and Gateway Development Zone SPG currently being consulted on.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period - MG28 (2) Porthkerry Country Park (42 ha) – the Council is currently considering an outline planning application for part of the employment allocations contained within policies MG9 (2) and MG10 (ref: 2019/00871/OUT). The country park extension is being considered as part of this application. Cardiff Airport and Gateway Development Zone SPG adopted.
	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period - MG28 (3) Barry Waterfront (7.83 ha) – NEAP completed, Linear park partially completed. Additional strategic parks to be delivered as part of future phases.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period - MG28 (3) Barry Waterfront (7.83 ha). –Several LAPs under construction. Current reserved matters application for East Quay public open space under consideration (Ref: 2019/01371/RES). To be delivered as part of future phases.
	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period - MG25 (6) Headlands School, St. Augustine’s Road, Penarth (0.24 ha) – No planning application received.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period - MG28 (6). Headlands School, St. Augustines Road, Penarth (0.24 ha). Not started. No planning application received to date.
Relevant LDP Policies		

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2.

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

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

Analysis

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

Policy MG28 (8) Land to the east of Bonvilston (0.55 ha open space) is scheduled under the monitoring target for completion by 2020 and has not yet been completed, and it is unlikely to be completed in full within the calendar year. The development has planning permission and is currently under construction, and the details of the public open space have been discharged via a condition, albeit the 0.55ha of public open space is programmed towards the latter phases of the development. Whilst the monitoring target has not yet been met, this does not cause any concern. The mixed-use allocation MG2 (40) had a significant amount of off-site infrastructure to deliver in the preliminary stages of the development, including extensive Welsh Water Treatment Works and improvements to the local highway network (Policy MG16 (18) refers). The monitoring target will be delivered in future AMRs.

In view of the monitoring data, the Council will continue to closely monitor the progress made regarding MG28 (8). The Council considers that Policy MG 28 and other relevant LDP policies are working effectively and there is no cause for review.

Action

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

Ref No. 5.4

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Number of community facilities lost through development.	No unacceptable loss of community facilities in areas of identified need in accordance with Policy MD5 (Development within Settlement Boundaries).	The loss of 1 community facility in an area of identified need not in accordance with Policy MD5.

Performance

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
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).	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).

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 1st April 2019 and 31st March 2020, 2 planning 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 requires 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 both applications being located within an area which had sufficient community facilities to support the proposal and existing resident population.

Application No.	Type	Description of Development
2019/01060/FUL	Major – Dwellings (C3)	The Windsor, 166-170, Holton Road, Barry - Demolition of existing single storey rear extensions; the refurbishment and change of use of the former public house (Use Class A3) to provide 18 no. affordable apartments (Use Class C3); together with access to car parking spaces, bin store, cycle store, amenity area, ancillary works and uses
2018/01383/FUL	Major – Dwellings (C3)	St. Pauls Church and Hall, St. Pauls Avenue, Barry - Proposed demolition of existing church and hall; development of 27 flats and associated works

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.

Action

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

Ref No. 5.5

LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Planning Obligations.

The Council adopted new Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Guidance in July 2017.

6. RETAIL

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

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

Ref No. 6.1 (i)

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
CORE: Amount of retail, office and leisure development (sq.m)	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.

permitted within established town and district centre boundaries.	Maintain or increase the level of office floorspace within town and district centres.	10% reduction in the level of existing office floorspace within town and district centres.
	Maintain or increase the level of leisure floorspace within town and district centres.	10% reduction in the level of existing leisure floorspace within town and district centres.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 – 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
<p>Decrease of 2,101 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Decrease of 2,229 sqm retail floorspace. Total retail floorspace at start of monitoring period was 82,019 sqm. The decrease in retail floorspace accounts for a 2.7% reduction since 2017.</p> <p>Increase of 293 sqm in office space. Total B1 office space at start of monitoring period was 2,380 sqm. The increase accounts for 10.96% rise in B1 office space since 2017.</p> <p>Increase of 376 sqm in leisure floorspace. Total D1 / D2 leisure space at start of monitoring period was 4,948 sqm. The increase accounts for 7.06% rise in D1 / D2 leisure space since 2017.</p>	
Relevant LDP Policies		
<p>Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP5, SP6, SP11.</p> <p>Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG7, MG9, MG10, MG11, MG12, MG13, MG14, MG15, MG29, MD1, MD4, MD13, MD14.</p> <p>SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15.</p>		
Analysis		
<p>While the monitoring data shows that there has been a loss of retail floorspace within the town and district centres, the 2.7% 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> <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>		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

Ref No. 6.1 (ii)		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
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 applications approved for major retail floorspace outside town and district centres unless in accordance with Policy MG13.
	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 applications approved for major office floorspace outside town and district centres unless in accordance with Policy MD14.
	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 applications approved for major leisure floorspace outside town and district centres unless in accordance with policies MD13 and MG29.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
No major retail floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.	No major retail floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.	No major retail floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.
No major office floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.	No major office floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.	No major office floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.
No major leisure floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.	No major leisure floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.	No major leisure floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP5, SP6, SP11.		
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG7, MG9, MG10, MG11, MG12, MG13, MG14, MG15, MG29, MD1, MD4, MD13, MD14.		
SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15.		
Analysis		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

Ref No. 6.2

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
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.

Performance

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

Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6.

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

SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.

Analysis

	2018		2019		2020	
	Non A1 in Primary Frontage (%)	Non A1 in Secondary Frontage (%)	Non A1 in Primary Frontage (%)	Non A1 in Secondary Frontage (%)	Non A1 in Primary Frontage (%)	Non A1 in Secondary Frontage (%)
Town Centre						

Holton Road	39.0	63.9	39.0	63.9	39.0	65.6
District Centres						
Cowbridge	27.7	66.7	29.2	66.7	29.2	66.7
High St/Broad St	46.2	61.7	46.2	56.8	46.2	59.3
Llantwit Major	39.1	57.1	39.1	54.3	39.1	54.3
Penarth	40.5	41.7	37.8	43.0	37.8	44.2

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning data (2020)

Application No.	Location	Approved UCO	Description
2019/00140/FUL	High Street / Broad Street	D2	Removal of conditions 3, 4 and 5 of Planning Permission 2017/01029/FUL pertaining to limiting the change of use
2019/00785/FUL	Penarth	D1	Change of use for unit 3 of the retail space from A1 (retail) to D1 (chiropractic clinic).
2019/00822/FUL	Penarth	D1	Change of Use of existing A1 retail premises to D1 podiatry and chiropody clinic with adjustment to front door location and associated internal alterations.
2019/01141/FUL	Holton Road	A2	Subdivision and Change of Use to Class A2 (Financial and Professional Services) at Ground Floor and Three Class C3 (dwelling houses) Self-Contained Apartments at Ground, First and Second Floors (one at each floor) and Associated Alterations'
2019/01060/FUL	Holton Road	C3	Demolition of existing single storey rear extensions; the refurbishment and change of use of the former public house (Use Class A3) to provide 18 no. affordable apartments (Use Class C3); together with access to car parking spaces, bin store, cycle store, amenity area, ancillary works and uses
2019/01045/FUL	Cowbridge	B1	Alteration and change of use of ground floor from a Bank (A2) to general office (B1) and alterations to first floor
2019/01427/FUL	High Street / Broad Street	A3	Use of premises as coffee shop/art gallery

The secondary frontage of Penarth 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 50% 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 50% monitoring target within the secondary frontage. The application 2019/01141/FUL resulted in the loss of an A1 unit however, whilst the loss of an A1 unit was regrettable, given the length of time the unit had been empty/marketed and given that the site is located within the secondary frontage of the Holton Road Retail Centre, a commercial frontage would be maintained therefore the proposal would not have any significant or adverse impact on the vitality of the Holton Road District Centre. The other application 2019/01060/FUL related to an existing A3 unit which had been vacant for a number of years. The proposed use would not in itself contribute commercial floor space to the centre, however, the building has been vacant for well over three years and it has been marketed in that time to try and engage a new commercial user. This has regrettably proved unsuccessful and the disused building now has an appreciably negative impact upon the appearance and character of the street. Consequently, it appears that there is not a commercial market for the building and it is considered that the proposed development, which would secure its beneficial re-use, is acceptable in this context by removing the vacant building from the commercial area of the street. Although the proposal was for a residential use there is a high number of commercial uses in the area which support the retail centre.

The loss of the A1 unit in High St / Broad Street under application 2019/00140/FUL in the secondary frontage is regrettable. However, the change of use application was supported by significant evidence and testimonials that justified its approval. The second approval for a non-A1 use under application 2019/01427/FUL relates to a basement unit with an entrance within the secondary frontage. Despite the proposal relating to a basement and not a ground floor unit, the application was assessed in principally the same way. Therefore, it is considered that given the mixed-use nature of the street, the proposed use of the basement did not result in an over concentration of non-A1 use within the frontage. Moreover, converting the basement into a coffee shop/cafe will not hamper the vitality or viability of the business operating on the ground floor and would complement the wider district centre.

The approved application in Cowbridge related to a conversion from A2 to B1 and did not result in the loss of an A1 unit. Although, the secondary frontage within Cowbridge is above the 50% concentration of non-A1 units this has not increased since the last AMR period.

In view of the monitoring data and the fact that the trigger point has been hit in 7 instances, the Council will continue to monitor this indicator in future AMRs to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue. However, there were extenuating circumstances and evidence provided under each application which warranted their approval. In addition, as previously stated in the last AMR, the Council is currently preparing a new SPG on retailing which should help to address the situation in the short term.

Action	Council to finalise and adopt a new SPG on retailing and continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.
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Ref No. 6.3		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Number of applications approved annually for non-A1	The level of non-A1 uses in local and neighbourhood centres is	1 or more non-A1 uses granted planning permission where the

uses in local and neighbourhood retail centres.	50% or less in accordance with Policy MG15.	local and neighbourhood centre is at or above 50%.				
Performance						
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020				
7 planning applications were approved which resulted in the loss of A1 retail units within local and neighbourhood centres during the monitoring period as set out below. Of these, 5 applications resulted in an increase in non-A1 uses above the 50% threshold in the following centres: Dinas Powys Village. Park Road, Barry. Vere Street, Barry.		2 planning applications were approved which resulted in the loss of A1 retail units within local and neighbourhood centres during the monitoring period as set out below. Of these, 1 application resulted in an increase in non-A1 uses above the 50% threshold in the following centre: Adenfield Way, Font y Gary				
Relevant LDP Policies						
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6. Managing Growth Policies: MG12, MG15, MD1, MD5. SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.						
Analysis						
Percentage of A1 and non-A1 uses in the local and neighbourhood retail centres:						
Centre	Occupied Units	Vacant Units	A1 in Centre	(%)	Non-A1 in Centre	(%)
Local Centres						
Barry Road, Cadoxton	7	2	5	55.6	4	44.4
Cardiff Rd Dinas Powys	13	0	4	30.8	9	69.2
Cornerswell Road	23	0	12	52.2	11	47.8
Dinas Powys Village	18	1	6	31.6	13	68.4
Main Street, Cadoxton	15	3	14	77.8	4	22.2
Park Crescent, Barry	30	7	26	70.3	11	29.7
Rhose, Fontygary Road	13	0	8	61.5	5	38.5
St Athan, The Square	11	1	5	41.7	7	58.3

Upper Holton Road	30	3	19	57.6	14	42.4
Vere Street, Cadoxton	8	5	8	61.5	5	38.5
Neighbourhood Centres						
Adenfield Way (Demolished)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boverton	7	0	4	57.1	3	42.9
Bron y Mor, Barry	4	1	1	20.0	4	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	1	50.0	1	50.0
Cwm Talwg Centre, Barry	8	1	4	44.4	4	55.6
Park Road	5	0	0	0.0	5	100.0
Pill Street	3	1	2	50.0	2	50.0
Skomer Road, Gibbonsdown	4	0	1	25.0	3	75.0
Tennyson Road	4	2	3	50.0	3	50.0

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data (2020)

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

Application No.	Location	Local / Neighbourhood Centre	Description
2018/01226/FUL	Adenfield Way	Neighbourhood	Change of use from A1 to Residential
2019/00333/FUL	Cornerswell Road	Local	Change of use from C3 to D1 tutor centre
2019/00428/FUL	Park Crescent	Local	Change of use from A1 to A2 Office

Out of the 3 planning applications approved, 2 resulted in the loss of an A1 unit within an identified local / neighbourhood retail centre. In regard to planning application 2018/01226/FUL, this proposal resulted in the complete

loss of the retail centre. Adenfield Way was a neighbourhood centre consisting of 3 A1 retail units. These retail units had been vacant for a number of years and have been actively marketed for a 7-year period. While the proposed application to remove the existing commercial units and replace with two dwellings would be contrary to the requirements of Policy MG15, paragraph 6.86 of the LDP does recognise that smaller neighbourhood centres of the Vale of Glamorgan are more affected by changes in shopping behaviour and acknowledges that it is not always commercially viable to maintain a retail presence. Therefore, while the retention of A1 retail uses within neighbourhood centres is desirable and will be encouraged, where it is demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable impact on the viability and vitality of the centre and the retention of A1 retail use is no longer economically viable, alternative uses may be permitted. The lack of any commercial interest during the reported 7-year marketing period since the initial refusal for the proposed development under application number 2013/00009/OUT indicates that it is unlikely that the units would secure viable A1 uses. Even if the Council were to suggest that the applicant's efforts were at times more passive than active, the LDP policy is not explicit in how these retail centres should be marketed and the extended length of time and lack of interest clearly demonstrates that the neighbourhood centre in this location is not viable. The submitted statements from the agent confirmed that there had been minimal interest and the only relevant enquiry was from the Council's property section and this was with respect to developing the site for affordable housing. These factors lead the Council to the conclusion that sufficient efforts had been made to appropriately market the centre and an A1 retail use or an alternative use has not been forthcoming. As such, the proposed scheme complies with the relevant tests required to change the use of a site situated within a neighbourhood retail centre, complying with MG15 of the Adopted LDP 2011-2026.

In regard to the 2019/00428/FUL application, the proposed development met the criteria of Policy MG15. The unit would also maintain a commercial use which would allow for a higher chance that the unit could return to an A1 use in the future.

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

Action	Council to adopt new SPG on retailing and continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.
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Ref No. 6.4		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
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 the primary shopping frontage of town and district centres.	An increase in the vacancy rates recorded for 2 consecutive years within the primary shopping frontage of town and district centres.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
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		With the exception of High St / Broad St which has seen an increase in vacancy rates of 5.1%, all of the other town and district centres have maintained the previous

vacancy rates within their primary frontages between 2018 and 2019. However, the monitoring target of increases over two successive years has not been exceeded.	year's vacancy rate within their primary frontages between 2019 and 2020. However, the monitoring trigger of increases over two successive years has not been exceeded.
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Relevant LDP Policies

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

Analysis

	2018	2019	2020				
	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total Units	Units Occupied	Units Vacant	Occupancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)
Town Centre							
Holton Rd, Barry	13%	17%	100	83	17	83%	17%
District Centre							
Cowbridge	4.6%	9.2%	65	59	6	90.8%	9.2%
High St/Broad St	7.7%	0%	39	37	2	94.9%	5.1%
Llantwit Major	0%	4.4%	23	22	1	95.7%	4.4%
Penarth	5.4%	2.7%	36	35	1	97.2%	2.7%

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data 2020

Although the monitoring target has not been met on any centres, the monitoring trigger of an increase in vacancy rates over 2 consecutive years has also not been met. The vacancy rate for Cowbridge, Holton Rd, Llantwit Major and Penarth has remained the same as the previous year. High St / Broad Street has seen an increase in vacancy rates of 5.1% from 0% the previous year. However, there is usually an element of change within this centre as evidenced in vacancy rates in previous 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.

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 finalise a new retail SPG to address this policy issue in the short term.

Action	Council to adopt new SPG on retailing and continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.
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Ref No. 6.5																																																																																																	
Annual Monitoring Indicator		Monitoring Target			Monitoring Trigger																																																																																												
LOCAL: Percentage of vacant retail units within local and neighbourhood centre boundaries		A decrease in the vacancy rates within local and neighbourhood centres.			An increase in the vacancy rates recorded for 2 consecutive years within local and neighbourhood centres.																																																																																												
Performance																																																																																																	
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019				AMR 2: 2019 - 2020																																																																																													
No local or neighbourhood retail centres have experienced two consecutive years where vacancy rates have increased.				One local centre (Park Crescent) has experienced two consecutive years where vacancy rates have increased.																																																																																													
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Neighbourhood Centres						
Adenfield Way, Rhoose	100	100	Demolished	0	0	0
Boverton	0	0	0	7	0	7
Bron y Mor, Barry	0	20.0	20.0	4	1	5
Camms Corner, Dinas Powys	11.1	0	0	9	0	9
Castle Court, Dinas Powys	12.5	12.5	12.5	7	1	8
Crawshay Drive, Llantwit Major	50	50.0	50.0	1	1	2
Cwm Talwg Centre, Barry	22.2	11.1	11.1	8	1	9
Park Road, Barry	0	0	0	5	0	5
Pill Street	0	25.0	25.0	3	1	4
Skomer Road, Gibbonsdown	0	0	0	4	0	4
Tennyson Road, Penarth	16.7	33.3	33.3	4	2	6

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data (2020)

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. However, the monitoring trigger has been hit for 2 consecutive years in the Local Centre of Park Crescent. Although the monitoring trigger has been hit it only relates to one centre whereas the other centres have continued to fluctuate as recorded in previous years. This AMR period has also seen the complete loss of a neighbourhood centre, Adenfield Way to residential development. It is not considered that this is as a result of the policies within the LDP but is reflective of the national retail picture.

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

Action

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

Ref No. 6.6 (New Monitoring Target resulting from 2019 AMR indicators 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 & 6.5)

Annual Monitoring Indicator

Monitoring Target

Monitoring Trigger

LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Retailing.	To produce Retail Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31st October 2020.	Failure to prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31st October 2020.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
New Monitoring Indicator resulting from 2019 AMR.	The monitoring target specified for 2020 has not been met.	
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6		
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG12, MG14, MG15, MD1, MD5.		
SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.		
Analysis		
<p>The 2019 AMR recommended preparation of a new Retail SPG to provide additional guidance to support the implementation of policies MG14 and MG15 in relation to non-A1 change of use proposals. This was recommended alongside further monitoring of indicators 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 in relation to vacancy rates and levels of non-A1 uses in existing retail centres. It is intended that the new SPG will provide further guidance on other local retail and design policy issues, for example, in relation to the conversion of shopfronts. Since the 2019 AMR the retail sector has been particularly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and the associated lockdown restrictions which saw all non-essential close from 24th March to 22nd June 2020. While non-essential retailing and other services have now resumed, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on retail centres will need to be closely monitored. It is considered a clearer picture of the impacts on vacancies will emerge over the next monitoring period for 2020/21. Preparation of the proposed Retail SPG should reflect on these issues and, where appropriate, seek to address these issues in line with national policy updates.</p>		
Action	Prepare new Retail SPG that reflects the latest monitoring data and national policy for retail centres and, where appropriate, responds to any local issues identified since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic.	

7. HOUSING

Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR

Note:

On the 26th March 2020, the Welsh Government announced changes in the way that Local Planning Authorities monitor the deliverability of housing and the availability of land for residential purposes. The measures include the revocation of Technical Advice Note 1 Housing Land Availability Studies (2015) and the need for Local Planning Authorities to undertake annual Joint Housing Land Availability Studies; and the revision of Planning Policy Wales that removes the national five-year housing land supply policy.

Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10) 2018 now makes it explicit that the monitoring of housing delivery is to be undertaken against the housing trajectory to be included in all future LDPs, and as a requirement for LDP AMRs.

Accordingly, the Council has amended its monitoring framework in this AMR to take account of the new interim requirements detailed within the Development Plans Manual Edition 3 (March 2020) (DPM).

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

Ref No. 7.1		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
CORE: Housing land supply, taken from the current Housing Land Availability Study (TAN1).	Maintain a 5-year supply of housing land for development for each year of the Plan.	Less than a 5-year supply of housing land is recorded, in any given year following adoption of the Plan.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
April 2017 – 5.6 Year Land Supply April 2018 – 5.6 Year Land Supply April 2019 – 5.0 Year Land Supply Target met	On 26th March, 2020, the Welsh Government revoked Technical Advice Note 1 Housing Land Availability Studies, removing the requirement for Local Planning Authorities to monitor housing land supply in years. Accordingly, indicator 7.1 has been amended below to reflect change in national policy.	
Action	Monitoring indicator to be removed in subsequent AMRs.	

Ref No. 7.1.1		
This is a new indicator for the 2019 - 2020 AMR and has been introduced following the revocation of Technical Advice Note 1 Housing Land Availability Studies. The monitoring indicator and data accords with the guidance contained within Edition 3 of the DPM, which states that LPAs with an adopted LDP before the publication of the DPM should monitor housing delivery against the Annual Average Requirement. The data should be provided numerically and in percentage terms (plus/minus %).		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
CORE: The annual level of housing completions monitored against the Annual Average Requirement (AAR).	To deliver as a minimum the Annual Average Requirement of 630.66 dwellings. (At 2020 target would be 5,676).	No trigger set
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
N/A New indicator in AMR 2: 2019-2020.		At April 1st, 2020 the LDP had delivered 4,534 additional dwellings i.e. 20% below the cumulative target of 5,676 dwellings for the period.
Relevant LDP Policies		

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.

Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD5, MD6, MD10, MD11.

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

Analysis

The LDP identifies a housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the plan period 2011-2026, equating to an average housing requirement of 630.33 dwellings per annum. At April 2020, the cumulative dwelling target would be 5,676 (630.66 x 9 years).

In accordance with new national policy for monitoring housing delivery, the Council has produced the following table which provides a comparison (+/-%) between the Annual Average Requirement (AAR) and actual annual dwelling completions. In addition, the table provides analysis of housing delivery against the housing trajectory set out in the Council's LDP Housing Land Supply Trajectory (2016), which the Council prepared as evidence at the LDP examination (Council Action Point Response to HS 2 and 3 AP4, AP6, AP9 and AP10 refers).

Year	LDP TRAJECTORY (*actual completions **trajectory minus 10% flexibility)	ACTUAL ANNUAL COMPLETIONS (* actual **projected)	% ANNUAL COMPLETIONS AGAINST TRAJECTORY	ANNUAL COMPLETIONS REQUIRED TO DELIVER REQUIREMENT	% ANNUAL COMPLETIONS AGAINST AVERAGE ANNUAL REQUIREMENT
2011-12	162*	162*	100.00%	630.66	25.68%
2012-13	188*	188*	100.00%	630.66	29.81%
2013-14	115*	115*	100.00%	630.66	18.23%
2014-15	272*	272*	100.00%	630.66	43.13%
2015-16	621*	621*	100.00%	630.66	98.47%
2016-17	594**	842*	141.75%	630.66	133.51%
2017-18	547**	794*	145.16%	630.66	125.90%
2018-19	708**	623*	87.99%	630.66	98.79%
2019-20	851**	917*	107.76%	630.66	145.40%
2020-21	1045**	977**	93.49%	630.66	154.92%
2021-22	1053**	466**	44.25%	630.66	73.89%
2022-23	932**	753**	80.79%	630.66	119.40%
2023-24	966**	938**	97.10%	630.66	148.73%
2024-25	833**	957**	114.89%	630.66	157.75%
2025-26	616**	1,020**	165.58%	630.66	161.74%
Total dwellings	9,503**	9,645**		9,460	

Note: Projected completion figures for the proceeding 5 years (2020-21 to 2024-25) included in the Actual Annual Completions column reflect consultation with the development industry (including the HBF, RSLs etc) and provide updated completion projections for allocated sites and sites with planning permission as part of the annual housing land monitoring process. For the period 2025-2026, the dwelling figure provided

is based upon annual average delivery rates on outstanding sites and the small / large site annual average windfall allowance set for the LDP.

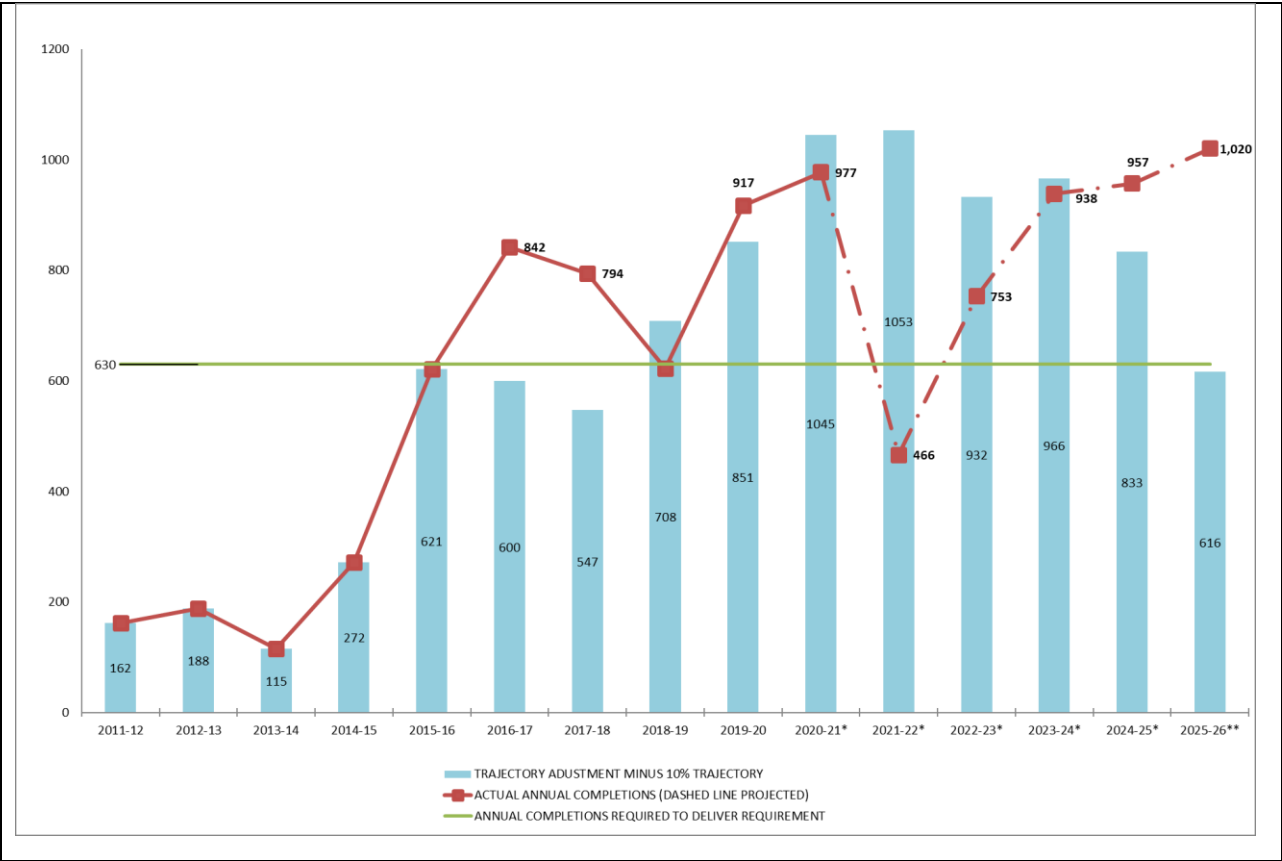
The monitoring data indicates that between 1st April, 2011 and 31st March 2020, the LDP has delivered 4,534 dwellings which equates to an annual average delivery of 504 dwellings per annum.

This lower annual build rate is primarily reflecting the impact which the global economic recession had on the housing industry nationally. In addition, at 2011, the LDP had yet to be adopted and as such the availability of housing land within the Vale of Glamorgan had not been fully established. Notwithstanding this, the above table indicates that over the past 5 years there has been a steady growth in housing delivery within the Vale of Glamorgan, reflecting the economic recovery along with the availability of deliverable housing land within the authority. For the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2019-20 the table illustrates that housing dwelling completions have exceeded the annual average requirement by as much as 45%.

In relation to the LDP housing trajectory, the rate of completions since adoption of the LDP has also exceeded that of the trajectory for 3 of the 4 years. For the remaining 6 years of the plan, housing delivery is projected to be above the annual average requirement, and generally in line with the trajectory. The table also indicates that based on existing housing land supply within the authority and allowances for windfall development by the end of the plan period the LDP has the potential to deliver 9,645 dwellings thereby meeting the housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings and exceeding the 9,503 dwellings set out within the trajectory.

In light of the monitoring data and anticipated future delivery rates, the Council considers that the relevant policies for delivering the identified housing requirement are being implemented effectively and there is no cause for review.

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



Action **Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.**

Ref No. 7.1.2		
<p>This is a new indicator for the 2020 AMR and has been introduced following the revocation of Technical Advice Note 1 Housing Land Availability Studies. The monitoring indicator and data accords with the guidance contained within Edition 3 of the Development Plan Manual (March 2020), which states that LPAs with an adopted LDP before the publication of the DPM should monitor housing delivery against the Annual Average Requirement (AAR). The data should be provided numerically and in percentage terms (plus/minus %).</p>		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
Total cumulative completions monitored against the Anticipated Cumulative Completion Rate.	Deliver 4,056 dwellings by 2020 as set out in the LDP housing trajectory	No trigger set.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	
N/A – see note above.	At April 1st 2020 the LDP delivered 4,534 dwellings, the LDP housing trajectory estimated that the LDP should deliver 4056 dwellings.	
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.		

Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD5, MD6, MD10, MD11.

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

Analysis

The Council's LDP Housing Land Supply Trajectory Background Paper (September 2016) sets out the anticipated delivery of new housing for each year of the Plan period (2011-2026) and was prepared by the Council to demonstrate how the LDP shall deliver the requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the plan period, plus 10% to provide plan flexibility.

The trajectory provides projected rates of housing delivery annually from residential housing allocations within the LDP, along with large and small site windfall developments. In preparing the trajectory, assistance was provided by the development industry and land owners on anticipated site commencement and annual rates of development.

The monitoring target of 4056 dwellings for 2020 is derived from the total number of anticipated dwellings within the housing trajectory at April 2020 less 10% flexibility which has been deducted to reflect housing delivery against the LDP requirement. Housing monitoring data collected by the Council indicates that 4,534 dwellings have been built (see table below) exceeding the monitoring target.

Year	TRAJECTORY (*actual completions **trajectory minus 10% flexibility)	ACTUAL ANNUAL COMPLETIONS
2011-12	162*	162
2012-13	188*	188
2013-14	115*	115
2014-15	272*	272
2015-16	621*	621
2016-17	594**	842
2017-18	546**	794
2018-19	707**	623
2019-20	851**	917
Total dwellings	4056	4,534

Action

Continue Monitoring: Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

Ref No. 7.2																								
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger																						
CORE: Number of net additional affordable dwellings built.	Build 1,283 additional affordable dwellings by 2020.	10% less than the affordable housing target over 2 consecutive years.																						
Performance																								
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020																						
At 2019 a total of 1,114 affordable dwellings have been provided.		At 2020 a total of 1,393 affordable dwellings have been provided exceeding the target.																						
Relevant LDP Policies																								
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD4, MD5, MD6, MD10. SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12																								
Analysis																								
<p>Strategic Policy SP4 Affordable Housing Provision sets a target for the provision of 3,252 affordable dwellings during the plan period 2011-2026. The target figure set by the Council has been derived from an assessment of the potential affordable housing contributions from the anticipated level of windfall and small housing sites identified in Policy MG1 including the 10% flexibility allowance, and housing allocations identified in the LDP under Policy MG2. The Council's mechanisms for the delivery of affordable housing sites is set out in Policy MG4 Affordable Housing and Policy MD4 Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations, further analysis of performance of these policies is considered as part of this monitoring indicator.</p> <p>Indicator 7.2 sets a target for the provision of 1,283 additional affordable homes by 2020 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:</p>																								
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>164</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015-16</td> <td>163</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016-17</td> <td>273</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017-18</td> <td>216</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018-19</td> <td>105</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019-20</td> <td>279</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>1,393</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Period	Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided	2011-12	48	2012-13	101	2013-14	44	2014-15	164	2015-16	163	2016-17	273	2017-18	216	2018-19	105	2019-20	279	Total	1,393
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																							
2019-20	279																							
Total	1,393																							

Action	Continue Monitoring: Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.
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Ref No. 7.3		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
CORE: Number of net additional general market dwellings built.	Build 3,074 additional general market dwellings by 2020.	10% less than the general market housing target over 2 consecutive years.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
Between April 1st, 2011 and April 1st, 2019, a total of 3,617 dwellings were completed within the authority, of which 2,504 were general market dwellings exceeding the monitoring target for the period.		Between April 1st 2011 and April 1st 2020, a total of 4,534 dwellings were completed within the authority, of which 3,141 were general market dwellings exceeding the monitoring target for the period.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MD1, MD5, MD6, MD11 and MD12. SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12		
Analysis		
Between April 1st, 2011 and April 1st, 2020, a total of 4,534 dwellings were completed within the authority, of which 3,141 were general market dwellings. The monitoring target for 2020 has therefore been exceeded.		
Action	Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.	

Ref No. 7.4		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Meeting the identified short term need for authorised local Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation.	Provision of an authorised gypsy and traveller site for two pitches at 'Land to the East of Llangan' to meet the identified accommodation needs.	Failure to meet the short-term gypsy and traveller accommodation needs by 2018.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020

Since the adoption of the GTAA, the short to medium term need of 2 pitches has been met on existing tolerated sites.	Since the adoption of the GTAA, the short to medium term need of 2 pitches has been met on existing tolerated sites.
Relevant LDP Policies	
Strategic Policies: SP1.	
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG5, MD18.	
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12.	
Analysis	
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The short-term need is therefore satisfied.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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). It is understood that in response to the Covid-19 pandemic Welsh Government are considering a 12-month deadline extension for the next round of GTAAs.</p>	
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.

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

	<p>Agree project management arrangements including reporting structure.</p>	<p>By end of June 2016.</p>	<p>Board composition and governance structure established.</p> <p>Responsibilities of Gypsy and Traveller Board transferred to the Strategic Housing Board (June 2019) operated and facilitated by Housing Services.</p>
	<p>Make initial contact and maintain contact with the Hayes Road occupiers.</p>	<p>July 2016 to May 2018.</p>	<p>Initial contact made with occupiers of the Hayes Road site on the 24th November 2016 and an ongoing dialogue has been maintained since this time.</p>
	<p>Agree methodology for undertaking site search and assessment.</p>	<p>By end of December 2016.</p>	<p>Initial methodology agreed by Board and site search undertaken.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>By end of May 2018.</p>	<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 would be undertaken. A 'call' for gypsy and traveller sites was undertaken between 17th February and 30th March 2020, however no sites were submitted.</p> <p>A report on the call for sites will be presented to the Strategic Housing Board to consider the matter further including the options available to the Council.</p>
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1		
Managing Growth /Development Policies: MD18		
Analysis		
<p>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.</p> <p>The Council undertook a public 'call' for candidate sites between the 17th February and 30th March 2020. The public call for gypsy and traveller sites was open to all interested parties including developers, landowners and any individuals who may hold land that could be used as a gypsy and traveller site (subject to an appropriate site assessment). The call for sites was widely publicised with details being advertised in the local press, targeted estates publications, community publications, and on Council's consultation webpage. Landowners, developers (including Housing Associations) and individuals were directly contacted and advised of the call process. No sites were submitted during the call for sites. A report on the public consultation and 'call' for gypsy and traveller sites will be presented to the Strategic Housing Board in order to consider the matter further and options available to the Council.</p>		
Action	No review action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

Ref No. 7.6		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: No. of dwellings permitted annually outside the defined settlement boundaries that do not meet the requirements	No dwellings permitted outside the defined settlement boundaries that do not meet the requirements	1 or more dwellings permitted outside the defined settlement boundaries that do not meet the

of the LDP policies or national policy.	of the LDP policies or national policy.	requirements of the Plan or national policy in any year.									
Performance											
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020									
1 application for a new dwelling was permitted outside a defined settlement boundary that was contrary to the requirements of the LDP policies / national policy.		No applications for a new dwelling were permitted outside a defined settlement boundary 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 1st April 2019 and 31st March 2020, the Council approved 17 new dwellings which were located outside of a defined settlement boundary as identified within the adopted LDP. All of these were deemed to be in accordance with policies of the LDP and national policy.											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Application Number</th> <th>Development Type</th> <th>Proposal</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018/00482/HYB</td> <td>Major Dwellings</td> <td>Hybrid planning application as an 'enabling development' to facilitate the restoration of Hensol Castle. 16 dwellings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/00716/FUL</td> <td>Minor - Dwellings</td> <td>Erection of rural enterprise workers dwelling for a horticultural unit manager</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Application Number	Development Type	Proposal	2018/00482/HYB	Major Dwellings	Hybrid planning application as an 'enabling development' to facilitate the restoration of Hensol Castle. 16 dwellings	2019/00716/FUL	Minor - Dwellings	Erection of rural enterprise workers dwelling for a horticultural unit manager
Application Number	Development Type	Proposal									
2018/00482/HYB	Major Dwellings	Hybrid planning application as an 'enabling development' to facilitate the restoration of Hensol Castle. 16 dwellings									
2019/00716/FUL	Minor - Dwellings	Erection of rural enterprise workers dwelling for a horticultural unit manager									
In the previous AMR there was a recommendation to undertake member training in respect of this indicator. However, this has not been carried out to date due to the impact of the current COVID 19 pandemic and other corporate matters taking priority.											
Action	Member training identified in previous AMR to be undertaken. Continue to monitor in future AMRs.										

Ref No. 7.7		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Total number of dwellings completed on strategic housing sites as identified in site allocation policies MG2 and MG3.	Deliver Policy MG2 (4) Former Stadium Site / Land adjacent to Burley Place, St. Athan by 2022.	Failure to deliver strategic housing sites by the monitoring target dates.
Performance		

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	
Target is outside the monitoring period.		Target is outside the monitoring period.	
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD4, MD6 SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12			
Analysis			
It should be noted that the monitoring target shown above is outside the current monitoring period. Notwithstanding this, significant progress has been made on a number of the housing sites identified in the monitoring target and there have already been a substantial number of housing completions on these sites. In addition, 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. It is considered that the relevant LDP policies are working effectively and there is no cause for review.			
Action		No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

Ref No. 7.8
LOCAL: Preparation of SPG relating to Affordable Housing
Affordable Housing SPG adopted in July 2017, monitoring indicator removed from AMR.

8. ECONOMY
Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR. Updates will be provided in future AMRs.
OBJECTIVE 8: To foster the development of a diverse and sustainable local economy that meets the needs of the Vale of Glamorgan and that of the wider South East Wales Region.

Ref No. 8.1		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
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.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020

At 2018 the Council had approved 34.78 ha of employment land on strategic sites as identified in LDP Policy MG2.	At 2019 the Council has approved 67.073 ha of employment land on strategic sites as identified in LDP Policy MG2.
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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

In the 1st AMR it was shown that by 2018 the Council had approved 34.78 ha of employment land on strategic sites as identified in LDP Policy MG9, 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 was noted in the previous AMR that the Council was currently considering an outline application (2019/00871/OUT) for the southern part of the strategic employment allocation referred to as land adjacent to Cardiff airport and Port Road, Rhoose. This proposed development would provide 161,834 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. This application is still under consideration by the Local Planning Authority and is awaiting further evidence from the applicant in relation to the potential impacts the proposal would have on the local highway network and what mitigation measures are proposed to alleviate any identified issues.

In the previous AMR, application 2016/00617/LAW was excluded from the strategic employment calculation as it related to an existing building on the strategic employment site. However, following the confirmation that the proposed development was lawful, two further planning applications have been submitted and approved on the strategic employment site which delivered 32.293ha over two phases. These applications are highlighted below:

Application Reference	Description	Amount approved (ha)
2016/00890/FUL	Phase 1 building operations, comprising the conversion and alteration of the northern part of the existing support building to provide upgraded reception areas, offices, meeting rooms, kitchen, staff cafeteria and exhibition area together with changes to external circulation and parking, and landscaping	4.701
2017/00756/FUL	Phase 2 Building Alterations, comprising of proposed loading bays and infilling existing covered area	27.592

The monitoring target for 2020 has already been 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.

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

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

The monitoring target for 920 – 1,120 jobs anticipated on permitted strategic employment sites by 2020 has been met through approvals at the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone and at Land to the South of Junction 34, M4, Hensol. The position at the strategic employment sites continues to develop and is summarised below:

- Land adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road (part of the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone)

An outline application is currently under consideration by the Council (2019/00871/OUT). The application states the proposal 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 an SPG for the 'Cardiff Airport and Gateway Development Zone' which will guide development of the site. The SPG was approved by Cabinet on 16th December 2019 as a material consideration in the determination of relevant planning applications and appeals.

- St Athan Aerospace Business Park (part of the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone)

The St Athan Aerospace Business Park, now known as Bro Tathan (see www.brotathan.wales), is comprised of five zones (Y Porth, North, West, East and South) and construction of the Northern Access Road (Ffordd Bro Tathan) is now complete.

In 2016 a 90-acre site including three 'Super Hangars' to the south of Y Porth was announced as the second UK plant for Aston Martin Lagonda. Since this time the site has been transformed into a modern manufacturing facility. The opening of the Aston Martin facility has 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 12th June 2019*: <https://media.astonmartin.com/aston-martin-produces-first-cars-at-st-athan/>).

A hybrid planning application (2019/01260/HYB) for the construction of a 2,500 sqm GIA Rubb hanger (flexible Class B1 and/or Class B2 and/or Class B8 use) and outline consent for the erection of up to 37,500 sqm GIA air-side operational employment facilities (Class B1 and/or Class B2 and/or Class B8) at Land between Aston Martin Lagonda and Taxiway Echo, known as 'Keithrow', was received in November 2019 and is currently under consideration. Up to 1,055 permanent full-time equivalent jobs are anticipated to be created at the Keithrow site once fully operational.

The Council is also working with landowners Welsh Government and their agents to prepare a development brief to guide future development proposals at the Bro Tathan Y Porth site which will require future public consultation. The draft vision for the Y Porth site is to deliver a range of uses to serve the Bro Tathan business park and surrounding communities with a high-quality design that will reinforce the site's role as the gateway to Bro Tathan, create a distinctive sense of place, and help set the bar for the design quality of subsequent inward investment proposals.

In July 2020 it was announced that start up firm Britishvolt has chosen Bro Tathan as the location it intends to build a 30GWh battery plant and solar power plant. This relies on £1.2bn of investment being raised by the company and it is hoped that the proposal could eventually provide up to 3,500 jobs in the area (press article from 17th July 2020: <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2020/jul/17/battery-firm-chooses-welsh-site-for-britains-first-gigafactory>).

- Land to the South of Junction 34 M4 Hensol

The outline consent to develop the site (2014/00228/EAO) estimated that the proposals could generate between 2,555 and 3,069 jobs with a further 750 jobs resulting from the increase in operations at the existing Renishaw facility. The proposal would provide the following:

- Up to 151,061 sqm of industrial floor space comprising Class B1, B2, B8 uses (Zones A, B and C);
- Up to 9,290 sqm of Hotel/Residential Training Centre Class C1/C2 uses (Zone D);
- Up to 1,300 sqm of ancillary Class A1, A2 and A3 uses (within Zone C);
- Up to 3200 car parking spaces;
- 30.51 Ha of Green Infrastructure, comprising landscaping, water balancing areas (Zones W, Y and Z);
- Access and servicing infrastructure, and ancillary services, including power/utilities (with potential to provide an energy centre).

A Section 106 Agreement in relation to the outline planning permission was signed on 22nd June 2016. A reserve matters application for the first phase of development relating to Zones A, W, Y and Z was received by the Council in December 2019 and is currently under consideration. The first phase of the development would provide 33,909 sqm of employment floorspace (Use Class B1, B2 and B8) at Zone A and other works associated with the outline consent. The supporting information indicates that development of Zone A would provide up to 750 jobs.

The monitoring target for 2020 has been met through developments permitted at St Athan and Land South of Junction 34, M4, Hensol. It is therefore recommended that officers continue to monitor the delivery of strategic employment site in future AMRs. Officers will work with Welsh Government and their agents to prepare a development brief for Bro Tathan Y Porth to guide the future development of the site.

Action	Development plan policies are being implemented effectively. Continue to monitor in future AMRs. Officers will work with the Welsh Government and their agents to prepare a development brief for Bro Tathan Y Porth to guide the future development of the site.
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Ref No. 8.3		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Total development permitted in accordance with Policy MD14 on allocated sites under Policy MG9 (ha).	2.65 ha of local employment land developed per annum for the remaining years of the Plan period.	10% less than the net local employment land target over 2 consecutive years.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
2.13 ha of employment development permitted over the period 2017 to 2019.		No new employment development has been permitted on Local Employment Allocations
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

The table above shows that 2.13 ha of employment land has been approved on the local employment allocations identified in Policy MG9 since the plan was adopted in 2017. No new planning applications have been approved on local employment allocations since the previous AMR. This is below the 3-year monitoring target of 7.95 ha. The monitoring trigger has also been hit as it is more than 10% below the target. The take up of local employment sites in the Vale of Glamorgan has slowed significantly in recent years which is considered to be linked to the current economic climate with investors reluctant to developing smaller employment sites. Existing employment sites in the Vale of Glamorgan however have remained buoyant maintaining a good occupancy rate although it is noted there has been a turnover in occupiers. This suggests that the need for employment space is being met by the existing provision in the current economic environment. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue. It is also recommended that comparisons are made with other Local Authorities and national statistics to establish if this is happening elsewhere.

Action	Continue to monitor employment applications on allocated local employment sites. Compare findings with other local authorities in the region and examine relevant national statistics to establish if this is happening elsewhere.
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Ref No. 8.4		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Amount of existing Employment land or MG9 allocations lost to non-B class uses.	No existing or allocated employment sites lost to non-B class uses unless in accordance with Policy MD15 or MD16.	1 or more planning Permissions granted resulting in the loss of employment land to non-B class uses contrary to policies MD15 or MD16.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
12 planning applications were approved on existing employment premises in Barry. Only 1 of the		12 planning applications were approved on existing employment premises in Vale of Glamorgan. Only 1 of

approvals (2018/01108/FUL) was considered contrary to Policy MD16.	the approvals (2019/00178/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
2018/01280/FUL	Minor – Retail (A1-A3)	Briscombe Cleaning Services, Cardiff Road, Barry	Proposed extension and subdivision of existing single storey retail unit (A1 use) to form two retail units (A1 use) and one B1 (office use)
2019/00605/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Garage, 2, Agnes Street, Cogan, Penarth	To convert the existing building on the site into a compact 1-bedroom residential dwelling with on-site car parking, a small garden, and an open-air courtyard
2019/00548/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	4, Old Hall, High Street, Cowbridge	Change of use from B1 general office space to Class D1 counselling services
2019/00583/FUL	Minor – Industry/Storage/Distribution (B1 (b&c), B2, B8)	Unit 6, Ty Verlon Industrial Estate, Barry	Change of use of premises to Builders Merchant, external storage yard, replacement means of enclosure, two storey front extension and two storey rear extension.
2019/00178/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	222, Holton Road, Barry	Conversion of existing building into five apartments including alterations to existing windows and the addition of new windows
2019/00958/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Parkstone House, 23, Park Avenue, Barry	Change of use from B1 (offices) to C3 (residential)
2019/00720/FUL	Minor – Retail (A1-A3)	Unit 1, Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry	Change of use from B1 to A3 for part of the building, internal alterations and new external escape stairs

2019/01152/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	29B High Street, Cowbridge	Change use from B1 class to Sui Generis. The unit 29B situated behind 29A is proposed to be used as a private appointment only tattoo clinic and Art gallery. There will be no access to these premises for the general public as all appointments are booked in advance for one client per day.
2019/01244/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	12, Llandough Trading Estate, Llandough, Penarth	The unit has a B1, B2 and B8 use and we require an additional Change of Use - D1 to represent the teaching space we will be using.
2019/01249/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Use	The Stables, Castleland Street, Barry	Conversion of one office suite to provide additional bedroom to existing flat
2019/01209/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	(The Workshop), Robins Lane, Barry	Proposed alteration to garage/workshop/tyre sales unit and conversion of first floor storage area to coffee shop (change of use)
2019/01314/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Picketston, Nr. St Athan	Proposed 1.465MW Ground Mounted Solar PV Development

Whilst 1 application was considered to be contrary to LDP Policy MD16 – protection of Existing Employment Sites and Premises, the application (2019/00178/FUL) was for a residential use, which in isolation, is considered acceptable in policy terms and would help meet a recognised shortage of general housing of this type within the Vale of Glamorgan. The proposal included entering into an agreement in principle to secure tenancies via the Council's Assisted Tenancy Scheme (VATS). The scheme assists clients who are homeless or threatened with homelessness to find accommodation within the private rented sector. The arrangement would not meet the definition of 'affordable housing' as defined within TAN 2. However, the rental prices for properties in the area are generally low, with one-bedroom rental values being approximately £450-£525 per month. The use of the VATS scheme would, in this location, assist the Council to discharge its duties in relation to homelessness, through the private sector, at a low-cost market rate. This benefit is a material consideration in favour of the development. Additionally, the building is in poor condition and the proposal would bring the property back into beneficial use and stop the property degrading further. Consequently, on balance the poor condition of the property and the unrealistic prospect of economic re-use as an office, the proposed residential conversion was considered acceptable.

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

Action	Council to adopt new employment land and premises SPG and continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.
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Ref No. 8.4A (New Indicator added in 2018- 2019 AMR)		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Employment Land and Premises.	To prepare Employment Land and Premises Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31st October 2020.	Failure to prepare Employment Land and Premises Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31st October 2020.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
New Monitoring Indicator resulting from 2018 - 2019 AMR.	A draft Employment Land and Premises SPG has been prepared by officers. However, it has been put on hold due to not being able to progress it due to COVID 19 restrictions being in place and other corporate matters taking priority. It is anticipated that the SPG will be adopted in 2021.	
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		
While the monitoring target has not been met, the draft SPG has been prepared and will be reported to Cabinet for approval for consultation purposes as soon as possible. It is anticipated that it will be adopted in Spring 2021. Given the reasons for the delay, there is no cause for review.		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

Ref No. 8.5		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Adoption of the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone Strategic Development Framework as a development brief.	To consult on the draft Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone Strategic Development Framework within one year of the Plan's adoption.	Failure to consult on the draft Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone Strategic Development Framework within one year of the Plan's adoption.
Performance		

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance on Cardiff Airport and the Gateway Development Zone has been prepared and reported to Cabinet on July 29 th , 2019 for approval to undertake public consultation. The consultation period is from 19 th August to 2 nd October 2019. Formal adoption is scheduled for Autumn 2019.		The Cardiff Airport and Gateway Development Zone Supplementary Planning Guidance was adopted by the Council on the 16 th December 2019 (Minute No. C179 refers).
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP5. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG9, MG10, MD14, MD15, MD16. SA Objectives: 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13.		
Analysis		
The Cardiff Airport and Gateway Development Zone Supplementary Planning Guidance was adopted by the Council on the 16 th December 2019 (Minute No. C179 refers) and approved for use in development management decisions alongside the adopted Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan.		
Action	Monitoring indicator to be removed from future AMRs.	

9. TOURISM

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

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

Ref No. 9.1		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Provision of new and Enhanced tourism facilities identified in Policy MG29.	Deliver Policy MG29 (1) by 2018. Deliver Policy MG29 (2) by 2022. Deliver Policy MG29 (3) by 2026.	Failure to deliver the new and enhanced tourism facilities identified in Policy MG29 in accordance with the monitoring targets.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
The MG29 (1) monitoring target has not been met. The other monitoring targets were outside the timeframe of the first AMR.		The MG29 (1) monitoring target has not been met. The other monitoring targets are outside the timeframe of the AMR.

Relevant LDP Policies	
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP11.	
Managing Growth/ Development: MG29, MD13.	
SA Objectives: 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15.	
Analysis	
<p>MG 29 (1): Barry Island Pleasure Park, White Bay – the allocation relates to the redevelopment of the Barry Island Pleasure Park to provide an all-weather tourism facility based on development interest expressed during the preparation of the LDP. However, since the adoption of the LDP the site has been acquired by a new owner who has committed significant investment to the site in order to re-establish the fun fair as a major tourist attraction in South Wales. The Council is currently considering land uses on the island and the possibility of preparing development briefs for the larger land parcels.</p> <p>MG29 (2): Land at Nells Point, Whitmore Bay – Following previous 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 2020-21 period.</p> <p>MG29 (3): Land at Cottrell Park Golf Course – No planning application received to date.</p> <p>While the monitoring target for MG29 (1) has not been met, there has been investment in the Barry Island Amusement Park by the current owner. In view of this, it is considered that the indicator should continue to be monitored and that there is no cause for review at this time.</p>	
Action	Council to consider the preparation of development briefs for Barry Island. No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.

10. NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

Ref No. 10.1		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
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.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020

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	The latest SWRAWP Annual Report for 2018 states that a landbank of between 25 and 31 years exists in the Vale of Glamorgan depending on whether the 3-year sales average or the 10-year sales average is used
Relevant LDP Policies	
Strategic Policies: SP9. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG22, MG23, MG25, MG26. SA Objectives: 8, 9.	
Analysis	
<p>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 31 years. However, based on the 3-year average sales it is 25 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 64% 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 24 years to the landbank.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The monitoring data shows that the Council has met the monitoring target, and there is no cause for review.</p>	
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.

Ref No. 10.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Amount of permanent, sterilising development to be permitted within a mineral safeguarding area.	No permanent, sterilising development to be permitted within a mineral safeguarding area unless in accordance with Policy MG22.	1 or more permanent sterilising developments permitted within a mineral safeguarding area unless the development is in accordance with Policy MG22.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
No permissions were granted by the Council for developments which would permanently sterilise a mineral safeguarding area contrary to Policy MG22.		No permissions were granted by the Council for developments which would permanently sterilise a mineral safeguarding area contrary to Policy MG22.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP9. Managing Growth/ Development: MG22, MG25, MG26, MD7. SA Objectives: 8, 9.		
Analysis		
Monitoring target met. Between 1 st April 2019 and 31 st March 2020, the Council approved the 138 planning applications for developments located within a mineral safeguarding area, of which none were deemed to be 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. The monitoring data shows that the Council has met the monitoring target, and there is no cause for review.		

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs
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Ref No. 10.3

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Amount of development permitted within a minerals buffer zone.	No development to be permitted within a minerals buffer zone unless justified by Policy MG23.	1 or more Developments permitted within a minerals buffer zone unless the development is in accordance with Policy MG23.

Performance

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
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No developments were approved by the Council within a minerals buffer zone contrary to Policy MG23.	No developments were approved by the Council within a minerals buffer zone contrary to Policy MG23.
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Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP9.

Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG22, MG23, MG25, MG26.

SA Objectives: 8, 9.

Analysis

Between 1st April 2019 and 31st March 2020, the Council approved the 3 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. 1 of the approved applications related to variation of existing planning conditions on existing planning consent. One of the applications related to householder development proposal relating to existing dwellings within the area. With regards to application 2019/01230/FUL, the proposed development was not considered to be sensitive development within the definitions contained in MTAN1 – Aggregates and related to the quarry. The table below provides details on the nature of the planning applications approved:

Application No	Type	Application Description
2019/00135/FUL	Variation of Condition	Heritage Coast Campsite and Cafe, Monknash - Removal of Condition 4 of Planning Permission 2014/00164/FUL relating to extended opening
2019/00483/FUL	Householder Development	153, Fontygary Road, Rhoose - Extension to side/rear of dwelling with rear dormer and first floor balcony
2019/01230/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Garwa Quarry, Penllyn - Retrospective planning permission for an existing fence line and planning permission of a proposed new fencing line at Garwa Quarry

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council planning data

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs
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Ref No. 10.4			
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger	
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.	No greenfield land is lost to development unless it is in accordance with other policies within the Plan or national Policy.	1 or more planning permissions granted for development on greenfield land in any given year which is contrary to policies within the Plan or national Policy.	
Performance			
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	
37.67 ha of greenfield land developed in AMR period. All permitted development complied with National and Local Planning Policies.		32.61. ha of greenfield land developed in AMR period. All permitted development complied with National and Local Planning Policies.	
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			
Application No.	Type of Development	Description	Amount of Greenfield lost (ha)
2019/00116/FUL	Minor - Other Principal Uses	Erection of stables, construction of ménage and access track	0.015
2018/01365/FUL	Minor - Dwellings (C3)	Proposed residential development of 4 detached dwellings with on-site parking and access onto Heol Y Fro	0.13
2019/00080/FUL	Minor - Other Principal Uses	Use of land for the stationing of caravans for residential purposes for 1 no. Gypsy pitch	0.1
2019/00111/RES	Major - Dwellings (C3)	The development of 325 new homes, new public open space, landscaping, ecological area, access points and highways infrastructure, pursuant to Outline Planning Permission 2013/01279/OUT	12.7
2018/00681/FUL	Minor - Other Principal Uses	Creation of private (non-commercial) facilities (stables, open-fronted barn, riding area, and gravel parking areas) for keeping and riding horses. Associated works including repair of track between site entrance and riding area	9.5
2018/01373/FUL	Minor - Dwellings (C3)	Proposed residential development of four detached dwellings with on-site parking and new private shared access onto Spitzkop	0.15
2019/00264/FUL	Minor - Other Principal Uses	Proposed renewal of application 2016/00897/FUL (Removal of Condition 3 - Change restricted hours shown to 24:00-12:00 hours) for a period of 5 years or until the complex as approved 2011/00680 (Proposed single storey events complex on the site of existing pool house, with associated vehicle	0.06

		turning space and associated works. Also proposed is an additional car park area (approximately 64 spaces). Furthermore, existing unauthorised works such as the use of the ground floor of the farmhouse as a cafe/restaurant and the cookery school are included for their retention) is completed	
2019/00550/RES	Minor - Dwellings (C3)	The layout, scale, appearance and landscaping of the development - Agricultural workers dwelling - 2011/00991/OUT	0.01
2018/00458/FUL	Major - Dwellings (C3)	Full planning application for the erection of 21 no. homes with associated access, landscaping and engineering works	0.6
2019/00890/FUL	Minor - Dwellings (C3)	Conversion of existing agricultural barns into 2 no. holiday lets	0.14
2019/01094/FUL	Minor - Other Principal Uses	Change of use of an undeveloped agricultural field into a campsite with four wooden self-contained temporary camping pods including children's play area with car-parking, connecting pathways and lighting	9.2

32.61 ha of greenfield land has been developed during the 2nd AMR period. No greenfield land has been developed contrary to national or LDP planning policies. It should be noted that the amount of greenfield land developed has reduced since the last AMR period. Applications 2019/00111/RES and 2018/00458/FUL relate to housing development allocated within the LDP. 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.

Regarding the other developments, these relate to minor dwelling developments which comply with national and local planning policies or developments which reflect the agricultural nature of the greenfield land such as stables or agricultural diversification development which is supported by national and local policy to help support the rural economy.

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.

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs
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Ref No. 10.5		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Amount of new housing Development (ha) permitted on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions) expressed as a % of all housing permitted.	A minimum of 38% of all housing permissions on previously developed land.	10% less than the 38% target for all housing permissions on previously developed land over two consecutive years.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
41.03% of all new housing developments were permitted on brownfield land within the AMR period.		37.26% of all new housing developments were permitted on brownfield land within the AMR period.
Relevant LDP Policies		

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.	
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD5, MD6, MD10, MD11.	
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.	
Analysis	
The Council's monitoring data illustrates that 37.26% of all new housing developments were permitted on brownfield land within the monitoring period of the AMR. Whilst below the 38% target, the amount of land is within the 10% trigger which has not been exceeded within the past 2 years.	
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs

Ref No. 10.6		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Amount of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land lost to windfall development.	No loss of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land to windfall development unless in accordance with policies in the Plan and national Policy.	Any loss of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land to windfall development unless in accordance with policies in the Plan.
Performance		
AMR 1: 2018 - 2019		AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
No windfall developments were permitted on Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land and lost contrary to the policies in the LDP.		No windfall developments were permitted on Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land and lost contrary to the policies in the LDP.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.		
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD5, MD6, MD10, MD11.		
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.		
Analysis		
Between 1st April 2019 and 31st March 2020, the Council approved 10 planning applications for windfall development which resulted in the loss of 3.054 ha of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land however, all proposals were approved in accordance with LDP policies. Details of the approved applications are provided below:		
Application No.	Type of Development	Application details
2018/01196/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Erection of a principal dwelling for a Farm Manager
2014/00042/FUL	Major – Other Principal Uses	Construction of a two-storey football centre with parking
2019/00418/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Construction of an outdoor riding area (Menage) suitable for the practice and training of the owner's horses for dressage

		competitions together with associated stables
2019/00406/FUL	Major – Industry/Storage/Distribution (B1 (b&c), B2, B8)	Proposed erection of Class B1/B2/B8 Development (Phase 2), together with associated parking and access arrangements
2019/00531/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Replacement of existing 15m structure with proposed new 22.5m high monopole supporting 6 no. new antennas, 3 no. new No. 600mm diameter dishes, 1 no. relocated 600mm diameter dish (relocated from existing structure), 7 no. equipment cabinets within extended compound, plus associated ancillary works
2019/00696/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Proposed stable block
2019/00928/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Menage/exercise paddock for our own personal use
2019/00783/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Provision of 6 holiday log cabins, treatment plant drainage and associated works
2019/00733/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Demolition of the Existing Two Storey Dwelling and Proposed Replacement Dwelling
2019/00302/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Proposed renewal of application 2016/00096/FUL for a period of 5 years or until the even complex as approved 2011/006804

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

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs
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Ref No. No. 10.7		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger

LOCAL: Density of permitted housing developments.	Minimum net density of permitted housing developments of 30 dwellings per hectare (dph) in key, service centre and primary settlements.	1 or more planning permissions granted with a net housing density of less than 30dph, unless the development is in accordance with Policy MD6.
	Minimum net density of permitted housing developments of 25 dph in minor rural settlements.	1 or more planning Permissions granted with a net housing density of less than 25dph, unless the development is in accordance with Policy MD6.

Performance

AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020
<p>14 applications have been approved within key, service centre and primary settlements with a net density of less than 30dph. However, no application was approved contrary to LDP policy MD6.</p> <p>3 applications have been approved within minor rural settlements with a net density of less than 25dph. However, no application was approved contrary to LDP policy MD6.</p>	<p>10 applications have been approved within key, service centre and primary settlements with a net density of less than 30dph. However, no application was approved contrary to LDP policy MD6.</p> <p>1 application has been approved within minor rural settlements with a net density of less than 25dph. However, no application was approved contrary to LDP policy MD6.</p>

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

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 11 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 and Primary Settlements with Residential Developments < 30 dph

Application Number	Site Address	no. of Dwellings Approved	Area (Ha)	No. of Dwellings Required	Reason for < 30 dph

				(30dph)	
2019/00118/FUL	Land at the rear of 45, Fontygary Road, Rhoose	2	0.1	3	Complies with MD6
2018/00206/FUL	101, Boverton Road, Boverton, Llantwit Major	1	0.23	7	Complies with MD6
2018/01226/FUL	1-3, Adenfield Way, Rhoose	2	0.075	2	Complies with MD6
2018/01419/RES	Land to rear of Seaton Hoe, Pen Y Turnpike Road, Dinas Powys	1	0.07	2	Complies with MD6
2018/01373/FUL	Greenfield, East Street, Llantwit Major	4	0.15	5	Complies with MD6
2019/00958/FUL	Parkstone House, 23, Park Avenue, Barry	1	0.07	2	Complies with MD6
2019/00597/FUL	Sunbeams, Twyncyn, Dinas Powys	2	0.22	7	Complies with MD6
2019/01272/FUL	167, Plymouth	1	0.09	3	Complies with MD6

	Road, Penarth				
2019/01361/FUL	Conway, 10, Windmill Lane, Llanblethian , Cowbridge	1	0.06	2	Complies with MD6
2019/00827/OUT	Brynhill Golf Course, Port Road, Barry	4	0.136	4	Complies with MD6
Total	-	19	1.201	-	-

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
2017/00818/FUL	Side Garden, The Pound, Duffryn Lane, St. Nicholas	1	0.06	2	Higher density would detract from Conservation Area
Total	-	1	0.06	-	-

The Council has approved 49 planning applications for new residential development within settlements during the monitoring period. 11 of these (22%) 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.

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.
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Ref No. 10.8

LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Minerals Safeguarding.

Minerals Safeguarding SPG adopted on 16th April 2018.

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

6. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL MONITORING FRAMEWORK – OBJECTIVE ANALYSIS

6.1. THE REQUIREMENT FOR SA MONITORING

- 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)².

6.2. SA MONITORING METHODOLOGY

- 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-

² 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.

7. LDP SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING APPRAISAL

1. HOUSING

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																																
To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	Annual affordable housing provision as a % of all house builds.	Increase the level of affordable housing to address the identified need.	<p>Between 2011 and 2020, 1,393 affordable dwellings have been built which have contributed to meeting the SA target. This equates to approximately 31 % of all new dwellings built within the Vale of Glamorgan during this period. Strategic Policy SP4 sets a target of 3,252 additional affordable dwellings over the 15-year plan period 2011-2026. For the period 2011-2020 an additional 1,393 new build affordable dwellings have been provided; this represents 42.8% of the LDP target within the first 9 years of the Plan. The LDP monitoring target for 2020 has therefore been exceeded.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Annual Additional affordable housing dwellings constructed (source Vale of Glamorgan Council Housing)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided</th> <th>New Build</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>48</td> <td>48</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>101</td> <td>101</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>55</td> <td>44</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>169</td> <td>164</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015-16</td> <td>164</td> <td>163</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016-17</td> <td>286</td> <td>273</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017-18</td> <td>225</td> <td>216</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018-19</td> <td>105</td> <td>105</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019-20</td> <td>280</td> <td>279</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>1,433</td> <td>1,393</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Annual Additional affordable housing dwellings constructed (source Vale of Glamorgan Council Housing)				Period	Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided	New Build	Other	2011-12	48	48	N/A	2012-13	101	101	0	2013-14	55	44	11	2014-15	169	164	5	2015-16	164	163	1	2016-17	286	273	13	2017-18	225	216	9	2018-19	105	105	0	2019-20	280	279	1	Total	1,433	1,393	40
	Annual Additional affordable housing dwellings constructed (source Vale of Glamorgan Council Housing)																																																		
Period	Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided	New Build	Other																																																
2011-12	48	48	N/A																																																
2012-13	101	101	0																																																
2013-14	55	44	11																																																
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2017-18	225	216	9																																																
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2019-20	280	279	1																																																
Total	1,433	1,393	40																																																
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: 2008 - 652 additional affordable dwellings required annually. 2010 - 915 additional affordable dwellings required annually.</p>																																																

		<p>2015 - 559 additional affordable dwellings required annually. 2017 - 576 additional affordable dwellings required annually. 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.	<p>The LDP sets a target for the provision of 3,252 affordable dwellings over the period 2011-2026. Between 2011 and 2020, the Council has provided an additional 1,393 affordable dwellings and 3,141 market dwellings through a range of mechanisms. The range and choice of tenure of these dwellings has been a mix of both social rented and low-cost housing and open market dwellings. When considering the provision of affordable housing on development sites, the Council's Housing Strategy and Supporting People Manager is consulted in order to determine the most appropriate housing mix and tenure to meet the identified need required in the area. It is therefore considered that the range and choice of dwellings delivered to date within the authority has contributed to the sustainability target.</p>																																																																		
% of new housing built on previously developed land.	Increase the % of new housing built on previously developed land.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Annual Dwelling Completions Brownfield/ Greenfield Land</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Dwelling Completions Brownfield Land</th> <th>%</th> <th>Dwelling Completions Greenfield Land</th> <th>%</th> <th>Total Dwellings Complete</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>161</td> <td>99%</td> <td>1</td> <td>1%</td> <td>162</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>128</td> <td>68%</td> <td>60</td> <td>32%</td> <td>188</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>76</td> <td>66%</td> <td>39</td> <td>34%</td> <td>115</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>167</td> <td>61%</td> <td>115</td> <td>39%</td> <td>272</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015-16</td> <td>581</td> <td>93%</td> <td>40</td> <td>7%</td> <td>621</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016-17</td> <td>651</td> <td>77%</td> <td>191</td> <td>23%</td> <td>842</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017-18</td> <td>581</td> <td>73%</td> <td>213</td> <td>27%</td> <td>794</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018-19</td> <td>457</td> <td>73%</td> <td>166</td> <td>27%</td> <td>623</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019-20</td> <td>662</td> <td>72%</td> <td>255</td> <td>28%</td> <td>917</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Vale of Source Vale of Glamorgan Housing Land Availability Data.</i></p>	Annual Dwelling Completions Brownfield/ Greenfield Land						Year	Dwelling Completions Brownfield Land	%	Dwelling Completions Greenfield Land	%	Total Dwellings Complete	2011-12	161	99%	1	1%	162	2012-13	128	68%	60	32%	188	2013-14	76	66%	39	34%	115	2014-15	167	61%	115	39%	272	2015-16	581	93%	40	7%	621	2016-17	651	77%	191	23%	842	2017-18	581	73%	213	27%	794	2018-19	457	73%	166	27%	623	2019-20	662	72%	255	28%	917
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			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.
	House build rates.	Match house build rates to identified needs.	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 9 years of the LDP (2011 to 2020) the average annual build rate has been 504 dwellings. However, in the 3-year period since the adoption of the LDP annual average build rates have increased to 778 dwellings, which is a significantly higher than the rates at the start of the Plan period. For the remaining 6 years of the Plan, housing delivery is projected to be above the annual average requirement, and generally in line with the trajectory. The table also indicates that based on existing housing land supply within the authority and allowances for windfall development that by the end of the plan period the LDP has the potential to deliver 9,645 dwellings thereby meeting the housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings, and above the 9,503 dwellings set out within the trajectory.
Commentary			
Analysis of the evidence collected to support the SA objective illustrates that house building, including the provision of affordable homes, has been significant since the adoption of the LDP and that the Vale of Glamorgan continues to be an attractive location for developers and homeowners. Although the level of affordable housing provided to date has not met the level of demand identified within the LHMA, a significant amount of affordable housing has been delivered in the first 9 years of the Plan across the Vale of Glamorgan through a variety of mechanisms.			

2. LOCAL FACILITIES			
SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	Number of new facilities (e.g. shops, restaurants, pubs, community centres, libraries, medical centres, recreational facilities, places of worship etc.) as a ratio of new house	Maintain or increase in the number of new local facilities as a proportion of new house builds and / or population.	Between 2011 and 2020, 4,534 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: 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

	<p>builds and / or population.</p>		<p>2017-18 = £8,109,968 2018-19 = £3,538,708 2019-20 = £3,713,242.73</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of new nursery at St. Joseph's RC Primary School and Education Intervention Base Unit; • A new demountable classroom at St. Andrews Primary School, Dinas Powys; • Improvements at Dinas Powys Primary School; • Completion of a new nursery at Wick Primary School and internal remodelling; • Significant progress has been made and S106 has been spent on several 21st Century Band B Projects, including the proposal to reconfigure primary education in the Western Vale; the proposal to expand and re-build St David's Church in Wales Primary School; the proposal to expand and re-build a new school at St Nicholas Church in Wales Primary School. <p>Public Open Spaces – The Council has used section 106 contributions to provide/enhance public open spaces as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading the play area at Twyn Yr Odyn; • Upgrading the play area in Colwinston; • Implementation of a new concrete skate park at Cogan Playing Fields, Penarth; • Upgrading and expanding the play area at the Murch, Dinas Powys; • Commencement of works to upgrade and expand the play area at The Grange, Wenvoe - outbreak prevented the full completion of this scheme within 2019/20.; • Commencement of works on a new multi-use games area at King George V Playing Fields (also known as Lewis Playing Fields), Llandough - Covid-19 outbreak prevented the full completion of this scheme within 2019/20. • New railings and biodiversity enhancements at The Dingle Open Space, Penarth (alongside Public Art entranceway project)
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation, feasibility and design work has also been undertaken for the following open spaces: Central Park, Barry; Sports Fields, Wick; Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys and The Knap Canal biodiversity enhancements. <p>Sustainable Transport – The Council has used section 106 contributions to provide / enhance sustainable transport provision as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a new bus stop and shelter in Ystradowen; • Enhancements to footways in Ystradowen, including dropped kerbs and uncontrolled crossings. • Footpath enhancement scheme in Fferm Goch; • Pedestrian improvements on Old Port Road outside of Gwenfo Primary School to improve crossing, and new ramped access to The Grange play area; • Improvements to footways throughout Ogmere by Sea; • Safety improvements at bus stop outside of St. Bride's Major Primary School; • Improvements at Windsor Road/Plassey Street roundabout junction for walking and cycling; • Partial implementation of a cycle hire scheme in Penarth - Covid-19 outbreak prevented the full completion of this scheme within 2019/20; • Implementation of a footpath link on Pen Y Turnpike Road, Dinas Powys. • Initial feasibility, design and consultation has also been undertaken for schemes in Wick and Rhoose. <p>As well as the allocated community facilities which have been delivered (as detailed in objective 5, indicator 5.2 of the LDP monitoring framework), a number of other community facilities projects have been implemented through section 106 contributions including:</p> <p>Community Facilities and gardens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Community POD, Penarth; • Works undertaken to Wick Pavilion; • Wild About Nature, Dinas Powys - equipment and apparatus; • Murch Bowls Club - equipment; • Llantwit Tennis Club - new flood lighting;
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barry Uniting "The Bridge Between" Community Centre – contribution towards a new community centre at Barry Waterfront; • Cowbridge Town Council – contribution towards the installation of a lift at the town hall; • Ogmore Village Hall Association – contribution towards a new village hall and play area in Ogmore by Sea; • Newydd Housing Association and St. Paul's Church Community Group - Public Art monies from Penarth Heights towards a public art stained glass window display, at the affordable housing and community facility scheme at St. Paul's Church, Penarth. <p>The Council has also submitted a bid to Lottery for funding to increase the budget available for Belle Vue Pavilion and await the result.</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>10 planning applications for new or enhanced community facilities have also been approved during the latest AMR monitoring period and 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>Numbers of 'change of use' developments resulting in a loss of a community facility.</p>	<p>Reduce the loss of community facilities where appropriate.</p>	<p>During the monitoring period, 2 No. planning applications were approved which if developed could result 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" data-bbox="1021 1082 2022 1358"> <thead> <tr> <th>Application No.</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Description of Development</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018/01383/FUL</td> <td>Major - Dwellings</td> <td>Proposed demolition of existing church and hall; development of 27 flats and associated works Decision date: 1st August 2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/01060/FUL</td> <td>Major - Dwellings</td> <td>Change of use of former public house to provide 18 affordable apartments and associated works. Decision date: 19th December 2019</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Application No.	Type	Description of Development	2018/01383/FUL	Major - Dwellings	Proposed demolition of existing church and hall; development of 27 flats and associated works Decision date: 1 st August 2019	2019/01060/FUL	Major - Dwellings	Change of use of former public house to provide 18 affordable apartments and associated works. Decision date: 19 th December 2019
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	<p>Number of people who travel outside the Vale to access goods, services or employment.</p>	<p>Reduce the number of people who travel outside the Vale to access goods, services or employment.</p>	<p>In 2011 the number of working residents in the Vale of Glamorgan was 57,300 of which 27,300 (48%) worked within the authority and 30,000 (52%) commuted outside of the authority for work purposes.</p> <p>In 2019, the number of working residents in the Vale of Glamorgan was 61,600 of which 30,000 (48.7%) worked within the authority and 31,600 (51.3%) commuted outside of the authority for work purposes.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1021 432 2051 954"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Total number of working residents</th> <th>Total number of people working in the authority</th> <th>Number of people working in home authority</th> <th>Number of people commuting out of the authority</th> <th>% of out commuting of working residents</th> <th>Number of people commuting into the authority</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>57,300</td> <td>44,500</td> <td>27,300</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>52.3</td> <td>17,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>55,700</td> <td>37,100</td> <td>25,500</td> <td>30,100</td> <td>54.0</td> <td>11,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>57,600</td> <td>37,500</td> <td>26,200</td> <td>31,400</td> <td>54.5</td> <td>11,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>57,500</td> <td>38,800</td> <td>27,400</td> <td>30,100</td> <td>52.3</td> <td>11,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>58,800</td> <td>42,800</td> <td>28,500</td> <td>30,400</td> <td>51.7</td> <td>14,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>58,900</td> <td>40,200</td> <td>29,900</td> <td>29,900</td> <td>49.2</td> <td>10,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>61,000</td> <td>38,900</td> <td>29,000</td> <td>32,000</td> <td>52.5</td> <td>9,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>63,100</td> <td>40,900</td> <td>31,900</td> <td>31,200</td> <td>49.4</td> <td>9,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>61,600</td> <td>40,700</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>31,600</td> <td>51.3</td> <td>10,700</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Stats Wales Commuting patterns by Welsh local authority and measure https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Business-Economy-and-Labour-Market/People-and-Work/Employment/Commuting</p> <p>The figures illustrate that the level of out commuting from the Vale of Glamorgan since the start of the Plan period has remained fairly static at around 50% of the total number of working residents. However, the above figures illustrate that there has been a small increase in the number of people travelling outside the Vale to access employment from 49.4% in 2018 to 51.3% in 2019 against the objectives of the identified sustainability target. Allied to this slight increase in out commuting, is a significant increase in commuting into the Vale of Glamorgan to access employment from 9,000 to 10,700 an increase of 18.8%. While this is good news in relation to local employment again, the increase in the level of commuting is undesirable.</p>	Year	Total number of working residents	Total number of people working in the authority	Number of people working in home authority	Number of people commuting out of the authority	% of out commuting of working residents	Number of people commuting into the authority	2011	57,300	44,500	27,300	30,000	52.3	17,300	2012	55,700	37,100	25,500	30,100	54.0	11,500	2013	57,600	37,500	26,200	31,400	54.5	11,300	2014	57,500	38,800	27,400	30,100	52.3	11,300	2015	58,800	42,800	28,500	30,400	51.7	14,300	2016	58,900	40,200	29,900	29,900	49.2	10,300	2017	61,000	38,900	29,000	32,000	52.5	9,800	2018	63,100	40,900	31,900	31,200	49.4	9,000	2019	61,600	40,700	30,000	31,600	51.3	10,700
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A significant number of planning applications for new and enhanced community facilities have been approved / secured through section 106 contributions since the start of the Plan period. Despite some losses, it is evident that there has been an increase in the number of community facilities since the start of the Plan period in accordance with the monitoring target. The total number of people commuting out of the authority for employment has shown a slight increase since the previous monitoring period. While the Council will seek to reduce this figure in future years in line with the SA target, it is considered that the proximity of the Vale of Glamorgan to the major economic centre of Cardiff, means that the number of people commuting out of the Vale of Glamorgan for work, goods and services is likely to remain significant. While the latest figures show a slight increase of out-commuting, the longer trend data shows a general fluctuation +/- ve around the 30,000 figure. The latest increase in therefore not considered to be a significant issue and is in line with previous annual variations.

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 1,393 affordable dwellings. These homes are required to be built to meet Welsh Government DQR Lifetime Home standards.

Commentary

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

4. DEPRIVATION

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																				
Reduce the causes of deprivation.	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD).	Reduce overall deprivation.	<p>The WIMD determinants used by the Welsh Government are Income, Employment, Health, Education, Access to Services, Community Safety, Physical Environment and Housing. The tables below summarise the 2008, 2011, 2014 and 2019 WIMD headline data, which show variations in rankings for the Vale of Glamorgan. Three of the Vale's Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are ranked within the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales (1-191). They are all located in the Barry area, and this has been the case since 2008.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Overall</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total LSOAs</th> <th>Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 191)</th> <th>Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 382)</th> <th>Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 573)</th> <th>Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 955)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>78</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> <td>14</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>78</td> <td>6</td> <td>13</td> <td>18</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>79</td> <td>5</td> <td>15</td> <td>19</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>79</td> <td>3</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: WIMD 2014 – 2019 local authority analysis.</i></p>	Overall							Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 955)	2008	78	3	8	14	31	2011	78	6	13	18	36	2014	79	5	15	19	37	2019	79	3	10	15	28
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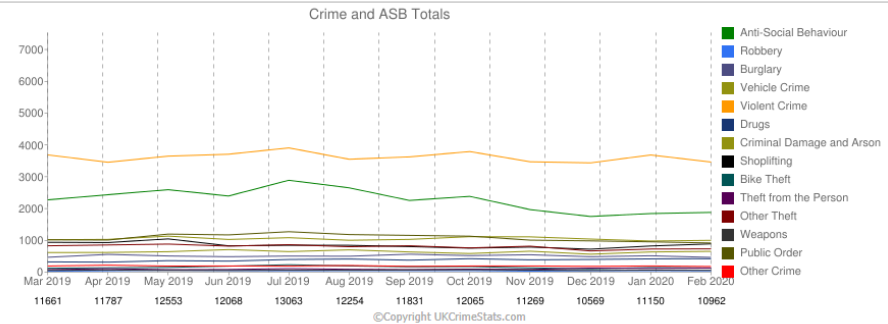
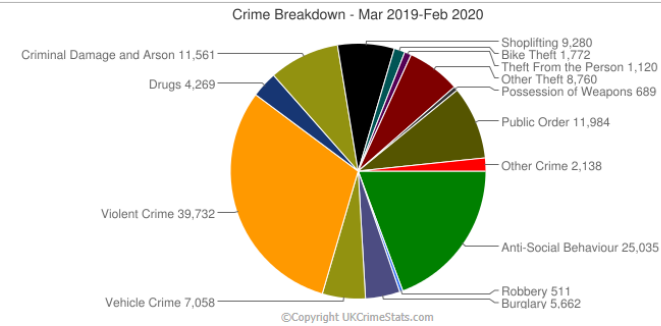
			2014	79	11	20	28	43
			2019	79	5	8	19	47
			<i>Source: WIMD 2014 – 2019 local authority analysis.</i>					
	Access (WIMD indicator).	Improve access for deprived areas.	Access to Services					
				Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 -191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales ((ranks 1 - 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales ((ranks 1 - 955)
			2008	78	4	18	31	54
			2011	78	4	18	31	54
			2014	79	5	14	24	42
			2019	79	3	6	9	26
			<i>Source: WIMD 2014 – 2019 local authority analysis.</i>					
	Employment (WIMD indicator).	Increase employment opportunities.	Employment					
				Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 -191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 955)
			2008	78	5	10	14	29
			2011	78	8	14	14	41
			2014	79	6	10	18	34
			2019	79	4	11	14	28
			<i>Source: WIMD 2014 – 2019 local authority analysis.</i>					
Commentary								
<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 range of businesses and industry and possesses good road and rail links to the rest of Wales and the UK. There are however pockets of poverty and deprivation and the Vale hosts 3 of the most deprived areas in Wales as illustrated by the above tables taken from the latest 2019 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation. However, the WIMD 2019 report identifies that the Vale of Glamorgan is one of 12 local Authorities in Wales with no small areas of deep-rooted deprivation. It is important to note that an area itself is not deprived: it is the circumstances and lifestyles of the people living there that affect its deprivation ranking and it is important to remember that not everyone living in a deprived area is</p>								

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 2020 and will inform the next AMR.

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
			2019	79	2	10	16	27

Crime Plus ASB Breakdown for South Wales Police



Source: https://www.ukcrimestats.com/Police_Force/South_Wales_Police

Vale of Glamorgan – All Crime 2015 - 2020

	January 2015	January 2016	January 2017	January 2018	January 2019	January 2020
Total	556	549	652	683	665	660

Source: ukcrimestats.com

All Crime includes: Anti-Social Behaviour, Burglary, Robbery, Vehicle Crime, Violent Crime, Shoplifting, Criminal Damage & Arson, Other Theft, Drugs, Bike Theft, Theft from the Person, Weapons, Public Order, Other. The number of reported crimes in the Vale of Glamorgan has reduced since 2018. Violent crime and anti social behaviour continue to make up the majority of crimes.

	<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 the last AMR the Council has secured planning obligations for public art on a further 4 developments as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016/01427/OUT St Athan Boys Village, St Athan - Public Art - 1% of Build Costs. • 2017/01263/FUL Land at Gileston, Vale of Glamorgan - Public Art - 1% of Build Costs. • 2018/01383/FUL St Pauls Church and Hall, St Pauls Avenue Penarth - provide Public Art on the site to the value of 1% of the build costs or otherwise pay a contribution to the same value to the Council. • 2019/01061/FUL Sea View Labour Club, Dock View Road, Barry - (£3,780); 1% of the build costs towards Public Art. <p>During the AMR monitoring period, the Council has delivered public art via off-site section 106 contributions and the following schemes have been delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of art works, "Penarth Skytown" at the entranceway to The Dingle Open Space; • Implementation of art works as part of the new concrete skate park at Penarth Leisure Centre; • Artists have been commissioned for community art works at Arcot Triangle and Paget Road, and consultation and feasibility is underway, with implementation expected in 2020/21. • The elderly participative arts-based activities, being managed by the Culture and Community Learning Manager, has commenced. <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 and landscaping e.g. Residential and householder development SPG, Public Public Art in New Development SPG and the draft Design in the Landscape SPG. LDP Policy MD2 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.</p>
<p>Commentary</p>			

Crime levels within the Vale of Glamorgan have remained relatively static over recent years and has in the year to March 2020 illustrated a slight reduction in several recorded categories e.g. Violent Crime. This has been reflected in a similar reduction in overall crime rates for the year to March 2020. While crime of any nature is of concern, the levels of crime experienced within the Vale of Glamorgan are relatively low and the Vale of Glamorgan remains a generally safe place in which to live and work. The LDP also seeks to reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour (Policy MD2 – Design of New Development refers) in line with the SA target. In terms of local distinctiveness, a substantial number of schemes have been approved with section 106 contributions for public art both “in kind” on development sites or via off site contributions. . The preparation of new relevant SPG referred to above together with the Planning Obligations SPG has helped to increase the number of new developments with local distinctiveness in accordance with the SA target.

6. CLIMATE CHANGE

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																							
To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	Emissions of greenhouse gases.	Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.	<p>While there is limited information available at a local authority level on greenhouse gas emissions, the latest statistical summary from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy published in June 2019 and based data up to 2017, indicates that Wales' CO2 per capita emissions as a whole are higher than the rest of the UK regions and stand at 7.9 tonnes of CO2 per person. This is due to Wales having the highest CO2 per capita emission from the Industrial and Commercial sector (4.4t) reflecting its higher level of industrial installations. UK wide, total territorial greenhouse gas emissions have decreased by a further 2% between 2017 and 2018 bring a total reduction since 1990 of 43%. (source: Final UK greenhouse gas emissions national statistics from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2020 figures)).</p> <p>General air quality indicators (nitrogen oxides and fine particulate matter) for the Vale of Glamorgan indicate an increase in fine particulate matter since the last AMR reporting period.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="3">Pollutant</th> </tr> <tr> <th>NO2 µg/m3</th> <th>PM10 µg/m3</th> <th>PM2-5 µg/m3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>9</td> <td>12</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Pollutant			NO2 µg/m3	PM10 µg/m3	PM2-5 µg/m3	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	2018	9	12	8
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Source: Stats Wales - Air Quality Indicators, by Local Authority

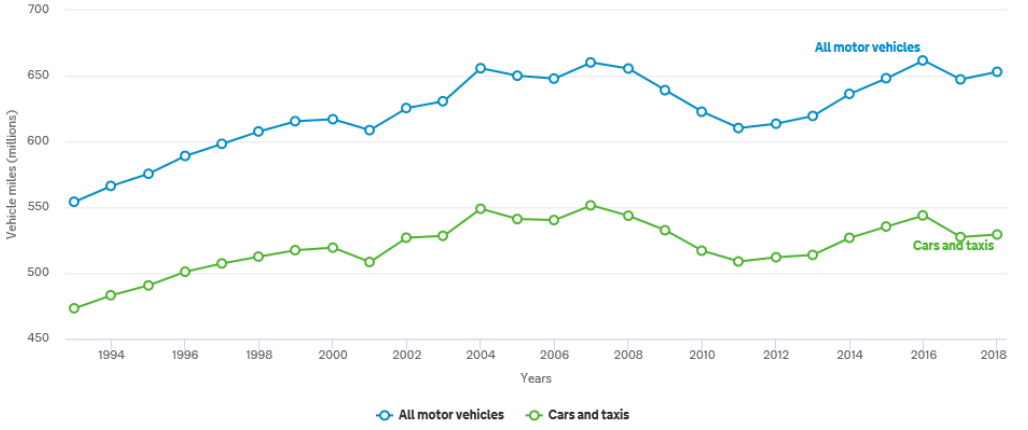
The latest Vale of Glamorgan Council 2018 Air Quality Annual Progress Report prepared in fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 Local Air Quality Management (August 2018) undertaken by Shared Regulatory Services has examined the results from air quality monitoring in the authority. It reported 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. While no local data is available for greenhouse gas emissions, the data collated by StatsWales and illustrated below indicates a reduction in the levels of emissions within Wales in recent years since the highest recorded level in 2013.

	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total (Kilotonnes)	Agriculture	5,221	5,185	5,229	5,469	5,317	5,572	5,613
	Business	9,014	7,916	9,696	9,533	9,248	8,874	8,750
	Energy Supply	16,054	19,425	21,231	17,402	17,652	20,380	14,377
	Industry	1,932	1,436	2,840	3,030	2,774	2,007	1,956
	Land Use Change	-595	-453	-474	-378	-405	-394	-395
	Public	323	366	368	307	329	345	332
	Residential	3,899	4,208	4,245	3,562	3,650	3,735	3,617
	Transport	6,224	6,044	6,021	6,100	6,179	6,345	6,240
	Waste Management	1,494	1,494	1,438	1,295	1,249	1,258	1,257
	Total (Kilotonnes)	46,940	45,620	50,595	46,320	45,994	48,122	41,747

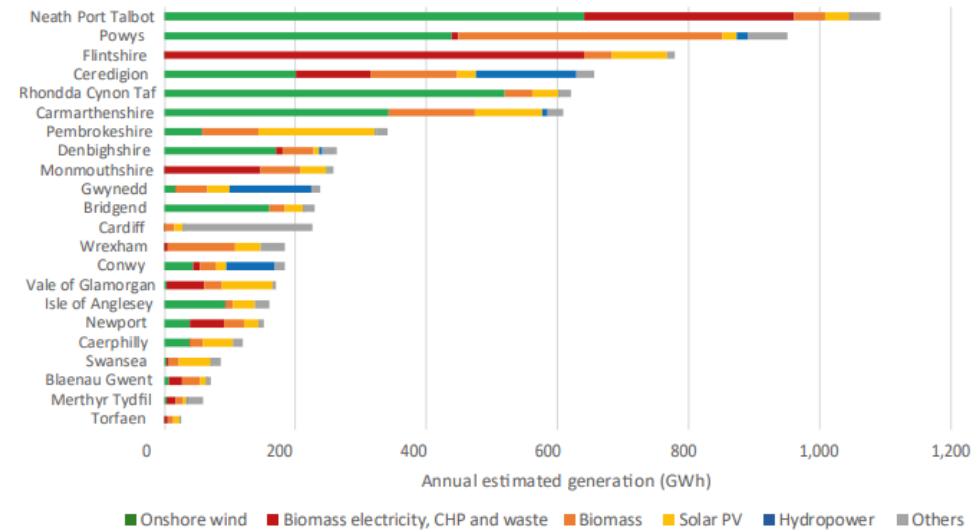
Source: StatsWales Emissions of Greenhouse Gases by Year

Number of trips made by car.

Reduction in the number of trips made by car.

			<p>Annual traffic by vehicle type in The Vale of Glamorgan</p> <p>Traffic in Great Britain from 1993 to 2018 by vehicle type in vehicle miles (millions)</p>  <p>https://roadtraffic.dft.gov.uk/local-authorities/18</p> <p>0.653 billion vehicle miles were travelled on roads in The Vale of Glamorgan in 2018, this is a slight increase on the 0.647 billion vehicle miles travelled in 2017.</p>																																				
	<p>Renewable energy generation</p>	<p>Increase the level of energy generated by renewable means.</p>	<p>Since 2014, energy generation from renewable energy sources within the Vale of Glamorgan has steadily increased as illustrated below. Since 1st April 2019 only 1 new renewable energy development has been granted planning permission within the Vale of Glamorgan, a solar energy scheme generating 1.4MW..</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="974 949 2045 1225"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Low Carbon Energy Generation (Stats Wales December 2018)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Projects</th> <th>Electrical Capacity (MWe)</th> <th>Heat Capacity (MWth)</th> <th>Electrical Generation (MWhe)</th> <th>Heat Generation (MWht)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>1,660</td> <td>88</td> <td>2</td> <td>416,982</td> <td>5,094</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>2,172</td> <td>115</td> <td>4</td> <td>466,643</td> <td>11,152</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>2,222</td> <td>84</td> <td>9</td> <td>84,365</td> <td>25,280</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>2,262</td> <td>94</td> <td>10</td> <td>140,934</td> <td>29,640</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Energy</p>	Low Carbon Energy Generation (Stats Wales December 2018)							Projects	Electrical Capacity (MWe)	Heat Capacity (MWth)	Electrical Generation (MWhe)	Heat Generation (MWht)	2014	1,660	88	2	416,982	5,094	2016	2,172	115	4	466,643	11,152	2017	2,222	84	9	84,365	25,280	2018	2,262	94	10	140,934	29,640
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Renewable energy generation by local authority area



Source: [Energy generation in Wales 2018 \(Welsh Government\)](#)

Since 2011, 19 planning applications for electricity generating energy developments have been approved which combined produce 56.77GWh (10.61%) 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. It should be noted that the figure in the last AMR related to GW and not GWh and the revised total is therefore lower than previously reported.

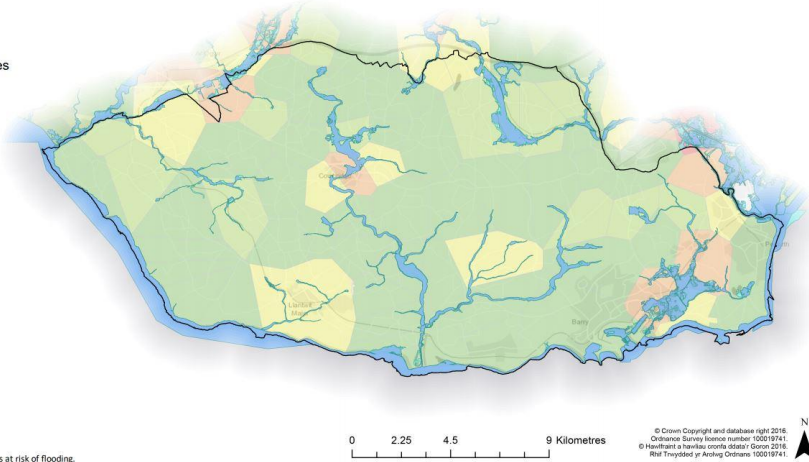
Source: *Vale of Glamorgan planning data.*

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

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

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

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

			<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</p> <p>Medium Risk: Less than 1 in 30 (3.3%) but greater than or equal to 1 in 100 (1%) chance in any given year for rivers and surface water flooding and less than 1 in 30 (3.3 per cent) but greater than or equal to 1 in 200 (0.5 per cent) for the sea.</p> <p>Low Risk; Less than 1 in 100 (1%) for rivers and surface water flooding and 1 in 200 (0.5 per cent) for the sea but greater than or equal to 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) chance in any given year.</p> <p>The risk from flooding</p> <p>What does this mean locally?</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><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>Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems</p>	<p>Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems</p>	<p>From the 7th January 2019, all new developments for 1 or more dwelling houses or where the construction area is 100m² or more require Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for surface water. Schedule 3 of the Flood Water and Management Act 2010 makes SuDS a mandatory requirement for all new developments. The Welsh Government has published Statutory SuDS Standards that must be approved by the SuDS Approving Body (SAB) before construction work begins; the Vale of Glamorgan is a SAB.</p>

			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.																																			
	Development within flood plains	No inappropriate development within flood plains	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.																																			
	Energy consumption per head	Reduce energy consumption per head	<p>The table below is from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and shows final energy consumption in the authority and in Wales in 2015, 2016 and 2017.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Local authority average domestic gas and electricity consumption (GWh)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="3">Gas</th> <th colspan="3">Electricity</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vale of Glamorgan</td> <td>624.3</td> <td>640.4</td> <td>666.9</td> <td>208.2</td> <td>204.4</td> <td>203.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>13,814.4</td> <td>1,3830.8</td> <td>14,444.2</td> <td>5,163.9</td> <td>5,020.1</td> <td>4,969.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy Statistical Data Set: Total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level.</p>	Local authority average domestic gas and electricity consumption (GWh)								Gas			Electricity				2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	Vale of Glamorgan	624.3	640.4	666.9	208.2	204.4	203.2	Wales	13,814.4	1,3830.8	14,444.2	5,163.9	5,020.1	4,969.5
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Wales	13,814.4	1,3830.8	14,444.2	5,163.9	5,020.1	4,969.5																																

Commentary

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, a reduction in vehicle usage within the Vale of Glamorgan appears to have stalled. This is considered to reflect the difficulties in a successful transition to alternative more sustainable modes of transport despite the significant level of resources invested in these modes. It is a similar varied picture in terms of energy consumption in Wales, where Gas consumption has shown a slight increase and electricity consumption a decrease. Wales consumes around 91 TWh of energy per year. Electricity consumption represents about 16% of this total consumption; the remaining 76.1 TWh is associated with transport, heating and industry. In 2018 Wales reached the milestone of 50% of electricity consumption being generated by renewable energy, up from 19% in 2014 and 48% in 2017. (Energy Generation in Wales Report 2018).

7. WASTE

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To minimise waste.	Annual volume of municipal waste.	Reduce amount of municipal waste.	

	% of waste re-used or recycled.	Increase the amount of waste re-used or recycled.	Area (Vale of Glamorgan) Area Code Area Year Measure							
	% of waste land-filled.	Reduce tonnage of waste to landfill.	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
			Total Municipal Waste Collected/Generated	59,780	61,527	62,222	58,621	62,370	62,473	57,974
			Household Waste Reused/Recycled	19,942	17,175	17,157	21,607	23,821	22,983	23,467
			Household Waste Composted	12,578	12,907	13,724	13,172	13,627	13,005	13,816
			Non-Household Waste Reused/Recycled	48	3,616	3,962	3,053	3,300	3,504	1,705
			Non-Household Waste Composted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Total Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)	32,568	33,698	34,843	37,832	40,748	39,492	38,896
			Waste sent for other recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Other recovery: Recycling	.	.	0	0	0	0	0
			Other recovery: Composting	.	.	0	0	0	0	0
			Waste Incinerated with Energy Recovery	172	971	8,135	17,424	20,705	22,262	18,331
			Waste Incinerated without Energy Recovery	0	0	0	90	113	0	0
			Waste Landfilled	27,040	26,569	18,302	3,339	616	595	576
			Percentage of Household Waste Reused/Recycled	33.4	27.9	27.6	36.9	38.2	36.8	40.5
			Percentage of Household Waste Composted	21.0	21.0	22.1	22.5	21.8	20.8	23.8
			Percentage of Non-Household Waste Reused/Recycled	0.1	5.9	6.4	5.2	5.3	5.6	2.9
			Percentage of Non-Household Waste Composted	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Percentage of Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)	54.5	54.8	56.0	64.5	65.3	63.2	67.1

Source: <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Waste-Management/Local-Authority-Municipal-Waste/annualwastemanagement-by-management-year>

Commentary

The latest figures produced by the Welsh Government and published by StatsWales illustrate that the level of municipal waste collected/generated in the Vale of Glamorgan has fallen by almost 4,500 tonnes. However, the percentage of household waste reused / recycled/ composted in the Vale of Glamorgan has increased since the last AMR reporting period and now stands at 67.1% of the total municipal waste collected in the Vale of Glamorgan, an increase of 3.9%. Of the total 57,974 tonnes of municipal waste produced in the Vale of Glamorgan, only 576 tonnes (< 1%) was sent to landfill the remainder being incinerated for energy generation or reused, recycled or composted.

8. LAND USE

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																																																		
To use land effectively and efficiently.	% of new development on brownfield land.	Increase the % of new development on previously developed land.	<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> <tr> <td>2019 - 20</td> <td>662</td> <td>72%</td> <td>255</td> <td>28%</td> <td>917</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Housing Land Availability Data)</i> A substantial proportion of new dwellings in the Vale of Glamorgan continue to be built on brownfield land. While there have been some minor fluctuations since the adoption of the plan, a consistent 60-75% of new dwelling completions have been on brownfield sites.</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	2019 - 20	662	72%	255	28%	917
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	Proportion of new development on greenfield land.	Reduce the proportion of greenfield land being developed.																																																																			
	Density of new development.	Increase the density of new developments in line with policies.	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. Between 1 st April 2019 and 31 st March 2020, 10 planning applications within key, service centre and primary settlements were approved with a net density below 30dph and 1 planning application was approved within minor rural settlements with a net density of less than the specified 25dph. Although the minimum density levels set out in Policy MD 6 were not met in these cases, lower densities were considered to be appropriate as the developments were policy compliant.
	Agricultural land quality.	Maintain the quality of agricultural land in the Vale of Glamorgan.	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. Between 1 st April 2019 and 31 st March 2020, the Council approved 10 planning applications for windfall development on land classed as BMV which resulted in a loss of 3.054 ha on BMV land. None of the approvals were considered to be contrary to the relevant LDP or national policies. All of these planning applications were classed as minor development associated with existing rural enterprises and farm businesses or utility providers and were assessed on their merits in accordance with the policies of the LDP and deemed to be acceptable. Further details on the nature of the applications can be found under LDP monitoring indicator 10.6.
Commentary			
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.			

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.	Annual Dwelling Completions Brown Field/ Greenfield		
			Year	Dwelling Completions Brownfield Land	%

			2011-12	161	99%	1	1%	162																				
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			<p><i>Source: Vale of Source Vale of Glamorgan Housing Land Availability Data</i></p> <p>A substantial proportion of new dwellings in the Vale of Glamorgan continue to be built on brownfield land. While there have been some minor fluctuations since the adoption of the plan, a consistent 60-75% of new dwelling completions have been on brownfield sites.</p>																									
	% change in the Vale's priority habitats and species.	Improve priority habitats and species.	<p>The interim list of priority habitats and species in Wales has 557 priority species and 55 priority habitats, which were originally selected for prioritised action based on their level of threat, the level of responsibility in Wales for their populations, and the ability to carry out remedial action to improve their status.</p> <p>While there is limited local data available for priority habitats and species, wardens and rangers at the Vale of Glamorgan Country Parks and on the Glamorgan Heritage Coast undertake regular monitoring of some limited species and engage in species release and habitat management programmes.</p> <p>Much of the regular survey programme has been affected by the coronavirus pandemic. As a result, regular monitoring programmes have been curtailed and species/survey information has not updated. Relevant information has been provided where available.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Cosmeston Lakes Country Park Orchid Survey – Autumn Ladies Tresses</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>East Paddock</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>NA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Sources: Cosmeston Lakes Country Park</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Cosmeston Lakes Country Park - Orchid Survey July 2018 (Updated surveys unavailable)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Cosmeston Lakes Country Park Orchid Survey – Autumn Ladies Tresses				Location	2018	2019	2020	East Paddock	3	7	NA	Cosmeston Lakes Country Park - Orchid Survey July 2018 (Updated surveys unavailable)							
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East Paddock	3	7	NA																									
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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*
2020	Updated surveys unavailable

Source: Cosmeston Lakes Country Park
* Numbers released to date during 2019.

Cosmeston Lakes Country Park Small Mammal Trapping (Woodland Habitats) 2019 (Updated surveys unavailable)		
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 -2020 (Red/Amber Lists)					
Species	Year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020
Pochard	86	60	33	93	26
Scaup	0	0	0	0	0
Slavonian grebe	0	0	0	0	0
Bittern	2	2	2	0	0
Black headed gull	640	462	394	221	900
Common gull	2	0	0	0	0
Common sandpiper	NA	0	0	0	0
Gadwall	15	8	3	7	7

			Goldeneye	0	0	0	0	0
			Greylag goose	0	0	0	0	0
			Kingfisher	4	2	0	1	4
			Lesser black-backed gull	1,115	938	1,205	634	981
			Mallard	733	713	643	353	489
			Mediterranean gull	0	2	0	0	1
			Mute Swan	500	413	340	351	508
			Pintail	0	0	0	2	0
			Shelduck	0	0	0	0	0
			Shoveler	7	0	0	0	2
			Snipe	2	1	0	0	0
			Teal	2	0	2	3	10
			Whooper Swan	0	0	0	0	0
			Wigeon	0	0	12	0	1
			Yellow legged gull	0	NA	NA	NA	1
			<p>Source: Cosmeston Lakes Country Park</p> <p>*Includes partial 2019 figures.</p> <p>Note: the tables show data collected at various times throughout the year and have been compiled to provide an indication of the species population visiting Cosmeston Lakes Country Park.</p> <p>The monitoring and improvement programmes currently underway illustrates a healthy species population and will contribute to ensuring continued species and habitat preservation.</p>					
	Proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration.	Increase proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration.	<p>The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 introduces the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SMNR) and sets out a framework to achieve this as part of decision-making. The objective of the SMNR is to maintain and enhance the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits they provide. National planning guidance translates the principles of SMNR into use for the planning system and Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10) (December 2018) directs that Natural, historic and cultural assets must be protected, promoted, conserved and enhanced. The Council has revised its adopted new Supplementary Planning Guidance on Biodiversity and Development to reflect changes in Planning Policy Wales 10 in respect of the enhanced Section 6 Duty on securing biodiversity enhancements. The updated SPG will ensure that biodiversity and ecosystem resilience considerations are taken into account at early stages of development proposals and will be incorporated into the 2021 LDP review.</p>					
	Proportion of new	Increase proportion of new	<p>Since 7th January 2019, all new developments of more than 1 dwelling house or where the construction area is 100m² or more require Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for surface water. Schedule 3 of the Flood Water and</p>					

	developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems.	developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems.	<p>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>																																
	Water quality.	Maintain or improve water quality within and around the Vale of Glamorgan.	<table border="1" data-bbox="824 467 2051 884"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4" data-bbox="824 467 2051 568">Results of the 2019 & 2018 sampling and analysis of water quality at designated bathing water sites in Wales against revised Bathing water Directive (Vale of Glamorgan entries)</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="824 568 1155 608">Bathing Water</th> <th data-bbox="1155 568 1424 608">2019</th> <th data-bbox="1424 568 1731 608">2018</th> <th data-bbox="1731 568 2051 608">2017</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 608 1155 639"></td> <td data-bbox="1155 608 1424 639"></td> <td data-bbox="1424 608 1731 639"></td> <td data-bbox="1731 608 2051 639"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 639 1155 671">Cold Knap Barry</td> <td data-bbox="1155 639 1424 671">Excellent</td> <td data-bbox="1424 639 1731 671">Excellent</td> <td data-bbox="1731 639 2051 671">Excellent</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 671 1155 703">Southerndown</td> <td data-bbox="1155 671 1424 703">Excellent</td> <td data-bbox="1424 671 1731 703">Excellent</td> <td data-bbox="1731 671 2051 703">Excellent</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 703 1155 775">Whitmore Bay Barry Island</td> <td data-bbox="1155 703 1424 775">Excellent</td> <td data-bbox="1424 703 1731 775">Good</td> <td data-bbox="1731 703 2051 775">Excellent</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 775 1155 847">Jackson's Bay Barry Island</td> <td data-bbox="1155 775 1424 847">Good</td> <td data-bbox="1424 775 1731 847">Sufficient</td> <td data-bbox="1731 775 2051 847">Good</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 847 1155 884"></td> <td data-bbox="1155 847 1424 884"></td> <td data-bbox="1424 847 1731 884"></td> <td data-bbox="1731 847 2051 884"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="824 884 2051 919"><i>Source: Natural resources Wales – Wales Bathing Water Report 2019 & 2018</i></p>	Results of the 2019 & 2018 sampling and analysis of water quality at designated bathing water sites in Wales against revised Bathing water Directive (Vale of Glamorgan entries)				Bathing Water	2019	2018	2017					Cold Knap Barry	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Southerndown	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Whitmore Bay Barry Island	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Jackson's Bay Barry Island	Good	Sufficient	Good				
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	Water use per household.	Reduction in water use.	<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>																																

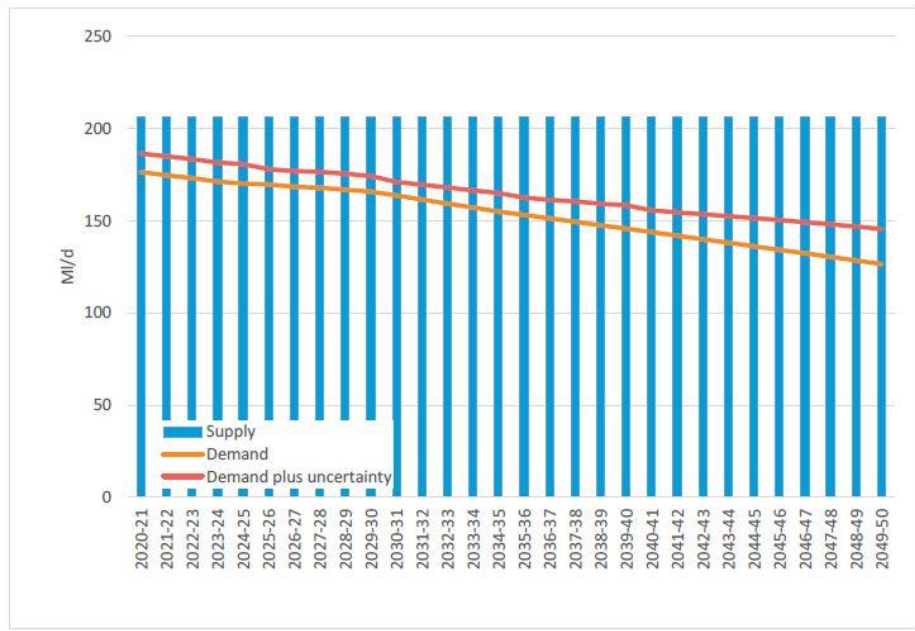
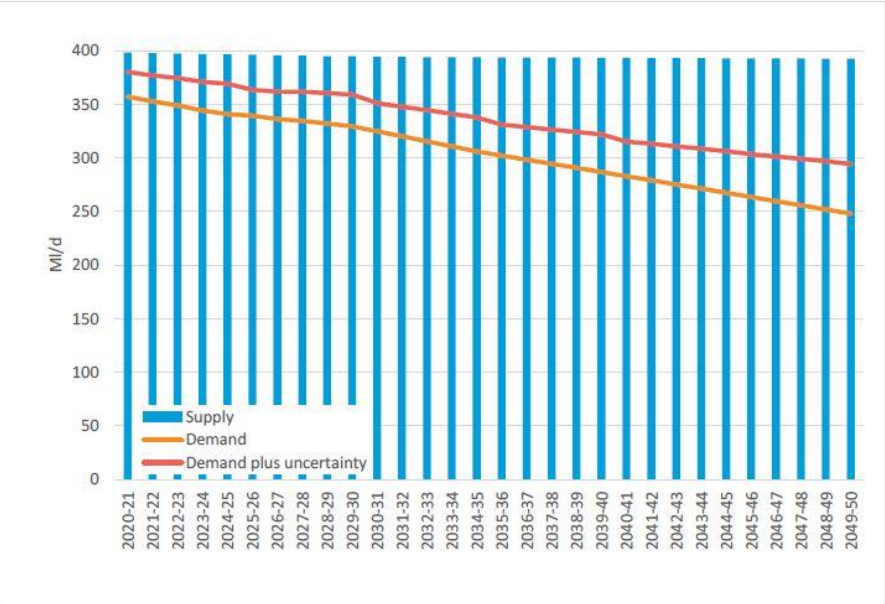
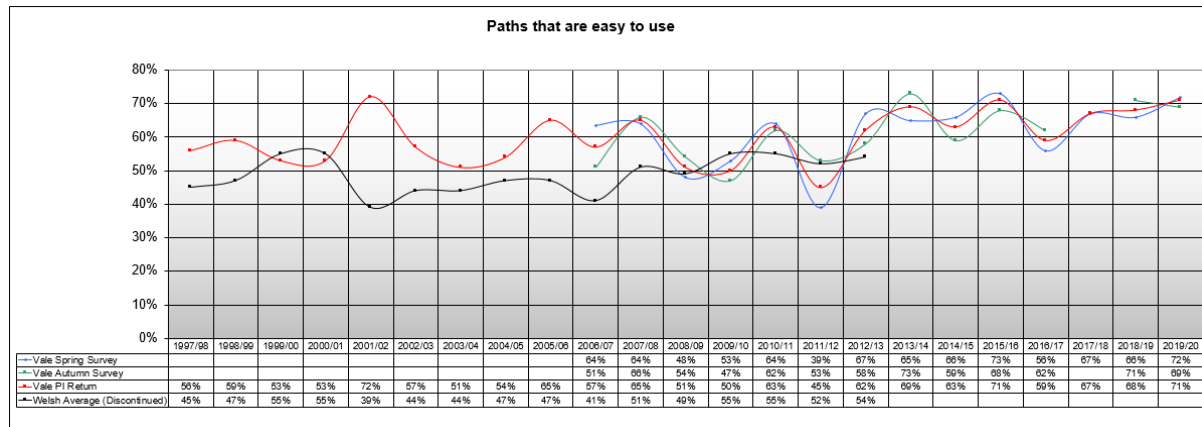
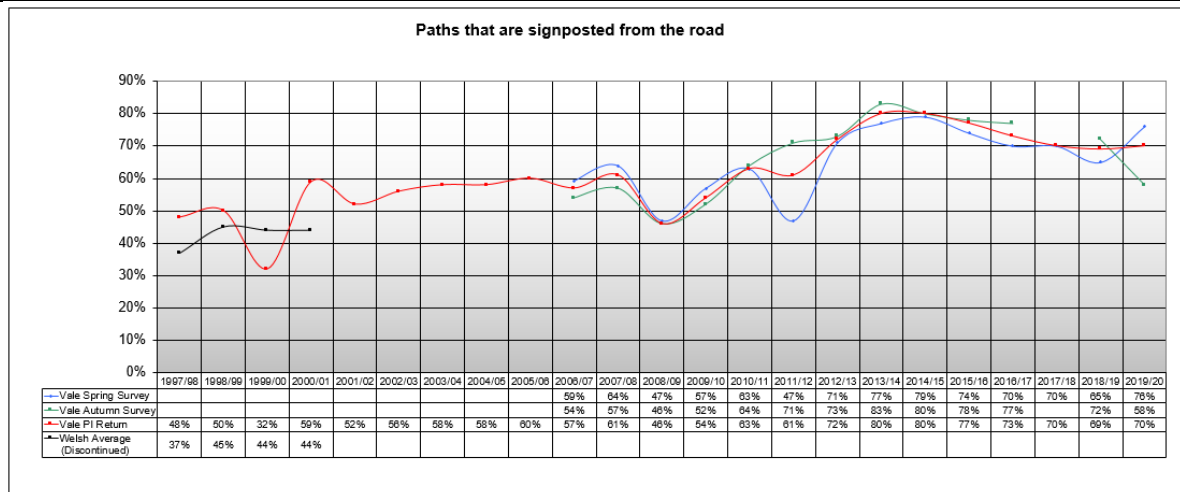


Figure 47 - Tywi CUS Annual Average Supply Demand Balance

			 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Figure 62 - SEWCUS Annual Average Supply Demand Balance (with 2030s climate change factors)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: Dŵr Cymru Welsh Waters Final Water Resources Management Plan (March 2019)</i></p>
	Improvement of fish stocks within the water environment.	Maintain or enhance fish stocks.	No local data available.
	Landscape quality.	Maintain or improve the Landscape quality of the Vale of Glamorgan.	<p>During the AMR monitoring period of 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020, records show the following:</p> <p>Special Landscape Areas - 102 planning applications were approved for development within a designated Special Landscape Area. None of the 102 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 - 15 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 - 28 planning applications for development within the Glamorgan Heritage Coast. None of the applications approved were considered to unacceptably affect the special environmental qualities of the Glamorgan Heritage Coast and be contrary to Policy MG27 as they all related to small scale developments associated with existing properties or structures.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the Council has revised its SPG on Design in the Landscape which it is hoped will be adopted in early 2021. The SPG seeks to ensure that new developments within sensitive landscape settings such as Special Landscape Areas and the Glamorgan Heritage Coast respond favourably to their location through the innovative use of design, colour, and landscaping. While no specific data/figures are monitored, the Council is confident that the role of the Council's landscape architect in working with developers to influence design proposals for sensitive developments allied to the adoption of the SPG will ensure that the landscape quality of the Vale of Glamorgan is maintained and enhanced.</p>																																																																																																		
	<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>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> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>76</td> <td>58</td> <td>70</td> <td>*</td> <td>72</td> <td>69</td> <td>71</td> <td>*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*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</p>	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 * (%)	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	*	2019/20	76	58	70	*	72	69	71	*
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Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Annual Performance Indicators.

	Historic townscape (Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments).	Maintain or improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan.	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 adopted in early 2020. During the AMR monitoring period, the Council has determined 31 LBC planning applications. No planning applications have been approved where Cadw have raised objections.
	Area (ha) of accessible green space per 1000 population.	Maintain or increase level of accessible green space.	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: 1. Outdoor sports provision at 1.6 hectares per 1,000 head of population. 2. Children's equipped play space at 0.25 hectares per 1,000 head of population. 3. Informal play space at 0.55 hectares per 1,000 head of population. The Council applies these standards to all relevant planning applications and secures new open space and/or contributions for the provision of open space as required. Since the start of the Plan period the Council has secured a significant amount of new and enhanced open space through section 106 contributions including community gardens and informal open space (see SA objective 2 above). During the AMR monitoring period there has been a net increase in open space of 0.723 ha. Notwithstanding this, there has been a loss of 0.0135 ha of open space so the net increase is 0.7095 ha of open space overall.
	Number of new developments, which bring historic buildings back to beneficial use.	Increase number of new developments, which bring historic buildings back to beneficial use.	During the AMR period the council have approved 31 LBC applications which have helped to meet the SA objective and target.
Commentary			
The above data shows that the targets are being largely met and good progress being made in many areas.			

10. QUALITY OF NEW DEVELOPMENT

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	Proportion of new developments delivering benefits for the public realm.	Increase proportion of new developments delivering benefits for the public realm.	In July 2018, in order to achieve high standards of design in developments and enhance public places, the Council adopted a new Public Art in New Development SPG. The SPG seeks to ensure that new development incorporates public art which helps foster a sense of place and uniqueness in new development in line with the Council adopted Public Art policy which it adopted in 2003. SA indicators (2) Local Facilities & (5) Community Spirit (above) provides details on the Public Art and open space provision/improvements during the AMR monitoring period.
	Number of new developments recognised by design awards.	Increase number of new developments recognised by design awards.	<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 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 2020 are available on the Council's website via the following link: https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/living/planning_and_building_control/building_control/Building-Excellence-Awards.aspx</p>

	Proportion of new developments providing community facilities.	Increase proportion of new developments providing community facilities.	LDP Annual Monitoring Indicator 5.2 refers to the delivery of community facilities identified in LDP policy MG7 secured through section 106 contributions in association with new development. Information on community facilities is provided under section 2 Local Facilities in the table above.
Commentary			
The above data shows that the targets are being met and good progress is being made in terms of this SA objective.			

11. CULTURAL HERITAGE AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT			
SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	Number of new cultural facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan.	Increase number of new cultural facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan.	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 a new SPG on new development in conservation areas which will help to maintain and improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan. Progress on this has been delayed due to COVID 19 but it is anticipated that it will be adopted in early 2021. In addition, several LDP policies including SP10 – Built and Natural Environment, MD2 – Design of New development and MD8 – Historic Environment seek to ensure that new development proposals protect and where possible enhance the qualities of the built and historic environment of the Vale of Glamorgan. As detailed in the LDP AMR monitoring table, the Council has not approved any planning applications in the monitoring period contrary to the advice of Cadw.
Commentary			
The above information demonstrates how the Council is achieving the SA objective and targets. However, with regard to new cultural activities, a number will have been permitted without the need for planning permission (change of uses) and are therefore not captured through the SA monitoring process.			

12. TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																																																								
To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	Car ownership.	Reduce total levels of car ownership	<p>No local data available. The following data is available for the period 2011 to 2018. This shows an increase of 39% between 2011 and 2015, when the highest level of new car registrations in Wales was recorded. However, since this time, new vehicle registrations have been steadily declining and now stand at 80,760 new vehicle registrations in 2018 or a decrease of 14%. This reflects the general decrease in new vehicle registrations across the United Kingdom for which the most recent data available (30th April 2020) illustrates a decrease of 2% of new car registration between 2018 and 2019. However, this is not reflected in the total new registrations across all vehicle types in the UK which increased between 2018 and 2019 by 1.3% to 38.7 million vehicles.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Wales</th> <th>Cars</th> <th>M/cycles</th> <th>Vans</th> <th>HGV</th> <th>Buses</th> <th>Other</th> <th>All</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>67,730</td> <td>3,950</td> <td>8,980</td> <td>910</td> <td>370</td> <td>1,680</td> <td>83,620</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>72,440</td> <td>3,840</td> <td>9,240</td> <td>990</td> <td>420</td> <td>1,820</td> <td>88,750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>84,560</td> <td>4,150</td> <td>10,230</td> <td>1,290</td> <td>420</td> <td>1,470</td> <td>102,110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>92,320</td> <td>4,610</td> <td>11,360</td> <td>1,210</td> <td>320</td> <td>1,290</td> <td>111,120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>94,220</td> <td>5,500</td> <td>12,700</td> <td>1,210</td> <td>400</td> <td>1,110</td> <td>115,150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>93,260</td> <td>6,350</td> <td>13,520</td> <td>1,570</td> <td>430</td> <td>1,250</td> <td>116,390</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>83,800</td> <td>5,080</td> <td>11,920</td> <td>1,510</td> <td>430</td> <td>1,190</td> <td>103,930</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>80,760</td> <td>5,630</td> <td>13,280</td> <td>1,490</td> <td>360</td> <td>*</td> <td>101,520</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: StatsWales New motor vehicle registration by type of vehicle and year *Category excluded from 2017 onwards.</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	2018	80,760	5,630	13,280	1,490	360	*	101,520
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	Modal shift.	Increased use of alternative transport modes.	<p>Since 2011 the number of journeys made by pedal cycles, buses and coaches recorded within the Vale of Glamorgan has increased over the period 2011 to 2017 (Source Department of Transport). This has coincided with an overall increase in journeys taken by all modes. However, the number of pedal cycles has increased by 30% and bus/coaches have increased by 9%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017																																																																
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			Count points	29	29	29	29	29	29	29																
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			Buses & Coaches	2,047	2,102	2,045	2,112	2,087	2,350	2,233																
			https://www.dft.gov.uk/traffic-counts/area/regions/Wales/local-authorities/The+Vale+of+Glamorgan																							
	Levels of congestion.	Reduce levels of congestion	<p>The following table indicates the level of vehicle traffic in the Vale of Glamorgan by year in billions of vehicle kilometres driven between 2011 and 2018. 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. The table illustrates a slight increase over the previous year however the volume of vehicular traffic in the Vale remains below the 2016 high.</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> <th>2018</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.98</td> <td>0.99</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>1.02</td> <td>1.04</td> <td>1.07</td> <td>1.04</td> <td>1.05</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Billion vehicle kilometres.</i> <i>Source: Stats Wales Volume of road traffic by local authority and year</i></p>								2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.07	1.04	1.05
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0.98	0.99	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.07	1.04	1.05																			
	Length of cycle ways in the Vale.	Increase length of cycle ways in the Vale.	<p>During the AMR monitoring period several new key cycling routes have been completed in the Vale of Glamorgan as follows:</p> <p>MG16(16) A4226 (Five Mile Lane) cycleway/ footway linking Barry to A48 – 6.5km completed August 2019</p> <p>MG16(4) - Northern Access Road (St. Athan / Llantwit Major)– 2.25km shared use footway/cycleway, in addition to the provision of shared footway/cycleway along B4265 - completed October 2019</p> <p>MG16(19) Link Road between A48 and Llantwit Major Road, Cowbridge (approx. 750metres) – completed 2019/20;</p> <p>Llantwit Major Road into Cowbridge (approx. 630metres) – completed in 2019/20</p> <p>Improvements at Windsor Road/Plassey Street roundabout junction for cycling (approx. 170m) – completed March 2020;</p> <p>Increased width of advisory cycle lanes on Plassey Street, Penarth (approx. 300m) – completed March 2020;</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 (e.g. a 400metre footway/cycleway has been completed as part of the development at Land to the North of the Railway Line, Rhoose).
	Number of businesses/organisations with green travel plans.	Increase in number of green travel plans.	During the monitoring period all relevant planning applications were accompanied by a travel plan. Details of these is contained in LDP indicator 3.2. The number of travel plans submitted during this AMR period is significantly higher than the previous AMR. The Council's new Travel Plan SPG has provided clarity on when a travel plan is required.

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

13. EMPLOYMENT

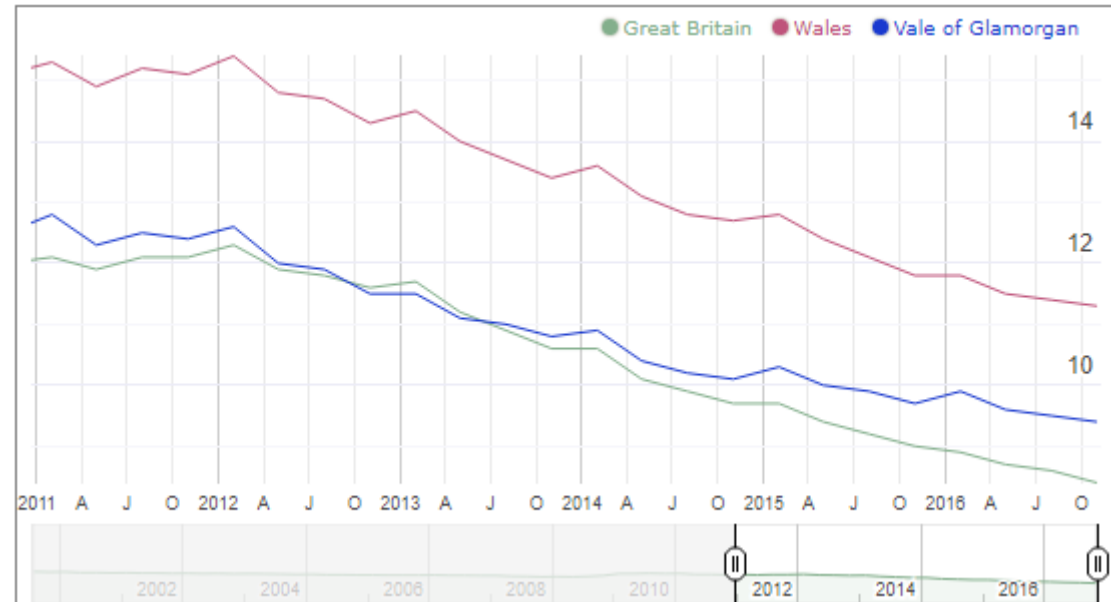
SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																																											
To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	Percentage of working age population in employment.	Increase total number in employment.	<p>The working age population has increased by 3400 over the period 2011-2020 (ONS Stats Wales), and within the same period the unemployment rate has fallen to 2.7% of the population.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year Ending</th> <th colspan="2">Total in Employment</th> <th colspan="2">Unemployment Rates</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Wales (000's)</th> <th>Vale of Glamorgan</th> <th>Wales</th> <th>Vale of Glamorgan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>31.03.11</td> <td>1,318</td> <td>56,600</td> <td>8.4</td> <td>8.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.12</td> <td>1,326</td> <td>56,500</td> <td>8.4</td> <td>8.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.13</td> <td>1,342</td> <td>57,000</td> <td>8.3</td> <td>8.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.14</td> <td>1,382</td> <td>58,800</td> <td>7.4</td> <td>7.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.15</td> <td>1,377</td> <td>57,700</td> <td>6.8</td> <td>7.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.16</td> <td>1,416</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>5.4</td> <td>3.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.17</td> <td>1,422</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>4.4</td> <td>5.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.18</td> <td>1,447</td> <td>61,000</td> <td>4.8</td> <td>4.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.19</td> <td>1,459</td> <td>64,600</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>3.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.20</td> <td>1,461</td> <td>60000</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>2.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source: Stats Wales Status of employed persons by Welsh local authority • Source: Stats Wales ILO unemployment rates by Welsh local areas and year 	Year Ending	Total in Employment		Unemployment Rates		Wales (000's)	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	Vale of Glamorgan	31.03.11	1,318	56,600	8.4	8.6	31.03.12	1,326	56,500	8.4	8.1	31.03.13	1,342	57,000	8.3	8.0	31.03.14	1,382	58,800	7.4	7.8	31.03.15	1,377	57,700	6.8	7.4	31.03.16	1,416	60,000	5.4	3.7	31.03.17	1,422	60,000	4.4	5.9	31.03.18	1,447	61,000	4.8	4.0	31.03.19	1,459	64,600	4.5	3.4	31.03.20	1,461	60000	3.7	2.7
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31.03.12	1,326	56,500	8.4	8.1																																																										
31.03.13	1,342	57,000	8.3	8.0																																																										
31.03.14	1,382	58,800	7.4	7.8																																																										
31.03.15	1,377	57,700	6.8	7.4																																																										
31.03.16	1,416	60,000	5.4	3.7																																																										
31.03.17	1,422	60,000	4.4	5.9																																																										
31.03.18	1,447	61,000	4.8	4.0																																																										
31.03.19	1,459	64,600	4.5	3.4																																																										
31.03.20	1,461	60000	3.7	2.7																																																										
	Percentage of population	Decrease the number of people receiving benefits.	The number of unemployment claimants in the Vale of Glamorgan has decreased since 2011 from 9890 to 7390 in 2016 (ONS Stats Wales 2017). This represents a decrease of 25%.																																																											

receiving benefits.

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

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

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



Source: ONS - Labour Market Profile Nomis

Main Out of Work benefits – unemployment related benefits including Employment and Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits, and Income Support and Pension Credit.

	Distribution of employment across sectors.	Maintain an economically sustainable split of employment across sectors.	People in Employment by Area and Occupation						
	Year ending 31.03.12	Year ending 31.03.13	Year ending 31.03.14	Year ending 31.03.15	Year ending 31.03.16	Year ending 31.03.17	Year ending 31.03.18	Year ending 31.03.19	Year ending 31.12.19 *
A	6,800	6,000	6,600	5,900	8,100	8,200	8,200	8,400	6,900
B	11,600	12,100	13,300	12,500	12,800	14,000	13,500	13,400	16,700
C	8,700	9,500	8,900	8,700	9,800	7,800	8,800	11,700	9,100
D	6,600	6,800	7,000	7,200	6,400	7,100	6,900	5,700	6,400
E	4,700	4,300	4,200	5,200	6,100	5,100	5,400	5,800	5,300
F	4,200	5,000	5,900	5,700	5,500	5,300	6,300	6,400	6,500
G	5,000	5,000	4,600	4,500	4,100	4,800	5,000	6,200	4,900
H	3,200	2,700	2,600	2,800	3,100	2,700	2,100	2,000	2,100
I	5,500	4,900	5,500	4,900	4,000	4,800	4,500	4,800	3,400
All*	56,500	57,000	58,800	57,700	60,000	60,000	61,000	64,600	61,500
Source: Stats Wales People in employment by area and occupation									
* Partial Year figures only 9 months to 31 st December 2019									
(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									

			The above data shows that there have been increases in the majority of sectors and although data is only available for 9 months it is evident that there has been a significant increase in the number of people employed within the caring, leisure and other services sector (previously Personal service 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 2018 LDP monitoring target of 36.3ha (indicator 1.3 refers). Although the Council has not approved any new applications on the LDP Policy MG9 allocations during this AMR period an outline application has been submitted for 161834 square metres of new employment floorspace on land to the south of Port Road which forms part of the strategic employment allocation identified in Policy MG9 (2).
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.		2020			2019	2018		
				Total Units	Units Occupied	Units Vacant	Occupancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)
			Town Centre							
			Holton Rd, Barry	187	157	30	83.96	16.04	17.6	13.9
			District Centre							
			Cowbridge	185	153	32	82.7	17.3	12.0	8.2
High St / Broad St	124	115	9	92.74	7.26	4.8	8.8			

			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Llantwit Major</td> <td>101</td> <td>97</td> <td>4</td> <td>96.04</td> <td>3.96</td> <td>7.9</td> <td>9.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Penarth</td> <td>175</td> <td>169</td> <td>6</td> <td>96.57</td> <td>3.43</td> <td>5.1</td> <td>4.0</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Annual Retail Monitoring</i></p> <p>The town and district centres within the Vale of Glamorgan present a favourable retail picture with all centres showing occupancy rates in excess of 82% which given the uncertain retail climate reflects a strong degree of confidence in the performance of these centres. However, the continued rise in vacancy rates within Cowbridge is a cause for concern. This is partly due to size of the retail boundary which includes Eastgate street, this area is predominately residential properties and a number of vacant units have been converted to residential uses. Furthermore, retail units located outside of the secondary and primary frontages of the retail centre appear more likely to remain vacant. This indicates that the retail boundary in Cowbridge needs to be reviewed. However, the current LDP policies are adequate to manage the existing retail centres effectively but the retail centre boundaries will need to re-assessed as part of the planned LDP review in June 2021.</p>	Llantwit Major	101	97	4	96.04	3.96	7.9	9.0	Penarth	175	169	6	96.57	3.43	5.1	4.0																																																					
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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.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3"></th> <th colspan="5">2019</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Town Centre</th> <th colspan="4">District Centres</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Holton Road</th> <th>Cowbridge</th> <th>High St / Broad St</th> <th>Llantwit Major</th> <th>Penarth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A1</td> <td>93</td> <td>103</td> <td>57</td> <td>46</td> <td>101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%</td> <td>49.7</td> <td>56.0</td> <td>45.6</td> <td>45.5</td> <td>57.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A2</td> <td>30</td> <td>27</td> <td>17</td> <td>18</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%</td> <td>16.0</td> <td>14.7</td> <td>13.6</td> <td>17.8</td> <td>14.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A3</td> <td>31</td> <td>25</td> <td>35</td> <td>20</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%</td> <td>16.5</td> <td>13.6</td> <td>28.0</td> <td>19.8</td> <td>20.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Units</td> <td>187</td> <td>184</td> <td>125</td> <td>101</td> <td>175</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="5">2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		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		2020										
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	Town Centre	District Centres			
		Holton Road	Cowbridge	High St / Broad St	Llantwit Major
A1	96	103	57	46	99
%	51.34%	55.68%	45.97%	45.54%	56.57%
A2	29	28	16	17	24
%	15.51%	15.14%	12.9%	16.83%	13.71%
A3	30	26	34	20	37
%	16.04%	14.05%	27.42%	19.8%	21.14%
Total Units	187	185	124	101	175

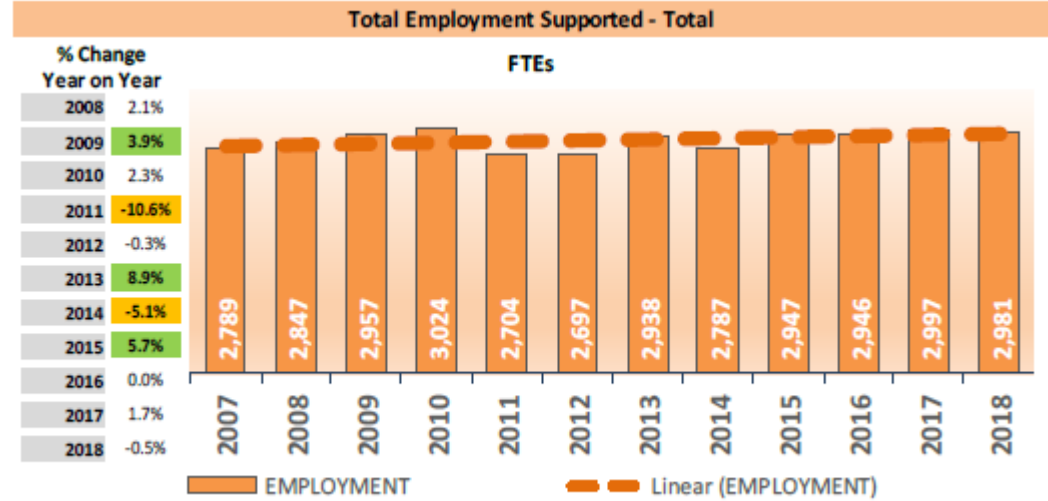
Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Annual Retail Monitoring

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.

Access by public transport, walking and cycling.	Public Transport Guide, Walking / Cycling Audits.	<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>
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Commentary			
<p>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 is preparing a new SPG on retailing to address the issue. All the retail centres identified in the LDP retail hierarchy are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling with information provided online as set out above.</p>			

15. TOURISM			
SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To promote appropriate tourism.	Number of new tourist related developments.	Increase the number of tourist related developments in the Vale of Glamorgan.	Since 2011, the Council has approved 84 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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Accommodation FTEs	426	408	406	414	427	463	468	479	442	423	424	423
Food & Drink FTEs	693	716	748	764	670	662	729	812	886	885	866	892
Recreation FTEs	266	275	288	294	258	254	278	224	228	245	260	242
Shopping FTEs	435	450	476	485	421	414	458	390	432	426	444	439
Transport FTEs	180	186	197	201	173	170	190	160	176	177	185	182
Direct Employment FTEs	2,000	2,035	2,115	2,157	1,949	1,962	2,123	2,064	2,164	2,157	2,179	2,179
Indirect Employment FTEs	789	813	842	867	755	734	815	723	783	789	818	802
TOTAL FTEs	2,789	2,847	2,957	3,024	2,704	2,697	2,938	2,787	2,947	2,946	2,997	2,981

Source: *The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2007 – 2018*
 In 2018, the number of FTE jobs supported by tourism spend was 2,981 which is a slight decrease of 0.5% on 2017 figures.

Visitor numbers. **Increase the total number of tourists visiting the Vale of Glamorgan.**

			<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> 2007 to 2018 Historic Prices TOTAL KEY MEASURES Historic Prices </div> <div style="background-color: #009933; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 5px;">Visitor Numbers - Total</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>% Change Year on Year</p> <table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>2008</td><td>3.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>8.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>2.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>-14.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>-2.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>14.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>2.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>5.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>0.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>4.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>2.4%</td></tr> </table> </div> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2007 – 2018 There were 4.26 million visitors in 2018 which is an increase of 2.4% on the previous year. The number of staying visitors in 2018 was 0.61 million which represents a slight increase of 0.5% on 2016. The number of day visitors in 2018 was 3.66 million which is decrease of 2.8% on 2016.</p>	2008	3.5%	2009	8.3%	2010	2.3%	2011	-14.9%	2012	-2.5%	2013	14.7%	2014	2.4%	2015	5.6%	2016	0.2%	2017	4.8%	2018	2.4%
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	Visitor spend.	Increase the value of tourism spend per head.																							

			<p>STEAM FINAL TREND REPORT FOR 2007-2018 THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN COUNCIL</p> <p>Economic Impact - Historic Prices - Total</p> <p>Historic Prices £M</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Economic Impact (£M)</th> <th>% Change Year on Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2007</td><td>152.57</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>163.50</td><td>7.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>169.57</td><td>3.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>180.96</td><td>6.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>169.59</td><td>-6.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>171.51</td><td>1.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>195.94</td><td>14.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>207.50</td><td>5.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>219.71</td><td>5.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>221.60</td><td>0.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>236.81</td><td>6.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>250.07</td><td>5.6%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2007 – 2018 The total economic impact of tourism in the Vale of Glamorgan in 2018 was £250.07 million. This represents an increase of 1.5% on 2017.</p>	Year	Economic Impact (£M)	% Change Year on Year	2007	152.57		2008	163.50	7.2%	2009	169.57	3.7%	2010	180.96	6.7%	2011	169.59	-6.3%	2012	171.51	1.1%	2013	195.94	14.2%	2014	207.50	5.9%	2015	219.71	5.9%	2016	221.60	0.9%	2017	236.81	6.9%	2018	250.07	5.6%
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Length of stay.	Increase the average length of stay in the Vale of Glamorgan per tourist.		<p>Visitor Days - Total</p> <p>M</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Visitor Days (M)</th> <th>% Change Year on Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2007</td><td>4.69</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>4.84</td><td>3.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>5.10</td><td>5.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>5.21</td><td>2.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>4.63</td><td>-11.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>4.56</td><td>-1.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>5.04</td><td>10.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>5.15</td><td>2.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>5.40</td><td>5.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>5.40</td><td>0.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>5.62</td><td>4.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>5.73</td><td>1.9%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2007 – 2018 The total visitor days in 2018 was 5.73 million which represents an increase of 1.9% on 2017.</p>	Year	Visitor Days (M)	% Change Year on Year	2007	4.69		2008	4.84	3.3%	2009	5.10	5.3%	2010	5.21	2.1%	2011	4.63	-11.1%	2012	4.56	-1.6%	2013	5.04	10.4%	2014	5.15	2.2%	2015	5.40	5.0%	2016	5.40	0.0%	2017	5.62	4.1%	2018	5.73	1.9%
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			The number of staying visitor days in 2018 was 2.07 million which represents a slight increase of 0.5% on 2017.
Commentary			
<p>The evidence from the annual Vale of Glamorgan STEAM (Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor) survey indicates that the Vale of Glamorgan continues to be an attractive tourist destination. While some recorded data indicates very small decreases e.g. full-time employees, these decreases should be considered against the overall economic climate and the difficulties faced by small businesses generally. Overall, the level of tourism within the Vale, remains strong and the number of visitors continue to increase showing the attractiveness of the Vale of Glamorgan as a tourist destination. 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.</p>			

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. LDP MONITORING FRAMEWORK CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1. This is the second AMR to be prepared since the adoption of the Vale of Glamorgan LDP in 2017. It provides an analysis of the performance of the LDP policies in achieving the Plan's strategy and objectives to date. It also highlights some issues which warrant further research and investigation e.g. vacancy issues in retail centres and development of allocated local employment sites. Updates on these issues will be provided in future AMRs.
- 8.1.2. 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. It is therefore intended to commence a review of the LDP before 28th June 2021 in line with LDP Regulation 41.
- 8.1.3. The first AMR (October 2019) identified the need for several new SPG to be prepared to provide further guidance on specific policies e.g. retail and employment. Officers have drafted these documents but they have not been able to progress them in accordance the Council's approved procedures for the production and reporting of SPGs due to the COVID 19 restrictions and other corporate matters taking priority. The intention is to report these to Cabinet for approval for consultation purposes as soon as possible with a view to adopting them in early 2021. An update on progress will be provided in the next AMR. The proposed member training recommended under indicator 7.6 in last year's AMR has also been affected by the pandemic and will be carried out in due course.
- 8.1.4. Welsh Government guidance contained within the DPM (Edition 3, 2020), (table 31 refers) sets out five questions that may be relevant in analysing the results of the AMR to establish if a plan review is required. The issues raised in these questions have been considered throughout the AMR as part of the analysis of the monitoring data and are contained in the executive summary. An overview of
- 8.1.5. each objective is set out below:

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

- 8.1.6. Good progress has been made on meeting the dwelling requirement in the adopted LDP. 78% of dwellings have been approved on allocated sites which is within the -10% variance set out in the monitoring framework. The Council has exceeded the 2020 monitoring target for new dwellings on MG2 allocated housing sites which is encouraging. The Council has not approved any applications during this monitoring period on the strategic employment allocations but has already achieved the target for the next AMR.

CLIMATE CHANGE

- 8.1.7. No developments have been permitted in C1 / C2 flood zones that do not meet all of the TAN 15 tests. In terms of renewable energy, the 2020 monitoring target in relation to electricity capacity has already been achieved and it is anticipated that the heat capacity target will be met in the next AMR.

TRANSPORT

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

BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

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

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

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

RETAIL

- 8.1.11. There has been a small loss (2.7%) of retail floorspace in the town and district centres and increases in office floorspace and leisure floorspace. This reflects their changing role which is also happening elsewhere in the UK. The Council will continue to closely monitor this trend in future AMRs. No new major retail,

office or leisure floorspace was permitted contrary to the relevant LDP policies. There has been an increase in applications approved for non A1 uses in primary and secondary frontages in the town and district centres and the monitoring trigger in indicator 6.2 has been hit. There were extenuating circumstances and evidence was provided with these applications which justified their approval. Nevertheless, the Council will continue to closely monitor this indicator in future AMRs. In addition, the Council is preparing new SPG on retailing which will seek to address this issue in the short term. Two applications were approved which resulted in the loss of A1 units in local and neighbourhood centres which reflects changing shopping behaviour. The new retail SPG will provide further clarity to policy MG15 (Non A1 retail uses within local and neighbourhood retail centres) in the short term. Vacancy rates in some of the primary shopping frontages of the town and district centres has increased but the trigger has not been hit. One local centre has experienced 2 consecutive years where vacancy rates have increased hitting the trigger. Again, the new retail SPG will help to address this policy issue.

HOUSING

- 8.1.12. On the 26th March 2020, the Welsh Government announced changes in the way that Local Planning Authorities monitor the deliverability of housing and the availability of land for residential purposes. The measures include the revocation of TAN 1 Housing Land Availability Studies (2015) and the need for Local Planning Authorities to undertake annual Joint Housing Land Availability Studies; and the revision of PPW (Edition 10) 2018 that removes the national five-year housing land supply policy.
- 8.1.13. PPW (Edition 10) 2018 now makes it explicit that the monitoring of housing delivery is to be undertaken against the housing trajectory to be included in all future LDPs, and as a requirement for LDP AMRs. Accordingly, the Council has amended its monitoring framework in this AMR to take account of the new interim requirements detailed within the DPM Edition 3 (March 2020).
- 8.1.14. The LDP identifies a housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the plan period 2011-2026, equating to an average housing requirement of 630.33 dwellings per annum. At April 2020, the cumulative dwelling target would be 5,676 (630.66 x 9 years). The Council has delivered 4534 dwellings which is 20% below the cumulative target for 2020. However, the rate of completions since the adoption of the LDP has exceeded the trajectory and housing delivery is projected to be above the annual average requirement for the remaining years of the Plan. In view of this there is no cause for concern and the Council will continue to closely monitor the situation. The LDP has also exceeded the 2020 monitoring target for the total cumulative completions monitored against the anticipated cumulative completion rate in the trajectory. In terms of general market dwellings, the Council has also exceeded the monitoring target.
- 8.1.15. With regard to gypsy and traveller accommodation, the short term need of 2 pitches has been met on existing tolerated sites. In terms of the long terms need,

the Council has undertaken a 'call' for potential sites during the AMR period but no sites were submitted for consideration. The Strategic housing Board are currently considering further options available to the Council.

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

ECONOMY

- 8.1.17. 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. With regard to local employment sites, there have been no approvals during this monitoring period and this is considered to be intrinsically linked to the current economic climate. Accordingly, it is recommended that the Council continues to monitor the situation and compares its findings with other local authorities in the region and examines relevant national statistics to see if this is an issue elsewhere. The 2020 job target for strategic sites has been met.
- 8.1.18. Several planning applications were approved for non B class uses on existing employment land during the monitoring period but only 1 was considered to be contrary to policy MD16 (Protection of existing employment sites and premises). In this instance it was considered that the proposed residential development would meet an acute housing need in Barry and therefore contribute to meeting other Plan objectives.
- 8.1.19. A new SPG on employment land and premises has been drafted but not progressed due to COVID 19. It is anticipated that this will be adopted in the next AMR period. A new SPG on Cardiff Airport and the Gateway Development Zone was adopted in December 2019 as planned.

TOURISM

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

NATURAL RESOURCES

- 8.1.21. Current data suggests that the Council is not going to fall below the target of maintaining a 10 year landbank of permitted reserves during the plan period. No

permissions were granted by the Council during the AMR period which would permanently sterilise a mineral safeguarding area contrary to Policy MG22 (Development in Mineral Safeguarding Areas) or the adopted Minerals SPG. Similarly, no developments were approved within a minerals buffer zone contrary to Policy MG23 (Quarry Buffer Zones).

- 8.1.22. 32.61 hectares of greenfield land was lost to development during the monitoring period. However, this was deemed to be in accordance with local and national policies. 37.26% of all new housing developments were on brownfield sites. Although this is slightly below the monitoring target, it has not hit the monitoring trigger in indicator 10.5. 3.054 hectares of best and most versatile agricultural land was lost to windfall development, but they were all considered to be in accordance with local and national policy and therefore not a cause for concern. A total of 11 planning applications were approved with net densities lower than the minimum thresholds set out in Policy MD6 (Housing Densities). However, these were on small windfall sites where site constraints limited densities and the developments therefore complied with Policy MD6.

8.2. SA MONITORING CONCLUSIONS

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

8.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 8.3.1. The 2019/2020 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 2020 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) Progress work on adopting the new SPGs (delayed due to COVID 19).
 - 4) Undertake Member training in relation to Policy MD1 and development outside settlements (delayed due to COVID 19).

- 5) 5) Commence a review of the LDP before 28th June 2021 in line with LDP Regulation 41.