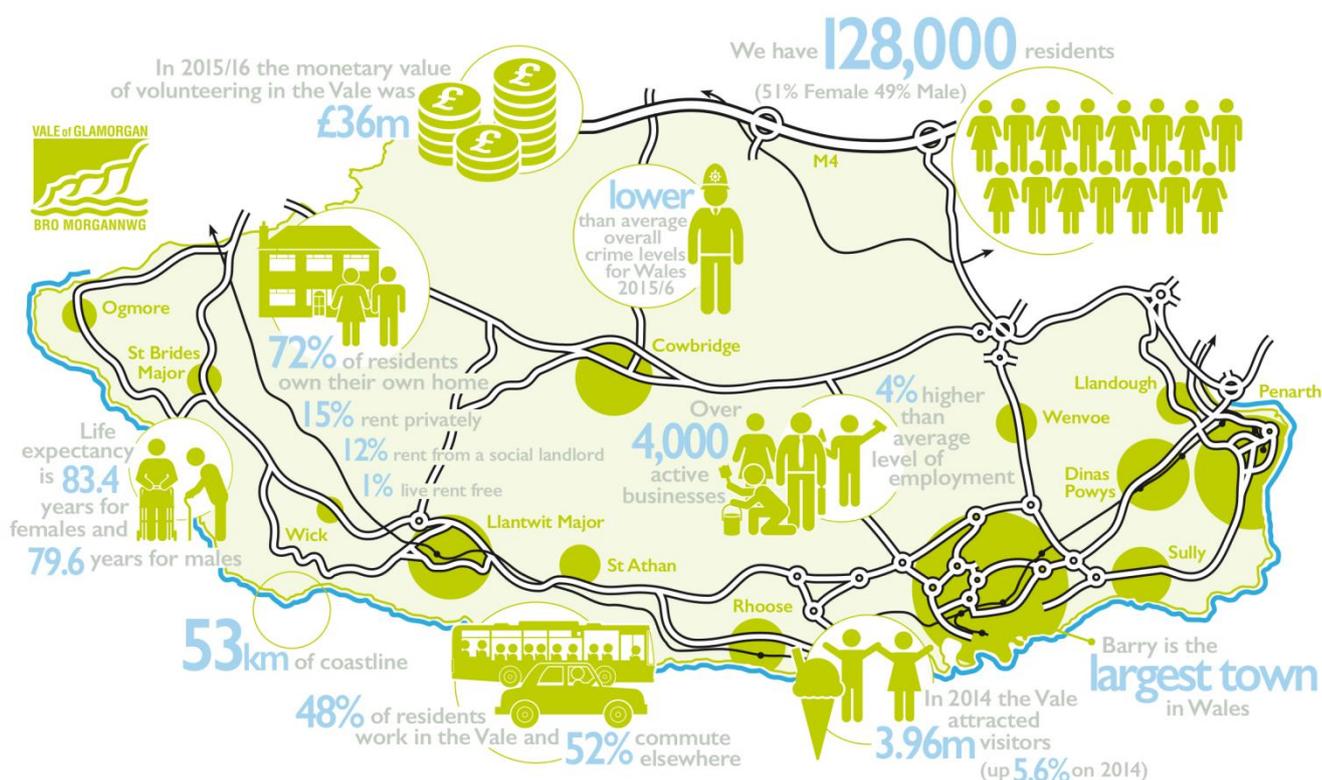


A profile of the Vale of Glamorgan

The Vale of Glamorgan is a diverse and beautiful part of Wales. The county is characterised by rolling countryside, coastal communities, busy towns and rural villages but also includes Cardiff Airport, a variety of industry and businesses and Wales's largest town. The area benefits from good road and rail links and is well placed within the region as an area for employment as a visitor destination and a place to live. The map below shows some key facts about the Vale of Glamorgan.



There are however areas of poverty and deprivation and partners are working with local communities to ensure that the needs of different communities are understood and are met, so that all residents can look forward to a bright future.

Our population

The population of the Vale of Glamorgan as per 2015 mid-year estimates based on 2011 Census data was just under 128,000. Of these, approximately 51% are female and 49% male.

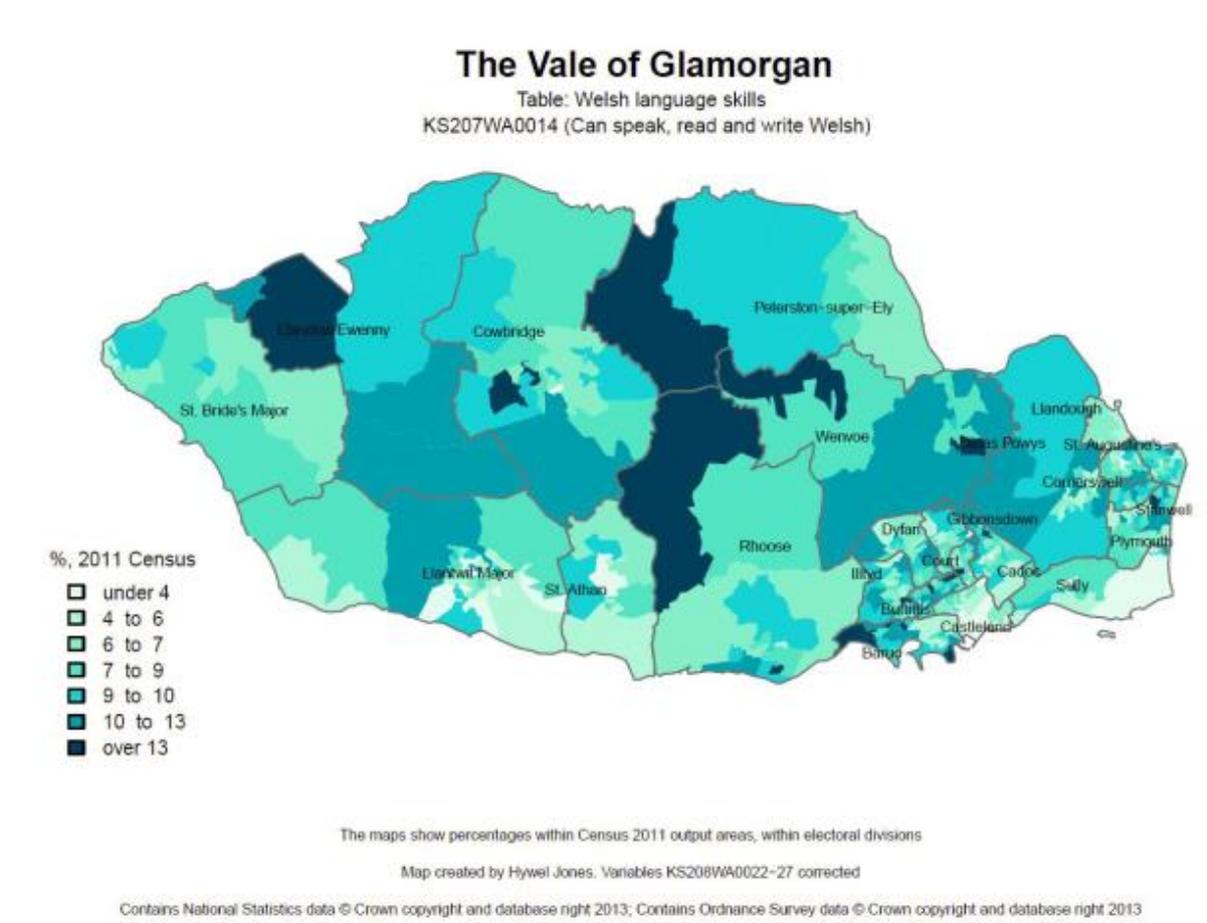
The Vale has a similar age profile of population as the Welsh average with 18.5% of the population aged 0-15, 61.1% aged 16-64 and 20.4% aged 65+. Population projections estimate that by 2036 the population aged 0-15 and aged 16-64 will decrease. The Vale also has an ageing population with the number of people aged 65+ predicted to significantly increase and be above the Welsh average.

Currently, the percentage of the Vale’s population reporting activity limitations due to a disability is one of the lowest in Wales.

2.8% of the Vale’s population reported being of a non-white background and 6% of the overall population reported being non-UK born. Of these, 33% arrived after 2004. With regards to the Vale’s migrant population, 59% reported being non-EU born, 14% Accession Country born and 27% EU-14 born. The Vale had a negative internal migration balance in 2015, internal migration refers to people moving between UK countries. In the Vale more people moved to other UK countries than moved into the area from UK countries.

With regards to the Welsh language only 3% of residents report being able to speak Welsh fluently, with 87% not being able to speak any Welsh. The remaining 10% had varying degrees of Welsh language speaking ability. Of the small proportion of the population who can speak Welsh, 25% reported using Welsh on a daily basis.

The map below shows how the level of Welsh language skills varies across the Vale of Glamorgan.



Inequalities

Overall the Vale of Glamorgan is comparatively wealthy and many residents enjoy a high standard of living in a safe and attractive environment. However there are areas in the Vale of Glamorgan which suffer from significant disadvantage, including high unemployment, reduced healthy life expectancy, low educational achievement and higher levels of crime. In 2014 the then Vale Local Service Board which preceded the Public Services Board (PSB) commissioned a report¹ from the Local Government Data Unit regarding poverty in the Vale. This report concluded that what stands out most is “the distinct geographic divide between the most deprived areas in the Vale of Glamorgan, such as those in the south east of the county, and the least deprived such as those in the north and west”. There are now five food bank centres in the Vale of Glamorgan, 2 in Barry, 1 in Dinas Powys, 1 in Llantwit Major and 1 in St Athan.

An Ageing Population

Changing demographics in the Vale of Glamorgan will significantly affect the demand for public services. The trend of an ageing population across Wales is particularly challenging in the Vale of Glamorgan, where it is predicted that the number of over 65s will increase by 46% by 2035. It is also predicted that the number of over 85s in the Vale of Glamorgan will increase by 130% in the same period. This will clearly place further demand on social care services and other services such as housing. When coupled with a decrease in the population aged 18-64 by 6.7% over the same time period, this will place significant demands on public services and the funding available to deliver them.

Rurality

It is important to consider the rural nature of many parts of the Western Vale and the impacts upon well-being this can have, both in a positive and negative way. When analysing the ‘Access to Services’ domain of the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation, four of the Vale’s LSOAs are within Wales’ top 10% most deprived in this domain and all are located in the Western Vale, seven LSOAs are also within the top 11-20% most deprived in Wales and six of these are again located in the Western Vale demonstrating the rural nature of this community area. The impacts of this have been taken into consideration when assessing various factors of well-being throughout our assessment particularly in relation to the Western Vale and the impacts on accessing services that living in rural areas can have.

¹ [Local Government Data Unit Tackling Poverty Report 2015](#)

Key Statistics

A range of additional key statistics for the Vale of Glamorgan are outlined in the following table, a comparison of these statistics for each of our community areas is also available within the relevant community area profile. More information about these areas can be found in the next section.

Note – Data in the following table is based on 2011 Census figures unless otherwise stated. Therefore these figures could differ slightly from those published elsewhere.

	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales
Demography and Dynamics		
Resident Population (June 2015)	127,500	3,099,086
Area (Hectares)	33,095	2,073,511
Population Density (number of persons per hectare)	3.8	1.5
% Population Aged 0-15	18.9	18.2
% Population Aged 16-24	10.5	12.2
% Population Aged 16-64	62.9	63.5
% Population Aged 65+	18.3	18.4
% Population Aged 3+ Able to Speak Welsh	10.8	19
% Population Whose Day-to-Day Activities are Limited	20.3	22.7
Employment		
% JSA Claimants	2.2	2.8
% Population Employed in Professional Occupations	18.3	15.8
Tenure (Percentages may not tally to 100% as other tenure options are available)		
Number of Households	53,505	1,302,676
% Owned Outright	35.8	33.4
% Owned with Mortgage/Loan	36.8	32
% Social Rented - Local Authority	7.5	9.9
% Social Rented - Other	4.4	6.7
% Private Rented	12.7	12.7
Household Composition		
% Lone Pensioner Households	13.2	13.7
% Lone Parent Households	7.5	7.5
Household Facilities		
% Households No Access to a Car or Van	19.4	22.9
% Households with No Central Heating	1.7	2.3

Our Communities

For the purposes of this Well-being Assessment and to assist us to gain a better understanding of the well-being of communities in the Vale of Glamorgan we have considered the area as a whole and also split the county in to three areas.

The three areas are Barry, the Western Vale and the Eastern Vale and the parts of the Vale that have been included in the three different areas are shown below and are listed by electoral ward.

<u>Western Vale</u>	<u>Barry</u>	<u>Eastern Vale</u>
St. Bride's Major	Dyfan	Dinas Powys
Llandow/Ewenny	Gibbonsdown	Sully
Llantwit Major	Court	Llandough
Cowbridge	Cadoc	Cornerswell
Peterston-Super-Ely	Illtyd	St. Augustine's
St Athan	Buttrills	Stanwell
Rhoose	Baruc	Plymouth
Wenvoe	Castleland	

The areas reflect how services are currently planned and delivered by partner organisations within the PSB. Where information is available at a smaller geographical area then this will be included in the well-being assessment.

A wide range of regeneration and community projects across the Vale are helping to improve people's quality of life and to attract investment. This includes the regeneration of urban areas such as Barry and also Creative Rural Communities projects, which work to improve the sustainability of our rural communities and economy. These projects will contribute to the long term well-being of residents now and in the future. The Vale of Glamorgan has many assets in the form of its communities, an active third sector, businesses and the natural environment.

Community Area Characteristics

Community profile reports will be produced for each area exploring the characteristics of the area in more detail and providing an overview of the assessment's key findings for that area. It is important to recognise the differences that exist within the Vale of Glamorgan both between and within community areas.

A useful measure of variation in the characteristics of a population is the Census 2011 Output Area Classification dataset. This has been developed by the University College London (UCL) in partnership with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and aims to group together geographic areas according to key characteristics common to the population in that grouping (called clusters) that are derived from Census 2011 data.

60 variables were used to construct the classifications under the headings of 'Demographic Structure', 'Household Composition', 'Housing', 'Socio-economic' and 'Employment'.

These classifications are produced on Output Area (OA) geographies, and therefore contained around 150 households on Census day (27 March 2011). These are broken down into eight 'supergroups', 26 'groups' and 76 'subgroups'.

The below map considers the eight main supergroups (Rural Residents, Cosmopolitans, Ethnicity Central, Multicultural Metropolitans, Urbanites, Suburbanites, Constrained City Dwellers and Hard-pressed Living) and these are mapped at LSOA level as below.

To demonstrate the disparity between the relatively dense areas of Barry, Penarth and Llantwit Major compared to the remainder of the Vale of Glamorgan the classification is limited to areas where there are buildings present.

Eastern Vale

There is a clear north/south divide in Penarth between 'Constrained City Dwellers' and 'Suburbanites'. The former tending to have higher levels of unemployment, lower levels of qualification, and a higher proportion of people whose day-to-day activities are limited than nationally. The latter being more likely to have individuals with a higher-level of qualification than the national average and lower unemployment levels.

Barry

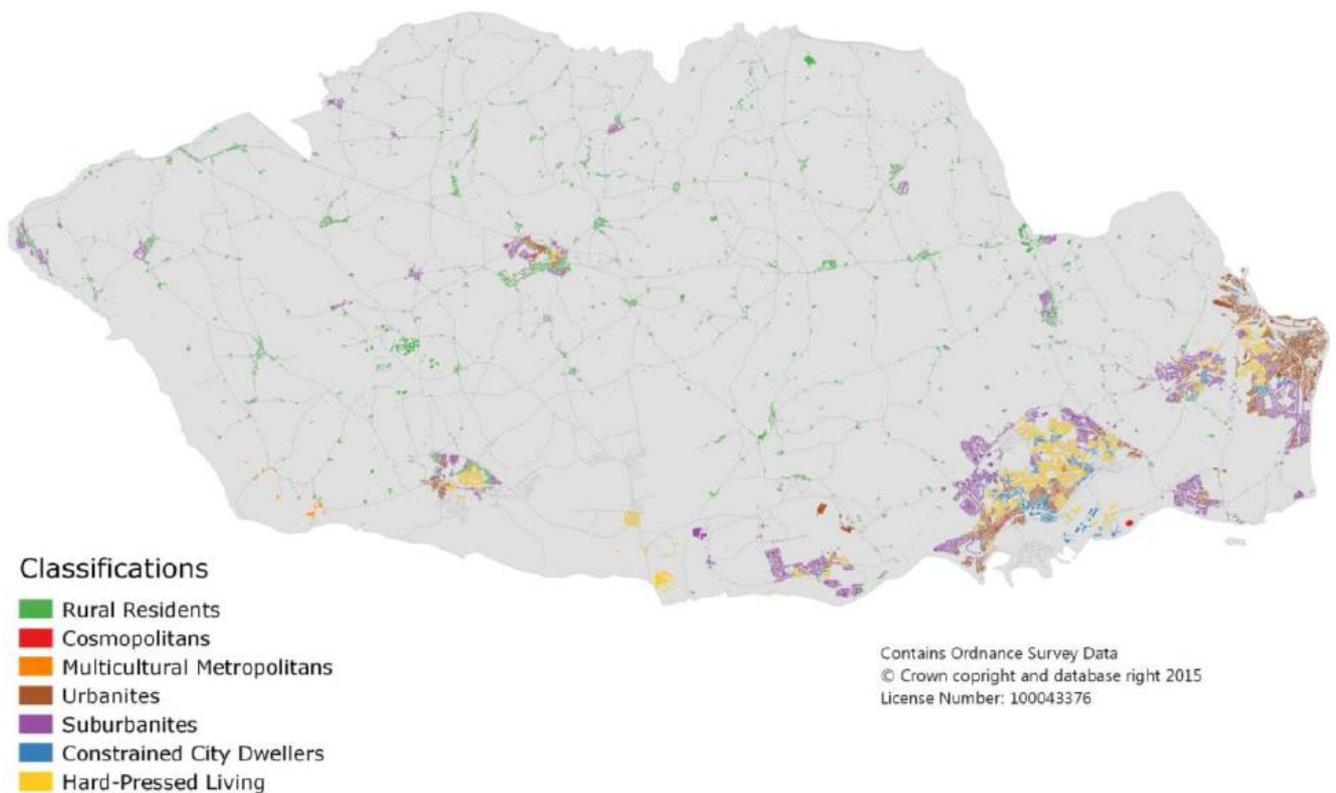
In Barry, there are of a number of OAs classed as 'Hard-pressed Living'. Within this classification rates of unemployment are more likely to be above the national average;

households are more likely to live in socially rented accommodation; and there is likely to be a smaller percentage of people with higher-level qualifications.

Western Vale

Within the Western Vale, there are areas classed as 'Hard-pressed Living' located around St. Athan and Llantwit Major. Other areas in the Western Vale are generally either classed as 'Rural Residents' or 'Suburbanites'.

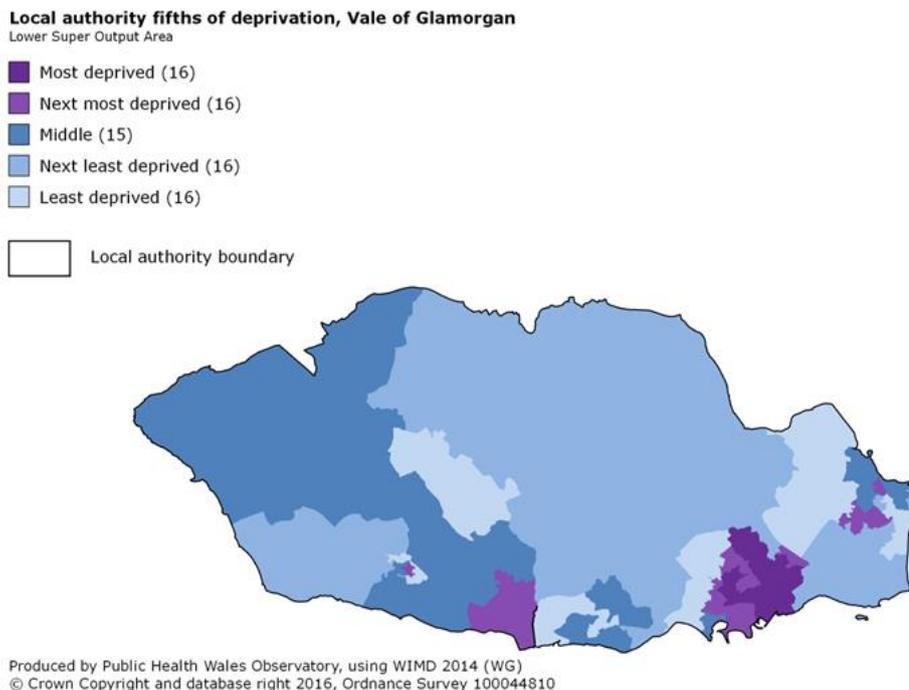
Pen portraits of each of the groups used within the classifications are available²



² <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/area-classifications/ns-area-classifications/ns-2011-area-classifications/pen-portraits-and-radial-plots/index.html>

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2014 can also be used to help illustrate differences within our communities. The following map shows deprivation levels across the Vale of Glamorgan and highlights the differences that exist in the area. Four of the Vale’s LSOAs – Gibbonsdown 2, Court 3, Cadoc 4 and Castleland 1 are ranked within the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales and are all located in the Barry area. The inequalities that exist throughout the Vale in relation to a range of indicators are highlighted throughout this assessment and demonstrate the differences across our areas.

The following map shows levels of deprivation across the Vale of Glamorgan according to the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2014 (WIMD) by deprivation fifth. However it is important to note that an area itself is not deprived: it is the circumstances and lifestyles of the people living there that affect its deprivation rank 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. This underpins a number of the key findings that have emerged from our assessment.



It is also important to note that the WIMD can be analysed by the different domains that comprise the index – Income, Employment, Health, Education, Access to Services, Community Safety, Physical Environment and Housing. This again shows differences across the Vale of Glamorgan. For example, when analysing the ‘Access to Services’ domain, four of the Vale’s LSOAs are within Wales’ top 10% most deprived and all are located in the Western Vale, seven LSOAs are also within the top 11-20% most deprived in Wales and six of these are again located in the Western Vale demonstrating the rural nature of this community area.

Life in the Vale

As part of the development of the Well-being Assessment we have undertaken extensive engagement under the 'Let's Talk' banner and have also looked at previous engagement to gain a better understanding of the communities we serve.

Results of the 2014/15 Annual Population Survey showed that 77.4% of Vale residents rated their life satisfaction as 7 or above which is below the UK average of 80% and slightly below the Welsh average of 78.36.

The results of the National Survey 2014/15 showed that 81% of Vale residents felt a sense of belonging to their local area. This placed the Vale joint 16th from top so one of lowest in Wales and 2% below the Welsh average. There was also a stronger sense of belonging in rural areas than urban.

The Public Opinion Survey which was undertaken by the Council in 2014 showed that 9 in 10 residents agreed that they felt proud to live in the Vale. Older residents, aged 55+ also had a stronger feeling of pride in the area – 51% strongly agreeing that I am proud to live in the Vale of Glamorgan, compared with 36% among the under 55s.

As part of the Let's Talk engagement campaign undertaken over the summer of 2016 we asked residents three questions which have helped us to understand what people like about the Vale and what could be better.

When we asked what is good about the Vale many people gave multiple answers to the questions but highlighted the importance of the local environment and access to the beach, countryside, open space and parks. The local community and neighbours were also deemed important as well as access to services and transport. Other common themes included being close to friends, a good neighbourhood and the people/local community. There were also a number of positive comments regarding public transport and access to the shops and also the range of events and activities in the area.

There were a wide variety of responses to the question, what could be better but the most common responses related to:

- Parks and local facilities
- Health services in particular access to GPs
- Crime and anti-social behaviour
- Better street lighting, condition of the roads and road safety
- Improved public transport in particular frequency of trains and buses in rural areas and for elderly people
- Information about events and activities
- Litter/dog mess and cleanliness

- Activities and facilities for children and young people including opportunities for play and sport

What we learnt through our engagement

Extensive engagement has been undertaken to inform the wellbeing assessment and more information is available in the Engagement Report which forms part of the assessment. In the Let's Talk survey there were 784 answers to the question of satisfaction with the Vale of Glamorgan as a place to live, of respondents answered that they were either "very" or "fairly satisfied" with the Vale. 325 (41.5%) of respondents answered that they were "very satisfied", while 392 (50%) of respondents answered that that they were "fairly satisfied" with the Vale of Glamorgan as a place to live. Only 26 (3.3%) respondents answered that they were "fairly dissatisfied" with the Vale of Glamorgan as a place to live and 11 (1.4%) that they were "very dissatisfied

When asked about their local area, respondents answered that they were either "fairly" or "very" satisfied. Of the 787 answers to this question, the highest proportion 451 (53.5%) of respondents answered that they were "fairly satisfied", while 268 (34.1%) that they were "very satisfied". In comparison, only 53 (6.7%) of respondents answered that they were "fairly dissatisfied" and 28 (3.6%) that they were "very dissatisfied" with their local area. 17 (2.2%) of respondents answered that they were neither satisfied or dissatisfied with their local area.

When asked the extent to which respondents belonged to their communities, of the 788 answers given, the highest proportion, 371 (47.1%) of respondents answered that they "tend to agree" that they belonged to their community. 175 (22.2%) of respondents answered that they "neither" belonged nor did not belong to their local communities. Of respondents, 76 (9.6%) answered that they "tend to disagree" that they belonged to their communities, and 16 (2%) answered that they "strongly disagree" that they belonged to their communities.

From the answers given to this question it can be suggested that a large proportion of the respondents to the survey were positive in their analysis of whether they belonged to their communities. Very few respondents noted that they disagreed that they belonged to their communities.

We also engaged with people at a series of events and asked them what is good about the area where they live, what could be better and what services contribute to their health and wellbeing. The following illustrate the range of responses.

'lovely walks'

'Prettier than England'

'Barry is great'

'By the sea'

'Greenery'

'nothing'

'lovely neighbours'

**'should appreciate
what we have'**

'everything'

'dog friendly'

'quiet'

'easy to access
services'

Question 1

**What's good about
where you live?**

**'lots of ways
to get my
voice heard'**

'lovely place to grow up'

'Plenty of green areas'

'perfect place'

'lots of stuff for kids to do'

'sense of community'

'near shops'

'shelter and
heating and
running water'

'I love people from Barry'

'lots of nature'

'neighbours and
community'

'good amenities'

'local clubs'

'convenient for schools'

'my community'

'lovely place to grow up'

'more youth activities'

'scared to use park when adult and teens there'

'public transport'

**'more shops
and a cinema'**

'safer cycling'

**'more
local
services'**

'more health

Question 2
**What could be
better?**

'better wi-fi'

**'road and
pavement
maintenance'**

'anti-social behaviour'

'more bins'

'police presence'

'dangerous roads'

'local facilities'

'parks'

'street lighting'

'better equipment for young people'

**'somewhere for the
children to play'**

'parking'

'more for young people to do'

'noisy'

'timely access to GP appointments'
 'companionhip services'
 'more accessible leisure services'
 'youth service'
 'social outings' 'access to good health services'
 'police are good and help lots of people'
 'animals and trees'
Question 3
What services are important for your health and well-being?
 'peace of mind and no stress'
 'shops nearby'
 'family'
 'cleaner streets' 'keeping mobile'
 'eating healthy and exercise' 'being fit and having a long productive life'
 'parks' 'contact with neighbours'
 'having my family's needs met'
 'buses and trains so you can get out and about' 'feeling secure'
 'access to coast and countryside'
 'screening services' 'better co-ordination of services'
 'support for all'
 'public services are good at the moment'
 'good caring services to support people to stay at home'

Our assets and facilities

It's important to recognise the many assets we already have in the Vale of Glamorgan and how we can work with local communities to utilise and maximise what we have to improve individual and community well-being. The range of facilities, services and projects which all help to make the Vale of Glamorgan a good place to live, work and visit and contribute to our well-being include:

Social

- 16 GP practices across the Vale (some of which have more than one surgery) - although residents told us they want better access to appointments
- University Hospital Llandough and Barry Community Hospital which offer a variety of primary and secondary care services including a new adult mental health unit at Llandough.
- There are four Police stations in the Vale of Glamorgan, Penarth, Cowbridge, Barry and Llantwit Major but only Barry is open to the public. The Safer Vale partnership team as well as probation officers and Victim Support are also based at the Barry Police station.
- Four fire stations in the area Barry, Penarth, Llantwit Major and Cowbridge
- 22 Council run community centres - residents have highlighted the importance of being able to take part in local activities and groups.
- Four Town Councils and twenty two Community Councils. These councils are responsible for specific services and facilities and are an important tier of local democracy and a link to the local community.
- Five food banks, of which two are located in Barry, one in Dinas Powys, one in Llantwit Major and one in St Athan.
- Glamorgan Voluntary Services (GVS), an independent charity with a flourishing membership of voluntary and community organisations.

Economic

- 57 Schools including 7 Welsh medium schools
- Cardiff International Airport
- Barry Docks
- The Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone
- Cardiff and Vale College has two sites in the Vale of Glamorgan, Colcot Road in Barry which provides a wide range of courses and the International Centre for Aerospace Training (ICAT) in Rhoose.
- Four town centres, Barry, Cowbridge, Llantwit Major and Penarth, which all have a distinct character and provide local amenities and opportunities for socialising

Cultural

- Four Council run full time libraries and five part time libraries that are community run.
- Six Leisure and Sports Centres located in Barry, Penarth, Llantwit Major and Cowbridge - people of all ages highlighted the importance of local facilities and of physical activity for their health and well-being.
- A range of arts and entertainment venues that includes galleries, museums and theatres, including the HeARTh Gallery at University Hospital Llandough and Arts Central Gallery in Barry.
- Two Women's Trails which celebrate the lives of remarkable and significant women who lived in the area.
- The award winning Penarth Pier and Dyffryn House.

Environmental

- 27 sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), The Severn Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA), RAMSAR and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) site, Dunraven Bay SAC and the adjoining Merthyr Mawr National Nature Reserve (NNR), part of the Kenfig SAC.
- 740 listed buildings over 100 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 39 Conservation Areas, 18 areas included in the Register of Landscapes of Historic Parks and Gardens and 2 areas on the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales.
- Nineteen parks, seven of which have green flag status which is a mark of excellence, demonstrating good amenities and community involvement in parks.
- Two Country Parks, Porthkerry Park on the outskirts of Barry and Cosmeston Lakes on the outskirts of Penarth. The parks offer over 200 hectares of woodlands, meadows and beaches.
- 10 Council run allotment sites (8 in Barry and 2 in the Western Vale) these can be used to grow vegetables or flowers and to keep hens.
- The Glamorgan Heritage Coast stretches for 14 miles, from Aberthaw to Porthcawl and provides opportunities for walkers and cyclists.
- The Vale has a diverse range of beaches including the resort of Barry Island which has recently undergone significant regeneration and the more rugged attractions of Southerndown. Two Vale beaches have blue flag status and four have received seaside awards.
- Two recycling centres, one in Barry and one in Llandow.

Our Projects/Strategies

There are a range of strategies, programmes and partnerships already active in the Vale that are working to improve social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being and contribute to the seven national wellbeing goals. Some of these are Vale wide whilst others have a specific geographic/community focus.

Vale wide initiatives

The Vale Public Services Board (PSB) 'Our Vale' was established by the Well-being of Future Generations Wales Act 2015. The Board brings a range of partners together to embed and work towards the seven national Well-being goals as outlined by the Act. Through this work the PSB will improve the economic, environmental, cultural and social well-being of the Vale of Glamorgan. http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/our_council/Public-services-board/Public-Services-Board.aspx

The Cardiff and Vale Integrated Health and Social Care Partnership ensures that services and resources are used in the most effective and efficient way to improve the health and social care outcomes for the residents of Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan. <http://www.cardiffandvaleuhb.wales.nhs.uk/integrated-health-and-social-care/>

Safer Vale is a multi-agency partnership which is responsible for ensuring that crime and disorder is low and that residents and visitors feel safe within the Vale of Glamorgan. <http://safervale.co.uk/>

The Children and Young People's Board; acts as the lead partnership for children and young people delivering the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child through the Welsh Government's 7 Core Aims. http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/living/social_care/children_and_young_people/cyp_team/cypp_team.aspx

Cardiff Capital Region/City Deal involves ten local authorities in a regional approach to innovation, and digital networks, improving skills and training, business support and investment, housing and land use and transport and connectivity. There is a £1.2bn fund to grow GVA by investing in the economic fabric of the region. <http://cardiffcapitalregioncitydeal.wales/>

The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan sets out the vision, objectives, strategy and policies for managing growth and development in the Vale of Glamorgan whilst protecting and enhancing the environment. http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/living/planning_and_building_control/planning_policy/local_development_plan/local_development_plan.aspx

The Vale of Glamorgan Town Centres Framework aims to assist and stimulate economic prosperity and to protect and enhance the centres' future vitality and viability whilst seeking

to maintain their inherent character and distinction.

<http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/working/regeneration/Town-Centres/Town-Centres.aspx>

The Vale Youth Forum (VYF) is a registered charity and is the youth council for the county. The VYF is a group of young people aged 11-25 who represent their schools, youth clubs and youth organisations. The Forum links in with national organisations to ensure the voices of young people are taken into account at higher levels of decision making.

<http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Documents/Living/Youth%20Service/Youth-Cabinet/VYF-Newsletter-Jan-March16.pdf>

The Vale 50+ Strategy Forum works both locally and nationally to support the diverse needs of over fifties in the Vale of Glamorgan. They respond to consultations, support health and community safety campaigns and organise a number of events throughout the year.

<http://valeopf.webplus.net/>

Area Specific Initiatives

Communities First is a Welsh Government Community-Focussed 'Tackling Poverty' Programme. The aim of the programme has been to alleviate persistent poverty and in Barry, it has operated in parts of the Buttrills, Cadoc, Castleland, Court and Gibbonsdown wards. Funding for 2016/17 was £580,912.02 but in February 2017 Welsh Government announced that Communities First would be phased out and that funding for 2017/18 would be 70% of the previous year's funding. There will be opportunities to access funding via a legacy fund and a facilities fund in recognition of the need to sustain the good work achieved through Communities First but at present the future of projects in Barry post March 2018 is uncertain.

<http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/working/regeneration/Communities-First/Communities-First.aspx>

Flying Start is funded by Welsh Government and aims to make a decisive difference to the life chances of children aged under 4 in the areas which it runs. It includes four core elements –free quality childcare, parenting support, intensive health visitor support, and support for early literacy. The budget for 2017-18 is £2,562,000. The programme is targeted at families in specific post code areas of Barry in the following wards: Buttrills, Castleland, Cadoc, Court, Illtyd and Gibbonsdown.

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/living/social_care/children_and_young_people/flying_start.aspx

Creative Rural Communities (CRC) was established in 2004 and is a rural regeneration initiative. Work is undertaken in partnership with communities to develop innovative projects and ideas that will create long term social and economic benefits for the Vale of Glamorgan. The aim is to empower individuals to become actively involved in the future of

their communities. The programme is overseen by a Local Action Group (LAG), membership of this group comes from the Private, Public, Voluntary and Community Sectors of the Vale. http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/working/regeneration/rural_regeneration/rural_regeneration.aspx

Community Mapping has been piloted in the Rural Vale in St Athan, Wenvoe and Rhoose. It is a way of bringing a community together to focus on the positives of the area, recognising that everyone has something to offer and an attempt to look at solutions to particular issues. The process has involved bringing people together to talk about the social and physical assets within the community and what matters to the community.

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/working/regeneration/rural_regeneration/Community-Mapping/Community-Mapping-Pilot.aspx

The Barry Regeneration Advisory Group brings together knowledge and experience in the field of regeneration to promote good practice, equality and innovation and to provide independent advice and recommendations. Barry has undergone significant change in recent years as a result of regeneration activity ranging, amongst others, from improvements to Holton Road and the renewal of housing in Castleland to the on-going regeneration of Barry Island. Alongside this the commencement of the next phase of redevelopment of the former Dock area which will bring with it a new school, housing, retailing and connecting road to the island indicates a continued momentum.

<http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/working/regeneration/Barry-Regeneration-Advisory-Group.aspx>

Vibrant and Viable Places Programme of Investment 2014 – 2017 is a Welsh Government programme which has invested £1 million in Barry over 3 years. Funding from the Tackling Poverty Fund has helped deliver regeneration projects in Barry. The following projects are being supported by public, private and third sector investment:

- Glamorgan Voluntary Services, Third Sector Hub
- [George Street Play Area Improvements](#)
- [Holton Road Grant Programme](#)
- Main Street Grant Programme
- Victoria Gardens Improvements
- Fuel Poverty Reduction Measures
- [Dryden Terrace and Meggitt Road Play Area Improvements](#)
- [Hatch Quarry Play Area Improvements](#)
- YMCA Barry, Third Sector Youth Partnership and Community Internet Café