

Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011 – 2026

Local Development Plan



5th Annual Monitoring Report 1st
April 2022 to 31st March 2023

October 2023



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(e.g. larger font).**

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. INTRODUCTION

- 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 LDP Regulations and Welsh Government 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 fifth 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 2022 to the 31st March 2023.
- 1.1.5. It should be noted that the AMR includes some additional monitoring indicators that were not included in the adopted LDP monitoring framework. The new indicators have resulted from the actions of previous AMRs and changes to Welsh Government guidance. In addition, some of the original LDP monitoring indicators are no longer applicable as the monitoring targets have been met and / or projects have been completed. In such instances, a reference is included in the AMR to this effect.

- 1.1.6. While the immediate social and economic impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic were clear, the longer-term impacts are still uncertain. The impact of the pandemic on many of the AMR indicators e.g. retail, housing, were significant and many areas of society have yet to fully recover, and this is reflected in the AMR indicators. Inevitably, the longer-term impacts of the pandemic and will become more apparent in subsequent AMRs.
- 1.1.7. On the 19th of October 2020, Cabinet endorsed a recommendation to commence a full review of the adopted LDP before the 28th of June 2021 (minute C344A refers). The recommendation is in line with LDP Regulation 41 to ensure that the LDP remains up to date and responds to the new challenges and opportunities facing the authority over the next 15 years. However, AMRs will continue to be submitted to the Welsh Government on an annual basis until the new Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) is adopted.

1.2. KEY FINDINGS OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL MONITORING PROCESS (1ST APRIL 2022 TO THE 31ST MARCH 2023)

CONTEXTUAL INFLUENCES

- 1.2.1. Section 3 of the AMR provides information on the various contextual changes that have occurred since the adoption of the plan which could have impacted upon the aims and objectives of the LDP. This includes new / amended national legislation and/or relevant plans, policies and strategies at the national, regional, or local level which could have a bearing on the delivery of the LDP strategy. In addition, the section also provides an overview of the prevailing economic situation over the monitoring period together with information on progress on key Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG). Where appropriate, any potential implications for the LDP have been summarised.
- 1.2.2. Some of the external factors that have been identified may have implications for the LDP over the longer term. The impact of the factors identified and any future changes on the aims and objectives of the LDP will therefore be considered in future AMRs and the emerging RLDP. 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 of the AMR 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 fifth AMR remain positive. However for the first time since the adoption of the LDP, several of the 'CORE' indicators have recorded 'red' or 'amber' performance ratings. These however, all relate to either housing or retail indicators, and are considered to reflect the current difficulties being experienced in the UK economy. While these performance ratings are of some concern, given the prevailing economic climate and the fact that a full plan review has already commenced, it is considered that the performance of the core indicators does not warrant any further action. Once again, the majority of the 'LOCAL' indicators remain positive (green) indicating that the relevant LDP policies continue to achieve their objectives and are being implemented effectively. Notwithstanding this, as detailed above the Council has now commenced the preparation of a new RLDP and the RLDP Delivery Agreement (DA) containing the plan timetable and Community Involvement Scheme (CIS) was formally agreed by the Welsh Government on the 4th May 2022.

1.2.5. This AMR contains LDP indicators which are used to monitor the effectiveness of the Plan and its policies. The indicators are categorised by Plan objectives and include the following: Sustainable Communities, Climate Change, Transport, Built and Natural Environment, Community Facilities, Retail, Housing, Economy, and Natural Resources. A summary of the results from previous AMRs is provided in the table below. It should be noted that the total number of indicators varies between AMRs. This is due to the identification of new indicators in the AMRs e.g., need for new SPG and deletion of some superseded monitoring indicators such as 7.1.

TABLE 1: KEY FINDINGS - CORE AND LOCAL INDICATORS

Assessment	Action	AMR 1: 2018 - 2019	AMR 2: 2019 - 2020	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021 - 2022	AMR 5 2022- 2023
		No. of indicators within the Category				
Where indicators suggest that LDP policies are being successfully implemented,	No further Action required. Continue monitoring in future AMRs.	60	59	59	59	47
Where indicators suggest that LDP policies are not being implemented as intended.	Officer and/or Member training is required.	1	0	0	0	0
Where indicators suggest the need for further guidance in addition to that already identified in the Plan.	Supplementary Planning Guidance and/or Development Briefs may be required.	3	0	0	0	0
Where indicators suggest that the LDP policies are not as effective as they should be.	Further research and investigation and comparison with adjacent LPA may be required.	2	2	1	2	5

Where indicators suggest that LDP policies are failing.	Further investigation and research may require a policy review.	0	0	0	0	2
Where indicators suggest that the LDP strategy is not being implemented.	Following confirmation, the LDP will be subject to a full review process.	0	0	0	0	7

HOUSING (INCLUDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING)

- 1.2.6. 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 2023, a total of **6,042 dwellings were completed** within the Vale of Glamorgan of which **4,054** units were general market dwellings against the 2023 AMR target of **5,445** that should have been developed at this point in the plan period, in accordance with the target. **The number of additional general market dwellings delivered is 26% below the monitoring target and therefore greater than the monitoring trigger threshold** (10% less than the monitoring target over 2 consecutive years). **The trigger has been reached as this is the 2nd year this has occurred.**
- 1.2.7. In terms of affordable housing, a further **157 additional affordable homes** have been provided within the period, bringing the total number to **1,968 affordable dwellings** having been provided since 2011, which is slightly below the LDP target of **2,279 by 2023.**
- 1.2.8. Of the total dwellings completed, **4,473** dwellings were on LDP Policy MG2 allocated housing sites which below the 2023 AMR target of **6,228** dwellings to be completed on LDP allocated housing sites identified in the indicator, and the second consecutive year that the target has not been achieved. Notwithstanding this, developer interest remains strong within the authority, with a number of housing developments presently under construction and sites granted permission yet to commence.
- 1.2.9. Following the revocation of TAN 1 Joint Housing Land Availability Studies and the publication of the new Development Plan Manual (DPM) in March 2020, the Council updated the LDP monitoring framework with new housing indicators (7.1.1 and 7.1.2 refer). The DPM states that Local Planning Authorities with an LDP that was adopted 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 **6,042 dwellings** to date which is less than the 2023 trajectory target of **7, 567 dwellings.**
- 1.2.10. The total number of dwellings completed equates to an **annual average of 503.5** dwellings against the annual average requirement of 630.66 to deliver the LDP housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings by 2026. This lower annual build rate

can be primarily attributed to the impact which the current economic climate has had on the house building industry nationally within the early years of the plan.

EMPLOYMENT

- 1.2.11. During the 2022/23 monitoring period, the Council approved three planning applications for employment uses on LDP employment allocations which resulted in an additional 1.347ha of approved employment uses bringing the total approved employment uses approved since adoption to 96.71ha (AMR Indicator 1.3 refers). This is below the previous 2022 AMR monitoring target and considerably lower than the target set out for the next AMR of 251ha and indicates that at current take up rates, the 2024 AMR target is unlikely to be met. Notwithstanding the above, it is likely that the current shortfall is indicative of the current economic climate across the UK. This is the first year that the percentage of employment land securing planning permission has been over 10% below the monitoring target. If this target continues for a second year, then the monitoring trigger will be reached. The situation will continue to be monitored and reviewed as a part of the emerging RLDP and it should be noted that the Council has recently engaged BE Group to undertake an employment land assessment of the Vale of Glamorgan and to provide recommendations on how to encourage, protect and deliver employment growth through the planning system. The report will inform the emerging RLDP and policy development to 2036. Further, the 2020-21 AMR stated that 44.75ha of employment land was approved in July 2021, at Model Farm (Policy MG9(2) refers). However, it should be noted that this planning permission was quashed in October 2021. A new planning application was submitted following this, and it is currently subject to an appeal for non-determination under Section 78 (2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, which has been called-in by the Welsh Ministers.
- 1.2.12. There have been no new approvals on local employment sites in the Vale of Glamorgan during the monitoring period and the total amount of employment land approved on MG9 allocated sites since the plan was adopted in 2017 remains at 11.33ha.
- 1.2.13. The Council will closely monitor the take up of allocated strategic and local employment sites over the next AMR period. However, it should be noted that the RLDP evidence base includes a review of the employment land requirement within the authority as well as a review of the effectiveness of the current LDP employment policies. A new SPG on employment land and premises was adopted in February 2023, during this monitoring period.
- 1.2.14. No new jobs have been created on strategic employment sites during the monitoring period and the total number of jobs approved by reserved matters applications since the LDP was adopted remains at 2,555. New anticipated employment has largely been met through approvals at St Athan Aerospace Business Park and at Land to the South of Junction 34, M4, Hensol. A total of 2,000 jobs may come forward at Model Farm, Rhoose (Policy MG9 (2) refers), however, as mentioned above, the planning application at this site is subject to an appeal for non-determination as set out at AMR indicator 1.3.

RETAIL

- 1.2.15. The retail monitoring indicators show that the level of retail floorspace within the town and district centres remains 5.2% below the level of retail floorspace recorded at the start of the AMR monitoring period in 2017. However, since the previous monitoring period (AMR 4) the level of retail floorspace within the town and district centres has marginally increased by 110sqm. As in previous years, the level of office and leisure floorspace continues to gradually increase with rises of 580sqm and 769sqm respectively again demonstrating that town and district retail centres are evolving from the mainly traditional A1 retail uses in part as a response to changing shopping habits. This is also reflective of the changes made to national planning policy which now promote retail and commercial centres as hubs for social and economic activity and the focal point for a diverse range of services which support the needs of local communities.
- 1.2.16. The thresholds set out in policies MG14 and MG15 have again been exceeded in some instances as detailed in monitoring indicators 6.2 and 6.3. However, given the difficult economic climate prevalent across the UK at the current time the changes evidenced within the town and district and the local and neighbourhood centres are in some regard to be expected when considered in the context of recent national and world events which have adversely affected both the retail and leisure economy of the UK and the prevailing economic outlook within the UK itself caused by a combination of UK government instability, high inflation, tax rises, continuing high energy costs and competition from on-line retailers. Under such prevailing conditions, it is unsurprising that the retail sector is volatile and illustrates signs of change and decline.
- 1.2.17. As a part of the evidence base for the Replacement Local Development Plan, in 2023, the Council engaged Nexus consultants to undertake a Retail and Commercial Leisure Study to provide the Council with an up-to-date, objective assessment of retail and leisure development needs within the Council area and to consider possible strategic policy responses to any prevalent or prevailing issues. The final report was produced in June 2023 and provides key information on the Vale's main retail centres that will direct emerging policy development in the RLDP. In addition, in February 2023 the Council adopted a new Retail SPG to provide greater clarity on the application of existing LDP policies for both applicants and development management officers.

GYSIES AND TRAVELLERS

- 1.2.18. While a permanent gypsy and traveller site has yet to be identified, investigations continue to try to find a suitable site to meet the identified long-term gypsy and traveller need through a variety of mechanisms. Following the unsuccessful general call for candidate sites undertaken during 2019, investigations have sought to identify the availability of land on the open market, but these have proved unproductive. The Strategic Housing board is currently considering the matter further and the options available to the Council are being assessed including investigating means to overcome the existing site constraints at the existing tolerated site on Hayes Road and continuing to search for alternative sites. A new Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) was approved by Cabinet in January 2023 and submitted to the Welsh Government

for approval in April 2023, however a response has yet to be received. The GTAA identifies a need for 9 pitches within the 5 years of the GTAA study period to 2026 and a further 2 pitches in the period up to 2036, equating to a total need for 11 pitches. Once approved by the Welsh Government, the GTAA will form part of the evidence base for the emerging RLDP.

TRANSPORT

- 1.2.19. The LDP monitoring framework required the completion of 6 local transport schemes identified in Policies SP7 and MG16 of the adopted LDP by 2020. This monitoring target was met early in the Plan period and the latest AMR again indicates that good progress is being made on several other schemes, including the Barry Dock Station Interchange which was completed in June/July 2023, and which now provides a major park and ride and bus interchange facility adjacent to the Barry Dock train station. The remaining schemes identified in policies SP7 and MG18 have a target completion date of 2026 and are all at various stages of investigation or development as set out under Indicator 3.1.
- 1.2.20. Although good progress has been made on many of the remaining transport schemes, this is largely associated with enabling works such as the securing of funding for background works and feasibility studies e.g. ecological surveys, which will enable schemes to progress to the next stage of development e.g., initial design or indeed the completion of the required WelTAG studies. In addition, several schemes have been integrated into regional works targeted at improving sustainable transport links between Newport, Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan. Once again, in accordance with the Council's Travel Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance and TAN 18, all relevant planning applications have been supported by an appropriate Travel Plan. The Replacement Local Development Plan will consider the requirements for new sustainable transport schemes and projects that support development allocations and promote Active Travel.

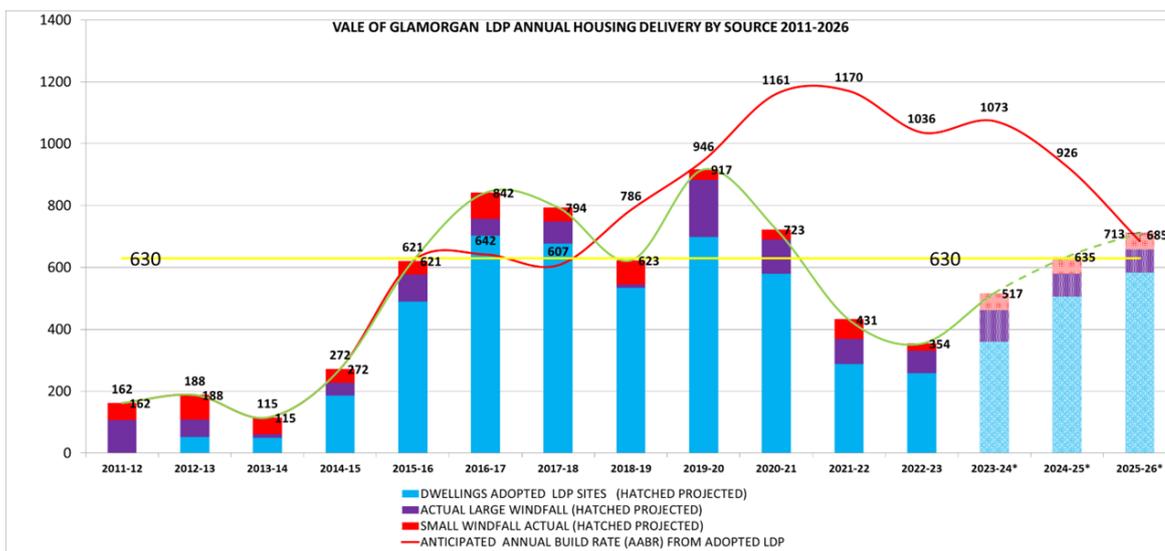
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA) MONITORING

- 1.2.21. 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.
- 1.2.22. SA helps to demonstrate that the LDP is sound by ensuring that it reflects sustainable development objectives and contributes to the reasoned justification of policies. The SA identifies a set of objectives and significant effect indicators which are intended to measure the social, economic, and environmental impact of the LDP.
- 1.2.23. 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 several sustainability indicators and provides a baseline for future comparative analysis.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1.2.24. The fifth AMR provides a comparison with the baseline data provided by previous monitoring reports. The key conclusions in the fifth 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.
- 1.2.25. 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?*
- 1.2.26. Section 3 of the AMR contains information on the contextual changes that have occurred since the adoption of the LDP. These include any new / amended national legislation and relevant plans, policies, and strategies at the national, regional, or local level which could have a bearing on the delivery of the LDP strategy and/or key infrastructure or projects which could impact upon the delivery of the LDP objectives.
- 1.2.27. While the implications of some of these contextual changes could have future implications for the LDP they will be incorporated and fully considered in future AMRs and the RLDP. As recommended in the first AMR, new SPG has been prepared for specific policy areas where targets are not being met or where and when there is considered to be a need for additional SPG.
- *How relevant, appropriate, and up to date is the LDP strategy and its key policies and targets?*
- 1.2.28. The evidence collected as part of the AMR process shows that good progress is being made regarding the implementation of the LDP strategy and objectives. Section 5 provides a detailed assessment of how the Plan's key policies are performing against the identified monitoring targets. In a few instances, monitoring targets have not been met however, it is considered that no further action is required at this time and that the indicator should be monitored and reviewed in the next AMR and if deemed appropriate, necessary policy interventions made through the development of the RLDP. This has enabled the Council to make an informed judgement of the Plan's performance during this period. Table 1 (page 4) provides a useful overview of the effectiveness of the Plan's policies during this monitoring period using the 'traffic light' rating system used in the assessment and only shows 2 indicators that require further research and investigation. This is currently underway and will inform the emerging RLDP.
- *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).*

- 1.2.29. LDP monitoring indicator 1.2 in section 5 examines the total number of housing units completed on the allocated housing sites identified in policy MG2. As of 1st April 2023, 4,473 dwellings had been completed on the allocated sites which is below the 6,228-dwelling target for the current monitoring period. Although this represents a 29% shortfall below the monitoring target, it has not activated the monitoring trigger which is based on a -10% shortfall against the dwelling target over 2 consecutive years.
- 1.2.30. In terms of the delivery of the Policy MG2 housing allocations, as at the 1st April 2023, 39 of the 48 sites (81%) had been granted planning permission and of these sites 34 were either complete or under construction. In addition, the Council is engaged in pre-application discussions with interested parties on several of the remaining sites as well as other potential windfall sites, indicating that developer interest in the Vale of Glamorgan remains strong.
- *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)?*
- 1.2.31. The LDP identifies a housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the plan period 2011-2026, equating to an average housing requirement of 630.66 dwellings per annum. Section 5 examines the annual level of housing completions in relation to the annual average requirement. The analysis also includes a comparison between housing delivery and the housing trajectory prepared as evidence at the LDP Examination.
- 1.2.32. The monitoring data indicates that between 1st April 2011 and 1st April 2023, the LDP has delivered 6,042 dwellings which equates to an annual average delivery of 503.5 dwellings per annum as opposed to 630.66. This is 20% below the 2023 cumulative dwelling target of 7,567 dwellings at 1st April 2023.
- 1.2.33. This lower annual build rate is primarily reflecting the impact which the global economic recession has had on the housing industry nationally which resulted in a lower rate of housing completions within the Vale of Glamorgan compared to that experienced prior to the recession. In addition, in the early years of the plan period, the LDP had not been adopted and as such the availability of housing land within the Vale of Glamorgan had not been fully established.
- 1.2.34. The graph below illustrates the growth in housing delivery within the Vale of Glamorgan since 2011, highlighting a steady annual increase in housing completions reflecting the national economic recovery along with the availability of deliverable housing land. For the years 2016-17, 2017-18, 2019-20 and 2020-21 the table illustrates that housing dwelling completions have exceeded the annual average requirement. However, the number of annual completions has been below the annual average requirement for the last two years. The graph provides comparisons between the rate of housing delivery over the Plan period (Green Line) against the annual average requirement (Yellow Line) and the dwelling completions within the LDP housing trajectory (Red Line). The bar graph provides a breakdown of housing delivery by source, namely adopted LDP housing allocations and small and large windfall developments.



The graph indicates that over the next 3 years housing completions are anticipated to fluctuate as existing sites under construction continue to be built out prior to additional sites coming on stream. It is envisaged that beyond the plan period build rates will steadily increase. Notwithstanding this, the Council has now commenced its RLDP which will include a review of housing delivery, land supply and dwelling requirement for the revised plan period 2021-2036.

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

1.2.35. 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:

- *6,072 dwellings have been approved on allocated housing sites which is 8.6% above the April 2023 target of 5,592 dwellings target.*
- *24.6% of all new housing approved during this AMR period has been on brownfield sites (Indicator 10.5).*
- *No windfall development permitted on BMV land contrary to the policies in the LDP (Indicator 10.6).*
- *While no renewable energy developments were approved by the Local Planning Authority during the monitoring period, a development of National Significance was approved by the Welsh Government which added a further 21.9GWh of electricity through renewable sources. This brings the total consented renewable energy production to 83.58GWh approved since the adoption of the plan (Indicator 2.3).*
- *No major retail/ leisure development permitted outside established town and district centre boundaries in this AMR period (Indicator 6.1(ii)).*
- *Average vacancy rates in the Vale's town and district centres remain below the average vacancy rates in Wales and the UK.*

- *All relevant planning applications were accompanied by a Travel Plan in this AMR period (Indicator 3.2).*
- *Net increase in public open space gained through development in this AMR period (Indicator 4.7).*
- *Significant progress on delivery of new education facilities. The 2024 monitoring targets remain on track to be met (Indicator 5.1).*
- *No development approved in this AMR period which resulted in the unacceptable loss of community facilities (Indicator 5.4).*
- *No development approved in C1 and C2 floodplains that did not meet the TAN 15 tests in this AMR period (Indicators 2.1 & 2.2).*
- *No development approved contrary to the advice of Cadw or NRW in this AMR period (Indicator 4.1).*
- *No development approved contrary to Policy MG 18 (Green Wedges) in this AMR period (Indicator 4.3).*
- *No development approved contrary to Policy MG17 (Special Landscape Areas) during the AMR period (Indicator 4.2).*
- *No development approved contrary to Policy MG 27 (Glamorgan Heritage Coast) in this AMR period (Indicator 4.4).*
- *No development approved that would have an adverse impact on a SSSI or SINIC in this AMR period (Indicator 4.5 & 4.6).*
- *The latest SWRAWP Annual Report (2019) confirms that the authority has a 39-year land bank of permitted aggregate reserves which is significantly higher than the 10 year target (Indicator 10.1).*
- *No development approved within a minerals buffer zone contrary to Policy MG23 in this AMR period (Indicator 10.3).*

1.2.36. Although there are a couple of areas where further work and / or investigations are required, overall, the AMR demonstrates that the LDP continues to be largely successful in achieving its objectives. Nevertheless, the Council has recently commenced work on a RLDP in accordance with LDP Regulation 41 of the TCPA (LDP)(Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended) and these matters will be included as part of this process.

1.2.37. The Council will continue to monitor the adopted LDP through the preparation of successive AMRs and the findings will be used to inform the preparation of the RLDP. While the full impact of the COVID 19 pandemic will not be known for some time, it has undoubtedly had impacts across society and changed the way we live and work. 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's strategy, policies and allocations can be measured.
- 2.1.2. Section 61 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) (PCPA) and the associated Regulations requires Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to keep under review all matters which may be expected to affect the development of their area or the planning of its development. Section 76 of the Act requires the Council to present this information in the form of an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 2.1.3. The AMR is the key mechanism to assess the delivery and implementation of an LDP strategy and provides transparency in the planning process by keeping stakeholders, business groups and the community informed of its effectiveness and identifies any issues.
- 2.1.4. Regulations and guidance on the form and content of the AMR is set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended) and the Development Plans Manual (Edition 3 March 2020) (DPM).
- 2.1.5. The AMR has two primary roles:
- To consider whether the policies identified in the LDP Monitoring Framework are being achieved and implemented successfully; and
 - To consider the Plan against all of the information gathered to determine whether a complete or partial review of the Plan is necessary.
- 2.1.6. The AMR is also an opportunity for the Council to assess the impact that the LDP is having on the social, economic, and environmental well-being of its administrative area. It can assist the Council to:
- Identify areas of success.
 - Identify where certain policies are not being successful in delivering their intended objectives.
 - Identify gaps in the evidence base, perhaps through a change in the economy, which needs to be addressed and reflected in the LDP; and
 - Identify what actions will be taken to address the issues identified to ensure the implementation of the LDP, including any revisions that need to be made to the LDP.
- 2.1.7. The Council is required to commence a full review of the LDP every 4 years from the date of its initial adoption, in accordance with Regulation 41 Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (as

amended 2015). This provides an opportunity for the Council to review progress in implementing the policies and make modifications where required. The review also enables the Council to ensure that the LDP is kept up to date in respect of changes in national planning policy and other relevant national and regional documents or legislation.

- 2.1.8. On the 19th of October 2020, Cabinet endorsed a recommendation to commence a full review of the adopted LDP before the 28th of June 2021 (minute C344A refers) in line with LDP Regulation 41 to ensure that the LDP remains up to date and responds to the new challenges and opportunities facing the authority over the next 15 years. The Delivery Agreement (DA) for the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) was formally approved by the Welsh Government on the 4th May 2022. Since the DA was formally adopted, significant progress has been made on the RDLP, inter alia, preparation of issues, vision, objectives background paper, consideration of spatial and growth options, sustainable settlements review, call for candidate sites and publication of candidate site register, as well as various background studies including employment, retail and renewable energy etc. Notwithstanding the significant progress made so far, the need to engage with site promoters of strategic sites has meant delays in the preparation of the Draft Preferred Strategy and it will be necessary to seek approval from the Welsh Government to revise the approved DA timetable. However, in accordance with the LDP Regulations, AMRs for the existing LDP will be required to be submitted to the Welsh Government until a new RLDP is adopted.
- 2.1.9. In tandem with these primary objectives, the AMR must also consider conformity with the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The AMR has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended); Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations (2004); and the Habitats Regulations Assessment (2004).
- 2.1.10. This is the fifth AMR prepared by Council and is based predominantly on data collected for the period 1st April 2022 to the 31st March 2023. It has been prepared in accordance with the LDP Regulations and the revised guidance contained in the Development Plan Manual (Edition 3, March 2020) (DPM) and will be submitted to the Welsh Government by the 31st October 2022. It should be noted that the content reflects the amended guidelines and requirements set out in the revised DPM, particularly in relation to housing completions and the housing trajectory.

2.2. THE REQUIREMENT FOR LDP MONITORING

- 2.2.1. Section 61 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local authorities to keep under review matters that may affect the planning and development of their areas or the planning of its development.
- 2.2.2. These matters include:

- The principal physical, economic, social, and environmental characteristics of the area of the authority (including the extent to which the Welsh language is used in the area).
- The principal purposes for which land is used in the area.
- The size, composition, and distribution of the population of the area.
- The communications, transport system and traffic of the area.
- Any other considerations which may be expected to affect those matters.
- Such other matters as may be prescribed or as the Assembly in a particular case may direct.

2.2.3. Regulation 37 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations requires that an LPA must publish its AMR on its website and submit it to the National Assembly on or before the date specified in guidance issued by the Assembly.

2.2.4. Regulation 37 requires that the AMR should identify policies that are not being implemented and for each policy:

- Identify the reasons why the policy is not being implemented.
- Identify the steps (if any) that will be taken to enable the policy to be implemented.
- Explore whether a revision to the plan to replace or amend the policy is required.

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

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).	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%). 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

	<p>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 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>
Delivery of affordable housing policy - thresholds and percentage targets for each sub-market area.	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.
Viability.	LPA should monitor trends (positive and negative) in key determinants of market conditions and viability such as, house prices, land values, build costs.

The rate of development on key allocations (completions linked to phasing trajectories and infrastructure schemes, where appropriate).	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.
The delivery of key infrastructure that underpins the plan strategy.	This will monitor the development of new infrastructure, such as road and rail improvements and utility enhancements on which the plan strategy is dependent.
The completion of Gypsy and Traveller sites to meet identified need.	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.
The scale/type of highly vulnerable development permitted within C2 flood risk areas.	To demonstrate the effectiveness of avoiding highly vulnerable development in the areas at most risk.
Locally Specific and Contextual Indicators	
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 which reflect the Welsh Government's new housing delivery monitoring system.

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 AMR.

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

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

- 2.3.3. The LDP and the AMR must comply with relevant European Directives and Regulations. In this regard, monitoring of the LDP should accord with the requirements for monitoring the sustainability performance of the LDP through the Strategic Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal (SEA/SA) process.
- 2.3.4. SA helps to demonstrate that the LDP is sound by ensuring that it reflects sustainable development objectives and contributes to the reasoned justification of policies. The SA of the LDP identifies a set of objectives and significant effect indicators which are intended to measure the social, economic, and environmental impact of the LDP.
- 2.3.5. The LDP Sustainability Objectives are:
- 1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.
 - 2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.
 - 3 To maintain and improve access for all.
 - 4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.
 - 5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.
 - 6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.
 - 7 To minimise waste.
 - 8 To use land effectively and efficiently.
 - 9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.
 - 10 To provide a high-quality environment within all new developments
 - 11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.
 - 12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.

- 13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.
- 14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district, and local centres.
- 15 To promote appropriate tourism.

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

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT FORMAT AND CONTENT

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

- **Section 1 Executive Summary** - identifies key findings and conclusions in relation to the delivery of the strategy and whether a plan review is required.
- **Section 2 Introduction** - outlines the requirement, purpose, and structure of the AMR.
- **Section 3 Contextual Changes** - provides an overview of the relevant contextual information which, although outside the remit of the Plan, could affect the performance of the LDP policy framework. Policy specific contextual information is provided in the relevant policy analysis section, including changes to policy framework at a national or local level.
- **Section 4 LDP and SA Monitoring Process** - explains the monitoring processes undertaken.
- **Section 5 LDP Monitoring Framework** - Indicator analysis - Reports on the performance of the LDP monitoring indicators as set out in the LDP Monitoring Framework and agreed during the LDP examination process.
- **Section 6 Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring** - provides an assessment of the performance of the LDP performance against the 15 SA objectives.
- **Section 7 Conclusions and Recommendations** - sets out an overview of all indicators and Plan performance in the monitoring period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023.

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. Notwithstanding the above, this is now the fifth AMR to be prepared by the Council and while the layout remains largely the same as previous documents, the way in which the monitoring indicators have been presented in section 5 has been amended. Only the previous AMR performance is included in the table but Appendix 1 contains an overview of the performance of all AMRs for ease of reference.

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 that could have influenced the LDP strategy and/or policy performance. These include new and/or amended national legislation and relevant plans, policies, and strategies at the national, regional or local level.
- 2.4.3. In addition, the section also provides an overview of the prevailing economic situation over the monitoring period together with information on progress on key Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG). Where appropriate, any potential implications for the LDP have been identified. Contextual information which is specific to a particular LDP policy area is provided in the relevant policy analysis section for ease of reference and is therefore not repeated here.

2.5. LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

PLANNING (WALES) ACT 2015

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

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

- 2.5.2. From the 7th January 2019, all new developments of more than 1 dwelling house or where the construction area is 100 square metres or more, require a sustainable drainage system (SuDS) for surface water. The SuDS must be designed and built in accordance with Statutory SuDS Standards as published

by the Welsh ministers and SuDS schemes must be approved by the local authority acting as the SuDS Approving Body (SAB), before construction work commences.

- 2.5.3. Implementing SuDS compliant with the statutory standards for all new development will contribute directly to delivering:
- Well-being Goals for cohesive, resilient, and healthier communities, consistent with the duties on public bodies under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015;
 - Sustainable development, consistent with duties on planning authorities under the Planning (Wales) Act 2015; and
 - Biodiversity enhancement, consistent with duties on public bodies under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

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

- 2.5.4. The Local Government and Elections (Wales) Bill [the Bill] was passed by the Senedd on 18th November 2020 and received Royal Assent on 21st January 2021. The Bill covers a range of topics from electoral reform, public participation, governance, and performance through to regional working.
- 2.5.5. In respect of land use planning, the Act makes provision for the establishment of Corporate Joint Committees (CJCs) to exercise certain local authority functions on a collaborative basis through Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) as well as regional transport planning and economic development strategies.

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

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

A MORE EQUAL WALES – THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DUTY (2021)

The Socio-economic Duty is a legal requirement under the Equality Act 2010 that came into force in Wales on the 31st March 2021. The Duty requires

specified public bodies to consider how their decisions might help to reduce the inequalities associated with socio-economic disadvantage when making strategic decisions.

This includes considering how policies, programmes and services can reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion. As the Duty applies to strategic policy development, it is relevant to the RLDP.

THE CLIMATE CHANGE (WALES) REGULATIONS 2021

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

2.6. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

FUTURE WALES- THE NATIONAL PLAN (2040)

- 2.6.1. On the 24th February 2021, the Welsh Government published *Future Wales: The National Plan 2040*, the Welsh Government’s national development framework. On publication, Future Wales came into force with immediate effect and now forms part of the development plan system in Wales and must be considered alongside Local Development Plans or extant Unitary Development Plans when determining planning applications, and in decision making.
- 2.6.2. A key objective of Future Wales is to ensure that the planning system supports the delivery of the Welsh Government’s strategic aims and policies such as those contained within the Welsh National Marine Plan, Llwybr Newydd The Wales Transport Strategy 2021, the Natural Resources Policy and Prosperity for All A Low Carbon Wales.

- 2.6.3. Future Wales builds on national planning policy set out in Planning Policy Wales and outlines the Welsh Government's strategies for addressing key national priorities through the planning system. These include sustaining and developing a vibrant economy, providing quality development in the right places for the right reasons, achieving decarbonisation and climate-resilience, developing strong ecosystems, and improving the health and well-being of communities.
- 2.6.4. It sets out the development policies for Wales as a whole and for three national growth areas: Wrexham and Deeside (North Wales), Swansea Bay and Llanelli (Mid and South West Wales) and Cardiff, Newport, and the Valleys (South East Wales). The Vale of Glamorgan falls within the South East Wales growth area, which is consistent with the Cardiff Capital Region and aligns with proposed Strategic Development Plan (SDP) areas for the regions identified.
- 2.6.5. Other key areas considered within Future Wales include priorities for the delivery of new affordable housing, a requirement to identify new Green Belts in the South East Wales and North Wales regions (to be identified through SDPs), national policy objectives for renewable and low carbon energy generation, and a commitment to strengthening town centres through a town centre first approach for retail and other town centre uses.
- 2.6.6. In line with Welsh Government guidance, the RLDP shall have regard to Future Wales and any implications for future AMRs shall also be reported.

PLANNING POLICY WALES 11TH EDITION (FEBRUARY 2021)

- 2.6.7. Planning Policy Wales (edition 11) was published alongside Future Wales: The National Plan 2040. It reflects the change in the Development Planning hierarchy introduced by the publication of Future Wales.
- 2.6.8. The latest edition of PPW provides further emphasis on how the planning system can contribute towards tackling the climate emergency; provides greater clarification on placemaking with reference to the Design Commission for Wales Placemaking Charter; increasing the supply of affordable housing through identifying affordable housing led schemes within LDPs, and to take into account potential changes to land use planning as a result of the Covid-19 Pandemic and 'Building Better Places'.
- 2.6.9. On the 9th March 2023 the Welsh Government consulted on proposed changes to Chapter 6 of PPW Distinctive and Natural Places. The consultation sought views on targeted updates of policy in section 6.4 of PPW relating to net benefit for biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems and to strengthen policy on designated sites, in particular Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and on trees and woodlands. The proposed changes require subsequent changes to section 6.2 on Green Infrastructure given its close alignment with securing the maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems. A revised PPW 12 will be published later in 2023. The revision to PPW will require an update to the Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance originally adopted by the Council in 2018.

2.6.10. In line with national guidance future LDPs must have regard to the revised PPW and Future Wales, alongside any implications these may have on AMRs.

LLWYBR NEWYDD THE WALES TRANSPORT STRATEGY 2021

2.6.11. ‘Llwybr Newydd: The Wales Transport Strategy 2021’ was published in March 2021 and sets out the Welsh Government’s strategic priorities for transport investment in Wales. The central aim of the strategy is to reduce the impact that transport has on climate change, setting a target for 45% of all journeys within Wales to be undertaken sustainably by 2040.

2.6.12. The overriding vision is for *“an accessible, sustainable and efficient transport system” and the priority is to “actively aim to achieve a shift away from private car use to more sustainable transport modes for the majority of journeys. “*

2.6.13. The three main priorities in the Strategy are to:

- Bring services to people in order to reduce the need to travel – which will mean an increase of local services;
- Allow people and goods to move easily from door to door by accessible, sustainable, and efficient transport services and infrastructure and
- Encourage people to make the change to a more sustainable transport option by making public transport more affordable and reliable.

2.6.14. The strategy will be supported by a 5-year investment programme to be set out in a National Transport Delivery Plan (NTDP) that shall set out the specific transport interventions to be financed by the Welsh Government, based on the priorities in Llwybr Newydd The Wales Transport Strategy 2021, including the delivery of projects that are already underway.

2.6.15. Additionally, the Strategy also requires the establishment of Regional CJsCs that will oversee the preparation of Regional Transport Plans to be aligned with Future Wales – The National Plan 2040 and the emerging Strategic Development Plans (SDPs).

WELSH NATIONAL MARINE PLAN (WNMP)

2.6.16. 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.

2.6.17. 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.

- 2.6.18. 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.
- 2.6.19. The statutory requirement to consider marine policy documents comes from the Marine and Coastal Access Act (MCAA) 2009 which amends the Planning Act. Under Section 58 (1) of the MCAA, Local Planning Authorities must take any authorisation or enforcement decision in accordance with the appropriate marine policy documents, unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise. If a public authority takes an authorisation or enforcement decision other than in accordance with the appropriate marine policy documents, the public authority must state its reasons.
- 2.6.20. Additionally, the scope of the WNMP and the MCAA is wider than the planning division. The Council must therefore have regard to the WNMP when making relevant decisions (Section 58 (3) of MCAA).

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

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

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

- 2.6.22. This Plan sets out the Welsh Government's approach to cutting emissions and increasing efficiency in a way that maximises wider benefits for Wales, ensuring a fairer and healthier society. It sets out policies and proposals that seek to directly reduce emissions and support the growth of the low carbon economy. Of relevance to planning are targets and policies introduced in relation to:
- Energy;
 - Transport;
 - Buildings;
 - Industry;
 - Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry;
 - Agriculture; and
 - Waste Management

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

- 2.6.23. 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.

SMARTER WORKING: A REMOTE WORKING STRATEGY FOR WALES (MARCH 2022)

- 2.6.24. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the move to remote working and made employees and businesses think about how and where they work. The strategy outlines the Welsh Government's approach to achieving 30% of the Welsh workforce working at or near home and sets out the economic, social, environmental, and cultural benefits of remote working, and explains how the Welsh Government plans to embed remote working for the long-term in the Welsh workplace.

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 due by 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. The new TAN was accompanied by the Flood Map for Planning, which built on the Flood Risk Assessment Wales map and included allowances for climate change.
- 2.7.4. However, on 23rd November 2021, the Minister for Climate Change stated that the new TAN 15 was to be paused until 1st June 2023. The pause provides an opportunity to build resilience, to develop detailed plans, to prioritise local

authority activities to meet the challenges posed by the climate emergency and to build the necessary capability to do so. During the pause period, the existing policy framework of PPW, TAN 15 and the Development Advice Map along with TAN 14 remains in place. However, the Minister also advised that all local authorities need to review their Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment by 30th November 2022, and this is currently being prepared regionally by consultants. The results of the SFCA will inform the emerging RLDP and local flood risk policies. For development plans under review, the Minister has also confirmed that site allocations must be in accordance with the new TAN 15 and the Flood Map for Planning. A further consultation on the draft TAN which sought to introduce an increased element of flexibility in the guidance to allow for appropriate regeneration and redevelopment took place between January and April 2023 and the revised TAN is due to be implemented later in 2023.

2.8. PLANNING GUIDANCE

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

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

PLACEMAKING CHARTER (SEPTEMBER 2020)

- 2.8.4. The aim of the Placemaking Charter is to strengthen the focus on Placemaking in policy and practice in Wales. The Charter outlines six placemaking principles that cover the range of considerations that contribute to establishing and maintaining good places. These include:
 - People and Community
 - Movement

- Public Realm
- Location
- Mix of uses

2.8.5. The Charter has been developed in collaboration with the Placemaking Wales Partnership which is made up of stakeholders representing a wide range of interests within the built and natural environment.

2.8.6. The Vale of Glamorgan has recently become a signatory to the Placemaking Charter.

3. NATIONAL, REGIONAL & LOCAL CONTEXT

3.1. NATIONAL INFLUENCES

BREXIT

- 3.1.1 The UK formally left the European Union (EU) on the 31st January 2020 and entered an 11-month transition or implementation period which ended on the 31st December 2020. Since the 1st January 2021, the UK has no longer been part of the EU single market or the EU customs union.
- 3.1.2 Following the end of the transition period, the Trade and Cooperation Agreement negotiated by the EU and the United Kingdom entered into force provisionally on the 1st January 2021 after all 27 member states approved the Agreement and its provisional application. On 27 April 2021, the European Parliament also voiced its approval meaning the Agreement was able to enter into force fully on 1 May 2021.
- 3.1.3 While the longer-term implications of the UK departure from the EU and the COVID 19 pandemic still remain largely 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. New trading arrangements between the UK and the EU have already seen disruption and difficulties for many businesses across the UK, particularly those in sectors that depend on fast, seamless border processes such as agriculture and fisheries, automotive and aerospace manufacturing.
- 3.1.4 Additionally, the policy, legal and financial framework for the natural resources in Wales is intrinsically linked to the EU operating framework and are some of the areas likely to be most impacted by the UK withdrawal from the EU.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

- 3.1.4. While the significant social and health impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic are now improving, and society is gradually returning to normal, it is evident that the pandemic has influenced the way people work, travel, shop, socialise and use open green spaces and the urban environment.
- 3.1.5. In September 2020, the Council published its Coronavirus Recovery Strategy¹, highlighting the social, economic and well-being impacts that the pandemic has had on communities and setting out its key priorities and objectives, to be implemented through the Council's Annual Delivery Plans. Of note to the current LDP review is the focus on green economic growth, employment, and infrastructure; addressing housing need including reducing homelessness; promoting active travel, embracing homeworking and improving public spaces and the public realm. These themes are likely to be reflected in the RLDP as well as the wider role that planning can have in assisting in the recovery.

¹ <https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Documents/Committee%20Reports/Cabinet/2020/20-09-21/Coronavirus-Recovery-Strategy.pdf>

- 3.1.6. Furthermore, the Welsh Government has published planning guidance to aid in the recovery from the impacts of Covid-19 entitled Building Better Places – The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures: Placemaking and the Covid-19 Recovery (2020). This guidance starts to identify actions to achieve Covid-19 recovery and areas which must be built upon, and developed in future reviews of Planning Policy Wales, such as the role of development management and its role in “creating healthy, thriving active places with a focus on a positive, sustainable future for our communities” (p.9, 2020 refers).
- 3.1.7. Whilst the monitoring data collected during the period 2022-23 may provide an insight into the immediate impacts that lockdown restrictions during the pandemic have had on economic activity, such as employment and retail, further examination of the long-term impacts will be required as part of the RLDP process.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF UKRAINE

- 3.1.8. The Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and the subsequent sanctions placed on Russia continue to have an impact on the world economy. While the UK has few direct links to Russia, the global impact of the invasion to the energy, commodities and financial markets has meant that the UK and European economies have not escaped the impacts of the conflict and increases in energy and fuel costs have impacted on businesses throughout the UK and contributed to rising inflation which has had a major impact on the UK economy particularly affecting consumers and businesses.

2021 CENSUS

- 3.1.9. The UK census takes place every ten years and provides the most accurate estimate of all people and households in England and Wales. The census contains questions about individuals and households and helps build a detailed picture of UK society and information from the census helps central government and local authorities across the UK to plan and fund local services and service provision. The census provides key data for development plans, including the release of population and household estimates.
- 3.1.10. The census is conducted by the office of National Statistics (ONS) and the release of results commenced on June 28th, 2022, and included rounded population and household estimates for local authorities in Wales by sex and five-year age groups.
- 3.1.11. Subsequent releases from October 2022 have included data and analyses covering the range of topics including new questions on sexual orientation, gender identity and previous service in the UK Armed Forces and information about the population’s Welsh language ability.

3.2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND CORPORATE JOINT COMMITTEES

- 3.2.1. Part 3 of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 provides the legislative framework to bring forward an SDP to deal more effectively with cross boundary planning issues. The Regulations make reference to three potential strategic planning areas including South East Wales, the Cardiff Capital Region which comprises the 10 Local Authorities in the South East Wales region namely: Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Newport, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Torfaen, and the Vale of Glamorgan.
- 3.2.2. An SDP for the south-east Wales region will complement the City Region approach and will provide an opportunity to incorporate the City Region work into the planning system. SDPs must be in general conformity with Future Wales and local planning authorities in an area covered by an SDP must have regard to it when developing their LDPs. Where an SDP covers an LDP administrative area, Local Planning Authorities s will only be required to produce a 'light' LDP for the part of their area already covered by the SDP.
- 3.2.3. The Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 ("the LGE Act") created the framework for a consistent mechanism for regional collaboration between local government, namely Corporate Joint Committees (CJCs). The Act provides for the establishment of CJCs through Regulations. Regulations creating four CJCs in Wales ("the Establishment Regulations") were made on 17 March 2021 and the following CJCs were established on 1 April 2021:
- The North Wales Corporate Joint Committee
 - The Mid Wales Corporate Joint Committee
 - The South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee
 - The South West Wales Corporate Joint Committee
- 3.2.4. The four CJCs have functions relating to strategic development planning and regional transport planning. They are also able to undertake actions to promote the economic well-being of their areas. Legislation enabling the formation of CJCs in Wales was published in July 2022. The emerging RLDP will need to have regard to the South East Wales SDP.

CARDIFF CAPITAL REGION CITY DEAL

- 3.2.5. The Cardiff Capital Region City Deal is a unique programme of collaborative working committed to being the catalyst for regional growth and sustainable success. The deal represents the joint commitments made by the ten local authorities of the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR), the UK Government and the Welsh Government to unlock £1.2bn of collective investment. It is designed to build on the region's sectoral strengths, its high skill base and three successful universities and accelerate economic growth and productivity through a series of considered targeted investments in skills, infrastructure, innovation-led scalable projects and priority industry sectors and businesses.

- 3.2.6. Over its lifetime of 20 years the desired outcomes from its programmes of intervention (£734m of which is ring-fenced for Metro developments with the remaining £495m available through a wider investment fund) are to have delivered 25,000 new jobs, generated an additional £4bn of private sector investment into the region and increased GVA by 5%.
- 3.2.7. The £1.3 billion CCRCD was formally ratified on the 1st March 2017 by the ten local authorities. Since the formal ratification, CCRCD has developed work programmes and supported a number of investment projects across the region. In May 2021, the UK Government announced its approval of the next five years of funding for the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal, following a gateway review that highlighted "a number of significant successes across the deal to date".
- 3.2.8. The CCRCD and any implications for the RLDP will be given due consideration in subsequent AMRs where appropriate.

CCR REGIONAL ECONOMIC INDUSTRIAL PLAN 2023-2028

Cardiff Capital Region seeks to foster a regional economy that is bigger, fairer and greener, generating good growth and creating conditions for shared prosperity across the ten local authorities in the region and the regional Economic and Industrial Plan has been prepared to support these objectives. The Plan identifies several challenges but seeks to achieve the ambition of being “a proud Cardiff Capital region where everyone is connected locally and globally, enjoying work, business and life opportunities that make us the place to fulfil potential.”

The Plan identifies three areas of focus – Becoming More Competitive More Connected and Becoming More Resilient. As part of the Becoming More Competitive themes, specific reference is given to growing the green economy through innovation initiatives centred on green technologies and future skills, with specific reference to the development of a Green Energy Park at Aberthaw. The RLDP will have a role in facilitating land and developing appropriate policies that would support the objectives and projects within the Plan.

SOUTH WALES METRO

- 3.2.9. One of the objectives of the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) is to connect communities, business, jobs, facilities, and services in the area. The CCR Transport Authority has been established as a sub-committee by the CCR Cabinet, to work closely with the Welsh Government, Transport for Wales, and others, to facilitate the City Deal by coordinating transport planning and investment across the region.
- 3.2.10. One of the main priorities with regards to improved transportation is the delivery of the South Wales Metro. £734 million of the City Deal fund has been pre-allocated for the project, which will be split between the Valley Lines Electrification programme and the wider South Wales Metro scheme.

- 3.2.11. The South Wales Metro is a major infrastructure project and signals an ambitious ‘modal shift’ in connecting people and places and enhancing the functional economic geography of the region. It represents forward thinking on the future of mobility and its mission is to provide contemporary public transport that will promote behavioural change.
- 3.2.12. The Barry Town Centre Gateway Regeneration project identified the need to comprehensively regenerate land in the vicinity of Barry Docks Railway Station, which is an important gateway to the town centre and Waterfront. As part of the Metro Plus programme, a £50 million programme of schemes, developed with the Regional Transport Authority (RTA) to support the implementation of the South Wales Metro, the Barry Transport Hub was completed in June/July 2023 and provides a planned bus interchange, additional park and ride capacity, improve connectivity with the town centre and has created a modern well-designed arrival point.
- 3.2.13. The future implications of the metro proposals will therefore be monitored and be given due consideration in future AMRs where appropriate.

REGIONAL TECHNICAL STATEMENT FOR AGGREGATES (2020)

- 3.2.14. The Regional Technical Statement (RTS) has been produced by the South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party (SWRAWP). Minerals TAN 1 (paragraph 1.45 refers) sets an overarching objective, which seeks to ensure a sustainably managed supply of aggregates essential for construction by striking the balance between environmental, economic and social costs. The RTS has been formulated to help guide individual Local Authorities in South Wales on how to implement these mineral planning policies in the formulation of their individual LDP policies and allocations.

3.3. LOCAL CONTEXT

THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN CORPORATE PLAN 2020-2025

The Vale of Glamorgan Corporate Plan is the Council's key strategic document and sets out the framework for the various activities the Council undertakes. It seeks to deliver a wide range of outcomes measured against the plan's 4 well-being objectives:

- To work with and for our communities
- To support learning, employment, and sustainable economic growth
- To support people at home and in their community
- To respect, enhance and enjoy our environment

For each objective, the plan sets out the actions that will be taken over the 5 years and includes aspects relevant to land use planning which will influence and direct the focus of the Replacement LDP and includes:

- Improving well-being, promoting active and sustainable transport;
- Supporting economic growth through working as part of the Capitol City Region, regeneration, improving infrastructure and supporting town centres, tourism, and industry;
- increasing the supply of good quality affordable housing;
- reducing carbon emissions and minimising the impact on the environment;
- ensuring that developments are sustainable, mitigate their impact and integrate with local communities and provide the necessary infrastructure;
- protect and enhance the natural built environment and cultural heritage;
- minimise pollution, provide effective waste management and reduce the impact of flooding.

THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN HOUSING STRATEGY 2021- 26

The Housing Strategy sets out the intentions of the Council and its partners to meet a wide range of housing objectives. The strategy includes a long-term vision for housing in the Vale where ‘All residents in the Vale of Glamorgan have access to good quality, suitable housing and can live happily and independently in vibrant, sustainable communities’. The vision is underpinned by four key aim which form the framework within which action will be taken.

- Aim 1: More Homes, More Choice
- Aim 2: Improved homes and communities
- Aim 3: Better housing advice and support
- Aim 4: Equality of access to housing and housing services

The Strategy is accompanied by a delivery plan, which is set over the same period as the strategy. The delivery plan outlines a range of actions developed by the Council and its partners, under each of the 4 aims.

THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN OLDER PERSONS STRATEGY

The Council’s Older Persons Housing Strategy ‘Creating Homes and Neighbourhoods for Later Life 2022-36’ sets out a vision in the Vale of Glamorgan Council which is: ‘to secure the best quality of life for older people to live as independently as possible in later life. This means delivering a range of accommodation that enables older people to live fulfilling lives and enjoy good health in attractive homes that meet their needs and allow them to retain their independence as they age’.

The strategy projects that by 2037 there will be a need for some 1,357- specialist age designated housing, retirement housing (for social rent and for sale) and housing with care (extra care housing for social rent and for sale). Highlighting the importance for the Council and its partners to address future housing needs associated with an aging population through the provision of appropriate housing solutions arising from a growing older population. The strategy identifies a range of mechanisms for delivery including the LDP which is seen to have a key role in encouraging private and social housing providers to develop a range of mainstream housing that is suited and attractive to older people.

LOCAL HOUSING MARKET ASSESSMENT (2021)

3.3.1. All local authorities in Wales are required to carry out a Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) every two years. The LHMA provides an assessment of the current housing market in the authority and the latest 2021 LHMA was approved by the Council on the 24th February 2022 (Minute C822 refers). Notwithstanding this, since the LHMA was approved by the Council, the Welsh Government has amended the guidance on how LHMA's should be prepared (March 2022) and now requires any LHMA prepared before the LDP Deposit Plan stage to have been prepared in accordance with the new LHMA tool. A revised LHMA is therefore being prepared the results of which will inform the RLDP. The results of the updated 2021 LHMA indicate that overall, the supply of affordable housing has not kept pace with overall demand and the 2021 assessment identified an annual need of 1,205 affordable housing units comprising:

- 915 units of social rented accommodation.
- 211 units of intermediate rented housing
- 79 units of low-cost home ownership

3.3.2. 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 key consideration in the LDP review and future AMRs. At 1st April 2022, a total of 1,811 affordable dwellings have been provided since the start of the plan period.

GYPSY AND TRAVELLER ACCOMMODATION ASSESSMENT

3.3.3. The Council's latest Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) was completed in June 2022 having been delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In accordance with section 102 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014, the GTAA was submitted to the Welsh Government for approval on the 21st April 2023 and a response from the Welsh Government is still awaited. The GTAA identifies a shortfall of 9 pitches to 2026 with a further 2 pitches being required by 2036. The new GTAA will form part of the evidence base for the RLDP. A

regional working group comprising representatives of the South East Wales local authorities has also been established to investigate the need for a regional gypsy and traveller transit site. This work remains ongoing, and the findings will inform the emerging RLDP in due course.

VALE OF GLAMORGAN WELL-BEING PLAN 2023-28

As part of the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations Act the Council, together with public sector partners as the Vale of Glamorgan Public Services Board (PSB), has prepared its 2nd Well-being Plan for the Vale, informed by a Well-being Assessment. The Well-being Plan encompasses the 7 well-being goals and provides a framework for all public sector bodies to deliver the Sustainable Development Principle through adopting the 5-ways of working.

The new Well-being Plan sets out three new Well-being Objectives and the priority areas that the PSB will be focusing on, and Objectives reflect the key issues and key challenges identified by the Vale of Glamorgan Well Being Assessment:

- A more resilient and greener Vale
- A more active and healthier Vale
- A more equitable and connected Vale

To deliver these objectives, the Well-being Plan has identified 3 priority workstreams within which collaboration will be focussed:

- Responding to the climate and nature emergencies
- Working with the people who live in our communities that experience the highest levels of deprivation
- Becoming an Age Friendly

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

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

CARDIFF AIRPORT AND BRO TATHAN ENTERPRISE ZONE

- 3.3.6. The Cardiff Airport and Bro Tathan Enterprise Zone was designated by the Welsh Government in 2013. It comprises of three distinct zones: Cardiff Airport, Bro Tathan aerospace business park and the Gateway Development Zone. The enterprise zone seeks to build upon and extend the aerospace and maintenance sector that has developed in and around the airport and the MOD base at St Athan and provides an unprecedented opportunity for Wales to both contribute to and take advantage of the competitiveness of the UK in a growing business sector.
- 3.3.7. 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.
- 3.3.8. Brief summaries of the ongoing success and status of the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone are provided below and all elements of the Enterprise Zone will continue to be monitored and assessed in future AMRs to inform the emerging RLDP.

BRO TATHAN AEROSPACE BUSINESS PARK

- 3.3.9. 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.
- 3.3.10. 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 the company's sole production facility for of Aston Martin's first SUV, the DBX. Full production capability was scheduled to commence in the 2nd quarter of 2020. However, the COVID 19 pandemic has had a significant impact on production and sales. Originally the manufacturing facility was anticipated to create up to 750 jobs at peak production. However, it is understood that around 200 redundancies were made during the pandemic due to falling sales. Notwithstanding this, the first Aston Martin DBX707 customer car rolled off the production line in early 2022 and the company announced that it had hired 100 new technicians to work on the first Welsh built production car in almost 50 years.
- 3.3.11. The business park is an essential element of the Welsh Government's aspirations for the enterprise zone. The business park continues to attract investment and create jobs with firms such as Caerdav and eCube expanding within the specialised aviation sector. The Northern Access Road (NAR) has been completed and provides a high-quality direct access for new and existing businesses at the site. In addition, to support the continuing development at the

Aerospace Business Park, the Welsh Government is currently working in conjunction with the Council to adopt 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. The Bro Tathan site has been the subject of several planning applications for development over its 1,200 acres, ranging from hotels, showrooms retail facilities, offices, and conferencing, to major mixed use large factories, aircraft hangars and training facilities. The Welsh Government has recently completed the development of a 26,909 sq ft Rubb hangar at the site which is capable of housing aircraft such as Boeing 737-800s.

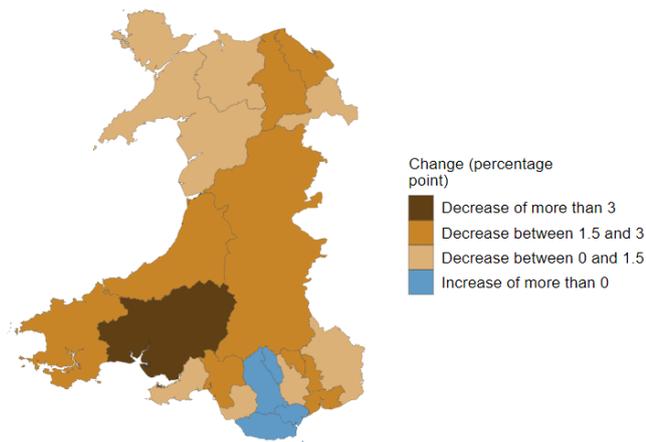
CARDIFF AIRPORT

- 3.3.12. 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.
- 3.3.13. The airport plays an important role both as an international gateway and as a major driver within the Welsh economy. Since its acquisition by the Welsh Government in 2013 the airport has increased its passenger numbers by over 65%. However, the Covid 19 pandemic and associated travel restrictions had a significant impact on passenger numbers. Passenger numbers in 2020 were just under 220 000, and in 2021 were 123,000 a decrease of 44% compared to 2020. In 2022 passenger numbers recovered well to 857,397 (arrivals and departures) but remained well below pre-pandemic levels of circa 1.4 million (2019).
- 3.3.14. 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) in relation to the allocated employment land south of Port Road comprising 44.75 hectares of B1, B2 and B8 business park, associated car parking, drainage infrastructure, biodiversity provision and ancillary works together with a country park extension was approved on 14th July 2021. However, this planning permission was quashed on the 6th October 2021 when the Court Order by HHJ Jarman QC, confirmed the application for permission for judicial review was granted. The planning application has been returned to the Council for re-consideration but is currently subject to a holding direction from Welsh Government.

WELSH LANGUAGE

- 3.3.15. The latest 2021 Census indicates that all local authorities in Wales except for Cardiff, the Vale of Glamorgan, Rhondda Cynon Taf and Merthyr Tydfil saw a decrease in the percentage of people aged three or older able to speak Welsh. The census indicates that for the Vale of Glamorgan for people aged 3 or over, 13.3% can either speak, read or write Welsh, 3.5% can understand spoken Welsh and 83.25 have no Welsh language skills whatsoever.

Change in the percentage of people aged three years or older able to speak Welsh by local authority, 2011 to 2021.



Source: Welsh Government: Welsh language in Wales (Census 2021) 6th December 2022.

- 3.3.16. The RLDP will enable the Council to assess the potential cumulative effects of the Plan on the Welsh language in the area through the use of a Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) in accordance with Technical Advice Note 20 Planning and the Welsh Language (October 2017). The WLIA will be considered as part of the integrated sustainability appraisal work.

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE

- 3.3.17. 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
- Economic Development, Employment Land and Premises
- Minerals Safeguarding
- Parking Standards
- Planning Obligations
- Public Art in New Development
- Renewable Energy
- Residential and Householder Development
- Retail and Town Centre Development
- Tourism and Development
- Trees, Woodland, Hedgerows and Development

- 3.3.18. Two new SPG have been adopted by the Council since the previous AMR. The Economic Development, Employment Land and Premises SPG provides further detail on how the Council will implement the LDP policies in respect of non-

employment or ancillary uses proposed on existing or allocated employment sites or premises and the Retail and Town Centre Development SPG provides further advice on how the Council will consider proposals for retail development outside of the Vale's retail centres. It also provides further guidance on the application of LDP Policies MG14 and MG15 where development proposals involve the loss of an existing or vacant A1 retail unit. Additionally, shopfront design guidance is provided for proposals involving the alteration of facades in designated retail centres to help satisfy LDP design policies.

3.4. GENERAL ECONOMIC TRENDS

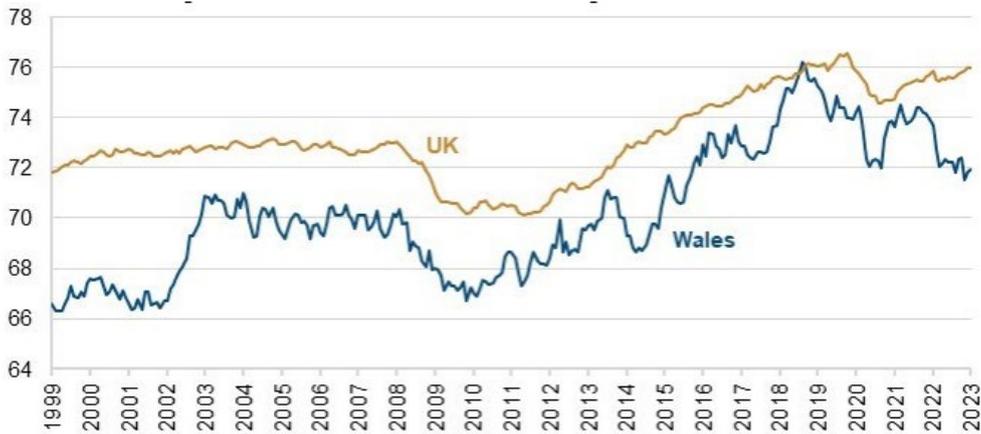
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

- 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 21st July 2022 (SB 18/2022) bulletin includes data for the three months February to April 2022 and brings together the latest key statistics relating to the Welsh labour market, with a specific focus on the impacts of the Covid 19 pandemic. As well as the general economic activity data, the bulletin includes information on four national indicators as defined in the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015.
- 3.4.2. The headline Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates in the bulletin are published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in their Labour Market Statistical Bulletin which include headline figures for Wales as a whole. The bulletin provides a more detailed breakdown of the Wales data than the ONS bulletin and presents those estimates alongside other headline estimates for the economy and labour market for Wales. The LFS is a sample survey and, as such, estimates obtained from it are subject to sampling variability.
- 3.4.3. The information provided in the statistical bulletin includes data up to May 2023.

EMPLOYMENT:

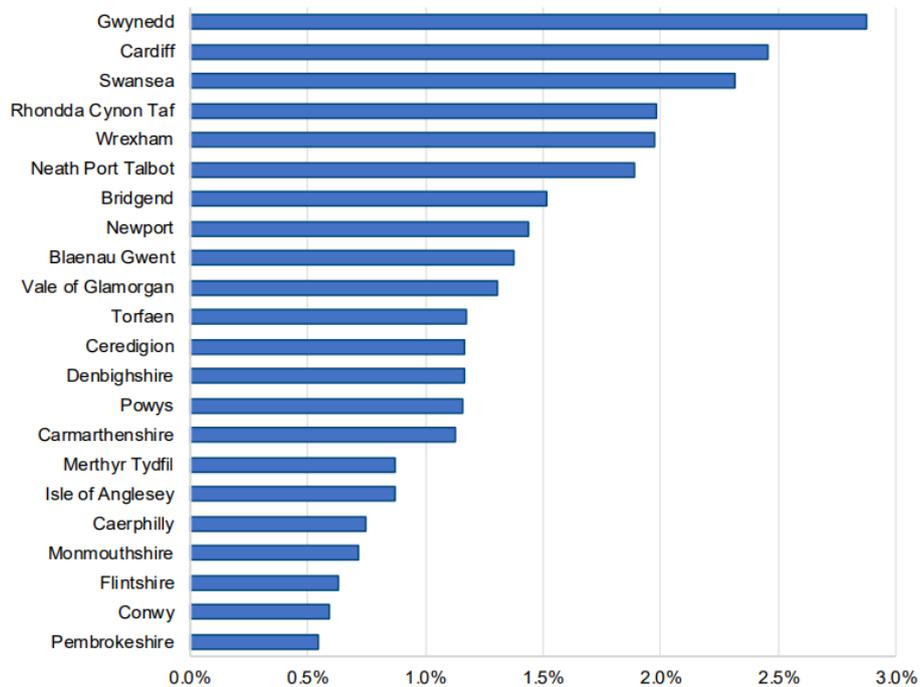
- 3.4.4. The latest LFS indicates that there were 1.43 million people in employment in Wales in March to May 2023, down by 36,900 (2.5%) from the same period a year earlier. This is an employment rate in Wales of 71.9% of those aged 16-64, this is down 0.5 percentage points on the previous quarter and down 1.8 percentage points from the same period a year earlier. This compares to a UK employment rate of 76.0% of those aged 16-64 which is 4.1 percentage points higher than the employment rate for Wales.

Figure 1: Employment rate, persons (percentage of those aged 16-64)



Source: WG Statistical Bulletin SB28/2023 (13 July 2023)

- 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 2022 – December 2022) shows that 63,500 people were in employment in the Vale of Glamorgan (79.7%) which compares favourably with the all Wales figure of 75.6%.²
- 3.4.6. In May 2023 all Welsh local authority areas saw an increase in the number of paid employees when compared with the same month the previous year.

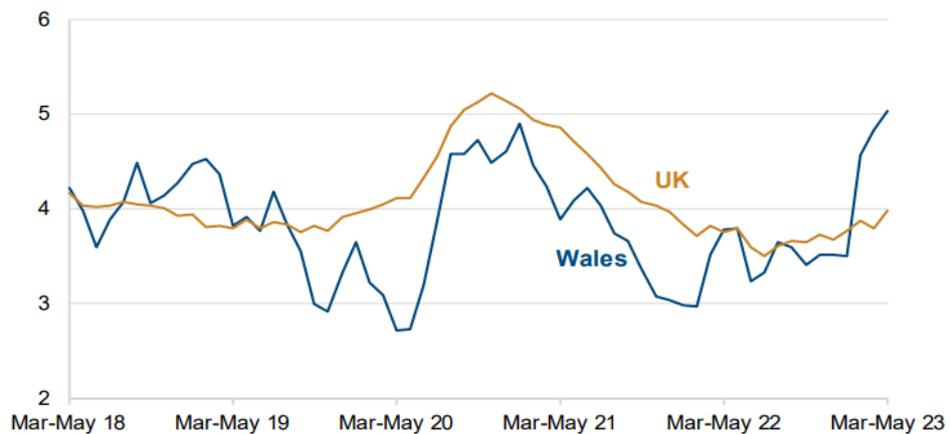


²

UNEMPLOYMENT

3.4.7. Between March and May 2023, there were 76,100 unemployed people in Wales, an increase of 18,100 compared to the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 5.0% of the economically active population, up 1.5 percentage points from the previous quarter and up 1.2 percentage points compared to a year earlier. This is the highest unemployment rate for Wales since October to December 2017. In comparison, there were 1.37 million unemployed people in the UK between March to May 2023, up 84,700 (6.6%) from the previous year. This is an unemployment rate of 4.0%, up 0.2 percentage points over the year.

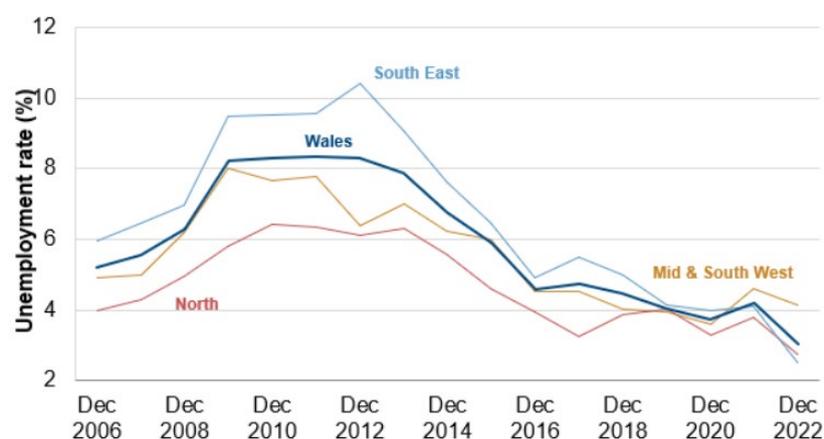
FIGURE 1: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (PERCENTAGE OF ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION)



Source: WG Statistical Bulletin SB28/2023 (13 July 2023)

3.4.8. In the year ending December 2022, the unemployment rate in Mid and South West Wales was 4.1%, a decrease of 0.5 percentage points over the year, in North Wales the rate was 2.7%, a decrease of 1.1 percentage points and in South East Wales the rate was 2.5%, a decrease of 1.6 percentage points (differences calculated using unrounded figures).

FIGURE 3: ENEMPLOYMENT RATE, ECONOMIC REGIONS, YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 2006 TO DECEMBER 2022



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

3.4.9. As with employment rates, the percentage of the economically inactive people within the Vale of Glamorgan mirrors the national picture and the nomis data indicates that between January and December 2022, 2,700 people (4.2 %) in the Vale of Glamorgan were unemployed, compared to the Welsh average of 4.2% and the U.K average of 4.4%.

HOUSING MARKET:

3.4.10. The full year Welsh Government housing statistics from StatsWales indicate a significant reduction of housing delivery during the period which is likely to be attributable to the impacts of the Covid 19 pandemic.

Table 1 – New Dwellings Started

Year	Wales Housing Starts	Vale of Glamorgan Starts
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
2019/20	6,224	747
2020/21	4314	117
2021/22	5659	441
2022/23	3,524*	309*

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

Note: * This data is updated quarterly. Partial yearly figures referenced.

- 3.4.11. The latest HM Land Registry data (National Statistics UK House Price Index Wales: May 2023 (Published 19th July 2023) indicates that house prices in Wales increased by 1.8% in the 12 months to May 2023 with the average house price in Wales now being £213,374.
- 3.4.12. In Wales, 17 local authority areas showed an increase in average house prices in the year to May 2023 with Monmouthshire showing the highest annual percentage change rising by 7.4% to £367,000. In contrast, Pembrokeshire showed the lowest annual percentage change, decreasing by 1.3% to £233,000 in the year to May 2023. By comparison, in the year to May 2023 Vale of Glamorgan average house prices rose by 3.0% to £311,122.

Average price by local authority for Wales

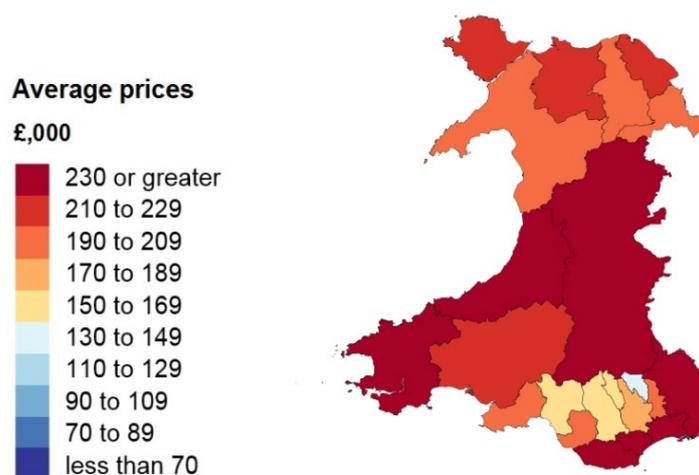


FIGURE 4: AVERAGE HOUSE PRICES BY LOCAL AUTHORITY IN WALES

Source: National Statistics UK House Price Index Wales: May 2023

RETAIL:

- 3.4.13. The national retail sector continues to face significant challenges. 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. While the direct impacts of the covid 19 pandemic and Brexit may be diminishing, retail businesses continue to experience difficult trading environments and a deteriorating economic outlook. A combination of a

cost-of-living crisis, high inflation, tax rises, weak business investment and the continued impact of the Ukraine war maintain pressure of the retail sector. Notwithstanding this, consumer confidence continues to improve, and the latest Deloitte Consumer Confidence Index³ shows a two-percentage point rise to -17.5%. This is the fastest increase in the index since June 2021, when the economy reopened following the third Covid-10 lockdown. However, despite this increase, the index remains well below its long-term average indicating that consumers remain at the sharp end of the recent economic downturn.

- 3.4.14. In terms of the retail centres in the Vale of Glamorgan, the current 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). Monitoring indicators 6.4 and 6.5 relate to vacancy rates within the Vale's town, district, local and neighbourhood centres. These indicate that except for Llantwit Major town centre which has seen a fall in primary frontage vacancy rates, all other town and district retail centres have seen an increase in vacancy rates during the latest monitoring period. Notwithstanding these increases, only one of the centres Penarth, has experienced vacancy rate increases over two consecutive years. Given the current economic climate, this would seem to indicate that the centres remain popular, and the Council will continue to monitor this indicator in future AMRs. The monitoring data also indicates that the Vale's local and neighbourhood retail centres would appear to be performing well given the current retail situation across Wales and the UK with only two of the identified centres having experienced an increase in vacancy rates over the monitoring period.
- 3.4.15. To reflect the need for flexibility in retail centres, the Welsh Government made temporary amendments to The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) to provide greater flexibility for changes of use within town centres. This change in legislation allowed for the temporary change of use from A1 to A2, A3, B1, D1 and D2 within retail centres for a 6-month period up to 29th April 2022 without the need to receive planning consent from the Local Planning Authority. While this grace period has now expired, the exercise nonetheless illustrated that innovative changes could help town centres adapt in a changing retail environment. However, monitoring of the retail sector within the Vale of Glamorgan should continue to ensure that the health of the retail centres is maintained and is not further affected by wider economic factors.
- 3.4.16. In relation to local planning policy, LDP Policy MG14 (Non-A1 Retail Uses within Town and District Retail Centres) seeks to minimise the loss of A1 retail uses within centres. However, the retail sector in Wales is seeing a shift away from class A1 shops towards leisure (food, beverage, and entertainment) and services – reflecting the wider trend seen in England and Scotland as town centres evolve. Notwithstanding this, while the current picture within the Vale of Glamorgan shows variance particularly within the secondary frontages of the main town and district centres, the general picture remains similar to the

³ <https://www2.deloitte.com/uk/en/pages/consumer-business/articles/deloitte-consumer-tracker.html>
[The Deloitte Consumer Tracker Q1 2023 | Deloitte UK](#)

previous AMR with class A1 provision within the retail centres remaining largely static. LDP Policy MG14 therefore does not reflect this new policy direction and the Council has prepared guidance in the form of a new draft retail 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.

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 subsequent LDP monitoring periods.
- 3.5.2. While many of the factors identified may have future implications for the delivery of the LDP, the contextual changes identified will be considered along with other background evidence as a part of the RLDP. Subsequent AMRs will also continue to provide updates on relevant contextual information which could affect the Plan's future implementation as well as the continuing impacts of the current COVID 19 pandemic.

4. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL MONITORING FRAMEWORK

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

4.3. POLICY PERFORMANCE TRAFFIC LIGHT RATING

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

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.

4.4. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL / STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT MONITORING

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

5. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN MONITORING FRAMEWORK – POLICY ANALYSIS

5.1. 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 No. 1.1	
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target
CORE: Total number of housing units permitted on allocated sites as a percentage of overall housing provision.	82% of housing units permitted on allocated sites as a percentage of overall housing provision.
Monitoring Trigger	
10% less than the monitoring target over 2 consecutive years.	
Performance	
AMR 4:2021:22	AMR 5:2022:23
At 1st April 2022, the total number of dwellings approved was 7,420. Of these dwellings 5,582 were on allocated sites which is 75% of the overall housing provision approved to date and is within the monitoring target.	At 1st April 2023, the total number of dwellings approved was 7,745. Of these dwellings 6,072 were on allocated sites which is 78% of the overall housing provision approved to date and is within the monitoring target.
Relevant LDP Policies	
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.	
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD2, MD4, MD5, MD6.	
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.	
Analysis	
Policy SP3 identifies a housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings for the Plan period. The LDP sets out the policy framework for the delivery of the identified requirement, alongside the inclusion of a 10% margin for flexibility to ensure the availability of a range and choice of housing land throughout the Plan period.	
Policy MG1 sets out the components for the delivery of the identified housing requirement, including the 10% flexibility as follows:	
Development of Sites with extant planning permissions (10 or more dwellings) at April 2011	182
Allocations within the Plan	8,525

Development of unallocated windfall sites (10 or more dwellings)	840
Development of small sites (less than 10 dwellings)	861
TOTAL DWELLING SUPPLY 2011-2026	10,408

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

Core indicator 1.1 seeks to monitor the approval of allocated sites within the Plan as a percentage of overall housing provision. To meet the 2026 target of 82%, 466 dwellings need to be permitted on allocated sites annually (i.e. 8,525 dwellings ÷ 15 years of the Plan). **At 1st April 2023, 5,592 dwellings** need to be approved on allocated sites to meet this target. However, the monitoring data set out in the table below indicates that **6,072 dwellings** have been approved which is above **the 5,592 target**. The total number of housing units permitted on allocated sites as a percentage of overall housing provision is currently 78%.

Number of Dwellings Approved on MG2 Sites at April 1st 2023		
Reference	Site	Number of Dwellings approved at April 1 st , 2023 (*Subject to s106)
MG2 (1)	Phase 2 Barry Waterfront	1539
MG2 (2)	Land at Higher End, St Athan (part)	108
MG2 (3)	Land at Church Farm, St Athan	0
MG2 (4)	Former Stadium Site / Land adjacent to Burley Place, St Athan	0
MG2 (5)	Land to the east of Eglwys Brewis	253
MG2 (6)	Land adjacent to Froglands Farm, Llantwit Major	90
MG2 (7)	Land between new Northern Access Road and Eglwys Brewis Road, Llantwit Major (part)	140
MG2 (8)	Barry Island Pleasure Park	0
MG2 (9)	White Farm	177
MG2 (10)	Land to the east of Pencoedre Lane	67
MG2 (11)	Land to the west of Pencoedre Lane	0
MG2 (12)	Ysgol Maes Dyfan	81
MG2 (13)	Barry Magistrates Court	52
MG2 (14)	Court Road Depot, Barry	0
MG2 (15)	Holm View	42
MG2 (16)	Hayes Wood, The Bendricks	53
MG2 (17)	Cowbridge Comprehensive Lower School	21
MG2 (18)	Cowbridge Comprehensive 6 th Form Block, Aberthin Road	34
MG2 (19)	Land adjoining St Athan Road, Cowbridge	0
MG2 (20)	Land to the north and west of Darren Close, Cowbridge	475

MG2 (21)	Plasnewydd Farm, Llantwit Major	149
MG2 (22)	Land adjacent to Llantwit Major Bypass	89
MG2 (23)	Former Eagleswell Primary School, Llantwit Major	0
MG2 (24)	Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock	0
MG2 (25)	Land adjoining St. Josephs School, Sully Road	74
MG2 (26)	Headlands School, St Augustine's Road	0
MG2 (27)	Land adjacent to Oak Court, Penarth*	102
MG2 (28)	Land at and adjoining St. Cyres School, Murch Road	215
MG2 (29)	Land off Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys	70
MG2 (30)	Land at adjoining Ardwyn, Pen-y-Turnpike	18
MG2 (31)	Land at Cross Common Road	50
MG2 (32)	Land south of Llandough Hill / Penarth Road*	133
MG2 (33)	Land north of Leckwith Road	40
MG2 (34)	Llandough Landings	0
MG2 (35)	Land north of the Railway Line, Rhoose	347
MG2 (36)	Land south of the Railway Line, Rhoose	87
MG2 (37)	Land West of Swanbridge Road, Sully	515
MG2 (38)	Land to the west of Port Road, Wenvoe	132
MG2 (39)	Land adjoining Court Close, Aberthin	20
MG2 (40)	Land to the east of Bonvilston	120
MG2 (41)	Land to rear of St David's Church in Wales Primary School, Colwinston	64
MG2 (42)	ITV Wales, Culverhouse Cross	224
MG2 (43)	The Garden Emporium, Fferm Goch	40
MG2 (44)	Ogmore Residential Centre	70
MG2 (45)	Ogmore Caravan Park	100
MG2 (46)	Land to the East of St Nicholas	117
MG2 (47)	Land off St. Brides Road, Wick	124
MG2 (48)	Land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen (part)	40
	Total Dwellings Approved	6,072
Action	Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.	

Ref No. 1.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Total number of housing units completed on MG2 allocated sites.	Build 6,228 dwellings on MG2 allocated sites by 2023.	10% less than the monitoring target over 2 consecutive years.

Performance			
AMR 4:2021-22	AMR 4:2022-23		
At 1 st April 2022, 4191 dwellings were completed on MG2 housing sites, which is below the LDP monitoring target of 5321 for the monitoring period. This represents a 21% shortfall below the indicator target, but it has not activated the trigger which is based on a -10% shortfall over 2 consecutive years.	At 1 st April 2023, 4,473 dwellings were completed on MG2 housing sites, which is below the LDP monitoring target of 6,228 for the monitoring period. This represents a 29% shortfall below the indicator target and has activated the trigger which is based on a -10% shortfall over 2 consecutive years.		
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			
<p>The Council's LDP Housing Land Supply Trajectory Background Paper (September 2016) sets out the anticipated delivery of new housing for each year of the Plan period (2011-2026) and was prepared by the Council to demonstrate how the LDP shall deliver the requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the plan period, plus 10% to provide 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.</p> <p>The monitoring target for the completion of 6,228 dwellings on allocated housing sites is derived from the total number of anticipated completions within the housing trajectory at 1st April 2023. Housing monitoring data collected by the Council indicates that 4,473 dwellings have been completed on MG2 allocated sites. This is 29% below the expected target and represents the 2nd year that the target has been greater than the 10% variance. Notwithstanding this, the Council has now commenced its Replacement LDP which will include a review of housing delivery, land supply and the dwelling requirement for the new plan period 2021-2036.</p> <p>The following table provides details of the number of dwellings completed on each LDP housing allocation at April 1st 2023.</p>			
MG 2 Housing Allocations Progress Completions April 1 st 2023			
Site	Site Name	Total Dwellings	Completed at April 1 st 2023
MG2 (1)	Phase 2, Barry Waterfront	1,700	1430
MG2 (2)	Land at Higher End, St. Athan	220	100
MG2 (3)	Land at Church Farm, St. Athan	250	0
MG2 (4)	Former Stadium Site / Land adjacent to Burley Place, St.	65	0
MG2 (5)	Land to the east of Eglwys Brewis	253	100
MG2 (6)	Land adjacent to Froglands Farm, Llantwit Major	100	0
MG2 (7)	Land between new Northern Access Road and Eglwys Brewis Road	375	0
MG2 (8)	Barry Island Pleasure Park	25	0
MG2 (9)	White Farm	177	177
MG2 (10)	Land to the east of Pencoedre Lane	67	67
MG2 (11)	Land to the west of Pencoedre Lane	137	0

MG2 (12)	Ysgol Maes Dyfan	81	81
MG2 (13)	Barry Magistrates Court	52	52
MG2 (14)	Court Road Depot, Barry	50	0
MG2 (15)	Holm View	50	11
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 Road	20	0
MG2 (19)	Land adjoining St. Athan Road, Cowbridge	130	0
MG2 (20)	Land to the north and west of Darren Close, Cowbridge	475	169
MG2 (21)	Plasnewydd Farm, Llantwit Major	149	149
MG2 (22)	Land adjacent to Llantwit Major Bypass	89	89
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	217	217
MG2 (29)	Land off Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys	70	70
MG2 (30)	Land at adjoining Ardwyn, Pen-y-Turnpike	18	18
MG2 (31)	Land at Cross Common Road	50	50
MG2 (32)	Land south of Llandough Hill / Penarth Road	130	0
MG2 (33)	Land north of Leckwith Road	40	0
MG2 (34)	Llandough Landings	120	0
MG2 (35)	Land north of the Railway Line, Rhoose	700	350
MG2 (36)	Land south of the Railway Line, Rhoose	87	87
MG2 (37)	Land West of Swanbridge Road, Sully	500	182
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	48
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	117
MG2 (47)	Land off St. Brides Road, Wick	124	124
MG2 (48)	Land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen	85	40
		8501	4473

Action	The Council has now commenced its Replacement LDP which will include a review of housing delivery, land supply and dwelling requirement for the new plan period 2021-2036.
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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 68% (251 Ha) of employment land by 2024.	10% less than the monitoring target over 2 consecutive years.
Performance		
AMR 4:2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022-2023	
The Council approved 2 new proposals on employment allocations during the fourth AMR period. This resulted in an additional 9.225ha of employment land approved. Overall, 96.264 ha has been approved, equating to 26.09%.	During the 2022-23 AMR period the Council approved 3 planning permissions for employment uses on employment allocations. This resulted in an additional 1.347ha of approved employment uses on allocated employment land. Overall, 97.61ha has been approved, equating to 26.45% of allocated employment land.	
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 target for 2024 lies outside the current AMR monitoring period.		
Notwithstanding this, the monitoring target for the 2022 (planning permission granted on 44% (163ha)) was not met and the monitoring data for the current AMR period indicates that it is likely that the 2024 target will also be missed.		
The LDP monitoring framework seeks to secure planning permissions on 68% of allocated employment land by 2024, which equates to 251ha. With the approval of 1.347ha in the current monitoring period this takes the total approval on employment land to date up to 26.37% or 97.63ha. This is evidently some way below the 2022 monitoring target and below what would be expected as indicated by the 2024 monitoring target. The situation will therefore continue to be monitored and assessed in the next monitoring period when a more complete assessment against the 2024 target will be possible. The take up of employment sites in the Vale of Glamorgan has slowed significantly in recent years, which is considered to be linked to the wider economic climate, which has been impacted by factors such as Brexit, the Covid-19 Pandemic and the War in Ukraine. In 2023, the Council engaged consultants BE Group to undertake an employment land assessment of the Vale of Glamorgan and to provide recommendations on how to encourage, protect and deliver employment growth through the planning system. The report will inform the emerging RLDP and policy development to 2036.		
The 2020-21 AMR stated that 44.75ha of employment land was approved in July 2021, at Model Farm (Policy MG9(2) refers). However, it should be noted that this planning permission was quashed in October 2021. A new planning application was submitted following this, and it is currently subject to an appeal for non-determination under Section 78 (2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and has been called-in by the Welsh Ministers.		
Action	Continue Monitoring: Monitor to identify whether the monitoring trigger is met in the 2023-24 monitoring period. Notwithstanding this, the Council has now commenced its RLDP which will include a review of employment allocations and employment land requirements for the new plan period 2021- 2036.	

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 4: 2021 - 2022		AMR 5:2022-2023
No planning permissions were approved during the AMR monitoring period in C1 floodplain areas that didn't meet the TAN 15 tests.		No planning permissions were approved during the AMR monitoring period in C1 floodplains, which did not meet 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 TAN15 tests within the 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 this target are being implemented effectively.		
Action	Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.	

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 4: 2021-2022		AMR 5:2022-2023

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 floodplains which did not meet all the TAN15 tests.
Relevant LDP Policies	
Managing Development Policies: MD1, MD4, MD7. SA Objectives: 6.	
Analysis	
The target has been met; no planning applications were granted within a C2 floodplain that did not meet all TAN15 tests within the 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 this target are being implemented effectively.	
Action	Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

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.	To grant planning permissions sufficient to meet 21.19% (113.36 GWh) of projected electricity demand through renewable energy sources by 2026. To grant planning permissions sufficient to meet 1.48% (22.56 GWh) of projected heat demand through renewable energy sources by 2026.	Failure to grant planning permissions to deliver sufficient renewable energy to meet the specified targets by 20% or more.
Performance		
AMR 4:2021-2022		AMR 5:2022-2023
No planning permissions were approved for renewable energy development that generated electricity or heat.		The monitoring target is outside the timeframe of the current AMR. No planning permissions were granted by the Council during the monitoring period for renewable energy development. However, a Development of National Significance was approved by the Welsh Government (2021/00001/DNS) for 25Mw of solar energy. This adds an additional 21.9 GWh of electricity through renewable energy sources.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG27, MD2, MD19. SA Objectives: 6.		

Analysis

With the addition of 21.9GWh of solar energy through the granting of DNS Ref. 2021/00001/DNS the total consented renewable energy for electricity production amounts to 83.58GWh during the plan period. This equates to 15.6% of the Vale of Glamorgan's projected electricity demand up to 2026. This is an increase on the 11.53% of the target that had been achieved by the previous monitoring period. The addition of the 21.9GWh amounts to good progress toward meeting the 2026 monitoring target of 113.36 GWh or 21.19% of projected electricity demand (based on the projected electricity demand of 535 GWh by 2026). Continued progress toward the monitoring target in this monitoring period through the approval of 2021/00001/DNS is positive given that there were no approvals in the previous monitoring period, and reliance was put on forthcoming DNS applications to achieve the monitoring target. Resultantly, it is notable that a further 131.4 GWh of solar energy is being considered through the DNS process across three sites in the Vale of Glamorgan. The approval of any of these sites would make significant progress toward achieving the monitoring target, and approval of all three would greatly exceed the target.

Regarding the monitoring target for heat energy, no new renewable energy developments for heat generation have been consented during the monitoring period. In previous monitoring periods the Council has approved 17.06GWh of heat energy from renewable sources, which equates to 1.12% of the projected heat demand by 2026. This is below the 2026 target of 22.56GWh (1.48% of projected demand). However, there are three further monitoring period for this target to be achieved in.

The Council previously approved a biomass proposal in 2015 under application 2015/00031/OUT which would generate 9 MW of installed heat capacity. Whilst this was under construction it was noted that it did not comply with its planning permission. The developer originally attempted to regularise this, however, due to updates to Welsh Government legislation between the original approval and the identification of breaches of planning control, it meant that the development had to be considered as a Development of National Significance. Subsequently, it was also decided that an EIA would be required for the biomass plant, as it was found to be Schedule 1 development. A voluntary EIA was submitted by the developer in May 2021. This resulted in delays to the regularisation of the breach of planning control.

As a result of the ongoing unresolved breaches of planning control an enforcement notice was issued by the Council in September 2021. In December 2021, the Welsh Government confirmed that the appeals lodged had been called-in and were therefore to be determined by the Welsh Minsters and not the appointed appeal inspector. The developer is in the process of appealing the decision to issue the enforcement notice and have also recently submitted three planning applications which seek to regularise the position. However, currently as it stands this biomass plant is not operational.

Depending on the outcome of this appeal, the biomass building could either be required to be removed or planning permission will be granted for its retention. If the appeal is allowed and planning permission is granted for the retention of the development, it 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 of the scope of the adopted LDP and therefore it is considered the LDP policies are working effectively.

Action

Continue Monitoring: The current monitoring triggers for renewable energy development for electric and heat production have not been met as both come into effect in 2026. The Replacement Local Development Plan will include a Renewable Energy Assessment, which will further identify the best locations for renewable energy development.

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
<p>LOCAL: Number of local transport schemes delivered to assist in the delivery of schemes identified in Policies SP7 and MG16.</p>	<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>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 vis Cowbridge walking and cycling route.</p> <p>Barry Waterfront to Dinas Powys walking and cycling route.</p>	<p>Less than 6 schemes delivered by 2020.</p> <p>Failure to deliver all of the transport schemes by 2026.</p>

	<p>Eglwys Brewis Road waking and cycling route in conjunction with the new Northern Access Road.</p> <p>Bus park and ride at Cosmeston.</p> <p>Bus priority measures at A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge.</p> <p>Bus priority measures at Merrie Harrier, Cardiff Road, Barry to Cardiff via Barry Road.</p> <p>Bus priority measures at Leckwith Road, Llandough to Cardiff.</p> <p>Bus priority measures at Lavernock Road to Cardiff via the Barrage</p>	
Performance		
Monitoring Target	AMR 4: 2021 - 2022	AMR 5: 2022 - 2023
A4050 Port Road to Cardiff Airport Bus Priority Measures.	Not applicable, scheme completed 2016/17.	Not applicable, scheme completed 2016/17.
Barry Island Link Road.	Not applicable, scheme completed in 2018.	Not applicable, scheme completed in 2018.
Gileston Old Mill B4265 improvements.	Not applicable, scheme completed in 2015/16.	Not applicable, scheme completed in 2015/16.
Improvements to the A4226 between Weycock Cross, Barry and Sycamore Cross, A48 (Five Mile Lane).	Not applicable, scheme operational October 2019.	Not applicable, scheme completed in 2021/22.
Cross Common Road Junction improvements.	Not applicable, scheme completed in 2017/18.	Not applicable, scheme completed in 2017/18.
North of A48, Bonvilston Road improvements.	Not applicable, scheme completed in September 2019.	Not applicable, scheme completed in September 2019.
Northern Access Road (NAR).	Not applicable, scheme completed May 2020.	Not applicable, scheme completed May 2020.
Link Road between A48 and Llantwit Major Road, Cowbridge.	Not applicable, scheme completed April 2020.	Not applicable, scheme completed April 2020.

Barry Dock Station bus Interchange.	WelTAG Stage 3 study completed and approved (Minute No.C3 23/06/22 refers) to progress Option 2 of the WelTAG stage 3 report. Scheme part of regional Metro Enhancements and has funding secured to progress and planning permission was granted in July 2022.	Construction of the Barry Dock Station bus interchange was completed in June/July 2023. Ownership of the land to the north of the railway line is now with the Vale of Glamorgan and is planned for future Park and Ride expansion and potential commercial/residential opportunities.
Modernisation of the Valley Lines.	No progress.	Ongoing, work being undertaken by Transport for Wales.
NCN Route 88 & associated local urban & rural connections.	Biglis roundabout to Gladstone Road has failed to secure funding to progress this financial year. Llanmaes Road scheme temporarily on hold.	Consultation held on Sully to Cosmeston Active Travel route that forms part of NCN88 and would continue from Railway Path, Penarth. WG Active Travel Core Allocation Grant received FY23/24 to conduct ecological surveys and land ownership enquiries and start pre-app planning process.
A4050 Culverhouse Cross to Cardiff Airport walking and cycling route.	The scheme has been delayed due to difficulties in reaching agreements with landowners to access land to conduct ground radar surveys. This has resulted in slow progress in 2021/22. WG Active Travel Core Allocation Grant has been provided for 2022/23 to continue the design of the route and undertake full public consultation.	WG Active Travel Core Allocation Grant provided to complete detailed design of Weycock Cross to Dragon Tail roundabout FY23/24. Preliminary land valuation report produced FY22/23 but unable to start negotiations until detailed design is complete.
A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge walking and cycle route.	Additional Active Travel Funding provided in September 2021 to commence route development from Culverhouse Cross to St Nicholas. Active Travel Core Allocation 2022/23 will be used to continue route development after a public consultation in July 2022.	Concept design of scheme completed. Funding required for detailed design and construction. Proposed development at Cottrell Park may deliver part of this scheme from Cottrell Park to Sycamore Cross.
Barry Waterfront to Dinas Powys walking and cycling route.	Barry to Dinas Powys Active Travel Scheme has secured funding this financial year. Consultation on route options for this route and onwards routes into Cardiff will take place Q2 of 2022/23. A chosen option will then be progressed.	WG Active Travel Core Allocation Grant provided to complete surveys, flood modelling and detailed design of scheme for Biglis to Dinas Powys section only, during FY23/24.

Eglwys Brewis Road waking and cycling route in conjunction with the new Northern Access Road.	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. This scheme will no longer be monitored in future AMRs.	Not applicable, scheme completed May 2020.
Bus Park and ride at Cosmeston.	The scheme is likely to be included in the Metro Enhancement Framework: Priority Corridors (MEF) WelTAG Stage 1 assessment long list for further consideration, which includes the Cardiff to Bridgend Vale of Glamorgan corridor.	Scheme not being progressed at the current time.
Bus priority measures at A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge.	Not started.	Scheme not being progressed at the current time.
Bus priority measures at Merrie Harrier, Cardiff Road, Barry to Cardiff via Barry Road.	Forms part of WelTAG Stage one sustainable transport links between Newport, Cardiff and the VOG which Cardiff Council are progressing.	Scheme not being progressed at the current time.
Bus priority measures at Leckwith Road, Llandough to Cardiff.	Forms part of WelTAG Stage one sustainable transport links between Newport, Cardiff and the VOG which Cardiff Council are progressing.	Scheme not being progressed at the current time.
Bus priority measures at Lavernock Road to Cardiff via the Barrage	Forms part of WelTAG Stage one sustainable transport links between Newport, Cardiff and the VOG which Cardiff Council are progressing.	Scheme not being progressed at the current time.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP7. Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG10, MG16, MD1, MD2, MD4. SA Objectives: 6, 10, 12, 13, 15		
Analysis		
This indicator remains within the identified monitoring target. Work on the Barry Dock Station bus interchange was completed in June/July 2023 and the project now provides a major park and ride and bus interchange facility adjacent to the Barry Dock station. While progress on many of the remaining schemes has been made during this monitoring period, the majority of the work has centred on the completion of WelTAG studies and securing scheme finance. Work on several of the schemes has included public consultation and the completion of site survey works e.g. ecological surveys. Progress on several of the smaller schemes identified has slowed significantly due to the availability of funding or the need to prioritise staff availability. Although the monitoring target date of delivering all of the schemes is 2026, remains appropriate, any schemes which are not started or incomplete will be reviewed as a part of the RLDP process.		

Action	No further action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.
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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 4: 2021 - 2022		AMR 5: 2022 - 2023
Between April 1 st 2021 and 31 st March 2022 all relevant planning applications were accompanied by a Travel Plan.		Between April 1 st 2022 and 31 st March 2023 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		
<p>The Council's Adopted Travel Plan SPG (see Indicator 3.3 below) indicates that a Travel Plan may be required for the following types of development depending on the level of existing public transport provision and accessibility to services and provision to accompany planning proposals where they are either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Between April 1st 2022, and March 31st 2023 planning permission was granted for three major applications that required a Travel Plan. Travel plans were submitted for two of the applications and was secured by a planning condition for the third. Details of the application are shown below:</p>		

Application reference	Address	Development Description	Travel Plan
2016/01520/OUT	Land West of Swanbridge Road, Sully	Residential development of up to 190 units with associated access and associated works	Submitted and approved.
2020/00434/OUT	Land at Beggars Pound, Cowbridge Road, St. Athan	Outline planning permission for the demolition of existing buildings and erection of Class B1 floorspace (up to 3,000 sqm), revised access onto Cowbridge Road, associated internal access routes, parking areas, fencing, landscaping, building and engineering operations with all matters reserved	Submitted and approved.
2022/00066/RG3	St. Nicholas Church In Wales Primary School, St. Nicholas	Proposed replacement primary school for 126 pupils plus additional capacity for 24 part-time nursery places, including associated works	Secured by a planning condition.

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 Travel Plan SPG are functioning effectively.

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs
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Ref No. 3.3
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Travel Plans.
The Council adopted new Travel Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance in July 2018.

Ref No. 3.4
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Parking Standards.
The Council adopted new Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Guidance in March 2019.

4. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR. Updates will be provided in future AMRs.
OBJECTIVE 4: To protect and enhance the Vale of Glamorgan's historic, built, and natural environment.

Ref No. 4.1		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved where there is an objection from Cadw or NRW.	No planning applications approved where there is an objection from Cadw or NRW.	1 or more planning applications approved where there is an objection from Cadw or NRW.
Performance		
AMR 4:2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022-2023	
No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period contrary to the advice of Cadw or NRW.	No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period contrary to the advice of Cadw or NRW.	
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10.		
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MD1, MD2, MD5, MD6, MD7, MD8, MD9, MD11.		
SA Objectives: 3, 9, 11.		
Analysis		
None of the 887 applicable applications were approved by the Council contrary to the advice of Cadw or NRW during the monitoring period. CADW were consulted 37 times on planning applications in respect of ancient monuments and 21 times for historic buildings and NRW were consulted 136 times on planning applications where there was a statutory requirement to do so or where specialist environmental input was required.		
The monitoring data shows that the target has been met over the monitoring period. The relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively.		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

Ref No. 4.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
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 4:2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022-2023	
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 1 st April 2022 and 31 st March 2023, the Council approved 132 planning applications for development within a designated Special Landscape Area (SLA).	
None of the planning applications approved in an SLA were considered to be contrary to the requirements of Policy MG17 i.e. they were not considered to be harmful to the primary characteristics of the SLAs for which they were designated. The majority of applications related to small scale developments such as residential extensions to existing properties, minor developments, and change of use of properties already sited within the designated SLAs.	
The monitoring data shows that the target has been met over the monitoring period. Policy MG17 and other relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively.	
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.

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 4:2021-2022		AMR 5:2022-2023
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 2022 and 31 st March 2023, the Council approved 14 planning applications for development within a designated Green Wedge. None of the applications approved were considered to be contrary to Policy MG18. All of the proposals were for either minor development, works to a listed building or householder applications to existing properties or structures 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.		
The monitoring data shows that the target has been met over the monitoring period. Policy MG18 is therefore considered to be working effectively.		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

Ref No. 4.4		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved in the Glamorgan Heritage Coast contrary to Policy MG27.	No planning applications approved contrary to Policy MG27.	1 or more Planning applications approved contrary to Policy MG27.
Performance		
AMR 4:2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022-2023	
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 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023, the Council approved 39 planning applications for development within the Glamorgan Heritage Coast. None of these were considered to unacceptably affect the special environmental qualities of the Glamorgan Heritage Coast and therefore to be contrary to Policy MG27 as they mainly related to small scale applications on existing properties or structures.		
The monitoring data shows that the target has been met over the monitoring period. Policy MG27 and other relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively.		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

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 4:2021-2022	AMR 5:2022-2023	

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 2022 and 31 st March 2023 no planning applications were submitted to the Council that were within a SSSI. Consequently, the monitoring target has been met for the AMR period. Policy MG 20 is therefore considered to be working effectively.	
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 4: 2021 - 2022		AMR 5: 2022 - 2023
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.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10.		
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG21, MD1, MD2, MD9.		
SA Objectives: 3, 9.		
Analysis		
Between 1 st April 2022 and 31 st March 2023, the Council approved 4 planning applications for development within a SINC. However, the approvals are compliant with Policy MG21. Three of the planning applications were for Listed		

Building Consent to make alterations to an existing property located within a SINC. The remaining planning application related to a minor development as set out below.

Application No	Type	Application description
2022/00186/LBC Dyffryn House & Gardens, Dyffryn	Listed Buildings	Repairs to flat roofs to prevent water ingress.
2022/00553/LBC Dyffryn House & Gardens, Dyffryn	Listed Buildings	Form 6 additional openings internally to the lath and plaster walls on the second floor. Externally hatches with lead covering will be formed in the roof covering to allow access to the parapet gutters. Timber doors will be installed to the openings to match the existing.
2022/00600/LBC Dyffryn House & Gardens, Dyffryn	Listed Buildings	Remove/replace/repair damaged coping stones to the Temple within the Pompeian Garden room
2022/01162/FUL Land near North Lodge, Clemenstone	Minor – Other Principal Uses	The erection of a steel portal framed agricultural shed, steel stanchions, with green Zinc sheet walls and roof with two roller shutter doors to the East.

It was considered that although the proposals were located within a SINC they met the requirements of Policy MG21 and did not have a detrimental impact upon it.

Therefore, the monitoring data shows that the target has been met over the monitoring period. Policy MG21 is therefore considered to be working effectively.

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.
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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 4:2021-2022		AMR 5:2022-2023
During the AMR monitoring period there has been a net increase in open space of 0.47 ha.		During the AMR monitoring period there has been a net gain in open space of 0.384 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 monitoring target has been met. The Council continues to secure additional open space as a part of new developments in line with the adopted open space standards set out in the Planning Obligations SPG. The net increase of open space was achieved through the approval of the following planning applications:

Application no.	Site Address	Open Space Gained	Open Space Lost
2019/01031/RG3	Land to the North of Maes Y Ffynnon, Bonvilston		0.137
2020/00434/OUT	Land at Beggars Pound, Cowbridge Road, St. Athan	0.274	
2020/01266/FUL	Proposed erection of Class B1(b)(c)/B2/B8 Development (Phase 4) together with associated parking and access arrangements	0.1	
2022/00397/RG3	Land North of Holm View Leisure Centre, Barry	0.052	
2021/00851/FUL	Tennis Court, The Broad Shoard, Cowbridge	0.063	
2021/01081/FUL	Land at St. Brides Road, Wick	0.032	
Total		0.521	0.137

The table illustrates that there was a total gain of 0.521 ha of open space across four planning applications. However, 0.137ha was also lost at Land to the North of Maes Y Ffynnon, Bonvilston. Therefore, in total there was a net gain of 0.384ha.

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

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 in April 2018.

Notwithstanding the above, the Welsh Government issued a revised version of Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11) in February 2021 and a Planning Policy Clarification Letter (PPCL) (23/10/2019) in respect of 'Securing Biodiversity Enhancements'. These set out that 'planning authorities must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of their functions. This meant that development should not cause any significant loss of habitats or populations of species, locally or nationally and must provide a net benefit for biodiversity' (paragraph 6.4.5 refers). The PPCL clarifies

how local planning authorities should seek to secure a 'net benefit' for biodiversity in line with the Section 6 Duty of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and PPW 11. As a result of these updates, the adopted SPG was updated but not progressed to adoption due to COVID 19 restrictions being in place during the third monitoring period and other RLDP matters taking priority. It was anticipated that the SPG would be adopted in 2022 however this was again delayed with work on the RLDP taking priority.

On the 9th March 2023 the Welsh Government launched a public consultation on proposed changes to Chapter 6 of PPW 11, Distinctive and Natural Places. The primary purpose of the consultation being a targeted update of policy in section 6.4 of PPW relating to net benefit for biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems and to strengthen policy on designated sites, in particular Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and on trees and woodlands. The closing date for the consultation was the 31st May 2023 and the results of the consultation and a revised PPW 12 are scheduled to be published by the end of the year.

Therefore, preparation of the revised Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance will be placed on hold until the outcome of the Welsh Government's public consultation. It is anticipated that a revised PPW will be released by the end of 2023 at which time it will be updated in accordance with the new PPW and adopted by the council.

Action	Adopt Revised Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance by the end of the 2023/24 monitoring period, subject to publication of revised PPW 12 by Welsh Government.
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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 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022-2023	
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 RLDP matters taking priority. It is anticipated that the SPG will be adopted in 2022.	The final draft Design in the Landscape SPG has been prepared by officers. However, progress on the SPG has been delayed due to other work requirements namely, progressing the Replacement Local Development Plan Draft Preferred Strategy and other related work. It is anticipated that the SPG will be finalised and adopted by the end of the 2023/24 monitoring period.	
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 but has been delayed due to other overriding work commitments. The revised SPG will be finalised and adopted by the end of the 2023/24 monitoring period. Given the reasons for the delay and the effectiveness of other policies within the adopted Plan in addressing any issues that might arise due to the absence of SPG, it is considered that 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 4 2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022 –2023
Deliver Policy MG6 (1) education facility by 2018.	Completed. No further action.	Completed. No further action.
Deliver Policy MG6 (2) education facility by 2020.	Completed. Target met.	Completed. Target met.
Deliver Policy MG6 (3) and Policy MG6 (6) education facility by 2024	MG6 (3) – A new primary school at Barry Waterfront. The planning application for the new school was approved in July 2021 (planning ref: 2021/00379/FUL). The Consortium has appointed a contractor to construct the school. Work commenced on site in January 2022. Target on track to be met.	Ysgol St Baruc is now complete. The new school has capacity for 420 pupils and opened in April 2023. Target met.
	MG6 (6) A new primary and nursery school on land to the north of the railway line, Rhoose (1.0 ha). The new nursery and primary school opened in January 2022 with capacity for 210 pupils and 48 part-time nursery places – the first net zero primary school in Wales. Target met.	Completed. Target met.
Deliver Policy MG6 (4) and Policy MG6 (5) education facilities by 2026.	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.	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.

	The S106 Agreement requires the land for the school site to be transferred prior to 150 dwellings. It is anticipated that the school site will be transferred to the Council in June 2022, dependent upon sales/build rates.	The Section 106 Agreement requires the land for the school site to be transferred prior to 150 dwellings. The developer is currently undertaking the required works to the site to transfer the land to the Council later in 2023.
	MG6 (5) A new primary and nursery school at land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock. The Council has received an outline planning application for this allocated mixed-use site, including for a primary school (planning application ref: 2020/01170/OUT). Application has not yet been determined.	The Council has received an outline planning application for this allocated mixed-use site, including for a primary school (planning application ref: 2020/01170/OUT – residential development, new primary school, community space and POS). Application has not yet been determined. Planning application 2022/01113/RG3 for the new specialist school element and associated works at lower Cosmeston farm, Lavernock has now been approved by the Council.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2.		
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG6, MD1, MD2, MD4, MD5.		
SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5.		
Analysis		
Significant progress was made during the AMR monitoring period on the new Barry Waterfront school 'Ysgol St. Baruc'. The MG6 (3) target of 2024 has been met early as the school opened in April 2023. The target date of 2026 for the new primary school on land to the north and west of Darren Close, Cowbridge is on track to be met with the land transfer process underway. In view of the above monitoring data, the Council considers that Policy MG 6 and other relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively.		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

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) Ogmere 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 4: 2021 -2022	AMR 5: 2022 –2023
<p>Deliver Policy MG7 (1) Barry Waterfront community facility by 2018.</p>	<p>The Consortium has delivered several “in kind” obligations this year including finishing the LAPs at South Quay. The District Centre is also completed and being marketed.</p> <p>The Council has approved a planning application for East Quay Public Open Space (2019/01371/RES).</p> <p>A Water Activity Centre providing accommodation for existing/new office buildings and secure container storage facilities, parking spaces and dinghy storage spaces at the Western end of East Quay Park (the former site of a graving dock) was approved in March 2022 (planning reference 2021/01723/FUL).</p> <p>In addition, a new community centre has opened (using S106 Community Facilities monies received from the Barry Waterfront development) located just off Heol Y Llongau, called “The Bridge Between”. A large hall to smaller spaces are available to book by any organisation. There is also a specialised Changing Places facility for those with disabilities and a community garden that is now being expanded.</p>	<p>The Council has previously secured S106 contributions from the developers of the Waterfront for the provision of community facilities which have supported the delivery of a number of relevant schemes to date. The East Quay public open space is being implemented and the district centre continues to be marketed.</p>
<p>Deliver Policy MG7 (3) Ogmore by Sea community facility by 2020.</p>	<p>The new village hall at Ogmore by Sea opened in January 2022.</p> <p>The 2020 target was not met, although this was mainly due to the unforeseen circumstances, including COVID19 and contractual issues.</p>	<p>The new village hall at Ogmore by Sea opened in January 2022 but did not meet the 2020 target set out in the LDP monitoring framework for the reasons previously identified. Completed.</p>
<p>Deliver Policy MG7 (2) St. Cyres Community facility by 2024.</p>	<p>The Council received the S106 Community Facilities contribution (£281,736) on 02/09/2020 from the development at the Former St. Cyres Lower School, Murch Road, Dinas Powys.</p> <p>The Council’s Project Management Unit are in the process of preparing a Cabinet Report regarding the 3ha site for community use. Dinas Powys Community Council have expressed an interest regarding the site and are looking at potential future uses.</p> <p>Target on track to be met.</p>	<p>The Council received the S106 Community Facilities contribution (£281,736) on 02/09/2020 from the development at the Former St. Cyres Lower School, Murch Road, Dinas Powys. The developer is currently undertaking various site works prior to the transfer of the land back to the Council. In accordance with the Cabinet approval on 25/4/22 (minute C925 refers) the land will be disposed of to Dinas Powys Community Council by virtue of a 99-year lease. Dinas Powys Community Council are looking at potential future uses for the site and the target is still on track to be met.</p>

Deliver Policy MG7 (4) Cosmeston community facility by 2026.	Planning application 2020/01170/OUT received on the 30/09/2020 and is currently being considered by the Council.	<p>Planning application 2020/01170/OUT (residential development, primary school, community space and POS) received on the 30/09/2020 is currently being considered by the Council.</p> <p>Planning application 2022/01113/RG3 for the new specialist school element and associated works at lower Cosmeston farm, Lavernock has now been approved by the Council.</p>
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>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 AMRs. However, significant progress has been made in recent years 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.</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 4: 2021 - 2022	AMR 5 2022 –2023
Deliver Policy MG28 (1) and Policy MG28 (4) public open space facilities by 2018.	Completed during AMR 2 2019 – 2020 period. Not applicable.	Completed – no longer applicable.
Deliver Policy MG28 (5), and Policy MG28 (8) public open space facilities by 2020.	Policy MG28 (5) – target met during AMR 2 2019 – 2020 period. Not applicable.	Completed – no longer applicable.
	Policy MG28 (8) - The site is still under construction and progress with sales has been slower than originally projected. Areas of public open space are being laid out and completed in accordance with the agreed details contained within the S106 Agreement i.e. before the first beneficial occupation of any of the dwellings directly adjoining or overlooking the public open space areas. Target partially met.	The site at Bonvilston is still under construction and progress with sales has been slower than originally projected. Areas of public open space are being laid out and completed in accordance with the agreed details contained within the S106 Agreement i.e. before the first beneficial occupation of any of the dwellings directly adjoining or overlooking the public open space areas. Target partially met.
Deliver Policy MG28 (7), Policy MG28 (9) and Policy MG28 (10) public open space facilities by 2024.	Policy MG28 (7) - The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. No further update regarding remaining half of the allocation.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. The Council has secured 1.43 Ha of open space within the western half of the allocation, and the open space has been completed. Target partially met. With regards to the remaining eastern half of the allocation (Land north of the railway line, Rhoose), a planning application has now been submitted (2022/00733/FUL) and is currently under consideration by the Council.
	Policy MG28 (9) Land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen (0.43 ha). To date, half of the mixed-use allocation MG2 (48) has come forward for development (ref: 2013/00856/OUT / 2014/01483/RES). The Council has not yet received a formal application for the remaining half.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. Policy MG28 (9) Land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen (0.43 ha). To date, half of the mixed-use allocation MG2 (48) has come forward for development (ref: 2013/00856/OUT / 2014/01483/RES). The Council has not yet received a formal application for the remaining half.
	MG28 (10). Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock (1 ha). Planning application 2020/01170/OUT received on the 30/09/2021 and is currently being considered by the Council.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. MG28 (10). Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock (1 ha). Planning application 2020/01170/OUT

		received on the 30/09/2021 and is currently being considered by the Council.
Deliver Policy MG28 (2), Policy MG28 (3) and Policy MG25 (6) public open space facilities by 2026.	MG28 (2) Porthkerry Country Park (42 ha) – The decision to grant planning permission was quashed in relation to part of the employment allocations contained within policies MG9 (2) and MG10 (ref: 2019/00871/OUT). The application therefore remains under consideration. The country park extension is being considered as part of this application.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. The decision to grant planning permission was quashed in relation to part of the employment allocations contained within policies MG9 (2) and MG10 (ref: 2019/00871/OUT). The application was considered and deferred by planning committee on 1/3/23. The application therefore remains under consideration. The country park extension is being considered as part of this application.
	MG28 (3) Barry Waterfront (7.83 ha). – Several LAPs completed. Reserved matters application for East Quay public open space approved (Ref: 2019/01371/RES). Preparatory works being undertaken.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. Reserved matters application for East Quay public open space approved (Ref: 2019/01371/RES). Preparatory works being undertaken.
	MG28 (6) Headlands School, St. Augustine's Road, Penarth (0.24 ha) - Not started. No planning application received to date.	The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. 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

Policy MG28 (8) Land to the east of Bonvilston (0.55 ha open space) is yet to be completed as the associated housing development remains under construction and the open space will be provided in line with the planning conditions associated with the planning permission. The monitoring targets for the other public open space allocations are outside of the current AMR period.

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

Action

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

Ref No. 5.4

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
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 4: 2021 - 2022	AMR 5: 2022 - 2023								
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 1 st April 2022 and 31 st March 2023, 1 application was approved by the Council which resulted in the loss of a community facility. Where proposals involve the loss of community facilities the Council requires robust evidence that demonstrates the facilities are no longer required or that such a loss would not have a detrimental impact upon local service provision. However, the application approved was not considered to be contrary to the requirements of Policy MD5 for the reasons stated in the table below:									
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Application No.</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Description of Development</th> <th>Reasons why the proposal is acceptable loss of community use (taken from Officer Reports)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2022/01011/FUL Church of St Baruc, Phyllis Street, Barry</td> <td>Major – Dwellings (C3)</td> <td>Demolition of the existing St. Barucs Church and redevelopment to provide residential development and associated works.</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal is for a residential scheme wholly comprising of affordable housing. The site comprises a vacant redundant building, located within a built-up area, the proposed demolition and redevelopment is considered to promote key sustainability objectives, in accordance with planning policy. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Application No.	Type	Description of Development	Reasons why the proposal is acceptable loss of community use (taken from Officer Reports)	2022/01011/FUL Church of St Baruc, Phyllis Street, Barry	Major – Dwellings (C3)	Demolition of the existing St. Barucs Church and redevelopment to provide residential development and associated works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal is for a residential scheme wholly comprising of affordable housing. The site comprises a vacant redundant building, located within a built-up area, the proposed demolition and redevelopment is considered to promote key sustainability objectives, in accordance with planning policy.
Application No.	Type	Description of Development	Reasons why the proposal is acceptable loss of community use (taken from Officer Reports)						
2022/01011/FUL Church of St Baruc, Phyllis Street, Barry	Major – Dwellings (C3)	Demolition of the existing St. Barucs Church and redevelopment to provide residential development and associated works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal is for a residential scheme wholly comprising of affordable housing. The site comprises a vacant redundant building, located within a built-up area, the proposed demolition and redevelopment is considered to promote key sustainability objectives, in accordance with planning policy. 						
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) permitted within established town and district centre boundaries.	Maintain or increase the level of retail floorspace within town and district centres.	10% reduction in the level of existing retail floorspace within town and district centres.
	Maintain or increase the level of office floorspace within town and district centres.	10% reduction in the level of existing office floorspace within town and district centres.
	Maintain or increase the level of leisure floorspace within town and district centres.	10% reduction in the level of existing leisure floorspace within town and district centres.
Performance		
AMR 4: 2021- 2022		AMR 5: 2022 - 2023
Decrease of 4,409 sqm retail floorspace. Total retail floorspace at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 82,019 sqm. The decrease in retail floorspace accounts for a 5.38% reduction since 2017 which is slightly higher than the figure in the previous AMR.		Decrease of 4,299 sqm retail floorspace. Total retail floorspace at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 82,019 sqm. The decrease in retail floorspace accounts for a 5.2% reduction since 2017. This is a slight improvement on the decrease of retail floorspace recorded in the previous monitoring period of 110sqm.
Increase of 897 sqm in office space. Total B1 office space at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 2,380 sqm. The increase accounts for 37.7% rise in B1 office space since 2017.		Increase of 580 sqm in office space. Total B1 office space at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 2,380 sqm. The increase accounts for 24.4% rise in B1 office space since 2017 however the figure has decreased slightly (317sqm) since the previous monitoring period.
Increase of 877 sqm in leisure floorspace. Total D1 / D2 leisure space at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 4,948 sqm. The increase accounts for 17.7% rise in D1 / D2 leisure space since 2017.		Increase of 769 sqm in leisure floorspace. Total D1 / D2 leisure space at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 4,948 sqm. The increase accounts for 15.5% rise in D1 / D2 leisure space since 2017 however the figure has decreased slightly (108sqm) since the previous 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

The monitoring data indicates that there have been minimal changes to the level of retail, office and leisure floorspace recorded in the Vale's town and district centres since the previous AMR.

There has been a slight improvement to the amount of retail floorspace with an increase of 110 sqm being recorded during the monitoring period. However, since the first AMR there has been a decrease of 4,200 sqm or 5.2% of retail floorspace identified within the established Vale of Glamorgan town and district retail centres.

Notwithstanding the above, given that this decrease is spread across the main town and district retail centres and when considered in the context of recent world events and the change in retail habits. Furthermore, the changes in the retail environment should be viewed in relation to the gains in new office and leisure floorspace within the town and district centres. It is considered that the decrease in retail floorspace has not had any significant adverse impact on the town and district centres which continue to have a strong commercial function. Notwithstanding this, given the fall in retail floorspace, the Council will continue to closely monitor the indicator to measure the effectiveness of the retail policies in future AMRs.

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

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. In 2023 the Council appointed NEXUS planning consultancy to undertake an assessment of and make recommendations for the Vale of Glamorgan Town and District retail centres. This report will inform the Replacement Local Development Plan and form the basis for policy development and monitoring moving forward.

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 application 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 application 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	1 or more planning application approved for major leisure

	centre boundaries unless in accordance with Policy MD13 (Tourism and Leisure) or MG29 (Tourism and Leisure Facilities).	floorspace outside town and district centres unless in accordance with policies MD13 and MG29.
Performance		
AMR 4: 2021 - 2022		AMR 5: 2022-2023
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.	One application for 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		
No major retail, office, or leisure floorspace was permitted outside of town or district boundaries between 1 st April 2022 and 31 st March 2023, however, one application for major office floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period. Details of the major office floorspace approval are shown below:		
Application No.	Location	Development Description
2020/00434/OUT	Land at Beggars Pound, Cowbridge Road, St. Athan	Outline planning permission for the demolition of existing buildings and erection of Class B1 floorspace (up to 3,000 sqm), revised access onto Cowbridge Road, associated internal access routes, parking areas, fencing, landscaping, building and engineering operations with all matters reserved
The above application was approved for major B1 (office) outside of town and district centre boundaries. The site is, however, allocated for employment use within the LDP which is identified as appropriate for B1 use and is therefore considered to be acceptable.		

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

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs
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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 are at or above 35% within primary frontages and 50% within secondary frontages.

Performance

AMR 4: 2021 - 2022	AMR 5: 2022- 2022
1 non-A1 planning application was approved in a primary frontage in Llantwit Major, but this did not exceed the monitoring target of 35% non-A1-uses within primary frontages.	1 non-A1 planning application was approved in the primary frontage in Holton Road, which exceeded the monitoring target of 35% non-A1-uses within primary frontages.
2 non-A1 planning applications were approved in the primary frontage in Holton Road, Barry which exceeded the monitoring target of 35% of non-A1-uses in primary frontages by 2%.	2 non-A1 planning applications were approved in the secondary frontage in Holton Road, Barry which exceeded the monitoring target of 50% of non-A1-uses in secondary frontages.
1 non-A1 planning application was approved in a secondary frontage in Penarth, but this did not exceed the monitoring target of 50% non-A1-uses in secondary frontages.	1 non-A1 planning applications was approved in the secondary frontage in High Street/Broad Street, Barry which exceeded the monitoring target of 50% of non-A1-uses in secondary frontages.
1 non-A1 planning application was approved in a secondary frontage in High Street/Broad Street, Barry which exceeds the monitoring target of 50% non-A1-uses in secondary frontages by 7.5%.	1 non-A1 planning application was approved in the secondary frontage in Cowbridge, which exceeded the monitoring target of 50% non-A1-uses in secondary frontages.
	1 non-A1 planning application was approved in the secondary frontage in Penarth, which did not exceed the monitoring target of 50% non-A1-uses in secondary frontages.

Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6.

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

SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.

Analysis

	2021		2022		2023	
	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	38.0	62.3	37.0	65.0	38.0	63.9
District Centres						
Cowbridge	31.3	57.1	28.1	57.1	29.7	57.1
High St/Broad St	50.0	55.6	50.0	57.5	47.5	60
Llantwit Major	34.8	54.3	34.7	54.3	34.8	54.3
Penarth	37.8	42.7	37.8	43.9	37.8	44.4

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning data (2023)

The monitoring data indicates that the majority of the town and district centres have seen an increase in non-A1 uses within both the primary and secondary shopping frontages during the monitoring period. Notwithstanding this, within primary frontages the monitoring data indicates that while there have been changes in the level of non-A1 uses within the centres, these have been marginal with one centre (Llantwit Major) recording a decrease in the level of non-A1 within the centre, and more accurately reflect a static situation within the Vale's town and district retail centres.

The situation within the secondary frontage of the retail centres is similar, and while four of the five centres have exceeded the monitoring target, Holton Road has seen a decrease in the level of non-A1 uses present and the levels in the remaining centres are either below the monitoring target or have remained largely static.

Therefore, while the trigger point for both the primary and secondary shopping frontages has again been hit and the number of non-A1 uses remains above the monitoring target across the town and district retail centres, the situation is considered to reflect recent world events and the current UK economy along with changing retail habits. Notwithstanding the above, the retail centres in the Vale continue to perform well when compared against UK averages.

Welsh Government published Building Better Places – The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures: Placemaking and the Covid-19 Recovery (2020) which identifies actions to assist Covid-19 recovery and areas which must be reconsidered. This will be developed in future reviews of Planning Policy Wales enabling Welsh Government to further integrate this work. In relation to the retail sector, Placemaking and the Covid-19 Recovery it states “Evidence suggests that traditional retailing uses will not be as prevalent and the demand for new retail space will be very low for the foreseeable future, therefore primary retail areas will need to be urgently reviewed. This must be realistic and not done in the expectation that retail occupiers will return in the numbers we witnessed prior to the pandemic. Unreasonable and inflexible policies should be challenged through the development plan process, as much more creative thinking will be needed to reimagine and re-purpose these areas.” (p.18, 2020).

In view of the above national guidance, Development Management decisions now take a more flexible approach to change of use proposals where it is considered the proposal would benefit the town or district centre and contribute to its vitality, viability and attractiveness.

Further, the Council has adopted a new retail SPG to reflect the new policy direction and in 2023 appointed NEXUS planning consultancy to undertake an assessment of and make recommendations for the Vale of Glamorgan Town and District retail centres. This report will inform the Replacement Local Development Plan and form the basis for policy development and monitoring moving forward. In view of the monitoring data, the Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs
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Ref No. 6.3						
Annual Monitoring Indicator		Monitoring Target			Monitoring Trigger	
LOCAL: Number of applications approved annually for non-A1 uses in local and neighbourhood retail centres.		The level of non-A1 uses in local and neighbourhood centres is 50% or less in accordance with Policy MG15.			1 or more non-A1 uses granted planning permission where the local and neighbourhood centre is at or above 50%.	
Performance						
AMR 4: 2021-2022				AMR 5: 2022-2023		
1 planning application was approved for a non-A1 use within the Local Centre at Vere Street, Barry, which brings the total non-A1 uses to 50%, however this does not exceed the monitoring threshold.				3 planning applications were approved within the local and neighbourhood centres during the AMR monitoring period. None of the approved applications resulted in a decrease to the level of A1 uses within the local and neighbourhood centre.		
Relevant LDP Policies						
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6.						
Managing Growth Policies: MG12, MG15, MD1, MD5.						
SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.						
Analysis						
Percentage of A1 and non-A1 uses in the local and neighbourhood retail centres:						
Centre	Occupied Units	Vacant Units	Number of A1 uses in Centre	(%) of A1 uses in Centre	Number of Non-A1 uses in Centre	(%) of Non-A1 uses in Centre
Local Centres						
Barry Road, Cadoxton	8	1	5	55.6	4	44.4
Cardiff Rd Dinas Powys	13	3	4	25.0	12	75.0

Cornerswell Road	22	0	12	54.5	10	45.5
Dinas Powys Village	17	2	6	31.6	13	68.4
Main Street, Cadoxton	13	3	12	75.0	4	25.0
Park Crescent, Barry	33	4	24	64.9	13	35.1
Rhose, Fontygary Road	13	0	7	53.8	6	46.2
St Athan, The Square	13	0	8	61.5	5	38.5
Upper Holton Road	23	9	17	53.1	15	46.9
Vere Street, Cadoxton	9	3	6	50.0	6	50.0
Neighbourhood Centres						
Adenfield Way (Demolished)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boverton	6	1	4	57.1	3	42.9
Bron y Mor, Barry	5	0	1	20.0	4	80.0
Camms Corner, Dinas Powys	9	0	6	66.7	3	33.3
Castle Court, Dinas Powys	7	1	5	62.5	3	37.5
Crawshay Drive, Llantwit Major	2	0	1	50.0	1	50.0
Cwm Talwg Centre, Barry	8	1	5	55.6	4	44.5
Park Road	5	0	1	20.0	4	80.0
Pill Street	4	0	3	75.0	1	25.0
Skomer Road, Gibbonsdown	4	0	1	25.0	3	75.0
Tennyson Road	5*	0	3	60.0	2	40.0

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data (2023)

*reduction in units since 2022 due to amalgamation.

Of the approved applications within the local and neighbourhood centres during the monitoring period, 1 application (2022/00713/FUL Camms Corner, Dinas Powys) was approved which saw a change of use back to A1 use within a neighbourhood centre (increasing the level of A1 uses within the centre), 1 application saw the extension of an approved use (2022/00506/FUL – Station Rd, Dinas Powys) and 1 application saw the regularisation of an unauthorised use (2022/00099/FUL The Square, St Athan).

Following on from the previous AMR it was considered that Policies MG14 and MG15 required further clarity to ensure both applicants and development management officers are interpreting the policies correctly in light of national policy guidance. In this regard, following a public consultation exercise in the autumn of 2022, a new Retail SPG was considered by Cabinet on the 27th February 2023 and subsequently adopted by the Council.

Action	No further action required, continue to monitor local and neighbourhood centres in accordance with AMR monitoring indicators.
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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 4:2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022-2023
Vacancy rates in two of the primary shopping frontages of the town and district retail centres has increased during the monitoring period but this follows a decrease recorded in the previous AMR and therefore does not hit the monitoring trigger.	Except for Llantwit Major, vacancy rates in all of the main town and district centres have increased during the monitoring period. Notwithstanding these increases, only one of the main centres (Penarth) has hit the monitoring trigger of increases over 2 consecutive years.

Relevant LDP Policies

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

Analysis

	2020	2021	2022	2023				
	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Units Occupied	Units Vacant	Occupancy Rate (%)	Total Units
Town Centre								

Holton Rd, Barry	17.0	15.0	15.0	17.0	83	17	83.0	100
District Centre								
Cowbridge	12.12	7.8	4.7	9.4	58	6	90.6	64
High St/Broad St	5.13	0	0	5.0	38	2	95.00	40
Llantwit Major	4.4	4.3	8.7	8.7	21	2	91.3	23
Penarth	2.8	0	2.7	8.1	34	3	91.9	37

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data 2023.

With the exception of Llantwit Major town centre which has seen a fall in primary frontage vacancy rates, all other retail centres have seen an increase in vacancy rates during the latest monitoring period. Notwithstanding these increases, only one of the centres has experienced vacancy rate increases over two consecutive years, Penarth town centre. However, given the recent trading environment experienced across the UK and following the covid-10 pandemic, Brexit and the war in Ukraine, it is considered that this is currently not a major concern and should not warrant a plan review. In addition, in 2023, the Council engaged Nexus consultants to undertake a Retail and Commercial Leisure Study to provide the Council with an up-to-date, objective assessment of retail and leisure development needs within the Council area. This concluded that Penarth generally performs well and presents a well-rounded retail offer. Therefore, given the prevailing economic climate within Wales and the UK it is considered that no further action is required at this time with regards the monitoring indicator any major issues arising from the Retail and Commercial Leisure Study undertaken by Nexus will be considered through the RLDP. The Council will continue to closely monitor this indicator in future AMRs in order to establish any longer-term trends.

Action	No further action required. Council to 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 4: 2021-2022		AMR 5: 2022-2023
No local or neighbourhood retail centres have experienced two consecutive years where vacancy rates have increased.		No local or neighbourhood retail centres have experienced two consecutive years where vacancy rates have increased.
Relevant LDP Policies		

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6.

Managing Growth: MG12, MG15, MD1, MD5.

SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.

Analysis

	Vacancy Rates (%)						
Local centres	2020	2021	2022	2023	Occupied Units	Vacant Units	Total Units
Barry Road, Cadoxton	22.2	22.2	22.2	11.1	8	1	9
Cardiff Rd Dinas Powys	0	0	0	18.6	13	3	16
Cornerswell Road	0	0	4.3	0	22	0	22
Dinas Powys Village	5.9	5.3	10.5	10.5	17	2	19
Main Street, Cadoxton	16.7	12.5	18.7	18.7	13	3	16
Park Crescent	18.9	13.5	10.8	10.8	33	4	37
Rhose, Fontygary Road	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
St Athan, The Square	8.3	8.3	7.7	0	13	0	13
Upper Holton Road	9.1	12.5	12.5	28.1	23	9	32
Vere Street, Cadoxton	38.5	38.5	33.3	25	9	3	12
	Vacancy Rates (%)						
Local centres	2020	2021	2022	2023	Occupied Units	Vacant Units	Total Units
Adenfield Way, Rhose	Demolished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boverton	0	0	14.3	14.3	6	1	7
Bron y Mor, Barry	20.0	20.0	0	0	5	0	5
Camms Corner, Dinas Powys	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
Castle Court, Dinas Powys	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	7	1	8

Crawshay Drive, Llantwit Major	50.0	50.0	50.0	0	2	0	2
Cwm Talwg Centre, Barry	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	8	1	9
Park Road, Barry	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Pill Street	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	4	0	4
Skomer Road, Gibbonsdown	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Tennyson Road, Penarth	33.3	33.3	0	0	5	0	5*

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data (2022) *reduction in units since 2022 due to amalgamation.

The monitoring data indicates that the Vale's local and neighbourhood retail centres would appear to be performing well given the current retail situation across Wales and the UK with only two of the identified centres having experienced an increase in vacancy rates over the monitoring period. Where there has been an increase, it is considered that this is largely reflective of the current state of the UK economy and the current cost of living crisis and the effects that this is having on all aspects of day-to-day life. It is therefore considered that the difficulties experienced at a local level reflect the national retail picture and is not an immediate cause for concern that would warrant a major review. Several centres have seen a decrease in vacancy rates or vacancy rates have remained static with a reasonable level of 'retail churn' which is encouraging given the current economic climate and indicates that the local and neighbourhood centres remain popular. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator closely in future AMRs and there is currently no cause for concern.

Action	No further action required. Council to continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.
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Ref No. 6.6 (New Monitoring Target resulting from 2019 AMR indicators 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 & 6.5)		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Retailing.	To produce Retail Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31 st October 2020.	Failure to prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31 st October 2020.
Performance		
AMR 4: 2021 - 2022		AMR 5: 2022 - 2023
The new draft retail SPG will be reported to Cabinet in September 2022 and approved for public consultation purposes.		The Retail and Town Centres SPG was approved by Cabinet on 27 th February 2023 for use in development management decisions.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6		
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG12, MG14, MG15, MD1, MD5.		

SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.	
Analysis	
The 2019 AMR recommended preparation of a new Retail SPG to provide additional guidance to support the implementation of policies MG14 and MG15 in relation to non-A1 change of use proposals. This was recommended alongside further monitoring of indicators 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 in relation to vacancy rates and levels of non-A1 uses in existing retail centres. The new SPG provides further guidance on other local retail and design policy issues, for example, in relation to the conversion of shopfronts. Since the 2019 AMR the retail sector has been adversely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and the associated lockdown restrictions. While non-essential retailing and other services have now resumed, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on retail centres will continue to be closely monitored. The new Retail SPG reflects on these issues and, where appropriate, seeks to address these issues in line with national policy updates.	
Action	SPG adopted. No further action required.

7. HOUSING
Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR

Ref No. 7.1.1		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
The annual level of housing completions monitored against the Average Annual Requirement (AAR)	To deliver as a minimum the Annual Average Requirement of 630.66 dwellings. (At 2023 target would be 7,567).	No trigger set.
Performance		
AMR 4: 2021 - 2022	AMR 5: 2022-2023	
At April 1st, 2022 the LDP had delivered 5,688 additional dwellings i.e. 18% below the cumulative target of 6,937 dwellings for the period.	At April 1st, 2023 the LDP had delivered 6,042 additional dwellings i.e. 22% below the cumulative target of 7,567 dwellings for the period. This equates to 503.5 per annum, set against a target of 630.66 per annum.	
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		

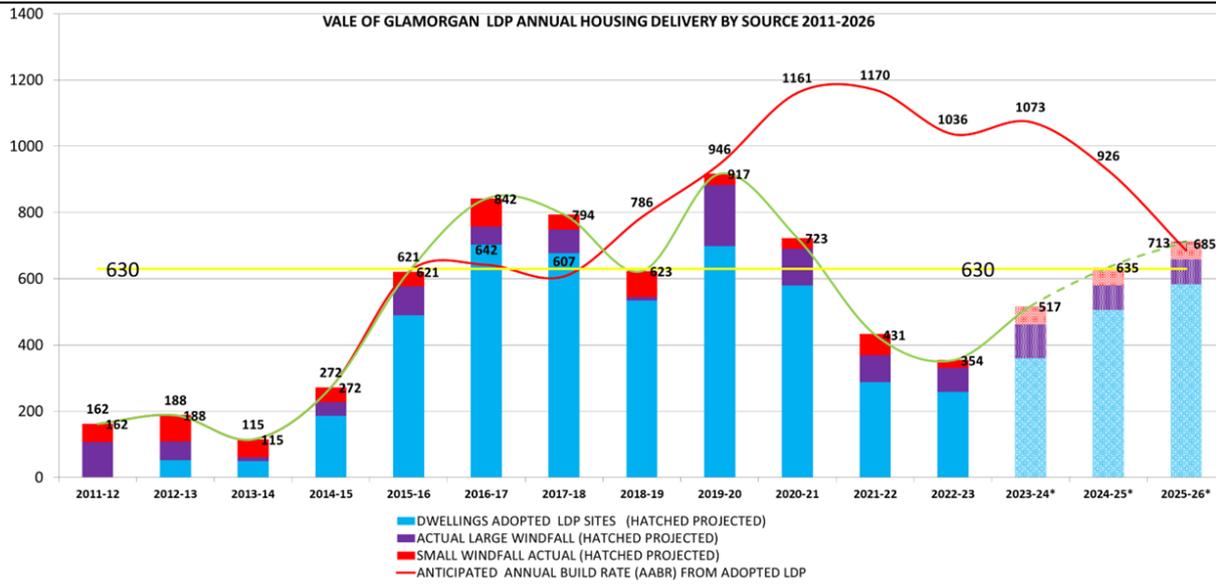
The LDP identifies a housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the plan period 2011-2026, equating to an Annual Average Requirement (AAR) of 630.66 dwellings per annum. At April 2023, the cumulative dwelling target based on the AAR would be 7,567 (630.66 x 12 years).

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

LDP YEAR	TRAJECTORY ADJUSTMENT MINUS 10% TRAJECTORY	ACTUAL COMPLETIONS (*forecast)	% ANNUAL COMPLETIONS AGAINST TRAJECTORY	ANNUAL AVERAGE REQUIREMENT (AAR)	% AGAINST AAR
2011-12	162	162	100.00%	630.66	25.71%
2012-13	188	188	100.00%	630.66	29.84%
2013-14	115	115	100.00%	630.66	18.25%
2014-15	272	272	100.00%	630.66	43.17%
2015-16	621	621	100.00%	630.66	98.57%
2016-17	600	842	140.33%	630.66	133.65%
2017-18	547	794	145.16%	630.66	126.03%
2018-19	708	623	87.99%	630.66	98.89%
2019-20	851	917	107.76%	630.66	145.56%
2020-21	1045	723	69.19%	630.66	114.76%
2021-22	1053	431	40.93%	630.66	68.41%
2022-23	932	354	36.70%	630.66	54.29%
2023-24	966	500*	51.76%	630.66	79.37%
2024-25	833	652*	78.27%	630.66	103.49%
2025-26	616	603*	97.89%	630.66	95.71%
<i>Totals</i>	<i>9,509</i>	<i>7,797*</i>		<i>9,460</i>	

The monitoring data indicates that between 1st April 2011 and 31st March 2023, the LDP has delivered **6,042 dwellings which equates to an annual average delivery of 503.5 dwellings per annum, against the target completion figure of 6,937 dwellings and the annual average dwelling target of 630.66, whilst the LDP trajectory projected 7,706 dwelling completions at April 1st 2023 (including 10% flexibility)**

The following graph provides further comparison between the rate of housing delivery over the Plan period, (Green Line) against the annual average requirement (Yellow Line) and the dwelling completions within the LDP housing trajectory (Red Line). The bar chart provides a breakdown of housing delivery by source, namely adopted LDP housing allocations and small and large windfall developments:



The above graph indicates that over next 3 years completions are anticipated to fluctuate as existing sites under construction continue to be built out prior to additional sites coming on stream. It is envisaged that beyond the plan period build rates will steadily increase.

Action	The Council has now commenced preparation of the RLDP which will include a review of housing delivery, land supply and dwelling requirement for the revised plan period 2021-2036.
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Ref No. 7.1.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
Total cumulative completions monitored against the anticipated cumulative completion rate.	Build 7,088 dwellings by 2023 as set out in the LDP housing trajectory	No Trigger Set
Performance		
AMR 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022-23	
At 1 st April 2022 the LDP delivered 5,688 dwellings, the LDP housing trajectory estimated that the LDP should deliver 6,156 dwellings.	At 1 st April 2023 the LDP delivered 6,042 dwellings, the LDP housing trajectory estimated that the LDP should deliver 7,088 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 landowners on anticipated site commencement and annual rates of development.

The monitoring target of 7,088 dwellings for 2023 is derived from the total number of anticipated dwellings within the housing trajectory at 1st April 2023 less 10% flexibility which has been calculated to reflect housing delivery against the LDP requirement. Housing monitoring data collected by the Council indicates that 6,042 dwellings have been built (see table below) which is below the number completed in 2021-22.

Whilst demand and developer interest in the Vale remains strong with a number of housing developments presently under construction and sites granted permission yet to commence, there has been a decline in the rate of dwelling completions since 2021 in part reflecting the cyclical nature of house building as sites are built out and new sites come on stream, and also as a consequence of external factors affecting the wider development industry such as the impact the war in Ukraine has had on the availability and cost of building materials and workforce shortage. It is likely that current cost of living crisis and increases in mortgage interest rates will also likely impact on the annual rate of housing completions.

LDP YEAR	TRAJECTORY (*actual completions **trajectory minus 10% flexibility)	ACTUAL ANNUAL COMPLETIONS
2011-12	162*	162
2012-13	188*	188
2013-14	115*	115
2014-15	272*	272
2015-16	621*	621
2016-17	594**	842
2017-18	547**	794
2018-19	708**	623
2019-20	851**	917
2020-21	1,045**	723
2021-22	1,053**	431
2022-23	932**	354
Total dwellings	7,088	6,042

Action

The Council has now commenced preparation of the RLDP which will include an examination of housing delivery, land supply and dwelling requirement for the revised plan period 2021-2036.

Ref No. 7.2																										
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger																								
CORE: Number of net additional affordable dwellings built.	Build 2279 additional affordable dwellings by 2023.	10% less than the affordable housing target over 2 consecutive years																								
Performance																										
AMR 4: 2021 - 2022		AMR 5: 2022-2023																								
At 1 st April 2022, a total of 1811 affordable dwellings have been provided against a monitoring target of 1993. Whilst the target dwelling figure has not been met, the amount of affordable housing delivered represents 91% of the target and as such is within the 10% monitoring trigger threshold.		At 1 st April 2023, a total of 1,968 affordable dwellings have been provided against a monitoring target of 2,279 the amount of affordable housing delivered represents 86% of the target. However there has not been 2 consecutive years where the target has not been achieved by more than 10%.																								
Relevant LDP Policies																										
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD4, MD5, MD6, MD10. SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12																										
Analysis																										
Strategic Policy SP4 Affordable Housing Provision sets a target for the provision of 3,252 affordable dwellings during the Plan period 2011-2026. The target figure set by the Council has been derived from an assessment of the potential affordable housing contributions from the anticipated level of windfall and small housing sites identified in Policy MG1 including the 10% flexibility allowance, and housing allocations identified in within the LDP under Policy MG2. The Council's mechanisms for the delivery of affordable housing sites is set out in Policy MG4 Affordable Housing and Policy MD4 Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations, further analysis of performance of these policies is considered as part of this monitoring indicator.																										
Indicator 7.2 sets a target for the provision of 2,279 additional affordable homes by 2023 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 and indicates that between 2011 and 2023 an additional 1,968 affordable dwellings have been delivered within the Vale of Glamorgan.																										
<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>2020-21</td><td>229</td></tr> <tr><td>2021-22</td><td>189</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	2020-21	229	2021-22	189
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																									
2020-21	229																									
2021-22	189																									

2022-23	157
Total	1,968

Action	<p>Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</p> <p>Note: The Council has now commenced the preparation of the RLDP which will include a review of affordable housing need and provision for the revised plan period 2021-2036.</p>
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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 5,445 additional general market dwellings by 2023.	10% less than the general market housing target over 2 consecutive years
Performance		
AMR 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022-23	
Between 1 st April 2011 and 1 st April 2022, a total of 5,688 dwellings were completed within the authority, of which 3,877 were general market dwellings, against the LDP target of 4,695 market dwellings. The number of additional general market dwellings delivered is 17% below the monitoring target and therefore greater than the monitoring trigger threshold. However, the trigger has not been hit as this is the 1 st year this has occurred.	Between 1 st April 2011 and 1 st April 2023, a total of 6,042 dwellings were completed within the authority, of which 4,062 were general market dwellings, against the LDP target of 5,445 market dwellings. The number of additional general market dwellings delivered is 26% below the monitoring target and therefore greater than the monitoring trigger threshold. The trigger has been hit as this is the 2 nd year this has occurred.	
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.		
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD4, MD5, MD6, MD10.		
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12		
Analysis		
Between 1 st April 2011 and 1 st April 2022, a total of 6,042 dwellings were completed within the authority, of which 4,054 were general market dwellings, against the LDP monitoring target of 5,445 market dwellings. The number of dwellings delivered is 25% below the target and greater than the 10% monitoring trigger threshold. This is the 2 nd consecutive year that this has occurred.		
This lower annual build rate is primarily a reflection of the impact that the global economic recession had on the housing industry nationally and its impact on housing delivery with the early years of the Plan period as illustrated in the graph accompanying indicator 7.1.1. above. Whilst demand and developer interest in the Vale remains strong with a number of housing developments presently under construction and sites granted permission yet to commence. , there has been a decline in the rate of dwelling completions since 2021 in part reflecting the cyclical nature of house building as sites are built out and new sites come on stream, and also as a consequence of external factors affecting the wider development industry such as the impact the war in Ukraine has had on the availability and cost of building materials and workforce shortage. It is likely that current cost of living crisis and increases in mortgage interest rates will also likely impact on the annual rate of housing completions.		

Action	The Council has now commenced preparation of the RLDP which will include a review of housing delivery, land supply and dwelling requirement for the revised plan period 2021-2036.
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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 4: 2021 - 2022		AMR 5: 2022-2023
Since the adoption of the 2016 GTAA, the short to medium term need of 2 pitches has been met on existing tolerated sites.		An updated GTAA for 2022 has identified an increase in need to 9 pitches by 2026 and a further 2 pitches by 2036. Consideration is needed on how this increased need can be met through the RLDP.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1.		
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG5, MD18.		
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12.		
Analysis		
<p>An updated 2022 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) was approved by Cabinet in January 2023 and has been submitted to the Welsh Government for approval. The study was prepared in accordance with the Welsh Government guidance in 'Undertaking Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments' and will form part of the evidence base for the Replacement LDP 2021 to 2036. The 2022 GTAA requires sign-off from the Welsh Government and their response has not been received to date.</p> <p>The GTAA identifies a need for 9 pitches within the 5 years of the GTAA study period to 2026 and a further 2 pitches in the period up to 2036, equating to a total need for 11 pitches. This figure is derived from 4 pitches on 2 unauthorised developments (3 units at Brocastle Quarry and 1 unit at Twyn Yr Odyn), 1 household living in bricks and mortar accommodation that requires a pitch and additional future pitch provision associated with children becoming adults over the study period from the Brocastle Quarry site.</p> <p>There are 17 pitches at Hayes Road Sully, but this site is classified as 'tolerated.' As planning enforcement is not possible given the site has been occupied for 10 years or more, the pitches associated with this site are not required to be included within the calculation of unmet need.</p> <p>In terms of making provision for unmet need, there are currently retrospective planning applications in respect of the Brocastle Quarry site as well as Twyn Yr Odyn. If these applications are approved, the unmet need figure will reduce by</p>		

four. There may also be scope to accommodate extra plots at Brocastle Quarry (to meet the additional pitch need as the occupants' children become adults). This would further offset the need.

In light of the outstanding planning applications, which could potentially accommodate the majority of the need, and the fact that GTAA is still awaiting approval from the Welsh Government, it is considered appropriate to continue to monitor the situation and following the determination of the planning applications, make sure that any additional need is accommodated through appropriate allocations within the RLDP.

Action	Continue to monitor in future AMRs and consider 2022 GTAA in the development of the RLDP.
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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.
	Agree project management arrangements including reporting structure.	By end of June 2016.	Board composition and governance structure established. Responsibilities of Gypsy and Traveller Board transferred to the Strategic Housing Board (June 2019) operated and facilitated by Housing Services.
	Make initial contact and maintain contact with the Hayes Road occupiers.	July 2016 to May 2018.	Initial contact made with occupiers of the Hayes Road site on the 24 th November 2016 and an ongoing dialogue has been maintained since this time.
	Agree methodology for undertaking site search and assessment.	By end of December 2016.	Initial methodology agreed by Board and site search undertaken.

	Undertake a site search and assessment and secure approval of findings including identification of an appropriate site or sites and secure planning permission and, if appropriate, funding (including any grant funding from Welsh Government) for the identified site.	By end of May 2018.	The establishment of a permanent site for gypsy and travellers within the Vale of Glamorgan remains unresolved and work continues to identify a suitable site that can be developed to meet the need identified in the Council's GTAA.
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policies: SP1			
Managing Growth /Development Policies: MD18			
Analysis			
As stated above, the Council has recently approved a new 2022 GTAA to establish the current accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers in the Vale of Glamorgan, although this is awaiting Welsh Government sign off. This study will form part of the evidence base of the RLDP in due course. In addition, the Council is part of a regional working group which is seeking to establish the regional need for a gypsy and traveller transit site.			
Action	Continue to monitor in future AMRs and consider 2022 GTAA in the development of the RLDP.		

Ref No. 7.6		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
No. of dwellings permitted annually outside the defined settlement boundaries that do not meet the requirements of the LDP policies or national policy.	No dwellings permitted outside the defined settlement boundaries that do not meet the requirements of the LDP policies or national policy.	1 or more dwellings permitted outside the defined settlement boundaries that do not meet the requirements of the Plan or national policy in any year.
Performance		
AMR 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022-2023	
4 planning applications for new dwellings were permitted outside of a defined settlement boundary. However, they were not contrary to LDP policy / national policy.	3 planning applications for new dwellings were permitted outside of a defined settlement boundary. However, they were not contrary to LDP policy / national policy.	
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD4, MD5, MD6, MD10. SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12		
Analysis		

Between 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023, the Council approved 21 new dwellings which were located outside of a defined settlement boundary as identified within the adopted LDP. The applications were approved outside of settlement boundaries but are not considered to be contrary to policy for the following reasons:

Application No.	Type	Description of Development	Reasons why the proposal is not contrary to policy
2020/01551/FUL Erw Delyn Stud Farm, Sully Road, Penarth	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Refurbishment/replacement/removal and upgrading of stables and the conversion of blocks C and D to a rural enterprise dwelling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development proposal is in line with PPW and LDP Policy MD12 which allows new rural enterprise dwellings as exceptions for rural development in the countryside.
2021/00773/OUT Land south of Pound Lane, Wenvoe	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Proposed development in outline for up to 3 residential dwellings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development proposal is in line with PPW and LDP Policy MD1 which allows extensions to existing settlements where appropriate and where there is no unacceptable impact on the countryside.
2021/01081/FUL Land at St Brides Road, Wick	Major – Dwellings (C3)	Residential development of 17 no. affordable units, including new access, landscaping, drainage arrangements and associated works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development proposal is in line with PPW and LDP Policy MD10 which allows 100% affordable housing development outside of a settlement boundary, subject to various criteria.

Action	Continue Monitoring: Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.
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Ref No. 7.7		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Total number of dwellings completed on strategic housing sites as identified in site allocation policies MG2 and MG3.	Deliver Policy MG2 (4) Former Stadium Site / Land adjacent to Burley Place, St. Athan by 2022	Failure to deliver strategic housing sites by the monitoring target dates.
Performance		
AMR 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022-23	
Target is outside the monitoring period.	The site has yet to be delivered, however the Council is aware of developer interest in the site, and the site has been recently secured by a developer.	
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, 5, 8, 10, 12.	
Analysis	
The site has yet to be delivered, however the Council is aware of developer interest in the site, and the site has been recently secured by a developer.	
Action	<p>Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</p> <p>Note: The Council has now commenced the preparation of the RLDP which will include a review of housing delivery, land supply and dwelling requirement for the revised plan period 2021-2036.</p>

Ref No. 7.8
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Affordable Housing
The Council adopted new Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance in July 2017.

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).	147 ha (net) of strategic employment land with secured planning permissions by 2022.	10% less than the strategic employment land target by the target date.
Performance		
AMR 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022-2023	
At 2021-22 the Council has approved 92.16 ha of employment land on strategic sites as identified in LDP Policy MG9.	At 2022-23 the Council has approved 93.21 ha of employment land on strategic sites as identified in LDP Policy MG9.	
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP5.		
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG9, MG10, MG11, MD14, MD15, MD16.		

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

Analysis

Two planning applications were approved during the monitoring period on the strategic employment site at the Bro Tathan Enterprise Zone (Policy MG9 3 refers), totalling 1.047ha of employment land. This brought the total for planning permissions granted on strategic employment land up to 93.21ha. The monitoring target for 2022 is 147ha, and therefore this has been missed by substantially more than 10%. Therefore, the monitoring trigger has been met. As set out, the LDP is currently being reviewed through the preparation of the RLDP. This includes an employment land study, which will inform the employment land requirement and other relevant policies in the new RLDP. So, the Council are already undertaking steps to review existing policies, and this will include the delivery of employment land. The take up of employment sites in the Vale of Glamorgan has slowed significantly in recent years, which is considered to be linked to the economic climate and explains why the monitoring target has not been met.

The 2020-21 AMR referred to 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 (Policy MG9 [2] refers) which proposed 161,834 sqm of class B1, B2 and B8 employment floorspace on the 44 ha site. However, as stated in LDP indicator 1.3 above, the planning permission was quashed in October 2021 and a new application is subject to an appeal for non-determination.

Action	The monitoring trigger has been met. The Council is preparing a Replacement Development Plan, this will be used to update the evidence base for employment demand and review the effectiveness of current policy.
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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: 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 4: 2021-2022		AMR 5: 2022-2023
The monitoring target is outside of the timeframe of the current AMR. However, 750 jobs have been approved on strategic sites in the previous monitoring period, bringing the total anticipated number of jobs approved to 2,555. Reserved matters applications are coming forward and approvals for more jobs are being granted, working toward achieving the 2026 target.		The monitoring target is outside of the timeframe of the current AMR. 0 total jobs were approved on strategic sites in the 2022/23 monitoring period. However, there are three monitoring periods remaining to progress toward the monitoring target.
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 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. 2,555 anticipated jobs have been approved on strategic sites by reserved matters, including 750 in the 2021-22 monitoring period, so it was previously considered that good progress was being made toward the 2026 target (4,610 – 5,610 jobs). However, no further jobs were approved in the current monitoring period. Despite this, there are three further monitoring periods to work toward achieving the monitoring target.

New anticipated employment has largely been met through approvals at the St Athan Aerospace Business Park and at Land to the South of Junction 34, M4, Hensol. The draft Bro Tathan Y Porth development brief referred to in the 2020-21 AMR, which was approved for consultation purposes in October 2020 (minute C345A refers), remains on hold as set out in the 2021-22 AMR.

The total number of jobs approved at outline remains at 3,069, as was the case in the previous monitoring period. 2,000 jobs may come forward at Model Farm ((Policy MG9(2) refers), however, the planning application at this site is currently subject to an appeal as set out at LDP Indicator 1.3.

Officers will continue to monitor the delivery of strategic employment sites and the employment position in future AMRs.

Action

Continue to monitor in future AMRs.

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 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022-2023
9.2ha of new employment land was consented at two sites within the monitoring period.	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

No new employment development was approved on local employment allocations during this monitoring period, which is the same as in the 2019-20 and 2020-21 monitoring period. Therefore, the total amount of employment land approved on MG9 allocated sites since the plan was adopted in 2017 remains at 11.33ha, and this is primarily underpinned by the

delivery of 9.2ha in the previous monitoring period. The net local employment land target for the 2022-23 monitoring period is 15.9ha (6 years with a requirement to develop 2.65ha each year) and 11.33ha is greater than 10% below this target. The total amount was also greater than 10% less than the monitoring target in the 2021-22 AMR, and the target was not met then. Therefore, the monitoring trigger has now been met.

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. Existing employment sites in the Vale of Glamorgan have remained buoyant maintaining a good occupancy rate although it is noted there has been a turnover in occupiers. This suggests that the need for employment space is being met by the existing employment provision.

The evidence base for the RLDP includes a full review of the employment land requirement within the Vale of Glamorgan and its policies. So, the Council are currently conducting policy research and review into this field. This process provides the opportunity to amend and update policy.

Action	The monitoring trigger has been met. The Council is preparing a Replacement Development Plan, this will be used to update the evidence base for employment demand and review the effectiveness of current policy.
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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 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022-2023	
6 planning applications were approved on existing employment premises in Vale of Glamorgan and 3 applications were approved on existing employment sites. No applications were considered contrary to Policy MD16.	No planning permissions were granted for non-B class uses on existing or allocated employment sites that were not in accordance with Policy MD15 or 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		
In the 2022-23 monitoring period no planning applications were approved for non-B Class uses on employment land. Therefore, the monitoring trigger has not been activated and the relevant policies are being implemented correctly. 15 planning applications were approved and these were all either for B Class uses purposes or works ancillary to existing uses.		

An action set out in the 2021-22 AMR was to adopt an SPG to provide further clarity in relation to the interpretation of Policy MD16, and this was adopted in the 2022-23 monitoring period.	
Action	Continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.

Ref No. 8.4A (New Indicator added in 2018- 2019 AMR)		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Employment Land and Premises.	To prepare Employment Land and Premises Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31 st October 2020.	Failure to prepare Employment Land and Premises Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31 st October 2020.
Performance		
AMR 4: 2021 - 2022	AMR 5: 2022 - 2023	
A draft Employment Land and Premises SPG has been prepared by officers. It is anticipated that the draft SPG will be approved by Cabinet for consultation purposes in the Autumn and adopted in late 2022.	The Retail and Town Centres SPG was approved by Cabinet on 27 th February 2023 for use in development management decisions.	
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		
The Employment Land and Premises SPG has now been approved by Cabinet (Minute C245 refers).		
Action	SPG adopted. No further action required.	

Ref 8.5 Local: Adoption of the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone Strategic Development Framework as a development brief.
The Cardiff Airport and Gateway Development Zone Supplementary Planning Guidance was adopted by the Council in December 2019.

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 4: 2021 - 2022		AMR 5: 2022-2023
The MG29 (1) monitoring target has not been met. The other monitoring targets are outside the timeframe of the AMR.		The MG29 monitoring target (1 and 2) have not been met. The other monitoring target (3) is 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 preparing a Placemaking Plan for Barry which will consider the long-term future of this land.</p> <p>MG29 (2): Land at Nells Point, Whitmore Bay – the allocation relates to the regeneration site at Nell’s point, which was formerly part of Butlins Holiday Camp and now presents an opportunity to enhance and support the tourism role of Barry Island. This site will also be considered as part of the Placemaking Plan for Barry.</p> <p>MG29 (3): Land at Cottrell Park Golf Course – The monitoring target is outside of the timeframe of this AMR. However, a hybrid planning application was submitted in December 2022 and is currently awaiting determination for the construction of 36no hotel bedrooms, detached owner’s accommodation, detached storage building with bat compensatory loft space, and ancillary development including car parking, new road infrastructure, the reconfiguration of the 18th green of the Button Gwinnett course and the demolition of an existing dwelling (all with full details provided); together with the provision of 3,375 sqm of leisure development and 31 retreat lodges (outline - scale only to be considered).</p> <p>While the monitoring targets for MG29 (1 and 2) have not been met, there has been investment in the Barry Island Amusement Park by the current owner and this could act as a catalyst for future tourism growth. Furthermore, a planning application has been submitted for a tourism development on land identified as MG29(3). In view of this, it is considered that the indicator should continue to be monitored and reviewed as part of the RLDP process.</p>		
Action	Council to consider the outcomes of the Barry Placemaking Plan. 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.

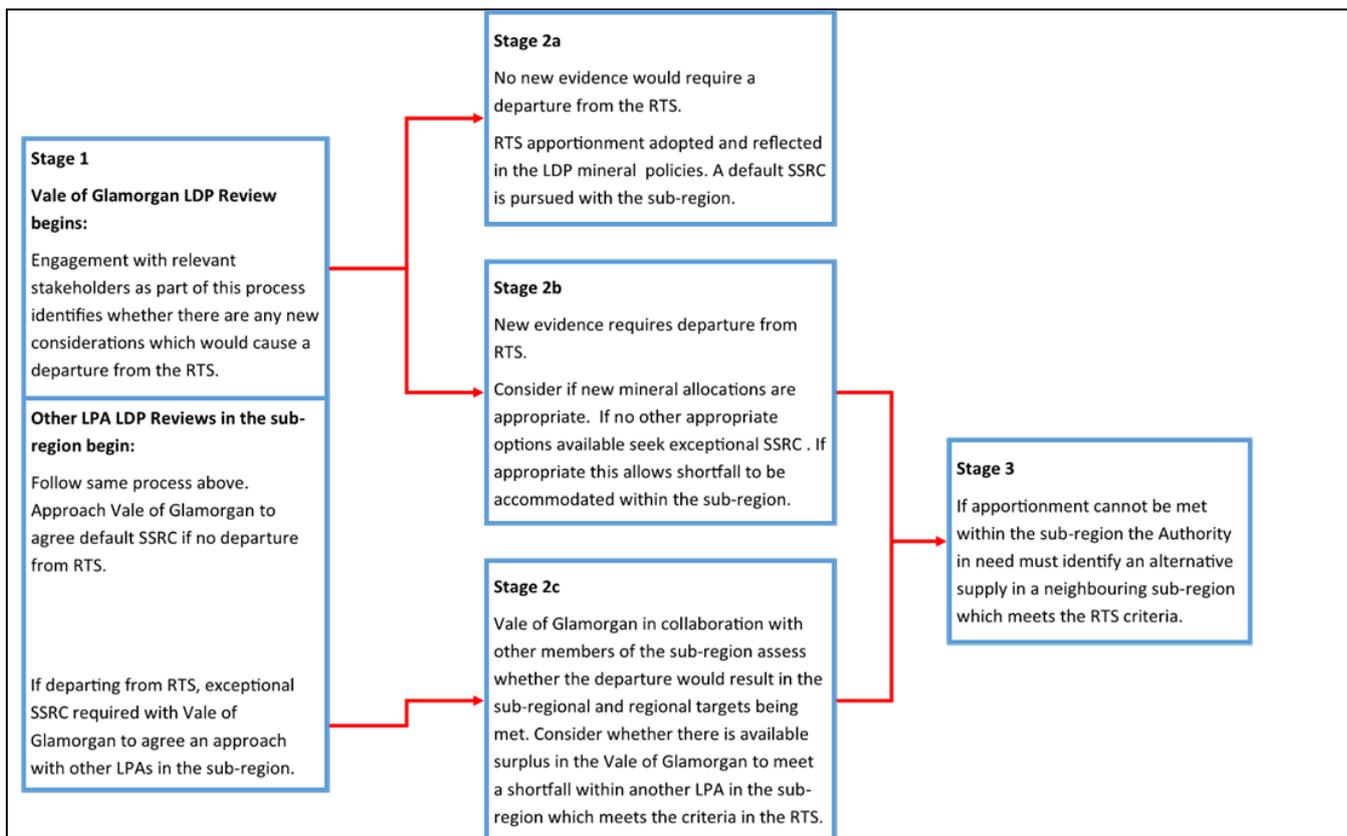
Ref No. 10.1		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
CORE: The extent of primary land - won aggregates permitted in accordance with the Regional Technical Statement for Aggregates expressed as a percentage of the total capacity required as identified in the Regional Technical 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 4: 2021 - 2022		AMR 5: 2022-2023
The SWRAWP for 2020 has not been finalised. The findings of the 2019 report and analysis set out in the previous AMR are therefore still relevant.		The latest SWRAWP Annual Report for 2020 states that a land bank of 39 years exists in the Vale of Glamorgan
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 has been subject to its 2nd review and the methodology has been amended. The methodology used in the previous (First) Review, in 2014, had been based primarily on historical sales averages, combined with an assessment of the various 'drivers' of potential future change. For the 2nd Review, this has been combined with an attempt to reflect planned future requirements for housing construction activity, in order to avoid perpetuating historical supply patterns in areas where there is scope to encourage more sustainable patterns of supply. The 2nd Review was published in September 2020, but the figures were updated by a Policy Clarification letter in November 2021, which highlighted an error in the appointment calculations for two sub regions, which affects the Vale of Glamorgan apportionment.</p> <p>For the Vale of Glamorgan the change in methodology meant that the average historic sales were 0.660 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) which accounts for a 7.02% share of the regional total resulting in an annual apportionment for all land-won primary aggregates of 0.876 MTPA based on historic aggregate sales data. However, it is considered that relying solely upon historic sales data would not give a realistic apportionment therefore the housing completions within an authority are</p>		

also considered (284.3 units pa over the baseline period between 2007-2016 for the Vale of Glamorgan). This resulted in an annualised apportionment of 0.487 MTPA. To account for both the historic sales and the planned residential development within an authority the average of both figures is calculated resulting in the recommended annual apportionment of 0.682 MTPA for the Vale of Glamorgan.

Based upon the methodology in the Second Review of the RTS the Vale of Glamorgan is required through its LDP process to meet the apportionment set out in the RTS. For the Vale of Glamorgan this requirement is set at 17.05 MT of crushed rock required over 25 years. The authority currently has 18.73 MT of existing land banks of permitted reserves for crushed rock meaning there is sufficient existing quantitative provision to meet the identified apportionment. In relation to sand and gravel reserves, the Vale of Glamorgan does not have any active sand and gravel workings or permitted reserves to put towards the sand and gravel requirement, therefore the total requirement is for 16.806MT of crushed rock. There is no requirement for sand and gravel in the Vale of Glamorgan.

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

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



An SSRC position statement was prepared for the Cardiff Sub Region in July 2022. This concluded that the LPA's within the Cardiff City Region accept their apportionments as set out in the RTS2, except for RCT who wish to undertake further work in relation to available resources within the County alongside awaiting the outcome of the Appeal decisions.

The Vale of Glamorgan RLDP will also need to safeguard primary aggregate resources. This will mean that relevant resources of both crushed rock aggregates and land-based sand and gravel should be safeguarded within the RLDP, in accordance with detailed advice based on the use of British Geological Survey mapping.

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

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

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

Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future
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Ref No. 10.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Amount of permanent, sterilising development to be	No permanent, sterilising development to be permitted within	1 or more permanent sterilising developments permitted within a

permitted within a mineral safeguarding area.	a mineral safeguarding area unless in accordance with Policy MG22.	mineral safeguarding area unless the development is in accordance with Policy MG22.
Performance		
AMR 4: 2021-2022		AMR 5: 2022-2023
No permissions were granted by the Council for developments which would permanently sterilise a mineral safeguarding area contrary to Policy MG22.		No planning 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 2022 and 31 st March 2023, the Council approved 47 planning applications for development located within a mineral safeguarding area, of which none were deemed contrary to either Policy MG22 or the Council's adopted Minerals Safeguarding SPG. The applications largely related to minor developments associated with existing buildings. The monitoring data therefore shows that the Council has met the monitoring target.		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

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 4: 2021-2022		AMR 5: 2022-2023
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.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP9. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG22, MG23, MG25, MG26. SA Objectives: 8, 9.		
Analysis		

Between 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023, the Council approved 5 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. Consequently, the monitoring target has been met for the AMR period. Policy MG23 is therefore considered to be working effectively.

Action	Continue Monitoring: Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.
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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 4: 2021-2022		AMR 5: 2022-2023
13.98 ha of greenfield land developed in AMR period. All permitted development complied with National and Local Planning Policies.		9.052 ha of greenfield land granted planning permission 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		
9.052 ha of greenfield land has been granted planning permission during the 5th AMR period. No greenfield land has been granted planning permission contrary to national or LDP planning policies. It should be noted that the amount of greenfield land granted planning permission has reduced since the last AMR period.		
Application 2016/01520/OUT (Land West of Swanbridge Road, Sully) resulted in the greatest loss of greenfield land at 6.8 ha. The approved development is for 190 residential units. The development is allocated for residential development in the LDP and therefore and the proposed development is not contrary to National or Local Planning Policy.		
The other planning permissions relate to one other major residential proposal (2022/00397/RG3 - Land North of Holm View Leisure Centre, Barry), minor dwelling proposals and other principal uses which comply with national and local planning policies. Most of the approved applications on greenfield land are developments that 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	Continue Monitoring: Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.
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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 4: 2021-2022		AMR 5: 2022-2023
34% of all new housing development was permitted on brownfield land which is below the 38% target in the LDP.		24.6% of all new housing development was permitted on brownfield land which is 13.4% below the 38% target in the LDP.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.		
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD5, MD6, MD10, MD11.		
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.		
Analysis		
The Council's monitoring data illustrates that 24.6% of all new housing development was permitted on brownfield land within the monitoring period of the AMR thereby not meeting the 38% target.		
This is broken down as follows:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of housing apps approved on brownfield land – 27. • Amount of land approved for housing classed as brownfield – 2.846 ha. • Number of units approved on brownfield land – 156 units. • Number of housing apps approved on greenfield land – 8. • Amount of land approved for housing classed as greenfield – 8.719 ha. • Number of units approved on greenfield land – 246 units. • Total approved land for housing = 11.565 ha. 		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs. If the % of new housing on brownfield land continues to fall, policy research or review may be triggered.	

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 4: 2021-2022		AMR 5: 2022-2023
No windfall developments were permitted on Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land lost contrary to the policies in the LDP.	No windfall developments were permitted on Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land lost contrary to the policies in the LDP.	
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.		
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD5, MD6, MD10, MD11.		
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.		
Analysis		
Between 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023, the Council approved 1 planning application for a stable block which resulted in the loss of 0.017 ha of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land as identified on the Welsh Government's Predictive Agricultural Classification Map (Version 2). However, the proposal was approved in accordance with LDP policies. Details of the approved application are provided below:		
Application Number	Type of Development	Address
2021/00973/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Land at Greenway Farm, Greenway Road, Bonvilston
In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers that the relevant policies are working effectively.		
Action	Continue Monitoring: Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.	

Ref 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 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022-2023
<p>3 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. This approval was contrary to LDP policy MD6.</p>	<p>6 applications have been approved within key, service centre and primary settlements with a net density of less than 30dph. 1 of these approvals was contrary to LDP policy MD6.</p> <p>No applications have been approved within minor rural settlements with a net density of less than 25dph.</p>
Relevant LDP Policies	
<p>Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4, SP10.</p> <p>Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MD1, MD2, MD5, MD6, MD10.</p> <p>SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10</p>	
Analysis	
<p>Policy MD6 sets minimum housing densities in different types of settlements to ensure that land is used efficiently. While the minimum density levels set out in the policy have not been met in 5 planning approvals, the policy does allow for residential densities below the specified targets where it can be demonstrated that there are significant constraints associated with a site that prevent development at the specified levels or where development at the density required would have an adverse impact on the character or appearance of the locality or result in the loss of an important site feature.</p> <p>Therefore, while the minimum density requirements have not been met on some planning applications as set out below, the Council accepts that where this has occurred during the AMR period, sufficient evidence has been provided that justifies the deviation from the policy requirements on all but one occasion as explained below.</p> <p>The Council has approved 32 planning applications for new residential development within settlements during the monitoring period. 6 of these (19%) had densities below the minimum density requirements set out in the LDP, this is an increase from the previous AMR period. Only one of the approvals is contrary to Policy MD6 as it did not meet one of the 3 criteria of Policy MD6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development at the prescribed densities would have an unacceptable impact on the character of the surrounding area; • Reduced densities are required as a result of significant site constraints or to preserve a feature that would contribute to existing or future local amenity; or • The proposal is for a mixed-use development where a residential use is the subordinate element of the proposal. <p>Planning application 2021/01558/FUL was approved for the construction of four detached bungalows with car parking served off private driveway in the service centre settlement of Llantwit Major. The application was contrary to Policy MD6 as the site has a density less than 30dph and did not meet any of the exception criteria listed above. However, the application was for the construction of four dwellings, on a site with only one dwelling at the time the application was made, thereby increasing the density. Comments on previous applications for development on this site (2020/00072/PRE and 2020/01331/FUL) suggested that building to the density of 30dph as set out by MD6 would cause the site to be out of character with the wider context of the area, and considered over development. Although monitoring the trigger has been met, given the circumstances of this application there is no cause for concern. The majority of developments are</p>	

achieving the required densities as set out in the LDP and it is therefore considered that Policy MD6 is working effectively.	
Action	No action is required at this time. Continue to monitor in future AMRs.

Ref No. 10.8
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Minerals Safeguarding.
Minerals Safeguarding SPG adopted on 16 th 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 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5: 2022-2023	
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		
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.		
Planning application 2020/01367/RG3 was approved in April 2021 for a new waste transfer facility at Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry. This is now under construction.		
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)⁴.

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 this is 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 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

⁴ Final Sustainability Appraisal Report:
<https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Documents/Living/Planning/Policy/LDP/LDP-Adoption/Final-LDP-Sustainability-Appraisal-Report-June-2017.pdf>

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

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

7. LDP SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING APPRAISAL

1. HOUSING

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																																									
To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	Annual affordable housing provision as a % of all house builds.	Increase the level of affordable housing to address the identified need.	Between 2011 and 2023, an additional 1,968 affordable dwellings have been provided which have contributed to meeting the SA target. This equates to 33 % 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 2011-2023 an additional 1,968 new build affordable dwellings have been provided; this represents 60.5% of the LDP target.																																																									
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Annual Additional affordable housing dwellings constructed (source Vale of Glamorgan Council Housing)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided</th> <th>New Build</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>48</td> <td>48</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>101</td> <td>101</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>55</td> <td>44</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>169</td> <td>164</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015-16</td> <td>164</td> <td>163</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016-17</td> <td>286</td> <td>273</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017-18</td> <td>225</td> <td>216</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018-19</td> <td>105</td> <td>105</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019-20</td> <td>280</td> <td>279</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020-21</td> <td>229</td> <td>229</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021-22</td> <td>189</td> <td>189</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022-23</td> <td>157</td> <td>157</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>2,008</td> <td>1,968</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	2020-21	229	229	0	2021-22	189	189	0	2022-23	157	157	0	Total
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<p>Proportion of households unable to purchase a property.</p>	<p>Decrease the proportion of households in housing need.</p>	<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. 2015 - 559 additional affordable dwellings required annually. 2017 - 576 additional affordable dwellings required annually. 2019 - 890 additional affordable dwellings required annually. 2021 – 1,205* additional affordable dwellings required annually.</p> <p>Although the number of households in need of affordable housing has fluctuated since 2008 and despite an increase in the delivery of new affordable homes, demand for affordable housing remains high within the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> <p>*It should be noted that the 2021 figure set out above has been calculated using the Welsh Government’s previous LHMA tool and that a revised LHMA is currently being prepared utilising the updated LHMA tool in line with Welsh Government guidance.</p>																								
<p>Dwelling type / tenure.</p>	<p>Increase the range and choice of dwelling types and tenures to meet identified needs.</p>	<p>The LDP sets a target for the provision of 3,252 affordable dwellings over the period 2011-2026. Between 2011 and 2023, the Council has provided an additional 1,968 affordable dwellings and 4,054 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 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>																								
<p>% of new housing built on previously developed land.</p>	<p>Increase the % of new housing built on previously developed land.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="819 1075 2045 1351"> <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> </tbody> </table>	Annual Dwelling Completions Brownfield/ Greenfield Land						Year	Dwelling Completions Brownfield Land	%	Dwelling Completions Greenfield Land	%	Total Dwellings Complete	2011-12	161	99%	1	1%	162	2012-13	128	68%	60	32%	188
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			2013-14	76	66%	39	34%	115
			2014-15	167	61%	115	39%	272
			2015-16	581	93%	40	7%	621
			2016-17	651	77%	191	23%	842
			2017-18	581	73%	213	27%	794
			2018-19	457	73%	166	27%	623
			2019-20	662	72%	255	28%	917
			2020-21	599	82%	124	18%	723
			2021-22	237	55%	194	45%	431
			2022-23	178	50%	176	50%	354
			<p><i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Planning Application Data.</i></p> <p>In line with Welsh Government objectives, the number of housing completions on previously developed land remains a significant proportion of the overall. However, it is likely that this proportion will gradually decrease in future monitoring periods as the availability of previously developed land diminishes.</p>					
	House build rates.	Match house build rates to identified needs.	<p>To achieve the identified housing requirement for the Plan period, the Council aims to deliver a minimum of 630.66 additional dwellings per year. Over the first 12 years of the LDP (2011 to 2023) the average annual build rate has been 503.5 dwellings. However, in the period since the adoption of the LDP annual average build rates have been generally higher than the rates at the start of the Plan period with the Councils housing trajectory illustrating that for the years 2016-17, 2017-18, 2019-20 and 2020-21 housing dwelling completions exceeded the annual average requirement. Over remaining 3 years of the plan, dwelling completions are projected to be lower than the average requirement in years 2022/23 and 2023/24 before increasing above the annual average requirement in the last 2 years of the plan. This reflects general fluctuation in build rates as sites are complete and new sites commence, and the time scales required to grant planning permission particularly on larger schemes. By 2026 it is forecast that the LDP will have delivered a minimum of 7,797 dwellings which is below the 9,460 dwellings provision in the plan, due primarily to low delivery rates within the formative years of the plan rather than a failure to deliver housing allocations in the plan. Accordingly, it is considered that despite low development rates within the early part of the plan, the LDP has made good progress towards its delivery of the identified housing provision.</p>					

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 to date within the plan period 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 builds and / or population.	Maintain or increase in the number of new local facilities as a proportion of new house builds and / or population.	Between 2011 and 2023, 6,042 homes have been completed. During that same period, the following levels of off-site Section 106 contributions have spent on 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 2017-18 = £8,109,968 2018-19 = £3,538,708 2019-20 = £3,713,242.73 2020-21 = £5,427,020.94 2021-22 = £5,576,157.37 2022-23 = £6,204,869.20

			<p>The 2022-23 Section 106 annual report, which includes the spend on community infrastructure, is currently being prepared and can be accessed on the Council's website once completed: https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/living/planning_and_building_control/Planning/Developer-Contributions-Section-106.aspx</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), significant progress has been made and S106 has again contributed to 21st Century Band B Projects (renamed Sustainable Communities for Learning), including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whitmore High School – Redevelopment project. New School building completed with 1,100 pupil capacity. Project has now been completed. • Pencoedre High School – Redevelopment project. New School building completed and operational with 1,100 pupil capacity. Project now completed. • Ysgol Bro Morgannwg – Refurbishment and extension project to provide 1,660 pupil capacity. Project now completed. • St David's C/W Primary – Redevelopment project. School completed with 210 pupil capacity and 48 nursery part-time places. Project now completed. • South Point Primary School – New school development. School building complete and operational with 210 pupil capacity and 48 nursery part-time places. First net zero carbon in operation school in Wales. Project now completed. • Barry Waterfront (primary school being delivered by development consortium) – New school development for Welsh Medium provision for 420 pupil places and 96 part-time nursery places. School opened to pupils in April 2023. • Cowbridge Primary – New school development for 210 pupil capacity and 48 part-time nursery places. Project completed end of June and will be operational for September 2023. • St. Nicholas C/W Primary – Redevelopment project for 126 pupil capacity and 24 part-time nursery places. Planning permission granted. Project under construction and building to be completed by October 2023 with phase 2 work to be completed by March 2024. • Ysgol Y Deri – New school development project for 150 places. Project started on site in July 2023. • Centre for Learning and Wellbeing – New school development for ALN provision for 60 places. Project completed in July 2023.
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			<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"> • Windmill Lane Play Area, Llantwit Major - upgraded play area completed. • The Grange Public Open Space, Wenvoe – bulb planting completed. • St. Cyres Park / St. David's Crescent, Penarth – upgraded play area completed. • Preliminary work has been undertaken in 2022/23, with completion anticipated in 2023/24 for the following schemes: • New outdoor fitness equipment at Station Road East, Wenvoe – contractor appointed and installation due in September 2023. • New outdoor fitness equipment at Lougher Place, St. Athan – community consultation undertaken in March / April 2023. Tender for supply and installation of new equipment to be undertaken in Summer 2023. • Murchfield Sports Facilities, Dinas Powys – surveys undertaken in 2021/22. Consultants appointed in Spring 2023 and community consultation undertaken in Summer 2023. • Celtic Way Park improvements in Rhoose – community consultation undertaken in May / June 2023. <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"> • New bus shelter on Pen Y Lan Road, Llandough – installation completed. • New footpath installed in Colwinston, providing a link between village hall play area, and St. David's Primary School – completed. • Pavement improvement works near Premier Inn, Barry – completed. • Comprehensive pedestrian / cycling improvement scheme in Rhoose – completed. • Active Travel improvements including dropped kerbs and footpath enhancements in the vicinity of Woodlands Road, Barry, and new bench near Barry Library – completed. • New footpath in Dinas Powys to provide access to new play area at Caerleon Road – completed. • Street lighting improvements scheme, Llantwit Major – completed. • Funding for Greenlinks and Community Transport. <p>Feasibility and design work has also been undertaken in areas including Sully and Cowbridge, with further consultation and installation anticipated in future financial years.</p>
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			<p>Public Art – - The Council has utilised section 106 contributions to commission community works of art projects at the following locations for installation during 2022/23:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New replacement shelter, Cliff Hill, Penarth completed in 2022/23. • New bench incorporating public art at Dingle Park, Penarth completed in Summer 2022. • New bespoke play area with integrated art works at Seel Park, Dinas Powys completed. • Paget Road interpretation panels completed in July 2022. • Preliminary work has also been undertaken in 2022/23 for the following projects: • Preparatory works for Upper and Lower Gladstone Gardens Murals undertaken in 2022/23. Murals completed in May 2023. • Stained glass windows at the former St. Paul’s Church, Penarth – installation completed in July 2023. 								
	<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>Between 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023, 1 application was approved by the Council which resulted in the loss of a community facility as set out below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="992 818 2022 1394"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="992 818 1227 954">Application No.</th> <th data-bbox="1227 818 1357 954">Type</th> <th data-bbox="1357 818 1686 954">Description of Development</th> <th data-bbox="1686 818 2022 954">Reason why the proposal is acceptable loss of community use (taken from officer reports)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="992 954 1227 1394">2022/01011/FUL Church of St Baruc, Phyllis Street, Barry</td> <td data-bbox="1227 954 1357 1394">Major – Dwellings (C3)</td> <td data-bbox="1357 954 1686 1394">Demolition of the existing St. Baruc’s Church and redevelopment to provide residential development and associated works.</td> <td data-bbox="1686 954 2022 1394"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal is for a residential scheme wholly comprising of affordable housing. • The site comprises a vacant redundant building, located within a built-up area, the proposed demolition and redevelopment is considered to promote key sustainability objectives, in accordance with planning policy. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Application No.	Type	Description of Development	Reason why the proposal is acceptable loss of community use (taken from officer reports)	2022/01011/FUL Church of St Baruc, Phyllis Street, Barry	Major – Dwellings (C3)	Demolition of the existing St. Baruc’s Church and redevelopment to provide residential development and associated works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal is for a residential scheme wholly comprising of affordable housing. • The site comprises a vacant redundant building, located within a built-up area, the proposed demolition and redevelopment is considered to promote key sustainability objectives, in accordance with planning policy.
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2022/01011/FUL Church of St Baruc, Phyllis Street, Barry	Major – Dwellings (C3)	Demolition of the existing St. Baruc’s Church and redevelopment to provide residential development and associated works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal is for a residential scheme wholly comprising of affordable housing. • The site comprises a vacant redundant building, located within a built-up area, the proposed demolition and redevelopment is considered to promote key sustainability objectives, in accordance with planning policy. 								

			Where proposals involve the loss of community facilities the Council requires robust evidence that demonstrates the facilities are no longer required or that such a loss would not have a detrimental impact upon local service provision. However, the applications approved were not considered to be contrary to the requirements of Policy MD5 for the reasons stated in the table above.																																																																																										
Number of people who travel outside the Vale to access goods, services, or employment.	Reduce the number of people who travel outside the Vale to access goods, services, or employment.	<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 2022, the number of working residents in the Vale of Glamorgan was 62,200 of which 43,400 (70%) worked within the authority and 18,600 (30%) commuted outside of the authority for work purposes.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Total number of working residents</th> <th>Total number of people working in the authority</th> <th>Number of people living and working within the same area</th> <th>Number of people commuting out of the authority</th> <th>% of out commuting of working residents</th> <th>Number of people commuting into the authority</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2011</td><td>57,300</td><td>44,500</td><td>27,300</td><td>30,000</td><td>52.3</td><td>17,300</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>55,700</td><td>37,100</td><td>25,500</td><td>30,100</td><td>54.0</td><td>11,500</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>57,600</td><td>37,500</td><td>26,200</td><td>31,400</td><td>54.5</td><td>11,300</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>57,500</td><td>38,800</td><td>27,400</td><td>30,100</td><td>52.3</td><td>11,300</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>58,800</td><td>42,800</td><td>28,500</td><td>30,400</td><td>51.7</td><td>14,300</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>58,900</td><td>40,200</td><td>29,900</td><td>29,900</td><td>49.2</td><td>10,300</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>61,000</td><td>38,900</td><td>29,000</td><td>32,000</td><td>52.5</td><td>9,800</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>63,100</td><td>40,900</td><td>31,900</td><td>31,200</td><td>49.4</td><td>9,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>61,600</td><td>40,700</td><td>30,000</td><td>31,600</td><td>51.3</td><td>10,700</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>58,400</td><td>37,500</td><td>28,200</td><td>30,200</td><td>51.7</td><td>9,200</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>60,800</td><td>42,100</td><td>34,000</td><td>26,800</td><td>44.1</td><td>8,100</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>62,200</td><td>49,400</td><td>43,600</td><td>18,600</td><td>29.9</td><td>5,800</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Stats Wales Commuting patterns by Welsh local authority and measure</i></p>	Year	Total number of working residents	Total number of people working in the authority	Number of people living and working within the same area	Number of people commuting out of the authority	% of out commuting of working residents	Number of people commuting into the authority	2011	57,300	44,500	27,300	30,000	52.3	17,300	2012	55,700	37,100	25,500	30,100	54.0	11,500	2013	57,600	37,500	26,200	31,400	54.5	11,300	2014	57,500	38,800	27,400	30,100	52.3	11,300	2015	58,800	42,800	28,500	30,400	51.7	14,300	2016	58,900	40,200	29,900	29,900	49.2	10,300	2017	61,000	38,900	29,000	32,000	52.5	9,800	2018	63,100	40,900	31,900	31,200	49.4	9,000	2019	61,600	40,700	30,000	31,600	51.3	10,700	2020	58,400	37,500	28,200	30,200	51.7	9,200	2021	60,800	42,100	34,000	26,800	44.1	8,100	2022	62,200	49,400	43,600	18,600	29.9	5,800
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			https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Business-Economy-and-Labour-Market/People-and-Work/Employment/Commuting/commutingpatterns-by-welshlocalauthority-measure
			<p>The latest figures would again seem to illustrate a significant drop in the level of out community from the authority. It is assumed that the continued drop confirms the general change in working patterns experienced since the Covid-19 pandemic with workers choosing a more balanced work life balance, working from home with reduced commuting patterns. The level of in-commuting is also seen as an indicator of the changing work practices seen across the country.</p>
Commentary			
<p>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 reduction in the level of out-commuting/in-commuting is seen as a reflection of changing work practices with more people working from home rather than at a designated place of work. While this change was initially facilitated by employers in response to the pandemic, the benefits for both workers and employers in respect of mental health and work-life balance is now well recognised. While the reduction in commuting is encouraging in respect of climate change, it may have a more long-term impact in other areas e.g. retail spend, public transport use, and in the longer term, the implications of the changes will need to be fully considered.</p>			

3. ACCESS FOR ALL			
SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To maintain and improve access for all.	Number of alterations to public buildings and spaces to provide for disabled person's access.	Increase the number of alterations to public buildings and spaces to provide for disabled access.	The Equality Act 2010 requires that reasonable physical improvements are made to ensure that buildings and spaces are accessible to all members of society. Given that this is now a statutory requirement, it is considered that the monitoring indicator has been superseded by legislative requirements.
	Number of new developments with special provision for disabled persons.	Increase special provision for disabled persons within new developments.	Building Regulations 2010 Part M gives direction on enabling a public access building to conform to the Equality Act. This public access regulations document states that reasonable provision must be made for people to gain access to and use of the building's facilities. Accordingly, it is considered that the monitoring indicator has been superseded by legislative requirements.
	Number of lifetime homes as a proportion of all new homes.	Increase the number of lifetime homes as a proportion of all new homes.	Since 2011, the Council has secured an additional 1,968 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>Note: no updated WIMD available. The table illustrated below remain the most up-to-date data available.</p> <p>The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation determinants used by the Welsh Government are Income, Employment, Health, Education, Access to Services, Community Safety, Physical Environment and Housing. The tables below summarise the 2008, 2011, 2014 and 2019 WIMD headline data, which show variations in rankings for the Vale of Glamorgan. Three of the Vale's Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are ranked within the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales (1-191). They are all located in the Barry area, and this has been the case since 2008.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Overall</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total LSOAs</th> <th>Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 191)</th> <th>Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 382)</th> <th>Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 573)</th> <th>Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 955)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>78</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> <td>14</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>78</td> <td>6</td> <td>13</td> <td>18</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>79</td> <td>5</td> <td>15</td> <td>19</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>79</td> <td>3</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: WIMD 2014 – 2019 local authority analysis.</p>	Overall							Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 955)	2008	78	3	8	14	31	2011	78	6	13	18	36	2014	79	5	15	19	37	2019	79	3	10	15	28
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	Educational achievement (WIMD indicator).	Improve educational achievement.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Education</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Education																																			
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				2014	79	4	13	20	35
				2019	79	3	8	12	26
<i>Source: WIMD 2014 - 2019 local authority analysis.</i>									
	Health and well-being (WIMD indicator).	Improve health and well-being.	Health						
				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)	
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	Housing (WIMD indicator).	Improve access to good quality, affordable housing.	Housing						
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	Environment (WIMD indicator).	Improve the environment in deprived areas.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Physical Environment</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>9</td> <td>18</td> <td>21</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>78</td> <td>14</td> <td>26</td> <td>29</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>79</td> <td>11</td> <td>20</td> <td>28</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>79</td> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> <td>19</td> <td>47</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: WIMD 2014 – 2019 local authority analysis.</p>						Physical Environment							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	9	18	21	32	2011	78	14	26	29	42	2014	79	11	20	28	43	2019	79	5	8	19	47
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	Employment (WIMD indicator).	Increase employment opportunities.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Employment</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>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>14</td> <td>29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>78</td> <td>8</td> <td>14</td> <td>14</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>79</td> <td>6</td> <td>10</td> <td>18</td> <td>34</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						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						
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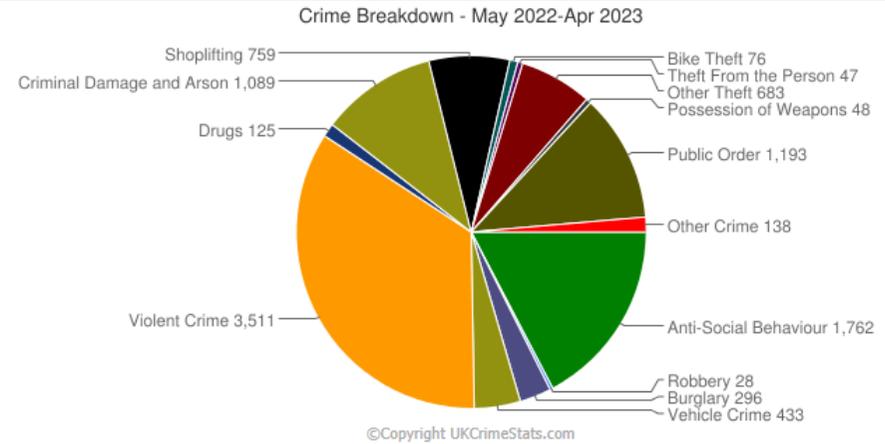
Commentary

The Vale of Glamorgan is regarded as an affluent and attractive area to live and work. Benefiting from its proximity to Cardiff and the wider region, the area boasts a range of businesses and industry and possesses good road and rail links to the rest of Wales and the UK. There are however pockets of poverty and deprivation and the Vale hosts 3 of the most deprived areas in Wales as illustrated by the above tables taken from the latest 2019 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation. However, the most up-to-date WIMD 2019 report identifies that the Vale of Glamorgan is one of 12 local Authorities in Wales with no small areas of deep-rooted deprivation. It is important to note that an area itself is not deprived: it is the circumstances and lifestyles of the people living there that affect its deprivation ranking and it is important to remember that not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived—and that not all deprived people live in deprived areas. The full WIMD index is updated every 4 to 5 years. The 2019 index therefore remains the most up to date indicator of multiple deprivation within Wales. The implementation of the LDP strategy will help to address the causes of deprivation through the provision of new and enhanced employment, housing, community facilities and transport services.

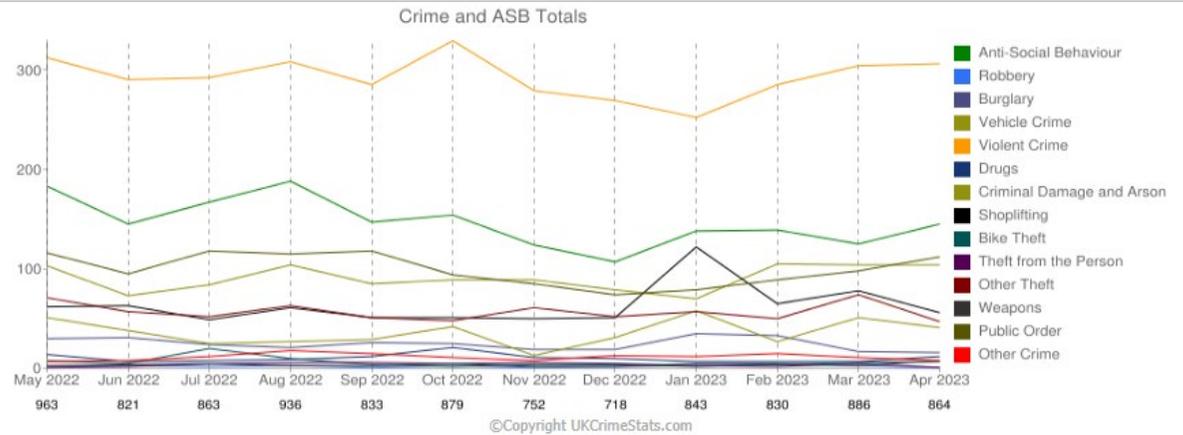
5. COMMUNITY SPIRIT

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																				
To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	Public perception of crime rates and fear of crime.	Reduce actual and perceived crime levels in the Vale of Glamorgan.	<p>Note: no updated WIMD available. The table illustrated below remain the most up-to-date data available.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Community Safety</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>5</td> <td>18</td> <td>33</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>78</td> <td>6</td> <td>21</td> <td>30</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>79</td> <td>9</td> <td>23</td> <td>30</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>79</td> <td>2</td> <td>10</td> <td>16</td> <td>27</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: WIMD 2019 (The full WIMD index is updated every 4 to 5 years. The 2019 index therefore remains the most up to date indicator of multiple deprivation within Wales.)</p>	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
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Crime Plus ASB Breakdown for Vale of Glamorgan



Source: <https://www.UKCrimeStats.com> - Vale of Glamorgan



Source: <https://www.UKCrimeStats.com> - Vale of Glamorgan

			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. Violent crime and anti-social behaviour continue to make up the majority of crimes.
	New developments with local distinctiveness e.g. finishing materials, public art, facilities etc.	Increase the number of new developments with local distinctiveness.	<p>Since the last AMR, the Council has continued to work with developers to secure and implement planning obligations for public art on new developments. The Council has utilised section 106 contributions to commission community works of art projects at the following locations for installation during 2022/23:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New replacement shelter, Cliff Hill, Penarth completed in 2022/23. • New bench incorporating public art at Dingle Park, Penarth completed in Summer 2022. • New bespoke play area with integrated art works at Seel Park, Dinas Powys completed. Paget Road interpretation panels completed in July 2022. <p>Preliminary work has also been undertaken in 2022/23 for the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparatory works for Upper and Lower Gladstone Gardens Murals undertaken in 2022/23. Murals completed in May 2023. • Stained glass windows at the former St. Paul's Church, Penarth – installation completed in July 2023.

Commentary

Crime levels within the Vale of Glamorgan have again remained relatively static over the past year. As in previous years, there have been general fluctuations in each of the various categories however the overall rates remain largely stable. While crime of any nature is of concern, the levels of crime experienced within the Vale of Glamorgan are relatively low compared to other areas of Wales and the Vale of Glamorgan remains a generally safe place in which to live and work. In terms of local distinctiveness, a substantial number of schemes have been approved where section 106 contributions for public art both “in kind” on development sites or through off site contributions have contributed to improved local environments. In addition, the LDP through the application of policy (Policy MD2 – Design of New Development refers) also seeks to reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour and to ensure that new developments are of the highest standard and contribute to local distinctiveness in line with the SA target.

6. CLIMATE CHANGE

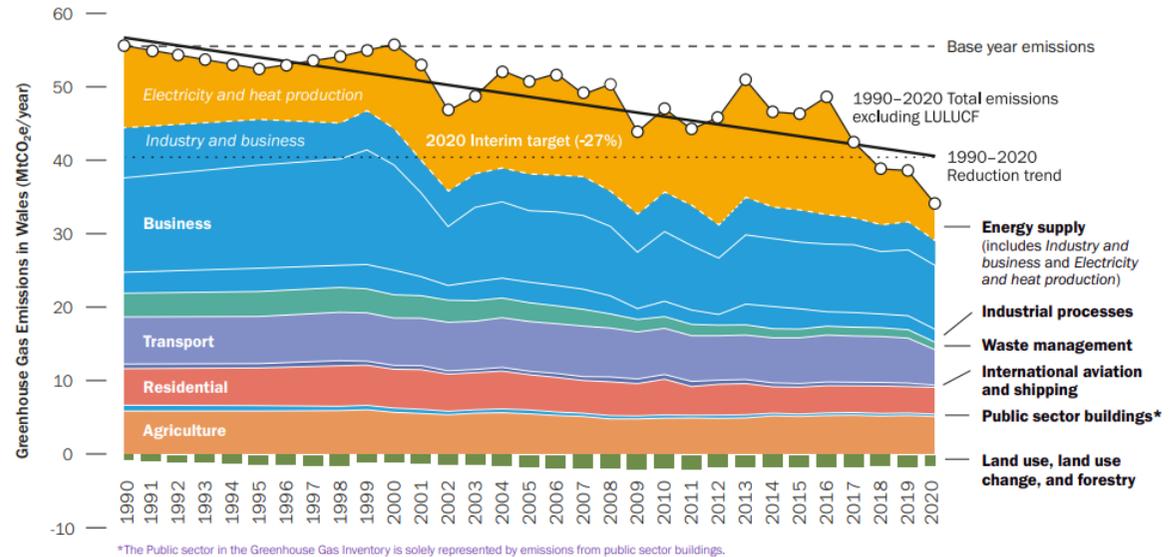
SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To minimise the causes and manage	Emissions of greenhouse gases.	Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.	While there is limited information available at a local authority level on greenhouse gas emissions, the latest statistical summary for the UK for 2005 to 2020 from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (published in June 2023) indicates that Wales’ CO2 per capita emissions as a whole continue to be higher than the rest of the UK regions and stand at 9.4 tonnes of CO2 per person compared with 7.4 tonnes in Scotland and an average 6.0 tonnes in England. This is due to Wales having the highest CO2 per capita emission from the Industrial and Commercial sector (3.6t) reflecting its higher level of industrial installations. UK wide, total territorial greenhouse gas emissions have increased since 2020 across

the effects of climate change.

the UK by 5.9%. This is largely as a result of the easing of restrictions associated with the Covid-19 pandemic and colder temperatures increasing the use of heating in buildings. (source: UK local authority greenhouse gas emissions estimates 2021, Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (June 2023)).

While no local data is available for greenhouse gas emissions, the data collated by StatsWales and illustrated below continues to illustrate a reduction in the levels of emissions within Wales in recent years.

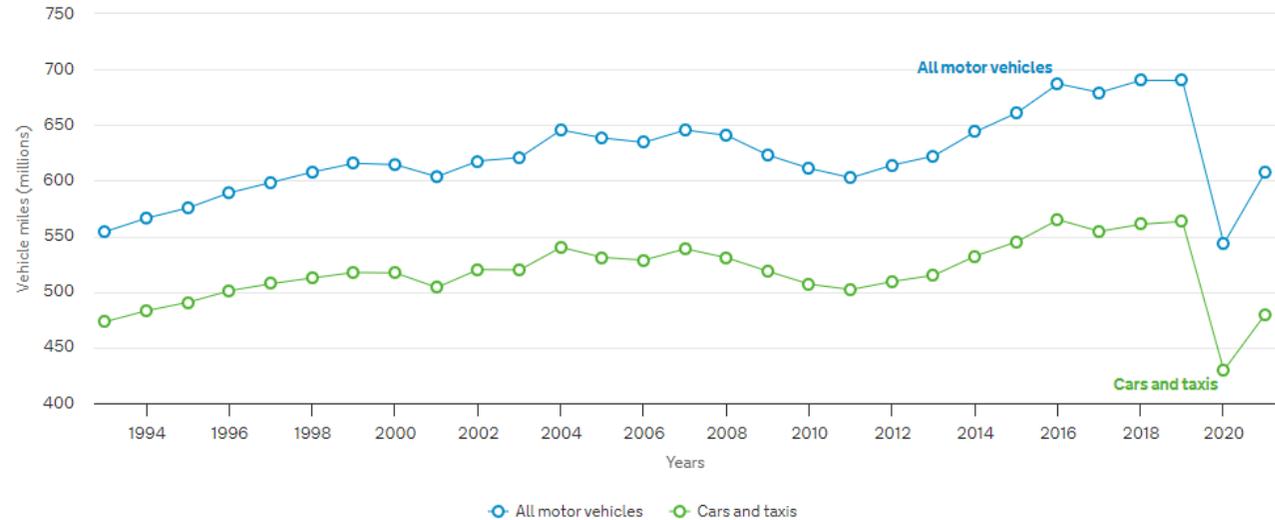
Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Wales



			<p>Industry and business is the largest emitting sector of Wales' 2020 greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Wales' 2020 Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Industry and business</td> <td>41%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electricity and heat production</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residential buildings</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste Management</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LULUCF*</td> <td>-2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public sector buildings</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial Buildings</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Land use, land use change and forestry ** The percentages represent share of Wales' total GHG emissions, therefore the emissions are included within the Industry and Business sector (41%) to align with the Net Zero Wales Plan.</p> <p>Source: https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2023-02/greenhouse-gas-emissions-infographic-2020.pdf</p>	Sector	Percentage	Industry and business	41%	Electricity and heat production	16%	Transport	15%	Agriculture	15%	Residential buildings	11%	Waste Management	3%	LULUCF*	-2%	Public sector buildings	1%	Commercial Buildings	1%
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Number of trips made by car.	Reduction in the number of trips made by car.																						

Annual traffic by vehicle type in The Vale of Glamorgan

Traffic in Great Britain from 1993 to 2021 by vehicle type in vehicle miles (millions)



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

610 million vehicle miles were travelled on roads in the Vale of Glamorgan in 2021, this represents an increase of 27.2 million vehicle miles on the previous year and indicates that the trend in vehicular traffic levels remains on the increase with the exception of the significant fall experienced during the covid-19 pandemic. Cars and taxis accounted for 479.9 million vehicles miles. The most recent road traffic statistics for the UK (Department for Transport 2021) indicate that across the UK some 297.6 billion vehicle miles were driven on Great Britain's roads in 2021 an increase of 11.9% on the previous year. However, traffic in 2021 remains 12.1% lower compared to pre-pandemic levels.

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

- Windsor Road, Penarth;
- The Esplanade, Penarth;
- Penarth Train Station;
- Cosmeston Country Park;
- Llandough Hospital;

- The Cardiff Bay Barrage.
- Sully.
- Stanwell, Penarth.
- Dinas Powys.
- Cogan

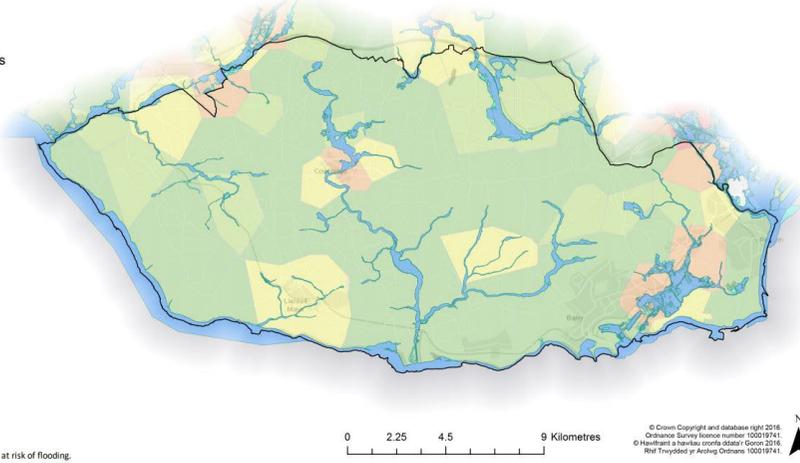
In June 2023 the Council announced that it had secured funding from the Shared Prosperity Funding to allow expansion of the E Bike scheme into Barry. Public consultation on how best to implement the scheme within Barry will be undertaken during the summer of 2023.

The latest figures available to April 2023 indicate a steady increase in the usage of the Next Bike scheme with annual rentals in excess of 11,000. To date the scheme in the Vale of Glamorgan has seen 24,096 rentals an increase of 6,616 on the previous AMR..

Vale of Glamorgan Next Bike Rental Overview				
	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	0	263	482	455
February	0	797	518	605
March	0	1,348	1,004	460
April	0	1,840	979	818
May	0	1,254	982	-
June	0	1,633	1,242	-
July	0	1,176	1,723	-
August	0	1,377	1,344	-
September	0	782	1,552	-
October	0	315	808	-
November	600	286	579	-
December	578	306	328	-
Total Year	1,178	11,377	11,541	-
Cumulative Total	24,096			

		<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. The latest national data relates to 2019. However, since 1st April 2020, 7 new renewable energy developments have been granted planning permission within the Vale of Glamorgan. This included 2 solar energy developments delivering 5.6MW capacity of electric generation and 5 biomass boilers delivering 2MW capacity of heat generation.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="860 469 1935 815"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Low Carbon Energy Generation (Stats Wales December 2018)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Projects</th> <th>Electrical Capacity (MWe)</th> <th>Heat Capacity (MWth)</th> <th>Electrical Generation (MWhe)</th> <th>Heat Generation (MWht)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>1,660</td> <td>88</td> <td>2</td> <td>416,982</td> <td>5,094</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>2,172</td> <td>115</td> <td>4</td> <td>466,643</td> <td>11,152</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>2,222</td> <td>84</td> <td>9</td> <td>84,365</td> <td>25,280</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>2,262</td> <td>94</td> <td>10</td> <td>140,934</td> <td>29,640</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>2,407</td> <td>105</td> <td>11</td> <td>136,952</td> <td>32,147</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>2,572</td> <td>95</td> <td>12</td> <td>136,644</td> <td>32,764</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Energy</p> <p>Estimated annual renewable energy generation by region and local authority, 2020</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	2019	2,407	105	11	136,952	32,147	2020	2,572	95	12	136,644	32,764
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		<p>developments for heat generation were approved by the Council during the plan period and this remains at 17.06GWh of heat from renewable sources.</p> <p>Nationally, in Wales, the total capacity of renewable energy projects installed in 2021 was more than double that installed in 2020. 116MW of renewable electrical and 29 MW of renewable heat capacity was installed in 2021, in comparison to a total capacity of 65 MW installed in 2020. However, 2021's installation rate remains the second lowest in the last decade and is nearly 90% lower than the 2015 peak. Within the Vale of Glamorgan it is estimated that in 2021 there were 2,390 renewable energy installations (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy) this is primarily photovoltaic installations but also includes facilities such as anaerobic digestors, sewage gas generation and onshore wind.</p>																																																																																				
<p>Number of incidents of flooding within the Vale of Glamorgan / Properties at risk of flooding</p>	<p>Reduce number of incidents of flooding within the Vale of Glamorgan / Properties at risk of flooding</p>	<p>The National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA) together with the National Property Dataset (NPD) is used to determine the number of properties (residential and non-residential) at risk of flooding from rivers and sea in Wales. The most recent data available is as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="857 568 1935 1129"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">2019</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>High</th> <th>Medium</th> <th>Medium + High</th> <th>Low</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6">All Wales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Risk River</td> <td>9,652</td> <td>10,866</td> <td>20,518</td> <td>68,070</td> <td>88,588</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Risk Tidal</td> <td>2,298</td> <td>7,494</td> <td>9,792</td> <td>57,932</td> <td>67,724</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Risk Surface</td> <td>35,278</td> <td>18,660</td> <td>53,938</td> <td>75,920</td> <td>129,858</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Vale of Glamorgan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Risk River</td> <td>119</td> <td>148</td> <td>267</td> <td>484</td> <td>751</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Risk Tidal</td> <td>144</td> <td>36</td> <td>180</td> <td>316</td> <td>496</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%</td> <td>6.2</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Risk Surface</td> <td>936</td> <td>839</td> <td>1,775</td> <td>2,906</td> <td>4,681</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%</td> <td>2.7</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>3.8</td> <td>3.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Stats Wales – Properties at Risk of Flooding</p> <p>The chance of flooding is set out in four risk categories: High Risk: Greater than or equal to 1 in 30 (3.3%) chance in any given year Medium Risk: Less than 1 in 30 (3.3%) but greater than or equal to 1 in 100 (1%) chance in any given year for rivers and surface water flooding and less than 1 in 30 (3.3 per cent) but greater than or equal to 1 in 200 (0.5 per cent) for the sea. Low Risk; Less than 1 in 100 (1%) for rivers and surface water flooding and 1 in 200 (0.5 per cent) for the sea but greater than or equal to 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) chance in any given year.</p>	2019							High	Medium	Medium + High	Low	Total	All Wales						Risk River	9,652	10,866	20,518	68,070	88,588	Risk Tidal	2,298	7,494	9,792	57,932	67,724	Risk Surface	35,278	18,660	53,938	75,920	129,858							Vale of Glamorgan						Risk River	119	148	267	484	751	%	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.8	Risk Tidal	144	36	180	316	496	%	6.2	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.7	Risk Surface	936	839	1,775	2,906	4,681	%	2.7	4.5	3.3	3.8	3.6
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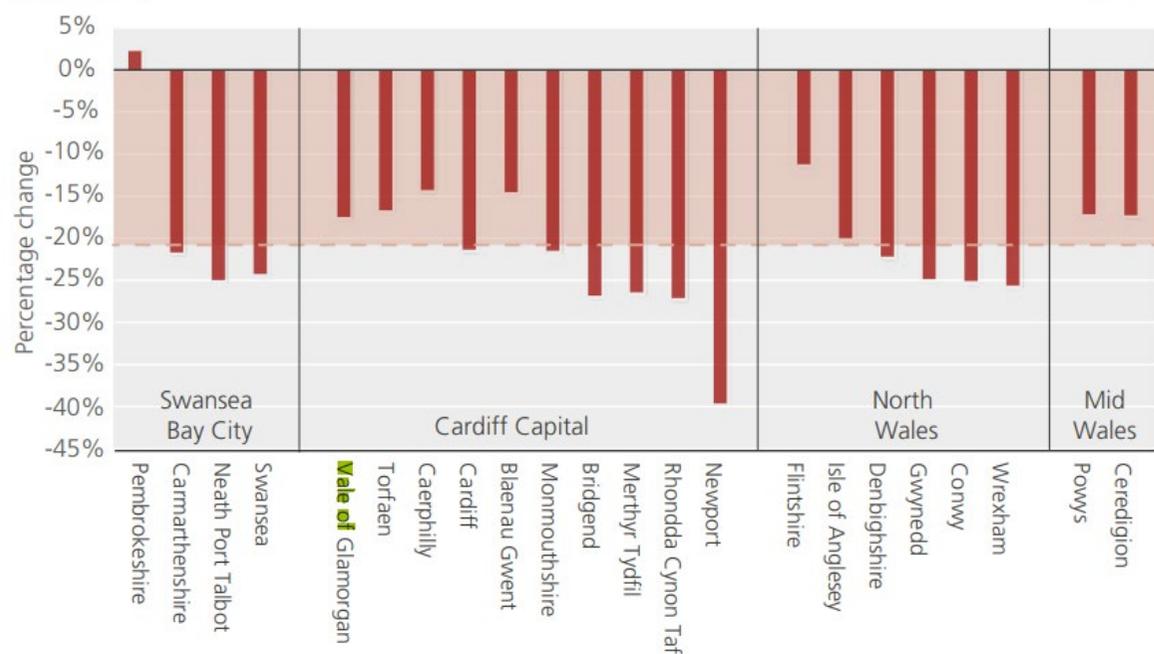
			<p>The risk from flooding</p> <p>What does this mean locally?</p> <p>In the Vale of Glamorgan, the communities at highest risk from flooding are Cowbridge, Dinas Powys and parts of Barry. The community of Llantwit Major is also at risk.</p>  <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unitary Authorities Flood Zone 3 Flood Zone 2 <p>Communities at risk from fluvial flooding</p> <p>MAX_SCORE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 1 - 10 11 - 100 101 - 1000 1001 - 10000 <p><small>* Score is a relative risk score and not the number of properties at risk of flooding.</small></p> <p><i>Source: Natural Resources Wales Public Service Board - Vale of Glamorgan Environmental information for well-being assessments.</i></p> <p>No planning permissions were approved within C1 or C2 floodplain areas during the monitoring period which did not meet all of the TAN 15 tests (LDP Monitoring indicators 2.1 and 2.2 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. Accordingly, it is considered that as a consequence of this statutory duty, the monitoring of the SuDS is no longer necessary as SuDS will be statutorily delivered through the planning system on all new developments that meet the specified standards.</p>
	<p>Development within flood plains</p>	<p>No inappropriate development</p>	<p>The Council's Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2022/23 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.</p>

		within flood plains																																																			
	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 local authority and in Wales.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Local authority average domestic gas and electricity consumption (GWh)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Vale of Glamorgan</th> <th colspan="2">Wales</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Gas</th> <th>Electricity</th> <th>Gas</th> <th>Electricity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>624.3</td> <td>208.2</td> <td>13,814.4</td> <td>5,163.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>640.4</td> <td>204.4</td> <td>13,830.8</td> <td>5,020.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>666.9</td> <td>203.2</td> <td>14,444.2</td> <td>4,969.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>670.7</td> <td>199.7</td> <td>14,383.2</td> <td>4,863.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>686.2</td> <td>201.2</td> <td>17,270.4</td> <td>4,855.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>696.3</td> <td>216.2</td> <td>14,905.4</td> <td>5,106.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>657.0</td> <td>205.2</td> <td>14,126.7</td> <td>4,818.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy Statistical Data Set: Sub-national Total final energy consumption statistics 2005-2021.</i></p> <p>Nationally, all local authority areas but one has seen a reduction in total energy consumption since 2005, by an average of 21%.</p>	Local authority average domestic gas and electricity consumption (GWh)						Vale of Glamorgan		Wales			Gas	Electricity	Gas	Electricity	2015	624.3	208.2	13,814.4	5,163.9	2016	640.4	204.4	13,830.8	5,020.1	2017	666.9	203.2	14,444.2	4,969.5	2018	670.7	199.7	14,383.2	4,863.4	2019	686.2	201.2	17,270.4	4,855.5	2020	696.3	216.2	14,905.4	5,106.4	2021	657.0	205.2	14,126.7	4,818.2
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Percentage change in electricity use per local authority area in Wales between 2005 and 2020

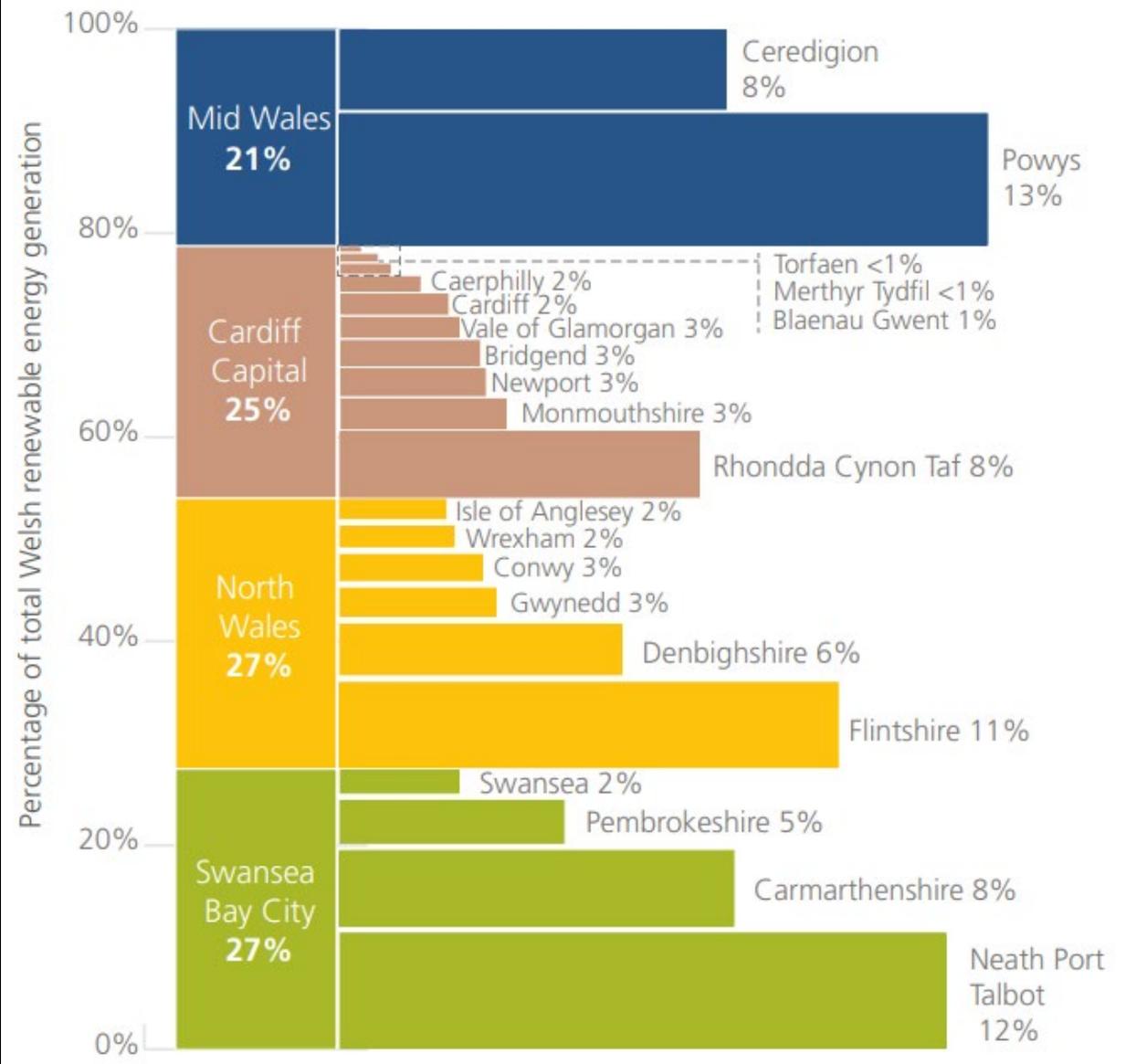


Data source: 2



Source: Energy Use in Wales (Second Edition) Welsh Government

Estimated annual renewable energy generation by region and local authority, 2020



Source: Energy Generation in Wales 2021 (Welsh Government October 2022)

Commentary

Evidence illustrates a varied picture across the indicators and targets. While good progress has been made on the main environmental targets a significant number of trips in the Vale continue to be made by car and the level is again rising following the Covid 19 pandemic. The Council will continue to promote active travel and sustainable transport as alternatives to the car. The introduction of the Next Bike scheme within the Vale of Glamorgan continues to increase and the Council is committed to maintaining and extending the scheme subject to funding.

It is a similar varied picture in terms of energy consumption in Wales, and in the Vale of Glamorgan, where both gas and electricity consumption showed a slight decrease in the level of consumption. Mirroring that within Wales. In 2019 total energy use across Wales totalled 92.8TWh. This represents a reduction of 16% since 2005.

Aberthaw power station was the last operational coal-fired power station in Wales, closing in March 2020. The site has been purchased by the CCR with a view to developing the site as an exemplar for green energy production within the region. The CCR aspirations for the site will be considered as a part of the RLDP process.

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.	

<p>% of waste land filled.</p> <p>Reduce tonnage of waste to landfill.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Area (Vale of Glamorgan) <input type="button" value="v"/></p> <p>Area Code Area</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Year <input type="button" value="v"/></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Measure <input type="button" value="v"/></th> <th>2012- 13</th> <th>2013- 14</th> <th>2014- 15</th> <th>2015- 16</th> <th>2016- 17</th> <th>2017- 18</th> <th>2018- 19</th> <th>2019- 20</th> <th>2020- 21</th> <th>2021-22 <input type="button" value="i"/></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Municipal Waste Collected/Generated</td> <td>59,780</td> <td>61,527</td> <td>62,222</td> <td>58,621</td> <td>62,370</td> <td>62,473</td> <td>57,974</td> <td>57,446</td> <td>58,239</td> <td>57,395</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target) <input type="button" value="i"/></td> <td>32,568</td> <td>33,698</td> <td>34,843</td> <td>37,832</td> <td>40,748</td> <td>39,492</td> <td>38,896</td> <td>40,412</td> <td>41,112</td> <td>40,284</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste sent for other recovery <input type="button" value="i"/></td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste Incinerated with Energy Recovery</td> <td>172</td> <td>971</td> <td>8,135</td> <td>17,424</td> <td>20,705</td> <td>22,262</td> <td>18,331</td> <td>16,062</td> <td>16,742</td> <td>16,077</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste Incinerated without Energy Recovery</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>90</td> <td>113</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste Landfilled</td> <td>27,040</td> <td>26,569</td> <td>18,302</td> <td>3,339</td> <td>616</td> <td>595</td> <td>576</td> <td>649</td> <td>116</td> <td>781</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target) <input type="button" value="i"/></td> <td>54.5</td> <td>54.8</td> <td>56.0</td> <td>64.5</td> <td>65.3</td> <td>63.2</td> <td>67.1</td> <td>70.3</td> <td>70.6</td> <td>70.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Waste-Management/Local-Authority-Municipal-Waste/annualwastemanagement-by-management-year</p> </div>											Measure <input type="button" value="v"/>	2012- 13	2013- 14	2014- 15	2015- 16	2016- 17	2017- 18	2018- 19	2019- 20	2020- 21	2021-22 <input type="button" value="i"/>	Total Municipal Waste Collected/Generated	59,780	61,527	62,222	58,621	62,370	62,473	57,974	57,446	58,239	57,395	Total Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target) <input type="button" value="i"/>	32,568	33,698	34,843	37,832	40,748	39,492	38,896	40,412	41,112	40,284	Waste sent for other recovery <input type="button" value="i"/>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Waste Incinerated with Energy Recovery	172	971	8,135	17,424	20,705	22,262	18,331	16,062	16,742	16,077	Waste Incinerated without Energy Recovery	0	0	0	90	113	0	0	0	0	0	Waste Landfilled	27,040	26,569	18,302	3,339	616	595	576	649	116	781	Percentage of Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target) <input type="button" value="i"/>	54.5	54.8	56.0	64.5	65.3	63.2	67.1	70.3	70.6	70.2
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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 slightly since the previous AMR reporting period. Notwithstanding this, the percentage of waste reused/recycled/composted remains high above 70%.

8. LAND USE

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

	Proportion of new development on greenfield land.	Reduce the proportion of greenfield land being developed.	Year	Dwelling Completions Brownfield Land	%	Dwelling Completions Greenfield Land	%	Total Dwellings Complete
			2011-12	161	99%	1	1%	162
2012-13	128	68%	60	32%	188			
2013-14	76	66%	39	34%	115			
2014-15	167	61%	115	39%	272			
2015-16	581	93%	40	7%	621			
2016-17	651	77%	191	23%	842			
2017-18	581	73%	213	27%	794			
2018-19	457	73%	166	27%	623			
2019 - 20	662	72%	255	28%	917			
2020 - 21	599	82%	124	18%	723			
2021 - 22	237	55%	194	45%	431			
2022 - 23	178	50%	176	50%	354			

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council

A substantial proportion of new dwellings in the Vale of Glamorgan continue to be built on brownfield land. While there have been some minor fluctuations since the adoption of the plan, a significant proportion of new dwelling completions have been on brownfield sites.

	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 settlement 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 2022 and 31 st March 2023 6 planning applications within key, service centre and primary settlements were approved with a net density below 30dph. No planning applications were approved within minor rural settlements with a net density of less than the specified 25dph. Although the minimum density levels set out in Policy MD 6 were not met in these cases, lower densities were considered to be appropriate as the developments were policy compliant i.e. 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.
	Agricultural land quality.	Maintain the quality of agricultural land in the Vale of Glamorgan.	National Policy as set out in Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11) paragraph 3.55 seeks to preserve the Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land except where there is an overriding need for the development. Policies MD1, MD7 and MD19 of the LDP support this position and seek to ensure that BMV land is protected from new development. Between 1 st April 2022 and 31 st March 2023, the Council approved 1 planning application for a windfall development on land classed as BMV which resulted in a loss of 0.017 ha on land predicted to be BMV land as identified on the Welsh Government's predictive Agricultural Land Classification Map (Version 2). The application was not considered to be contrary to the relevant LDP or national policies as it was classed as a minor development associated with existing rural enterprises and farm businesses or utility providers and were assessed on their merits in accordance with the policies of the LDP and deemed to be acceptable or the land was identified as falling below BMV classification upon further survey work. Further details on the nature of the applications can be found under LDP monitoring indicator 10.6.
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 and/or are supported by more detailed evidence.			

9. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS			
SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To protect and enhance the built and	% of new development on brownfield land.	Increase the % of new development on previously	Annual Dwelling Completions Brown Field/ Greenfield

natural environment.		developed land.	Year	Dwelling Completions Brownfield Land	%	Dwelling Completions Greenfield Land	%	Total Dwellings Complete
			2011-12	161	99%	1	1%	162
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<p><i>Source: Vale of Source Vale of Glamorgan Council</i></p> <p>A substantial proportion of new dwellings in the Vale of Glamorgan continue to be built on brownfield land. While there have been some minor fluctuations since the adoption of the plan, a significant proportion of new dwelling completions have been on brownfield sites.</p>								
% 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. 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. Much of the regular survey programme has been affected by the coronavirus pandemic and in</p>						

addition, avian flu was confirmed on the site in March 2022. As a result, regular monitoring and release programmes have been curtailed and species/survey information has not updated. Relevant information has been provided where available.

Cosmeston Lakes Country Park - Orchid Survey					
Species	Location	2018	2021	2022	2023
Common Spotted Orchid	East Paddock	4,207	4,299	5,254	751
Pyramidal Orchid	East Paddock	3,508	6,128	5,254	6,561
Bee Orchid	East Paddock	83	72	155	80
Greater Butterfly Orchid	Sculpture Trail	4	0	0	0

Source: Cosmeston Lakes Country Park
No survey undertaken due to coronavirus pandemic.

Cosmeston Lakes Country Park Wetland Bird Monitoring Data 2016 -2023 (Red/Amber Lists)								
Species	Year							
	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020	2021**	2022	2023#
Pochard	86	60	33	93	26	21	17	47
Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slavonian grebe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bittern	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Black headed gull	640	462	394	221	900	175	673	212
Common gull	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Common sandpiper	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadwall	15	8	3	7	7	0	10	6
Goldeneye	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greylag goose	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Kingfisher	4	2	0	1	4	0	0	0
Lesser black-backed gull	1,115	938	1,205	634	981	547	1,476	227
Mallard	733	713	643	353	489	90	387	97
Mediterranean gull	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mute Swan	500	413	340	351	508	106	116	2
Pintail	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Shelduck	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Shoveler	7	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Snipe	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teal	2	0	2	3	10	0	0	51
Whooper Swan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wigeon	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	0
Yellow legged gull	0	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	0

Source: Cosmeston Lakes Country Park

*Includes partial 2019 figures.

Note: the tables show data collected at various times throughout the year and have been compiled to provide an indication of the species population visiting Cosmeston Lakes Country Park.

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

**Limited survey activities resulting from coronavirus pandemic restrictions.

#Partial 2023 figures.

In summary, a total of 237 invertebrate species were identified at Cosmeston Lakes in 2021. Of these, 25 (~11%) are deemed to be of 'conservation importance'. This includes: 2 x Section 7 species; 2 x Nationally Rare (RDB 3) species; 6 x Nationally Scarce/Notable (Na or Nb) species; and 15 x Nationally Local species.

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 11) (February 2021) directs that Natural, historic, and cultural assets must be protected, promoted, conserved, and enhanced.</p> <p>In response to these changes, the Council prepared an amended SPG however adoption of the amended SPG was delayed due to competing workloads, namely preparation of the RLDP. Since this time, the Welsh Government has undertaken public consultation on further changes to PPW 11, specifically relating to changes to the planning system that improve biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems. It is anticipated that the revised PPW will be issued towards the end of 2023 and the Council Biodiversity SPG will be further updated at this time to reflect the changes to PPW. The updated SPG will ensure that biodiversity and ecosystem resilience considerations are taken into account at early stages of development proposals and the revisions and objectives of PPW will be incorporated into the RLDP.</p>																																											
Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems.	Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems.	<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 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"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="6">Results of the sampling and analysis of water quality at designated bathing water sites in Wales against revised Bathing water Directive (Vale of Glamorgan entries)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Bathing Water</th> <th>2022</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2017</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cold Knap Barry</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Southerndown</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whitmore Bay Barry Island</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Excellent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jackson's Bay Barry Island</td> <td>Sufficient</td> <td>Sufficient</td> <td>Sufficient</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Sufficient</td> <td>Good</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Results of the sampling and analysis of water quality at designated bathing water sites in Wales against revised Bathing water Directive (Vale of Glamorgan entries)						Bathing Water	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	Cold Knap Barry	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Southerndown	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Whitmore Bay Barry Island	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Jackson's Bay Barry Island	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient	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. Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water’s Final Water Resources Management Plan (March 2019) illustrates that over the 30-year planning period of the management plan neither zone will have a supply demand deficit even though both areas are anticipated to experience population increases.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data for Figure 47</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Supply (M/d)</th> <th>Demand (M/d)</th> <th>Demand plus uncertainty (M/d)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2020-21</td><td>200</td><td>180</td><td>190</td></tr> <tr><td>2021-22</td><td>200</td><td>178</td><td>188</td></tr> <tr><td>2022-23</td><td>200</td><td>176</td><td>186</td></tr> <tr><td>2023-24</td><td>200</td><td>174</td><td>184</td></tr> <tr><td>2024-25</td><td>200</td><td>172</td><td>182</td></tr> <tr><td>2025-26</td><td>200</td><td>170</td><td>180</td></tr> <tr><td>2026-27</td><td>200</td><td>168</td><td>178</td></tr> <tr><td>2027-28</td><td>200</td><td>166</td><td>176</td></tr> <tr><td>2028-29</td><td>200</td><td>164</td><td>174</td></tr> <tr><td>2029-30</td><td>200</td><td>162</td><td>172</td></tr> <tr><td>2030-31</td><td>200</td><td>160</td><td>170</td></tr> <tr><td>2031-32</td><td>200</td><td>158</td><td>168</td></tr> <tr><td>2032-33</td><td>200</td><td>156</td><td>166</td></tr> <tr><td>2033-34</td><td>200</td><td>154</td><td>164</td></tr> <tr><td>2034-35</td><td>200</td><td>152</td><td>162</td></tr> <tr><td>2035-36</td><td>200</td><td>150</td><td>160</td></tr> <tr><td>2036-37</td><td>200</td><td>148</td><td>158</td></tr> <tr><td>2037-38</td><td>200</td><td>146</td><td>156</td></tr> <tr><td>2038-39</td><td>200</td><td>144</td><td>154</td></tr> <tr><td>2039-40</td><td>200</td><td>142</td><td>152</td></tr> <tr><td>2040-41</td><td>200</td><td>140</td><td>150</td></tr> <tr><td>2041-42</td><td>200</td><td>138</td><td>148</td></tr> <tr><td>2042-43</td><td>200</td><td>136</td><td>146</td></tr> <tr><td>2043-44</td><td>200</td><td>134</td><td>144</td></tr> <tr><td>2044-45</td><td>200</td><td>132</td><td>142</td></tr> <tr><td>2045-46</td><td>200</td><td>130</td><td>140</td></tr> <tr><td>2046-47</td><td>200</td><td>128</td><td>138</td></tr> <tr><td>2047-48</td><td>200</td><td>126</td><td>136</td></tr> <tr><td>2048-49</td><td>200</td><td>124</td><td>134</td></tr> <tr><td>2049-50</td><td>200</td><td>122</td><td>132</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Figure 47 - Tywi CUS Annual Average Supply Demand Balance</p>	Year	Supply (M/d)	Demand (M/d)	Demand plus uncertainty (M/d)	2020-21	200	180	190	2021-22	200	178	188	2022-23	200	176	186	2023-24	200	174	184	2024-25	200	172	182	2025-26	200	170	180	2026-27	200	168	178	2027-28	200	166	176	2028-29	200	164	174	2029-30	200	162	172	2030-31	200	160	170	2031-32	200	158	168	2032-33	200	156	166	2033-34	200	154	164	2034-35	200	152	162	2035-36	200	150	160	2036-37	200	148	158	2037-38	200	146	156	2038-39	200	144	154	2039-40	200	142	152	2040-41	200	140	150	2041-42	200	138	148	2042-43	200	136	146	2043-44	200	134	144	2044-45	200	132	142	2045-46	200	130	140	2046-47	200	128	138	2047-48	200	126	136	2048-49	200	124	134	2049-50	200	122	132
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2030-31	200	160	170																																																																																																																											
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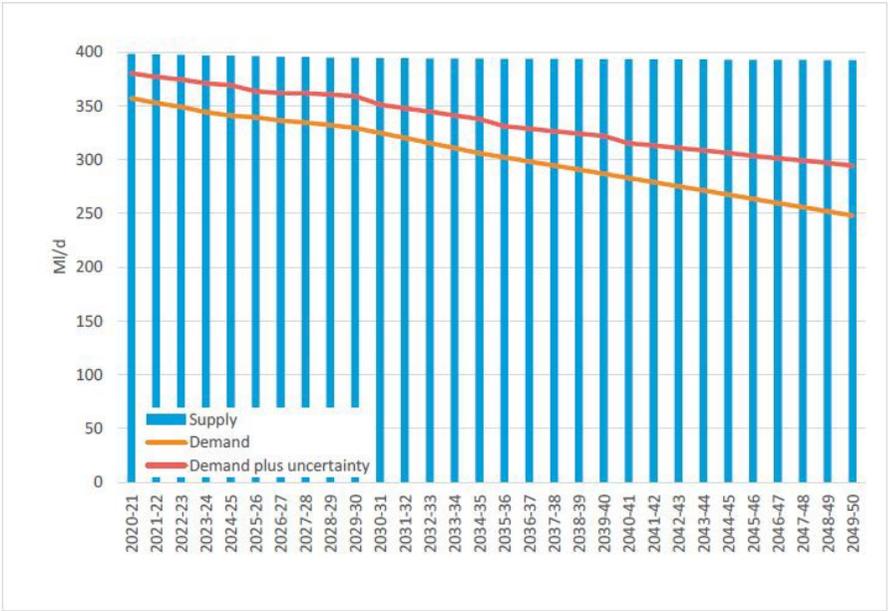


Figure 62 - SEWCUS Annual Average Supply Demand Balance (with 2030s climate change factors)

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

Improvement of fish stocks within the water environment.

Maintain or enhance fish stocks.

NOTE: No updated data available since last AMR.

Sea Trout Stock performance in Wales 2019											
River	% of conservation limit attained								Current Compliance	Predicted Compliance	Trend
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2024	
Taff & Ely	25	30	15	43	26	17	8	10	At Risk	At Risk	Uncertain
Ogmore	47	17	36	32	27	25	6	13	At Risk	At Risk	Uncertain

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

<p>Landscape quality.</p>	<p>Maintain or improve the Landscape quality of the Vale of Glamorgan.</p>	<p>During the AMR monitoring period of 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023, records show the following:</p> <p>Special Landscape Areas – 132 planning applications were approved for development within a designated Special Landscape Area. None of the 132 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 – 14 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 – the Council approved 38 planning applications for development within the Glamorgan Heritage Coast. None of the applications approved were considered to unacceptably affect the special environmental qualities of the Glamorgan Heritage Coast and be contrary to Policy MG27 as they all related to small scale developments associated with existing properties or structures.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the Council has revised its SPG on Design in the Landscape which it is hoped will be adopted in late 2023. 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"></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>Year</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>47%</td> <td>71%</td> <td>61%</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>72%</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>80%</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>80%</td> <td>*</td> <td>66%</td> <td>59%</td> <td>63%</td> <td>*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Paths that are signposted from the road				Paths that are easy to use				Spring Survey (%)	Autumn Survey (%)	Vale PI Returns (%)	Welsh Average * (%)	Spring Survey (%)	Autumn Survey (%)	Vale PI Returns (%)	Welsh Average * (%)	Year									2011/12	47%	71%	61%	*	39%	53%	45%	52%	2012/13	71%	73%	72%	*	67%	58%	62%	54%	2013/14	77%	83%	80%	*	65%	73%	69%	*	2014/15	79%	80%	80%	*	66%	59%	63%	*
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2015/16	74%	78%	77%	*	73%	68%	71%	*
2016/17	70%	77%	73%	*	56%	62%	59%	*
2017/18	70%		70%	*	67%		67%	*
2018/19	65%	72%	69%	*	66%	71%	68%	*
2019/20	76%	58%	70%	*	72%	69%	71%	*
2020/21			60%	*			45%	*
2021/22			67%	*			61%	*
2022/23			63%	*			56%	

*Now discontinued.

**Combined Annual Survey (Covid restrictions)

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

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

2020/21 combined annual survey (Covid)

2020/22 combined annual survey (Covid)



			<p style="text-align: center;">Paths that are easy to use</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2012/13</th> <th>2013/14</th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> <th>2022/23</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vale PI Return</td> <td>62%</td> <td>69%</td> <td>63%</td> <td>71%</td> <td>59%</td> <td>67%</td> <td>68%</td> <td>71%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>61%</td> <td>56%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Annual Performance Indicators.</i></p>	Year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Vale PI Return	62%	69%	63%	71%	59%	67%	68%	71%	45%	61%	56%
Year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23																
Vale PI Return	62%	69%	63%	71%	59%	67%	68%	71%	45%	61%	56%																
	<p>Historic townscape (Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments).</p>	<p>Maintain or improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan.</p>	<p>The LDP contains a number of policies which seek to preserve and where appropriate enhance the historic built environment of the Vale of Glamorgan e.g. SP10, MD8 in line with national planning guidance. The Council has prepared new draft SPG on ‘Development in Conservation Areas’ and updated the Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans (CAAMPs). It is anticipated that these documents will be adopted in the next monitoring period. During the AMR monitoring period, the Council consulted CADW on 37 planning applications in respect of ancient monuments and 21 times on planning applications relating to listed buildings. No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of CADW.</p>																								
	<p>Area (ha) of accessible green space per 1000 population.</p>	<p>Maintain or increase level of accessible green space.</p>	<p>Policy MD2 of the LDP requires open space to be provided in accordance with the Council’s adopted standards and these are set out in LDP Policy MD3 and the adopted Planning Obligations SPG as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>The Council applies these standards to all relevant planning applications and secures new open space and/or contributions for the provision of open space as required. Since the start of the Plan period the Council has secured a significant amount of new and enhanced open space through section 106 contributions including community gardens and informal open space (see SA objective 2 above).</p> <p>During the AMR monitoring period there has been a net increase in open space of 0.384 ha – see LDP indicator 4.7.</p>																								

			<p>The Council has used section 106 contributions to provide/enhance public open spaces as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windmill Lane, Llantwit Major – upgraded play area completed. • The Grange Public Open Space, Wenvoe – bulb planting completed. • St. Cyres Park / St. David's Crescent, Penarth – upgraded play area completed. <p>Preliminary work has been undertaken in 2022/23, with completion anticipated in 2023/24 for the following schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New outdoor fitness equipment at Station Road East, Wenvoe – contractor appointed and installation due in September 2023. • New outdoor fitness equipment at Lougher Place, St. Athan – community consultation undertaken in March / April 2023. Tender for supply and installation of new equipment to be undertaken in Summer 2023. • Murchfield Sports Facilities, Dinas Powys – surveys undertaken in 2021/22. Consultants appointed in Spring 2023 and community consultation undertaken in Summer 2023. • Celtic Way Park improvements in Rhoose – community consultation undertaken in May / June 2023. <p>In terms of how the Section 106 contributions translate into the number 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).</p>
	Number of new developments, which bring historic buildings back to beneficial use.	Increase number of new development, which bring historic buildings back to beneficial use.	<p>During the AMR period the council have approved 36 LBC applications which have helped to meet the SA objective and target. The applications ranged from minor internal and external small-scale alterations and repairs to the removal of incongruous building additions and the provision of renewable energy facilities.</p>
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 and (5) Community Spirit (above) provide details on the Public Art and open space provision/improvements during the AMR monitoring period. The Council has recently commissioned consultants to prepare a Green Infrastructure Strategy that will consider the networks of multi-functional green infrastructure that play a key role in contributing to a wide range of public benefits – from health and well-being, biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, and climate change and sustainability, to social cohesion, economy and sense of place. The final report will inform the emerging RLDP.
	Number of new developments recognised by design awards.	Increase number of new developments recognised by design awards.	RIBA Awards were postponed during 2021 due to the Covid 19 pandemic until 2022. The Goodsheds in Barry have been shortlisted under the Commercial Development of the Year category by the Wales property awards but unfortunately failed to win. In addition to the above schemes, the Vale of Glamorgan Council continues to run the Building Excellence Awards scheme which is a unique scheme aimed at all sections of the building industry and is designed to encourage and commend high quality building and construction work, environmental, communication skills and customer satisfaction. The award scheme is well patronised and is supported by a range of local and national businesses. The past awards covering the period 2011 to 2021 are available on the Council's website via the following link: https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/living/planning_and_building_control/building_control/Building-Excellence-Awards.aspx
	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.	Allocated community facilities have been delivered (as detailed in objective 5, indicator 5.2 of the LDP monitoring framework).
	Historic townscape (Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments).	Maintain or improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan.	CADW were consulted 37 times on planning applications relating to ancient monuments and 21 times in respect of historic buildings during the monitoring period. As detailed in the LDP AMR monitoring table, no planning applications were approved by the Council contrary to the advice of Cadw.

Commentary

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

12. TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																													
To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	Car ownership.	Reduce total levels of car ownership	No local data available. The following data is available for the period 2011 to 2020 This shows a decrease in vehicle registration in all categories between 2019 and 2020 (likely a result of the Covid 19 pandemic) New car registration have seen a decrease of 24.5% on the 2019 figure.																																													
			<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> </tbody> </table>	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
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			<p>Source: 2021 census</p>	<p>Vale of Glamorgan (Wales)</p> <p>Work mainly at or from home 34.0% (25.6%)</p> <p>Underground, metro, light rail, tram 0.1% (0.0%)</p> <p>Train 2.3% (0.8%)</p> <p>Bus, minibus or coach 1.5% (2.3%)</p> <p>Taxi 0.4% (0.6%)</p> <p>Motorcycle, scooter or moped 0.4% (0.3%)</p> <p>Driving a car or van 50.2% (56.5%)</p> <p>Passenger in a car or van 3.4% (4.8%)</p> <p>Bicycle 1.0% (1.1%)</p> <p>On foot 5.9% (7.1%)</p> <p>Other method of travel to work 0.8% (0.9%)</p> <p>% of people aged 16 years and over in employment</p>
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	<p>Levels of congestion.</p>	<p>Reduce levels of congestion</p>	<p>The following table indicates the annual average Motor Vehicle flow within the Vale of Glamorgan. The figures provide a measure of how heavily roads are used and are calculated by dividing the estimate of vehicle miles in each local authority by the length of road in that area.</p> <p>Motor Vehicle Flow Vale of Glamorgan (millions)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1003 363 2051 593"> <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> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All motor vehicles</td> <td>623.8</td> <td>634.0</td> <td>646.9</td> <td>672.2</td> <td>692.2</td> <td>714.3</td> <td>706.6</td> <td>730.2</td> <td>738.2</td> <td>582.5</td> <td>607.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cars Taxis</td> <td>520.1</td> <td>529.1</td> <td>536.7</td> <td>556.8</td> <td>572.2</td> <td>586.7</td> <td>576.1</td> <td>582.7</td> <td>602.3</td> <td>460.5</td> <td>479.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Road Traffic Statistics: Local Authority The Vale of Glamorgan DOT 1993 to 2020</i></p> <p>The table indicates a continued increase in motor vehicle flow within the Vale of Glamorgan since 2011 and a gradual increase in vehicle use since the coronavirus pandemic.</p>		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	All motor vehicles	623.8	634.0	646.9	672.2	692.2	714.3	706.6	730.2	738.2	582.5	607.6	Cars Taxis	520.1	529.1	536.7	556.8	572.2	586.7	576.1	582.7	602.3	460.5	479.9
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	<p>Length of cycle ways in the Vale.</p>	<p>Increase length of cycle ways in the Vale.</p>	<p>During the monitoring period the Council has completed work on an Active Travel route in St Athan that provide safe access for pedestrians and local school users. A Safe Routes in Communities scheme has also been completed around Fairfield Primary School in Penarth which sought to encourage and facilitate active travel to school by combining infrastructure improvements and behavioural change to create a safer local environment for users. In addition, site specific improvements have been incorporated into new development proposals that have gained planning consent during the period where these have been deemed necessary by the local highway authority.</p>																																				
	<p>Number of businesses/organisations with green travel plans.</p>	<p>Increase in number of green travel plans.</p>	<p>During the monitoring period all relevant planning applications were accompanied by a travel plan. Details of these is contained in LDP indicator 3.2.</p>																																				
	<p>Number of school with travel plans and/or Safe Routes to Schools schemes.</p>	<p>Increase in number of schools with travel plans or Safe Routes to Schools schemes.</p>	<p>The following school developments have taken place where a Travel Plan has been prepared:</p>																																				

			<p>2016/01520/OUT – Land West of Swanbridge Road, Sully, - Residential development of up to 190 units with associated access and associated works – Submitted TP and approved.</p> <p>2020/000434/OUT - Land at Beggars Pound, Cowbridge Road, St. Athan - Outline planning permission for the demolition of existing buildings and erection of Class B1 floorspace (up to 3,000 sqm), revised access onto Cowbridge Road, associated internal access routes, parking areas, fencing, landscaping, building and engineering operations with all matters reserved – Submitted TP and approved.</p> <p>2022/00066/RG3 - St. Nicholas Church In Wales Primary School, St. Nicholas - Proposed replacement primary school for 126 pupils plus additional capacity for 24 part-time nursery places, including associated works – Secured by planning condition.</p>
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Commentary

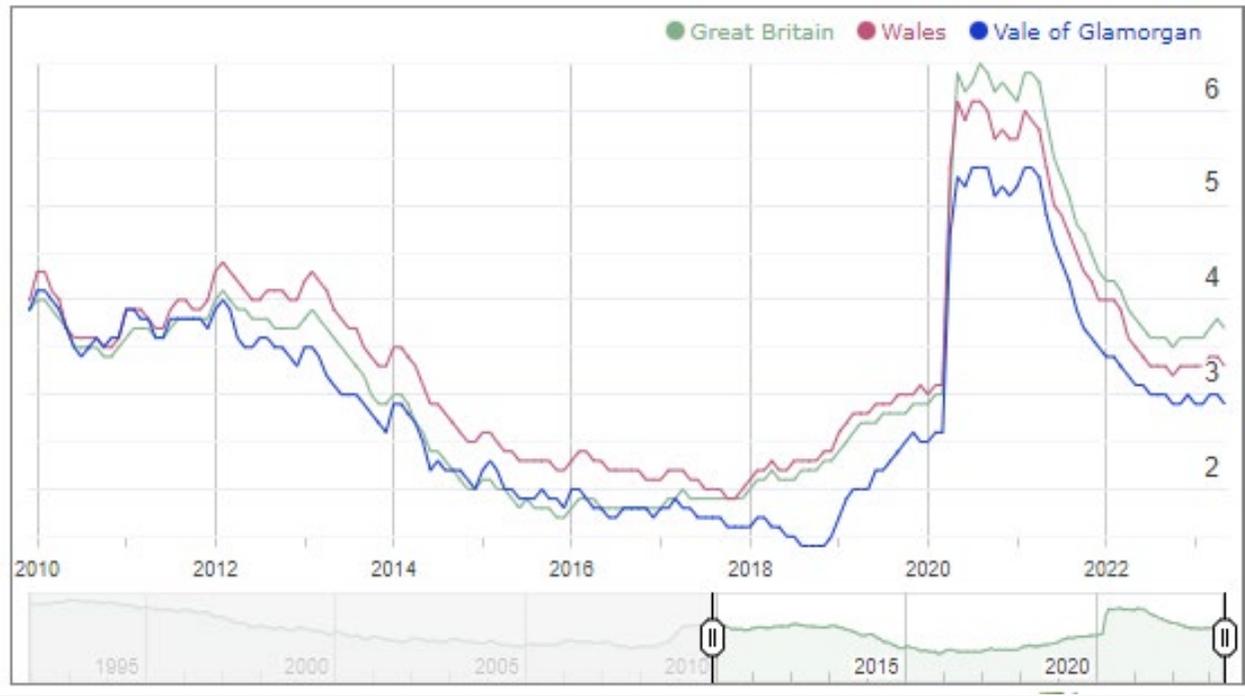
Evidence illustrates that good progress is being made across all of the above transport and accessibility indicators and targets in the Vale of Glamorgan. While car ownership levels have increased the provision of active travel infrastructure is increasing largely supported by Welsh Government funding and the awareness of alternative and more sustainable modes of transport is increasing. In addition, major projects such as the South Wales Metro and local projects such as the Barry Docks transport interchange will all contribute to changing attitudes and ultimately increases in the use of more sustainable transport modes. The adopted SPG on Travel Plans appears effective and travel plans have been submitted in support of all planning applications where they are required. The active travel programme continues to develop schemes that encourage walking and cycling throughout the Vale and is developed in consultation with local communities and supported financially through grant schemes run by the Welsh Government.

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 total of working aged people in the Vale of Glamorgan in employment has increased from 61,000 to 62,900 an increase of 6,300 people employed in the Vale of Glamorgan over the period 2011-2022 (ONS Stats Wales). Detailed information on the statistical changes is shown in the table below:</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> </tbody> </table>	Year Ending	Total in Employment		Unemployment Rates		Wales (000's)	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	Vale of Glamorgan	31.03.11	1,318	56,600	8.4	8.6
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																									
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			31.03.14	1,382	58,800	7.4	7.8																									
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			31.03.16	1,416	60,000	5.4	3.7																									
			31.03.17	1,422	60,000	4.4	5.9																									
			31.03.18	1,447	61,000	4.8	4.0																									
			31.03.19	1,459	64,600	4.5	3.4																									
			31.03.20	1,461	60000	3.7	2.7																									
			31.12.20	1,441	58,400	3.7	4.2																									
			31.12.21	1,449	61,000	4.0	4.4																									
			31.12.22	1,456	62,900	3.0	Not Available																									
			<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 																													
Percentage of population receiving benefits.	Decrease the number of people receiving benefits.	<p>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%.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>MAIN BENEFIT CLAIMANTS (MAIN OUT OF WORK BENEFITS) – VALE OF GLAMORGAN</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Claimant count by sex – not seasonally adjusted (June 2022)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Vale of Glamorgan (Nos)</th> <th>Vale of Glamorgan (%)</th> <th>Wales (%)</th> <th>Great Britain (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All People</td> <td>2,410</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>3.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Males</td> <td>1,500</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>4.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td>910</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>2.6</td> <td>3.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Claimant count by sex – not seasonally adjusted (June 2023)</u></p>						Claimant count by sex – not seasonally adjusted (June 2022)						Vale of Glamorgan (Nos)	Vale of Glamorgan (%)	Wales (%)	Great Britain (%)	All People	2,410	3.0	3.3	3.8	Males	1,500	3.7	4.0	4.4	Females	910	2.2	2.6	3.1
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All People	2,250	2.9	3.3	3.7
Males	1,345	3.5	3.9	4.3
Females	905	2.2	2.7	3.1



Source: ONS - Labour Market Profile Nomis

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

Due to the implications of Universal Credit, StatsWales have released experimental statistics which count the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit who are out of work, it replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits

		<p>principally for the reason of being unemployed. From May 2013 onwards these figures are not designated as National Statistics. Data prior to 2013 are counts of all persons claiming unemployment-related benefits i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance. The relevant data for the Vale of Glamorgan is replicated in the table below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Vale of Glamorgan</th> <th>Rate (expressed as percentages of the resident population aged 16-64)</th> <th>Wales Rate (%)</th> <th>UK Rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>November 2015</td> <td>1,410</td> <td>2.3</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>1.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>November 2016</td> <td>1,265</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>1.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>November 2017</td> <td>1,185</td> <td>1.9</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>1.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>November 2018</td> <td>1,045</td> <td>1.7</td> <td>2.3</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>November 2019</td> <td>1,520</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>2.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>November 2020</td> <td>3,100</td> <td>4.9</td> <td>5.2</td> <td>5.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>November 2021</td> <td>2,975</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>4.9</td> <td>5.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>November 2022</td> <td>2,105</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>3.4</td> <td>3.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: StatsWales - https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Business-Economy-and-Labour-Market/People-and-Work/Unemployment/Claimant-Count/claimantcount-by-welshconstituencyarea-variable-year</p>	Date	Vale of Glamorgan	Rate (expressed as percentages of the resident population aged 16-64)	Wales Rate (%)	UK Rate (%)	November 2015	1,410	2.3	2.4	1.9	November 2016	1,265	2.1	2.2	1.9	November 2017	1,185	1.9	2.1	1.9	November 2018	1,045	1.7	2.3	2.2	November 2019	1,520	2.4	2.9	2.7	November 2020	3,100	4.9	5.2	5.4	November 2021	2,975	4.7	4.9	5.5	November 2022	2,105	3.3	3.4	3.8
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Distribution of employment across sectors.	Maintain an economically sustainable split of employment across sectors.	<p>People in Employment by Area and Occupation</p> <p>This dataset has been discontinued by StatsWales due to the occupation classification change from SOC 2010 to SOC 2020. StatsWales is currently working on an equivalent dataset for the new SOC codes therefore the table below represents the most up to date information available at the current time.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Year ending 31.03.15</th> <th>Year ending 31.03.16</th> <th>Year ending 31.03.17</th> <th>Year ending 31.03.18</th> <th>Year ending 31.03.19</th> <th>Year ending 31.12.19 *</th> <th>Year ending 31.12.20</th> <th>Year ending 31.12.21</th> <th>Year ending 31.12.22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>5,900</td> <td>8,100</td> <td>8,200</td> <td>8,200</td> <td>8,400</td> <td>6,900</td> <td>6,700</td> <td>6,800</td> <td>Not available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year ending 31.03.15	Year ending 31.03.16	Year ending 31.03.17	Year ending 31.03.18	Year ending 31.03.19	Year ending 31.12.19 *	Year ending 31.12.20	Year ending 31.12.21	Year ending 31.12.22	A	5,900	8,100	8,200	8,200	8,400	6,900	6,700	6,800	Not available																									
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A	5,900	8,100	8,200	8,200	8,400	6,900	6,700	6,800	Not available																																						

			B	12,500	12,800	14,000	13,500	13,400	16,700	14,800	15,200	Not available
			C	8,700	9,800	7,800	8,800	11,700	9,100	12,000	10,500	Not available
			D	7,200	6,400	7,100	6,900	5,700	6,400	7,100	4,800	Not available
			E	5,200	6,100	5,100	5,400	5,800	5,300	3,200	3,300	Not available
			F	5,700	5,500	5,300	6,300	6,400	6,500	5,200	5,800	Not available
			G	4,500	4,100	4,800	5,000	6,200	4,900	4,500	4,600	Not available
			H	2,800	3,100	2,700	2,100	2,000	2,100	1,800	4,300	Not available
			I	4,900	4,000	4,800	4,500	4,800	3,400	2,900	5,500	Not available
			All *	57,700	60,000	60,000	61,000	64,600	61,500	58,200	60,800	Not available
<p>Source: Stats Wales People in employment by area and occupation and Nomis Labour Market profile – Vale of Glamorgan</p> <p>* Partial Year figures only 9 months to 31st December 2019</p> <p>(A) Managers and senior officials</p> <p>(B) Professional occupations</p> <p>(C) Associate professional and technical occupations</p> <p>(D) Administrative and secretarial</p> <p>(E) Skilled trades occupations</p> <p>(F) Personal service occupations</p> <p>(G) Sales and customer service occupations</p> <p>(H) Process, plant, and machine operatives</p> <p>(I) Elementary occupations</p> <p>(*) Includes unspecified occupations</p>												

			Total in employment				Total in employment		Percentage of persons employed in the public sector	
			Persons employed in the public sector		Persons employed in the private sector		Year ending 31.12.21	Year ending 31.12.22	Year ending 31.12.21	Year ending 31.12.22
			Year ending 31.12.21	Year ending 31.12.22	Year ending 31.12.21	Year ending 31.12.22				
Area										
UK	7,627,800	7,662,300	24,408,400	24,844,300	32,172,900	32,680,900	23.8	23.6		
Wales	433,300	444,600	1,007,800	1,001,600	1,450,100	1,456,200	30.1	30.7		
Vale of Glamorgan	17,800	20,500	42,800	42,100	60,600	62,900	29.4	32.8		
<p><i>Source: StatsWales – Employment in the public and private sectors by Welsh local authority and status (year ending 31 Dec 2022)</i></p> <p>The most recent employment data for the Vale of Glamorgan indicates changes across the employment sector. However, the data illustrates a slight increase in employment rates in total which is to be welcomed following the impacts of the COVID 19 pandemic. Notwithstanding the current increase, employment figures have not yet returned to their peak levels experienced during 2019.</p>										
Percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes.	Increase the percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes	<p>The LDP monitoring framework seeks to secure planning permissions on 68% of allocated employment land by 2024, which equates to 251ha. With the approval of 1.347ha in the current monitoring period this takes the total approval on employment land to date up to 26.37% or 97.63ha. This is evidently some way below the 2022 monitoring target and below what would be expected as indicated by the 2024 monitoring target. The situation will therefore continue to be monitored and assessed in the next monitoring period when a more complete assessment against the 2024 target will be possible.</p>								
Commentary										
Future monitoring of the above data will enable more detailed analysis to be undertaken of this SA objective, in particular the impact of COVID 19.										

14. RETAIL

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis								
Vacancy rates for properties within the retail centres.	Reduce the proportion of vacant units within town centres.	Reduce the proportion of vacant units within town centres		2020	2021	2022	2023				
				Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Units Occupied	Units Vacant	Occupancy Rate (%)	Total Units
			Town Centre								
			Holton Rd, Barry	17.0	15.0	15.0	17.0	83	17	83.0	100
			District Centre								
			Cowbridge	12.12	7.8	4.7	9.4	58	6	90.6	64
			High St/Broad St	5.13	0	0	5.0	38	2	95.00	40
			Llantwit Major	4.4	4.3	8.7	8.7	21	2	91.3	23
			Penarth	2.8	0	2.7	8.1	34	3	91.9	37
			<p>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Annual Retail Monitoring 2023</p> <p>With the exception of Llantwit Major town centre which has seen a fall in primary frontage vacancy rates, all other retail centres have seen an increase in vacancy rates during the latest monitoring period. Notwithstanding these increases, only one of the centres has experienced vacancy rate increases over two consecutive years, Penarth</p>								

			town centre. However, given the recent trading environment experienced across the UK and following the covid-10 pandemic, Brexit and the war in Ukraine, it is considered that this is currently not a major concern and should not warrant a plan review. In addition, in 2023, the Council engaged Nexus consultants to undertake a Retail and Commercial Leisure Study to provide the Council with an up-to-date, objective assessment of retail and leisure development needs within the Council area. This concluded that Penarth generally performs well and presents a well-rounded retail offer. As suggested in the previous AMR, the retail centre boundaries will need to be reassessed as part of the RLDP process.																																																															
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.	Ensure a mix of uses within the town centre with sufficient A1 to maintain the retail function	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">2021</th> <th colspan="2">2022</th> <th colspan="2">2023</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Non-A1 in Primary Frontage (%)</th> <th>Non-A1 in Secondary Frontage (%)</th> <th>Non-A1 in Primary Frontage (%)</th> <th>Non-A1 in Secondary Frontage (%)</th> <th>Non-A1 in Primary Frontage (%)</th> <th>Non-A1 in Secondary Frontage (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Town Centre</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Holton Road</td> <td>38.0</td> <td>62.3</td> <td>37.0</td> <td>65.0</td> <td>38.0</td> <td>63.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District Centres</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cowbridge</td> <td>31.3</td> <td>57.1</td> <td>28.1</td> <td>57.1</td> <td>29.7</td> <td>57.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High St/Broad St</td> <td>50.0</td> <td>55.6</td> <td>50.0</td> <td>57.5</td> <td>47.5</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Llantwit Major</td> <td>34.8</td> <td>54.3</td> <td>34.7</td> <td>54.3</td> <td>34.8</td> <td>54.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Penarth</td> <td>37.8</td> <td>42.7</td> <td>37.8</td> <td>43.9</td> <td>37.8</td> <td>44.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Annual Retail Monitoring 2023</i></p> <p>The monitoring data indicates that the majority of the town and district centres have seen an increase in non-A1 uses within both the primary and secondary shopping frontages during the monitoring period. Notwithstanding this,</p>		2021		2022		2023			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	38.0	62.3	37.0	65.0	38.0	63.9	District Centres							Cowbridge	31.3	57.1	28.1	57.1	29.7	57.1	High St/Broad St	50.0	55.6	50.0	57.5	47.5	60	Llantwit Major	34.8	54.3	34.7	54.3	34.8	54.3	Penarth	37.8	42.7	37.8	43.9	37.8	44.4
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			<p>within primary frontages the monitoring data indicates that while there have been changes in the level of non-A1 uses within the centres, these have been marginal with one centre (Llantwit Major) recording a decrease in the level of non-A1 within the centre, and more accurately reflect a static situation within the Vale's town and district retail centres. The monitoring indicates that the town and district centres remain attractive places for businesses and given the current economic climate in Wales and across the UK, while centres have seen increases in non-A1 uses, it is considered that these changes reflect a difficult trading environment and further monitoring to understand longer term trends is required.</p>
	<p>Access by public transport, walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Public Transport Guide, Walking / Cycling Audits.</p>	<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. Recent additions include details of the extended E-Bike scheme which operates throughout the Vale. In 2023 additional funding was secured from the Shared Prosperity Fund to enable the expansion of the scheme in Barry and the Council is currently undertaking public consultation on where best to provide E-Bike stations. When relevant, event specific information is also provided on temporary services and alternative means of travelling to events e.g. Vale Show. In accordance with Welsh Government policy, the Council is working to promote and improve opportunities for Active Travel within its area and information including public consultations, 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>
<p>Commentary</p> <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 largely favourable picture across the Vale of Glamorgan. While there are some minor variations within the centres with regard to class A1, A2 and A3 uses, class 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 class A1 uses (see LDP AMR indicator 6.3) however the retail sector continues to experience difficult trading conditions and factors such as high energy costs, tax rises, changes to retail shopping habits, high inflation and the continuing impact of Brexit and the war in Ukraine continue to impact on the sector. In such a climate it is understandable that make up of high streets across the country will change. In support of the emerging RLDP, the Council commissioned Nexus Planning consultancy to undertake a retail assessment of the Vales main town and district centres to inform the evidence base of the RLDP. This work considers the key current and future retailing trends, the health of the main centres and provides recommendations, policy advice and centre specific recommendations as to how the RLDP can support retailing within the Vale.</p>			

15. TOURISM

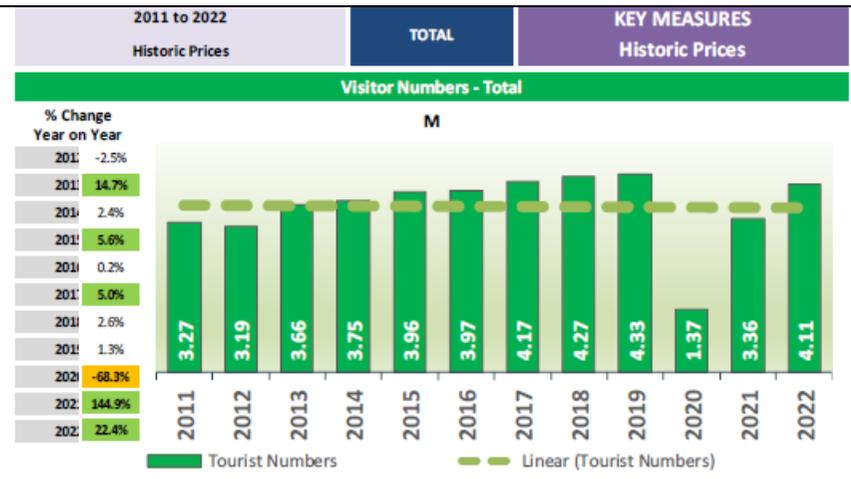
SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																							
To promote appropriate tourism.	Number of new tourist related developments.	Increase the number of tourist related developments in the Vale of Glamorgan.	<p>Since 2011, the Council has approved 31 planning applications for tourism related development. The applications predominantly relate to the conversion of existing buildings to holiday lets and small-scale low impact tourism accommodation e.g. yurts. During the current monitoring period a number of larger applications relating to tourism related developments have been received and are currently under consideration by the Council. However, some applications related to improvements to existing tourism uses such as the installation of new tourism activities on a site. This significant number of tourism related developments has resulted in a considerable number of tourism related employment opportunities in the Vale of Glamorgan as detailed below:</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Total Employment Supported - Total FTEs</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Employment (FTEs)</th> <th>% Change Year on Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2011</td><td>2,704</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>2,697</td><td>-0.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>2,938</td><td>8.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>2,787</td><td>-5.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>2,947</td><td>5.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>2,946</td><td>0.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>3,022</td><td>2.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>3,025</td><td>0.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>3,191</td><td>5.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>1,616</td><td>-49.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>2,277</td><td>40.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>3,022</td><td>32.7%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Employment (FTEs)	% Change Year on Year	2011	2,704	-	2012	2,697	-0.3%	2013	2,938	8.9%	2014	2,787	-5.1%	2015	2,947	5.7%	2016	2,946	0.0%	2017	3,022	2.6%	2018	3,025	0.1%	2019	3,191	5.5%	2020	1,616	-49.3%	2021	2,277	40.9%	2022	3,022	32.7%
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SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC IMPACT - £M INCLUDING VAT IN HISTORIC PRICES													
SECTOR / YEAR		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accommodation	£M	14.76	13.96	15.86	17.52	18.52	18.21	21.28	23.43	27.44	11.80	22.71	27.65
Food & Drink	£M	31.33	32.19	36.59	38.56	40.71	41.19	44.24	47.09	49.47	17.21	39.25	53.41
Recreation	£M	9.948	10.17	11.50	12.04	12.79	12.97	13.93	14.86	15.50	5.419	12.41	17.22
Shopping	£M	21.60	22.06	25.22	26.37	28.03	28.45	30.52	32.53	33.88	10.93	24.94	36.93
Transport	£M	18.11	18.48	21.34	22.48	23.84	24.16	25.96	27.66	28.83	9.362	21.87	31.04
Direct Revenue	£M	95.76	96.87	110.52	116.97	123.89	124.97	135.93	145.56	155.13	54.72	121.17	166.25
VAT	£M	19.15	19.37	22.10	23.39	24.78	24.99	27.19	29.11	31.03	8.259	16.06	32.31
Direct Expenditure	£M	114.91	116.25	132.62	140.36	148.67	149.96	163.11	174.67	186.16	62.98	137.23	198.55
Indirect Expenditure	£M	54.69	55.27	63.32	67.14	71.05	71.64	77.89	83.35	88.89	30.03	65.94	93.94
TOTAL	£M	169.59	171.51	195.94	207.50	219.71	221.60	241.00	258.02	275.05	93.01	203.17	292.49

Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report 2022

While the number of FTE jobs has recovered significantly since the 2020 Steam Report, the level remains slightly below the years prior to the pandemic. While below the projected FTE level, the sectoral distribution of the FTE jobs is unchanged with Food & Drink, Shopping, and Accommodation providing the highest levels of employment.

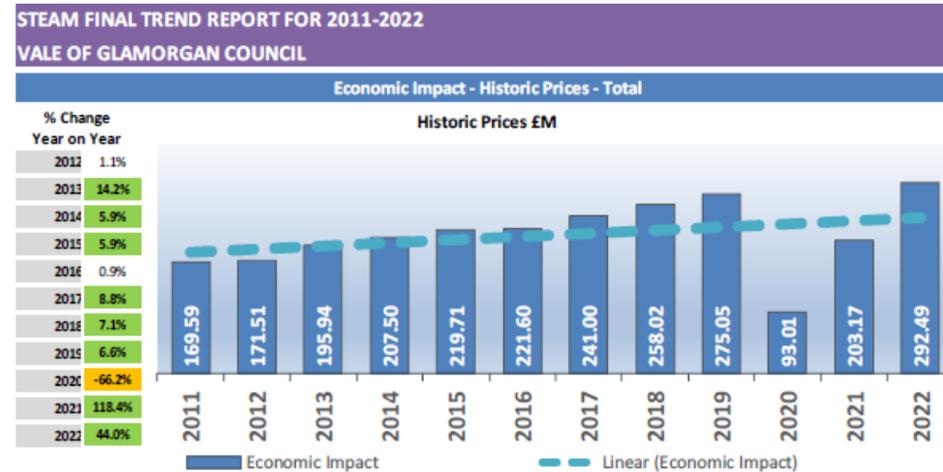
Visitor numbers.
 Increase the total number of tourists visiting the Vale of Glamorgan.



Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2022

Visitor numbers have recovered significantly and have tripled since the pandemic. In 2022 they were above the projected level, demonstrating that a strong recovery has been made.

Visitor spends. Increase the value of tourism spend per head.

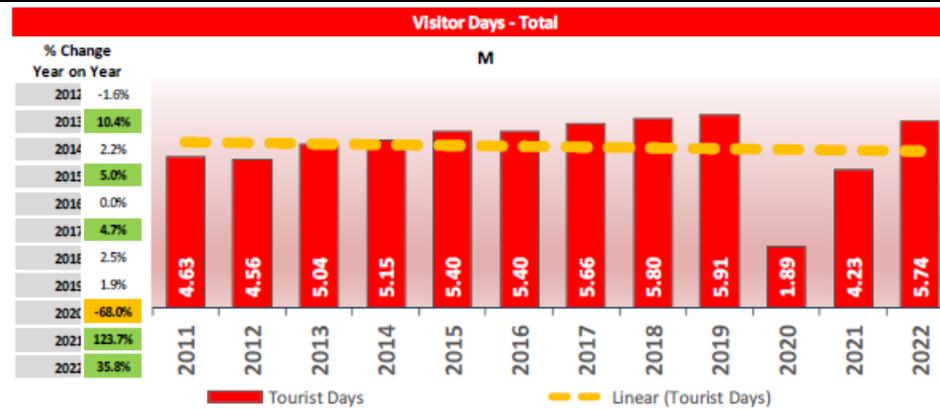


Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2022

The total economic impact of tourism in the Vale of Glamorgan in 2022 was £292.49 million, which is a significant increase on the £93.01 million income during the pandemic. This represents a 72.5% increase since 2011 and indicates that the local tourism industry is staging a strong recovery from the Coronavirus pandemic.

Length of stay.

Increase the average length of stay in the Vale of Glamorgan per tourist.



Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2022

The number of tourist visitor days within the Vale of Glamorgan is slightly above the projected level at 5.74 million days. This again reflects a strong recovery from the pandemic.

Commentary

The evidence from the annual 2022 Vale of Glamorgan STEAM (Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor) survey indicates that tourism in the Vale of Glamorgan is staging a strong recovery from the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic. This year the measures are slightly above the identified linear trend, demonstrating that recovery has been strong indicating and the Vale of Glamorgan continues to be an attractive tourist destination. The number and variety of tourism related planning applications is also encouraging for the sector.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. LDP MONITORING FRAMEWORK CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 This is the fifth 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. While these elements will continue to be monitored in future AMRs, as the Council has now commenced work on preparing a Replacement LDP (RLDP) in line with LDP Regulation 41, any issues highlighted (e.g. triggers hit) will be addressed through the new RLDP. As in previous AMRs, the main conclusion is that good progress continues to be made in delivering the identified targets set out in the LDP monitoring framework.

8.1.1.1. 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. Progress on these documents was originally delayed due to COVID 19 pandemic and other corporate matters taking priority. While the delays were regrettable, they were not seen as a major issue for the performance of the LDP. The SPG were adopted by the Council on the 27th February 2023 (Minute C245 refers).

8.1.2. Welsh Government guidance contained within the Development Plan Manual (Edition 3, 2020) sets out five questions that may be relevant in analysing the results of the AMR to establish if a plan review is required. The issues raised in these questions have been considered throughout the AMR as part of the analysis of the monitoring data and are contained in the executive summary. However, any issues raised in this, and subsequent AMRs will now be addressed as part of the new RLDP process. An overview of each objective is set out below:

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

8.1.3. Good progress has been made on meeting the dwelling requirement in the adopted LDP. Although the number of dwellings completed on allocated sites again falls below the identified 2023 target, the number of dwellings approved on allocated sites again exceeds the 1st April 2023 target of 5,592 dwellings approved with 6,072 dwellings having been approved on allocated LDP sites. The Council will continue to closely monitor indicators 1.1 and 1.2 over the next AMR period and the RLDP will include a review of housing delivery, land supply and the dwelling requirement up to 2036. In terms of employment land, the Council has approved 3 applications during this monitoring period on employment allocations which brings the total of approved employment uses on allocated sites to 97.61ha although this remains below the identified target.

CLIMATE CHANGE

8.1.4. 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, no new standalone

renewable energy developments greater than 1MW have been approved in the 2022-23 monitoring period however a Development of National Significance was approved by the Welsh Government (2021/00001/DNS) for 25Mw of solar energy which adds an additional 21.9 GWh of electricity through renewable energy sources. Therefore, the total amount of consented renewable energy produced in the plan period remains 83.58 GWh. A Renewable Energy Assessment will be prepared in due course and form part of the evidence base to the RLDP.

TRANSPORT

- 8.1.5. Implementation of the identified transport schemes is well advanced, and the initial 2020 target has been exceeded. The proposed bus park and ride facility at Cosmeston Lakes Country Park, Penarth (Policy MG16 refers) has now been included in the Metro Enhancement Framework Priority Corridors programme which is being prepared for a Stage One WelTAG assessment. The Barry Dock station interchange scheme was completed in June/July 2023 and is now fully operational offering a park and ride and bus interchange adjacent to Barry Dock station. Progress on other transport schemes detailed within the AMR is also progressing well although limited to feasibility studies and WelTAG investigations and funding applications. All relevant planning applications were accompanied by a Travel Plan or conditioned in line with the Travel Plan SPG and TAN 18. Considerable progress has been made on developing the Active Travel network within the Vale of Glamorgan.

BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

- 8.1.6. No planning applications were approved where there was an objection from Cadw or NRW during the monitoring period. 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) and 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.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- 8.1.7. Significant progress has been made on delivering new education facilities identified in Policy MG6 (Provision of Educational Facilities) and all schemes identified for completion by 2024 are now complete and good progress has been made on the final AMR target set for 2026. Similarly, good progress has been made on delivering new community facilities identified in Policy MG7 (Provision of Community Facilities) and the new village hall in Ogmore by Sea opened in January 2022 having been delayed by the Covid-19 pandemic. Good progress has been made on the remaining two AMR targets set for 2024 and 2026 and this work has largely centred on land acquisition and planning approvals. Public open space provision has marginally increased during the monitoring period and s106 money secured from development continues to be utilised to upgrade a number of public open space facilities. 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

- 8.1.8. Since 2017, there has been a reduction (5.2%) of retail floorspace in the town and district centres with corresponding increases in office floorspace (24.4%) and leisure floorspace (15.5%). This reflects their changing role which is also happening elsewhere in the UK. The Council will continue to closely monitor this trend in future AMRs. No new major retail or leisure floorspace was permitted outside established town and district centre boundaries contrary to the relevant LDP policies. There have been several applications approved for non-A1 uses in primary and secondary frontages in the town and district centres and the monitoring trigger in indicator 6.2 has been hit in some cases. Nevertheless, there has been a change in policy direction from Welsh Government since the COVID 19 pandemic which supports a more flexible approach in retail areas. The Council will continue to closely monitor this indicator in future AMRs to inform the relevant RLDP policies. In addition, in 2023 the Council appointed NEXUS planning consultancy to undertake and assessment of and make recommendations for the Vale of Glamorgan Town and District retail centres. This report will inform the RLDP and form the basis for policy development and monitoring moving forward.
- 8.1.9. Three applications for non-A1 uses were approved within the local and neighbourhood retail centres none of which resulted in an increase which exceeded the identified monitoring trigger, and the local and neighbourhood centres appear to performing well in the current uncertain economic climate being experienced throughout the UK. Except for Llantwit Major, vacancy rates across the main town and district centres have increased during the current monitoring period. However given the prevailing economic climate this was largely expected. Notwithstanding these increases only one centre, Penarth, hit the monitoring trigger of increases in vacancy rates over two consecutive years. Further monitoring will confirm whether there are any long terms trends and will inform the relevant RLDP policies.

HOUSING

- 8.1.10. On the 26th March 2020, the Welsh Government announced changes in the way that Local Planning Authorities monitor the deliverability of housing and the availability of land for residential purposes. The measures included the revocation of TAN 1 Housing Land Availability Studies (2015) and the need for Local Planning Authorities to undertake annual Joint Housing Land Availability Studies; and the revision of PPW that removes the national five-year housing land supply policy.
- 8.1.11. PPW now makes it explicit that the monitoring of housing delivery is to be undertaken against the housing trajectory to be included in all future LDPs, and as a requirement for LDP AMRs. Accordingly, the Council has amended the monitoring framework to take account of the new requirements.
- 8.1.12. The LDP identifies a housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the plan period 2011-2026, equating to an average housing requirement of 630.66 dwellings per annum. At April 2023, the cumulative dwelling target is 7,567 (630.66 x 12 years). The Council has delivered 6,042 dwellings which is 22% below the cumulative target for 2023. Although the annual build rate was lower than anticipated in the early years of the Plan period, since adoption there has been a

steady growth in housing delivery with annual dwelling completions generally exceeding the average annual build requirement. For the remaining years of the Plan, projected build rates are expected to fluctuate as existing sites under construction, are completed and other approved developments come on stream. The Council will continue to closely monitor the situation in future AMRs. The LDP has also fallen short of the 2023 monitoring target for the total cumulative completions monitored against the anticipated cumulative completion rate in the trajectory. This is considered to be a reflection of the current economic climate and will continue to be closely monitored. In terms of affordable housing, at April 2023, a total of 1,968 affordable dwellings have been provided against a monitoring target of 2,279. Whilst the 2023 target has not been met, the shortfall of 311 dwellings is below the 10% monitoring trigger threshold.

- 8.1.13. With regard gypsy and traveller accommodation, an updated Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment for 2022 has identified an increase in need to 9 pitches by 2026 and a further 2 pitches by 2036. Consideration will be given as to how this increased need can be met through the RLDP. The Council is part of a regional working group which is seeking to address the regional need for a traveller transit site.
- 8.1.14. No new dwellings were approved outside a defined settlement boundary contrary to local and national policies.

ECONOMY

- 8.1.15. Planning permission has been granted for a further 1.047ha of employment land at the Bro Tathan Enterprise Zone which brings the total employment land on the strategic employment sites to 93.21ha. No direct jobs created on strategic sites in the 2022/23 monitoring period and the number of jobs created remains below the identified target. Although the monitoring trigger has yet to be reached there are three monitoring periods remaining to progress toward the monitoring target. No new employment development has been permitted on local employment allocations during the monitoring period.
- 8.1.16. During the monitoring period, no planning permissions were granted for non-B class uses on existing or allocated employment sites that were not in accordance with Policy MD15 or MD16.
- 8.1.17. A new SPG on employment land and premises was adopted by the council in February 2023. The Council has approved a draft development brief for consultation purposes to guide the future development of the Bro Tathan Y Porth development site. However as set out in the 2021/22 AMR this remains on hold.

TOURISM

- 8.1.18. The new and enhanced tourism facilities on Barry Island (Policy MG29[1] refers) has not been delivered in line with the 2018 monitoring target. Since the adoption of the LDP, the Pleasure Park has been acquired by a new owner who wishes to maintain the fun fair as a tourist attraction on the site. The Council is continuing to work on the options for Nells Point, Whitmore Bay which presents an opportunity to enhance and support the tourism role of Barry Island. Although the monitoring target for MG29(3) Land at Cottrell Park Golf Course is outside of the timeframe of this AMR a hybrid planning application for inter alia a hotel, 3,375

sqm leisure development, 31 retreat lodges, storage, ancillary parking and new road infrastructure was submitted in December 2022 and is currently awaiting determination. The Council will continue to closely monitor indicator 9.1 and consider the need for preparing development briefs for Barry Island. The latest 2022 STEAM report on tourism which quantifies the local economic impact of tourism through the analysis of a variety of inputs indicates that the economic benefits derived through tourism within the Vale of Glamorgan have largely returned to pre-pandemic levels.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- 8.1.19. The latest SWRAWP Annual Report (2020) states that the Council has a land bank of between 39 years of primary land won aggregates which exceeds the monitoring target of 10 years. No permissions were granted by the Council during the AMR period which would permanently sterilise a mineral safeguarding area contrary to Policy MG22 (Development in Mineral Safeguarding Areas) or the adopted Minerals SPG. Similarly, no developments were approved within a minerals buffer zone contrary to Policy MG23 (Quarry Buffer Zones).
- 8.1.20. 9.052 hectares of greenfield land was granted planning permission during the current AMR monitoring period. However, this was deemed to be in accordance with local and national policies. 24.6% of all new housing developments were on brownfield sites which is below the 38% monitoring target. No windfall developments were permitted on Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land contrary to the policies of the LDP. However, 0.017ha of BMV land was lost through one application which was in accordance with LDP policies. A total of 6 planning applications were approved with net densities lower than the minimum thresholds set out in Policy MD6 (Housing Densities 30dph). However, only 1 application was contrary to policy MD6 and the rationale for approving the development is set out in LDP indicator 10.7.

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 2022/2023 AMR shows that good progress is being made in implementing the majority of the Plan's policies and that the overall strategy remains sound. In view of this, the following recommendations are therefore made:

- 1) Submit the fifth AMR to the Welsh Government by 31 October 2023 in accordance with statutory requirements.

- 2) Publish the AMR on the Council's website in accordance with LDP Regulation 37.
- 3) Continue to monitor the adopted LDP through the preparation of successive AMRs to inform the Replacement LDP.
- 4) Progress work on adopting the remaining new or updated SPGs (delayed due to COVID 19).

Appendix 1: Summary of AMR LDP Monitoring Results **2018 – 2023**

Policy Performance Traffic Light Rating

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.

ID Reference No.	Annual Monitoring Indicator	AMR1: 2018 - 2019	AMR2: 2019 - 2020	AMR3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5 2022-2023
No. 1.1	CORE: Total number of housing units permitted on allocated sites as a percentage of overall housing provision.					
No. 1.2	LOCAL: Total number of housing units completed on MG2 allocated sites.					
No. 1.3	CORE: Employment land permitted (ha) on allocated sites as percentage of all employment allocations.					
No. 2.1	LOCAL: Amount of Development (by TAN15 category) permitted in C1 floodplain areas not meeting all TAN 15 tests.					
No. 2.2	LOCAL: Amount of Development (by TAN 15 category) permitted in C2 floodplain areas not meeting all TAN15 tests.					
No. 2.3	LOCAL: Total energy output capacity granted planning permission (MW) on standalone renewable energy developments greater than 1MW.					
No. 2.4	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Renewable Energy.					
No. 3.1	LOCAL: Number of local transport schemes delivered to assist in the delivery of schemes identified in Policies SP7 and MG16.	A4050 Port Road to Cardiff Airport Bus Priority Measures.				
		Barry Island Link Road.				
		Gileston Old Mill B4265 improvements.				
		Improvements to the A4226 between Weycock Cross, Barry and Sycamore Cross, A48 (Five Mile Lane).				

ID Reference No.	Annual Monitoring Indicator	AMR1: 2018 - 2019	AMR2: 2019 - 2020	AMR3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5 2022-2023
	Cross Common Road Junction improvements.					
	North of A48, Bonvilston Road improvements.					
	Northern Access Road (NAR).					
	Link Road between A48 and Llantwit Major Road, Cowbridge.					
	Barry Dock Station bus Interchange.					
	Modernisation of the Valley Lines.					
	NCN Route 88 & associated local urban & rural connections.					
	A4050 Culverhouse Cross to Cardiff Airport walking and cycling route.					
	A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge walking and cycle route.					
	Barry Waterfront to Dinas Powys walking and cycling route.					
	Eglwys Brewis Road waking and cycling route in conjunction with the new Northern Access Road.					

ID Reference No.	Annual Monitoring Indicator	AMR1: 2018 - 2019	AMR2: 2019 - 2020	AMR3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5 2022-2023
	Bus park and ride at Cosmeston.					
	Bus priority measures at A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge.					
	Bus priority measures at Merrie Harrier, Cardiff Road, Barry to Cardiff via Barry Road.					
	Bus priority measures at Leckwith Road, Llandough to Cardiff.					
	Bus priority measures at Lavernock Road to Cardiff via the Barrage					
No. 3.2	LOCAL: Number of major planning applications to be accompanied by a travel plan, above the relevant Transport Assessment thresholds identified in TAN18 (Annex D refers).					
No. 3.3	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Travel Plans.					
No. 3.4	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Parking Standards.					
No. 4.1	LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved where there is an objection from Cadw or NRW.					
No. 4.2	LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved in a Special Landscape Area not in accordance with Policy MG17.					
No. 4.3	LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved in a Green Wedge contrary to Policy MG18.					
No. 4.4	LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved in the Glamorgan Heritage Coast contrary to Policy MG27.					

ID Reference No.	Annual Monitoring Indicator	AMR1: 2018 - 2019	AMR2: 2019 - 2020	AMR3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5 2022-2023
No. 4.5	LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved which would have an adverse impact on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).					
No. 4.6	LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved which would have an adverse impact on a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.					
No. 4.7	LOCAL: Amount of public open space gained through development. (Ha).					
No. 4.8	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Householder Design Guidance.					
No. 4.9	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Biodiversity and Development.					
No. 4.10	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Conversion and Renovation of Rural Buildings.					
No. 4.11	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Design in the Landscape.					
No. 4.12	LOCAL Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Public Art.					
No. 4.13	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Trees and Development.					
No. 5.1	LOCAL: Education facilities identified in Policy MG6, secured through S106/CIL in association with new development.	Deliver Policy MG6 (1) education facility by 2018.				
		Deliver Policy MG6 (2) education facility by 2020.				
		Deliver Policy MG6 (3) and Policy MG6 (6) education facility by 2024.				
		Deliver Policy MG6 (4) and Policy MG6 (5) education facilities by 2026.				

ID Reference No.	Annual Monitoring Indicator		AMR1: 2018 - 2019	AMR2: 2019 - 2020	AMR3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5 2022-2023
No. 5.2	LOCAL: Community facilities identified in Policy MG7, secured through S106/CIL in association with new development.	Deliver Policy MG7 (1) Barry Waterfront community facility by 2018.					
		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.					
No. 5.3	LOCAL: Public open space identified in Policy MG28, secured through S106/CIL in association with new development.	Deliver Policy MG28 (1) and Policy MG28 (4) public open space facilities by 2018.					
		Deliver Policy MG28 (5), and Policy MG28 (8) public open space facilities by 2020.					
		Deliver Policy MG28 (7), Policy MG28 (9) and Policy MG28 (10) public open space facilities by 2024.					

ID Reference No.	Annual Monitoring Indicator	AMR1: 2018 - 2019	AMR2: 2019 - 2020	AMR3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5 2022-2023
	Deliver Policy MG28 (2), Policy MG28 (3) and Policy MG25 (6) public open space facilities by 2026.					
No. 5.4	LOCAL: Number of community facilities lost through development.					
No. 5.5	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Planning Obligations.					
No. 6.1 (i)	CORE: Amount of retail, office and leisure development (sq.m) permitted within established town and district centre boundaries.					
No. 6.1 (ii)	CORE: Amount of retail, office and leisure development (sq.m) permitted outside established town and district centre boundaries.					
No. 6.2	LOCAL: Number of applications approved annually for non-A1 uses in primary and secondary frontages of the town and district retail centres.					
No. 6.3	LOCAL: Number of applications approved annually for non-A1 uses in local and neighbourhood retail centres.					
No. 6.4	LOCAL: Percentage of vacant retail units within the primary shopping frontage of the town and district centre boundaries.					
No. 6.5	LOCAL: Percentage of vacant retail units within local and neighbourhood centre boundaries					
No. 6.6 (New Monitoring Target resulting from 2019 AMR indicators	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Retailing.					

ID Reference No.	Annual Monitoring Indicator	AMR1: 2018 - 2019	AMR2: 2019 - 2020	AMR3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5 2022-2023
6.2, 6.3, 6.4 & 6.5)						
No. 7.1.1	The annual level of housing completions monitored against the Average Annual Requirement (AAR).					
No. 7.1.2	Total cumulative completions monitored against the anticipated cumulative completion rate.					
No. 7.2	CORE: Number of net additional affordable dwellings built.					
No. 7.3	CORE: Number of net additional general market dwellings built.					
No. 7.4	LOCAL: Meeting the identified short term need for authorised local Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation.					
No. 7.5	LOCAL: Meeting the identified long-term needs for authorised Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation.	Establish a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Board.				
		Agree project management arrangements including reporting structure.				
		Make initial contact and maintain contact with the Hayes Road occupiers.				
		Agree methodology for undertaking site search and assessment.				
		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.				
No. 7.6	No. of dwellings permitted annually outside the defined settlement boundaries that do not meet the requirements of the LDP policies or national policy.					

ID Reference No.	Annual Monitoring Indicator	AMR1: 2018 - 2019	AMR2: 2019 - 2020	AMR3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5 2022-2023
No. 7.7	LOCAL: Total number of dwellings completed on strategic housing sites as identified in site allocation policies MG2 and MG3.					
No 7.8	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Affordable Housing.					
No. 8.1	LOCAL: Total strategic employment development permitted on allocated sites under Policy MG9 (ha).					
No. 8.2	LOCAL: Number of jobs anticipated on permitted Strategic employment sites.					
No. 8.3	LOCAL: Total development permitted in accordance with Policy MD14 on allocated sites under Policy MG9 (ha).					
No. 8.4	LOCAL: Amount of existing Employment land or MG9 allocations lost to non-B class uses.					
No. 8.4A (New Indicator added in 2018- 2019 AMR)	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Employment Land and Premises.					
No. 8.5	Local: Adoption of the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone Strategic Development Framework as a development brief.					
No. 9.1	LOCAL: Provision of new and Enhanced tourism facilities identified in Policy MG29.					
No. 10.1	CORE: The extent of primary land - won aggregates permitted in accordance with the Regional Technical Statement for Aggregates expressed as a percentage of the total capacity required as identified in the Regional Technical Statement (MTAN requirement).					
No. 10.2	LOCAL: Amount of permanent, sterilising development to be permitted within a mineral safeguarding area.					
No. 10.3	LOCAL: Amount of development permitted within a minerals buffer zone.					

ID Reference No.	Annual Monitoring Indicator	AMR1: 2018 - 2019	AMR2: 2019 - 2020	AMR3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021-2022	AMR 5 2022-2023
No. 10.4	LOCAL: Amount of greenfield land lost to development (ha) which is not allocated in the development Plan or does not meet the requirements of the relevant Local Development Plan Policies.					
No. 10.5	LOCAL: Amount of new housing Development (ha) permitted on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions) expressed as a % of all housing permitted.					
No. 10.6	LOCAL: Amount of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land lost to windfall development.					
No. 10.7	LOCAL: Density of permitted housing developments.					
No. 10.8	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Minerals Safeguarding.					
No. 10.9	LOCAL: The amount of land and facilities to cater for waste in the Vale of Glamorgan.					



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