

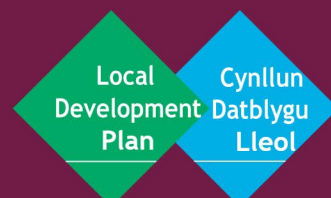
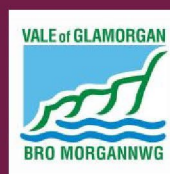
Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026

Local Development Plan



4th Annual Monitoring Report
April 2021 to March 2022

October 2022



VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011 – 2026

4TH ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

OCTOBER 2022

MONITORING PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2021 TO 31ST MARCH 2022.

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

CONTENTS

1. Executive Summary.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Key Findings of the fourth Annual Monitoring Process (1 st April 2021 to the 31 st March 2022)	2
2. Introduction.....	13
2.2. The Requirement for LDP Monitoring	14
2.3. The Vale of Glamorgan LDP Monitoring Framework.....	17
2.4. Contextual Changes.....	20
2.5. Legislative Changes.....	20
2.6. National Planning Policy.....	22
2.7. Technical Advice Notes (TANs).....	25
2.8. Planning Guidance.....	26
3. National & Regional Context.....	28
3.1. National Influences.....	28
3.2. Regional Context.....	30
3.3. Local Context.....	32
3.4. General Economic Trends.....	36
3.5. Contextual Summary.....	42
4. Local Development Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Framework....	43
4.2. Policy Performance Traffic Light Rating.....	44
4.3. Sustainability Appraisal.....	45
5. Local Development Plan Monitoring Framework.....	46
5.1. Sustainable Communities.....	46
5.2. Climate Change.....	53
5.3. Transport.....	56
5.4. Built and Natural Environment.....	62
5.5. Community Facilities.....	69
5.6. Retail.....	79
5.7. Housing.....	90
5.8. Economy.....	101
5.9. Tourism.....	106

5.10. Natural Resources.....	107
6. Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Framework.....	117
6.1. The Requirements for SA Monitoring.....	117
6.2. SA Monitoring Methodology.....	117
7. LDP Sustainability Monitoring Appraisal.....	119
7.1. Housing.....	119
7.2. Local Facilities.....	122
7.3. Access for All.....	127
7.4. Deprivation.....	128
7.5. Community Spirit.....	131
7.6 Climate Change.....	133
7.7. Waste.....	142
7.8. Land Use.....	143
7.9. Environmental Assets.....	145
7.10. Quality of New Development.....	156
7.11. Cultural Heritage and Historic Environment.....	156
7.12. Transport and Accessibility.....	157
7.13. Employment.....	160
7.14. Retail.....	165
7.15. Tourism.....	168
8. Conclusions and Recommendations.....	172
8.1. LDP Monitoring Framework Conclusions.....	172
8.2. SA Monitoring Conclusions.....	176
8.3. Recommendations.....	176

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 fourth 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 2021 to the 31st March 2022.
- 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. The 2021/22 AMR has been prepared during the COVID 19 pandemic. While some of the immediate social and economic impacts of the pandemic are clear, the longer-term impacts are still uncertain. Inevitably, these 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 FOURTH ANNUAL MONITORING PROCESS (1ST APRIL 2021 TO THE 31ST MARCH 2022)

CONTEXTUAL INFLUENCES

- 1.2.1. Section 3 of the AMR provides information on the various contextual changes that have occurred since the 1st April 2021 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 fourth AMR are positive. All the ‘core’ indicators are positive (green), and most of the ‘local’ indicators are positive (green) indicating that the relevant LDP policies continue to achieve their objectives and are being implemented effectively. Notwithstanding this, 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. Further research / investigation is required for indicator 7.5 (gypsy and traveller accommodation). The establishment of a permanent site for gypsy and travellers within the Vale of Glamorgan remains unresolved and work continues to identify a suitable site that can be developed to meet the need identified in the Council’s 2016 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA). It should be noted that in accordance with Welsh Government guidance, a new GTAA (2022) is currently being prepared. The findings of the 2022 GTAA will form part of the evidence base for the RLDP.

- 1.2.6. Further research / investigation is also required for indicator 8.3 (employment). The development of new local employment land in the Vale of Glamorgan is lower than originally anticipated but this trend is considered to be linked to the current economic climate. However, existing employment sites in the Vale of Glamorgan have maintained good occupancy rates although it is noted there has been a turnover in occupants. This suggests that the need for employment space is currently being met by the existing employment provision. The Council is currently updating the evidence base for the RLDP which includes a full review of the employment land requirement and related policies. The RLDP process therefore provides the opportunity to amend / update relevant policies in due course.
- 1.2.7. 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
		No. of indicators within the Category	No. of indicators within the Category	No. of indicators within the category	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
Where indicators suggest that LDP policies are not being implemented as intended.	Officer and/or Member training is required.	1	0	0	0
Where indicators suggest the need for further guidance in addition to that already	Supplementary Planning Guidance and/or Development Briefs may be required.	3	0	0	0

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

HOUSING (INCLUDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING)

- 1.2.8. The Vale of Glamorgan continues to be an attractive place to live and demand for properties throughout the authority remains high. Between 1st April 2011 and 1st April 2022, a total of 5,688 dwellings were completed within the Vale of Glamorgan of which 3,877 were general market dwellings against the 2022 AMR target of 4,695.
- 1.2.9. In terms of affordable housing, a further 189 additional homes have been provided, bringing the total number to 1,811 affordable dwellings having been provided since 2011, which is slightly below the LDP target of 1,993.
- 1.2.10. Of the total dwellings completed, 4,191 dwellings were on LDP Policy MG2 allocated housing sites which is 1,130 dwellings below the 2022 AMR target of 5,321 dwellings to be completed on LDP allocated housing sites identified in indicator 1.2. 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.
- 1.2.11. Following the revocation of TAN 1 Joint Housing Land Availability Studies and the publication of the new Development Plan Manual (DPM) in March 2020, the Council updated the LDP monitoring framework with new housing indicators (7.1.1 and 7.1.2 refer). The DPM states that Local Planning Authorities with an adopted LDP before the publication of the latest DPM should monitor housing delivery against the annual average requirement. The monitoring data shows that the Council has delivered 5,688 dwellings to date which is less than the 2022 trajectory target of 6,156 dwellings.
- 1.2.12. The total number of dwellings completed equates to an annual average of 517 dwellings against the annual average of requirement 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.

EMPLOYMENT

- 1.2.13. During the 2021-22 monitoring period, one planning application (ref. 2019/01421/RES) was approved on the strategic employment site at land to the south of Junction 34. This provided 7.812ha of additional employment land on strategic employment sites, bringing the total to 92.17ha. Although there is no monitoring target for this AMR period, the target for the next AMR is 147ha. It is likely that the current economic climate has impacted upon the take up of employment land and the Council will review this indicator against the target in the next AMR.
- 1.2.14. The take up of local employment sites in the Vale of Glamorgan has slowed significantly in recent years which is also considered to be linked to the current economic climate. However, existing employment sites in the Vale of Glamorgan have maintained good occupancy rates although it is noted that there has been a turnover in occupiers. 9.2ha of new employment land was approved at two sites in this monitoring period. This brings the total amount of employment land approved on Policy MG9 allocated sites since the plan was adopted in 2017 to 11.33ha.
- 1.2.15. 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 has also now been prepared for consultation purposes and it is anticipated that this will be adopted later in 2022.
- 1.2.16. Since the previous AMR, 750 jobs new jobs have been approved (application ref. 2019/01421/RES) at the strategic site on Land to the south of Junction 34. This is the first phase of the development approved by outline consent ref. 2014/00228/EAO, which anticipated 3069 jobs at the site. In total, therefore, 2,555 anticipated jobs have been approved on strategic sites which illustrates good progress towards the 2026 monitoring target. 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.

RETAIL

- 1.2.17. The retail monitoring indicators show that there has been a further decrease in retail floorspace within the town and district centres which now represents a 5.38% reduction since 2017 (5.05% in AMR3). However, the previous increase in other commercial floorspace such as leisure and office within the town and district centres has been maintained and demonstrates 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.

- 1.2.18. The thresholds set out in policies MG14 and MG15 have also been exceeded in some instances as detailed in monitoring indicators 6.2 and 6.3. However, given the prevailing economic climate and the adverse impacts resulting from the COVID 19 pandemic, the main Vale of Glamorgan retail centres continue to exhibit resilience and the offer at some of the centres has improved since the previous AMR. As stated above, the increase in non-retail uses in all retail centres reflects their changing role nationally and the Council will continue to closely monitor this issue in future AMRs. The Council has prepared a new draft SPG on retailing as recommended in previous AMRs and it is anticipated that this will be subject to consultation in autumn 2022.

GYPSIES AND TRAVELLERS

- 1.2.19. While a permanent gypsy and traveller site has yet to be identified, the Council has continued to try to find a suitable site to meet the identified long-term gypsy and traveller need 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. It should be noted that a new Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) is currently being prepared and this will form part of the evidence base for the new RLDP.

TRANSPORT

- 1.2.20. The LDP monitoring framework requires the completion of 6 local transport schemes identified in Policies SP7 and MG16 by 2020. This monitoring target has already been exceeded and the AMR indicates that good progress has been made on several other schemes, particularly the Barry Dock Station Interchange for which planning permission was granted in July 2022. 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.
- 1.2.21. While progress has been made on many of the transport schemes, this is largely associated with the securing of funding to enable schemes to progress to the next stage of development e.g., design or indeed the completion of the required WelTAG studies. In addition, a number of schemes have been integrated into regional works targeted at improving sustainable transport links between Newport, Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan. Travel plans have been submitted with all relevant planning applications in accordance with the Travel Plan SPG and TAN 18.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA) MONITORING

- 1.2.22. 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.
- 1.2.23. 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.
- 1.2.24. Section 6 of the AMR examines the performance of the LDP against the SA monitoring objectives. This provides a short-term position statement on the performance of the Plan against a number of sustainability indicators and provides a baseline for future comparative analysis.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1.2.25. The fourth AMR provides a comparison with the baseline data provided by previous monitoring reports. The key conclusions in the fourth 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.
- 1.2.26. 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?*
- 1.2.27. 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.
- 1.2.28. 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 and there is considered to be a need for further guidance e.g., retailing.
 - *How relevant, appropriate, and up to date is the LDP strategy and its key policies and targets?*

1.2.29. The evidence collected as part of the AMR process shows that good progress is being made regarding the implementation of the LDP strategy and objectives. Section 5 provides a detailed assessment of how the Plan's key policies are performing against the identified monitoring targets. In a few instances, the monitoring target has not been met but it was still considered that no action was required at this time and that the indicator should be monitored and reviewed in the next AMR. This has enabled the Council to make an informed judgement of the Plan's performance during this period. Table 1 (page 4) provides 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).*

1.2.30. LDP monitoring indicator 1.2 in section 5 examines the total number of housing units completed on the allocated housing sites identified in policy MG2. At 1st April 2022, 4,191 dwellings had been completed on the allocated sites which is below the 5,321 dwelling target for the current monitoring period. Although this represents a 12% 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.

1.2.31. In terms of the delivery of the Policy MG2 housing allocations, at 1st April 2022, 35 of the 48 sites (73%) had been granted planning permission and of these sites 30 were either complete or under construction. In addition, the Council is engaged in pre-application discussions with interested parties on several of the remaining sites 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)?*

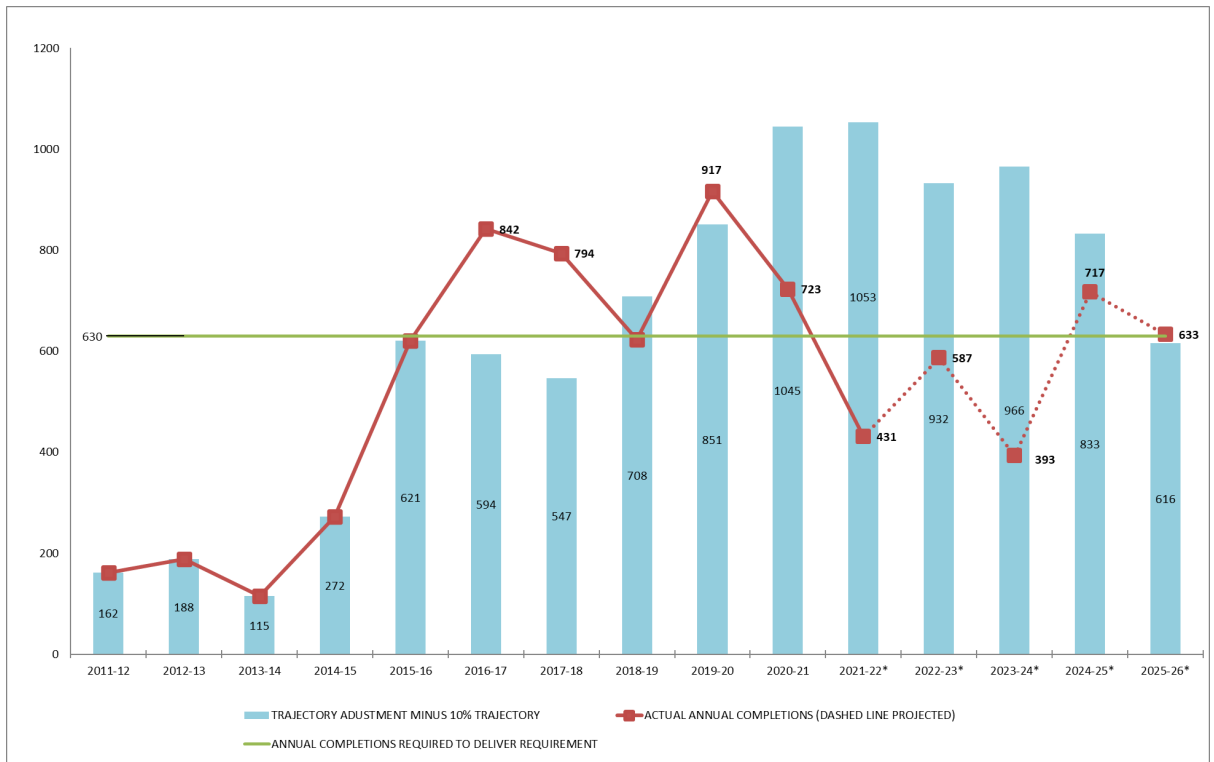
1.2.32. The LDP identifies a housing requirement of 9,460 dwellings over the plan period 2011-2026, equating to an average housing requirement of 630.66 dwellings per annum. Section 5 examines the annual level of housing completions in relation to the annual average requirement. The analysis also includes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

1.2.33. The monitoring data indicates that between 1st April 2011 and 1st April 2022, the LDP has delivered 5,688 dwellings which equates to an annual average delivery of 517 dwellings per annum as opposed to 630.66. This is 18% below the 2022 cumulative dwelling target of 6,937 dwellings at 1st April 2022.

1.2.34. This lower annual build rate is primarily reflecting the impact which the global economic recession has had on the housing industry nationally which resulted in

a lower rate of housing completions within the authority compared to that experienced prior to the recession. In addition, in 2011, the LDP had not been adopted and as such the availability of housing land within the Vale of Glamorgan had not been fully established.

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



The graph also illustrates that over the remaining 4 years of the LDP, completions are projected to be lower than the annual average requirement in years 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 before increasing above the annual average requirement in the last two years of the plan. This reflects general fluctuations in build rates as sites are complete and new sites commence, and the time scales required to grant planning permission particularly on larger schemes. 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?*

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

- *Number of dwellings approved on allocated housing sites is above the April 2022 target.*
- *38% of all new housing approved during this AMR period has been on brownfield sites*
- *No windfall development permitted on BMV land contrary to the policies in the LDP*
- *61.68 GWh of renewable energy for electricity generation has been approved since the start of the plan period equating to 11.53% of the Vale of Glamorgan's demand.*
- *No major retail/ leisure development permitted outside established town and district centre boundaries in this AMR period.*
- *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.*
- *Net increase in public open space gained through development in this AMR period.*
- *Significant progress on delivery of new education facilities. The 2024 monitoring targets remain on track to be met.*
- *No development approved in this AMR period which resulted in the unacceptable loss of community facilities.*
- *No development approved in C1 and C2 floodplains that did not meet the TAN 15 tests in this AMR period.*
- *No development approved contrary to the advice of Cadw or NRW in this AMR period.*
- *No development approved contrary to Policy MG 18 (Green Wedges) in this AMR period.*
- *No development approved contrary to Policy MG 27 (Glamorgan Heritage Coast) in this AMR period.*
- *No development approved that would have an adverse impact on a SSSI or SINC in this AMR period.*

- *The latest SWRAWP Annual Report (2019) confirms that the authority has a 35 to 38 year land bank of permitted aggregate reserves which is significantly higher than the 10 year target*
- *No development approved within a minerals buffer zone contrary to Policy MG23 in this AMR period.*

1.2.37. 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.

1.2.38. 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 will undoubtedly have impacts across society and change the way we live and work for some time. Some of the impacts are likely to require policy intervention at both national and local level and such matters will need to be fully considered in future policy formulation, plan preparation and monitoring.

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1. The Vale of Glamorgan LDP 2011- 2026 was formally adopted by the Council on the 28th June 2017 and is the principal land use planning document for determining planning applications in the Vale of Glamorgan. The LDP sets out the Council's objectives and priorities for the development, use and management of land until 2026. The LDP contains a Monitoring Framework which includes targets and indicators against which the performance of the Plan'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 and work on the RLDP is progressing in line with the approved timetable contained within the DA. However, in accordance with the LDP Regulations, AMRs for the existing LPD 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 fourth AMR prepared by Council and is based predominantly on data collected for the period 1st April 2021 to the 31st March 2022. 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).	<p>Annual housing completions must be monitored against the Anticipated Annual Build Rate (AABR) as specified in the adopted housing trajectory (see Table 21 and Diagram 16). This must be presented clearly in the AMR both in numerical and percentage terms (plus/minus x%).</p> <p>For those plans published prior to the publication of the DPM, completions will be measured against the Average Annual Requirement (AAR) set out in the plan. This must be presented clearly in the AMR both in numerical and percentage terms (plus/minus x%).</p> <p>The components of housing supply, including site allocations, large and small windfalls should also be monitored separately.</p>

	See section on updating housing trajectory through the AMR.
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 2021 to 31st March 2022.

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 fourth 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.

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

LLWYBR NEWYDD THE WALES TRANSPORT STRATEGY 2021

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

- 2.6.14. Additionally, the Strategy also requires the establishment of Regional CJs 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)

- 2.6.15. 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.
- 2.6.16. The overarching objective of the WNMP is to support the sustainable development of the Welsh marine area by contributing across Wales’ well-being goals, supporting the sustainable management of natural resources through decision making and by taking account of the cumulative effects of all uses of the marine environment.
- 2.6.17. The plan contains policies on a wide range of sectors including aggregates, aquaculture, defence, dredging and disposal, energy (low carbon and oil and gas), fisheries, ports and shipping, subsea cabling, surface water, waste treatment and disposal and tourism and recreation.
- 2.6.18. The statutory requirement to consider marine policy documents comes from the Marine and Coastal Access Act (MCAA) 2009 which amends the Planning Act. Under Section 58 (1) of the MCAA, Local Planning Authorities must take any authorisation or enforcement decision in accordance with the appropriate marine policy documents, unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise. If a public authority takes an authorisation or enforcement decision other than in accordance with the appropriate marine policy documents, the public authority must state its reasons.
- 2.6.19. Additionally, the scope of the WNMP and the MCAA is wider than the planning division. The Council must therefore have regard to the WNMP when making relevant decisions (Section 58 (3) of MCAA).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.6.23. 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.

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.

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 remain unknown, most economists are in general agreement that in the short term at least, the UK economy will slow or possibly go into decline. As the Welsh economy largely tracks that of the wider UK, it is most unlikely that Wales will escape the economic fallout from the 2016 Brexit decision. 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, Covid 19 remains a concern. Society is gradually returning to normal, but it is evident that the pandemic has influenced the way people work, travel, shop, socialise and use of open green spaces and the urban environment. The extent of this impact will become evident in future AMRs.
- 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, as stated previously, the Welsh Government have 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 2021-22 may provide an insight into the immediate impacts that lockdown restrictions during the pandemic have had on economic activity, such as employment and retail, further examination of the long-term impacts will be required as part of the LDP review.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF UKRAINE

- 3.1.8. The Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and the subsequent sanctions placed on Russia have had a significant 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.

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 first results from the 2021 census for Wales and England were published on June 28th 2022 and include rounded population and household estimates for local authorities in Wales by sex and five-year age groups.
- 3.1.11. Subsequent releases planned from October 2022 will publish data and analyses covering the range of topics and questions included in the 2021 Census. This will include the 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.

SOUTH WALES METRO

- 3.2.9. One of the objectives of the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) is to connect communities, business, jobs, facilities, and services in the area. The CCR Transport Authority has been established as a sub-committee by the CCR Cabinet, to work closely with the Welsh Government, Transport for Wales, and others, to facilitate the City Deal by coordinating transport planning and investment across the region.
- 3.2.10. One of the main priorities with regards to improved transportation is the delivery of the South Wales Metro. £734 million of the City Deal fund has been pre-allocated for the project, which will be split between the Valley Lines Electrification programme and the wider South Wales Metro scheme.
- 3.2.11. The South Wales Metro is a major infrastructure project and signals an ambitious 'modal shift' in connecting people and places and enhancing the functional economic geography of the region. It represents forward thinking on the future of mobility and its mission is to provide contemporary public transport that will promote behavioural change.
- 3.2.12. The Barry Town Centre Gateway Regeneration project has identified the need to comprehensively regenerate land in the vicinity of Barry Docks Railway Station, which is an important gateway to the town centre and Waterfront. As part of the Metro Plus programme, a £50 million programme of schemes, developed with the Regional Transport Authority (RTA) to support the implementation of the South Wales Metro, the Barry Transport Hub scheme will provide a planned bus interchange, additional park and ride capacity, improve connectivity with the town centre and create a modern well-designed arrival point. The project was subject to a WelTAG stage 3 public consultation in early 2022 and planning application was granted in July 2022.
- 3.2.13. The future implications of the metro proposals will therefore be monitored and be given due consideration in future AMRs where appropriate.

3.3. LOCAL CONTEXT

LOCAL HOUSING MARKET ASSESSMENT (2019-2024)

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 undertaken in May 2016 and identified a need for 2 additional pitches for the 5 years of the GTAA and 18 additional pitches for the remainder of the LDP period. A new GTAA should have been prepared in 2021. However, this work was not undertaken due to the onset of the COVID 19 pandemic. The Welsh Government agreed that work on a new GTAA could be deferred until 2022 and this is currently being prepared. 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.

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 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 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.

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 has had a significant impact on passenger numbers. Passenger numbers in 2020 were just under 220 000, a decrease of 87% on 2019. The Civil Aviation Authority reported this to be the largest decline in any UK airport. While the latest provisional Civil Aviation Authority statistics (June 2022) indicate an increase in annual passenger numbers (rolling year to June 2022 448,334), these remain well below passenger numbers prior to the pandemic (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 Annual Population Survey for the year ending 31st December 2021 indicates that the percentage of people (aged 3 years or older) who say that they can speak Welsh in the Vale of Glamorgan is 18.5%, this compares with 29.5% across Wales. The same survey shows that 17.7%, 16.5% and 23.0% respectively could either read, write or understand Welsh in the Vale of Glamorgan compared to all Wales figures of 25.9%, 23.7% and 33.4%.
- 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
- Minerals Safeguarding
- Parking Standards
- Planning Obligations
- Public Art in New Development
- Residential and Householder Development
- Renewable Energy
- Tourism and Development
- Trees, Woodland, Hedgerows and Development

- 3.3.18. The affordable housing SPG was updated in May and July 2022 under delegated powers. The changes in May 2022 reflected updates in national / local policy and evidence-based documents such as the Local Housing Market Assessment (2021). The July 2022 amendment provided clarity on exemptions for self build housing developments. Two additional SPGs on retailing and town centres and employment sites and premises have been prepared and are due to be consulted on in the Autumn.

3.4. GENERAL ECONOMIC TRENDS

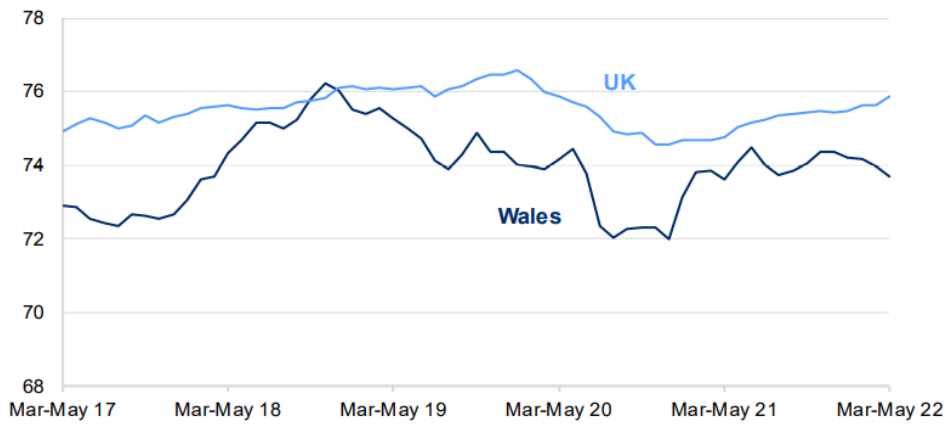
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

- 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 2022 and since June 2020 the bulletin has changed to focus on the impacts of COVID 19 on the labour market. The ONS have advised that they intend to re-weight the LFS using population estimates from PAYE real-time information. This revised information will be applied to LFS results from July 2021.

EMPLOYMENT:

- 3.4.4. The latest LFS indicates that there were 1.47 million people in employment in Wales in March to May 2022, down by 4,400 (0.3%) from the same period a year earlier. This is an employment rate in Wales of 73.7% of those aged 16-64, this is down 0.5 percentage points on the previous quarter and up slightly from the same period a year earlier. This compares to a UK employment rate of 75.9% of those aged 16-64 which is 2.2 percentage points higher than the employment rate for Wales.

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



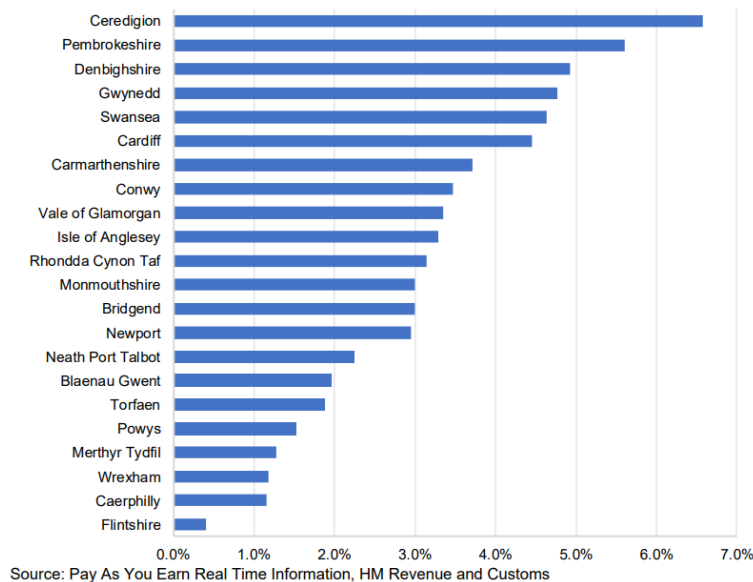
Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

Source: WG Statistical Bulletin SB17/2021 20 May 2021

3.4.5. While the disaggregated ONS economic data prepared by ‘nomis’ is not directly comparable with the LFS data in the statistical bulletins, the most recent nomis data for the Vale of Glamorgan (January 2021 – December 2021) shows that 61,000 people were in employment in the Vale of Glamorgan (77.6%) which compares favourably with the all Wales figure of 73.7%.²

3.4.6. In June 2022, estimates of the number of paid employees by local authority area were published by HMRC. The latest data refers to May 2022 and illustrates that all local authorities in Wales are now above pre-pandemic estimates.

Figure 2: Percentage change from February 2020 of paid employees by local authority, Wales.

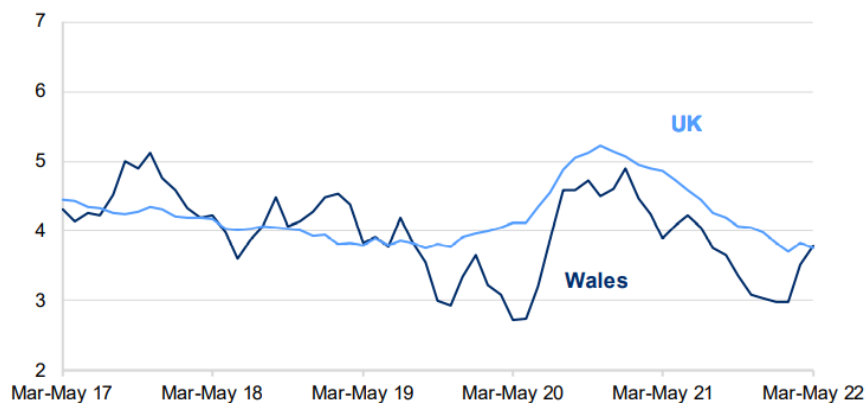


Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, HM Revenue and Customs

UNEMPLOYMENT

3.4.7. Between March and May 2022, there were 58,000 unemployed people in Wales, down 1,500 (2.5%) from the same period a year earlier. The unemployment rate in Wales was 3.8% of the economically active population, up 0.8 percentage points from the previous quarter, and down slightly compared to a year earlier. In comparison, there were 1.29 million unemployed people in the UK between March and May 2022, down 359,800 (21.9%) from the previous year. This is an unemployment rate of 3.8%, down 1.1 percentage points on the year.

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



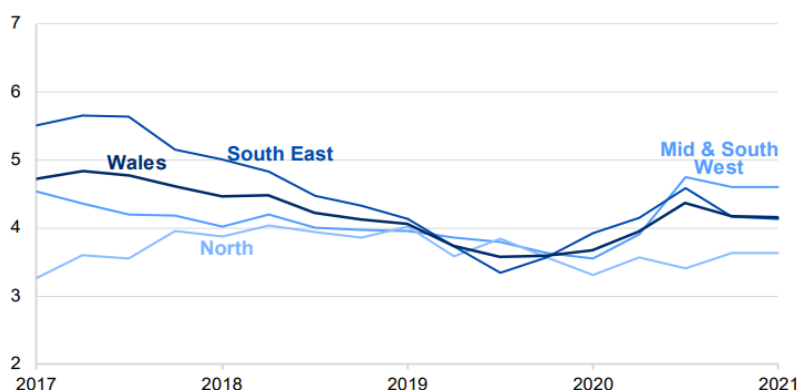
Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

Source: WG analysis of Labour Force Survey 20 May 2021 SB 17/2021

3.4.8. The overall trend for Wales and the three economic regions saw a decrease in unemployment over the past four years, until the coronavirus pandemic. Before the end of 2019, the unemployment rate remained consistently higher in South East Wales than the other regions, and North Wales consistently had the lowest unemployment rate. Before the pandemic, the unemployment rate for the three economic regions had converged to similar values, before diverging during the pandemic.

3.4.9. In 2021, the unemployment level increased in all three economic regions in Wales compared with the previous year. South East Wales had the smallest increase, up by 2,100 (7.4%), followed by North Wales up by 1,100 (9.6%) and Mid and South West Wales up by 4,900 (32.9%). Over the same period, the unemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage points in South East Wales, by 0.3 percentage points in North Wales and by 1.1 percentage points in Mid and South West Wales. (Differences calculated using unrounded figures).

FIGURE 3: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, ECONOMIC REGIONS (FOUR QUARTER ROLLING AVERAGE, PERCENTAGE OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

3.4.10. 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 2021, 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:

3.4.11. 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

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

Note: * This data is updated quarterly.

- 3.4.12. The latest HM Land Registry data (National Statistics UK House Price Index Wales: May 2022 (Published 20th July 2022) indicates that house prices in Wales grew by 14.4% in the year to May 2022 with the average house price in Wales now being £212,414.
- 3.4.13. In Wales, all local authority areas showed an increase in average house prices in the year to May 2022 with the Vale of Glamorgan showing the strongest growth rising by 24.8% in the year to May 2022 to £318,000. In contrast, Denbighshire showed the lowest annual change, with a decrease of 6.9% in the year to May 2022, with the average house price at £1923,000.

Average price by local authority for Wales

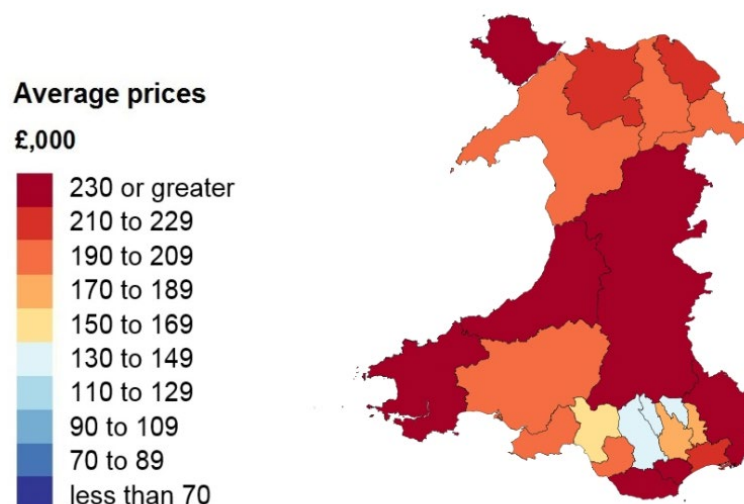


FIGURE 4: AVERAGE HOUSE PRICES BY LOCAL AUTHORITY IN WALES

Source: National Statistics UK House Price Index Wales: May 2022

RETAIL:

- 3.4.14. 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. This is reflected in the latest Deloitte Consumer

Confidence Index³ which declined by five percentage points to -17% compared to Q4 2021 which represents the Tracker's largest fall since the first quarter of 2020 when the UK entered the first lockdown at the start of the pandemic.

3.4.15. 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). Table 2 shows the trend of vacancy rates from 2012 onwards in these retail centres.

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

Vacancy rates	Average Vacancy rates in High Street, Barry	Average Vacancy rates in Holton Road, Barry	Average vacancy rates in Cowbridge Town centre	Average vacancy rates in Llantwit Major Town centre	Average vacancy rates in Penarth Town centre	Average Vacancy rates in VOG Town Centres	Average Vacancy rates in Wales*	Average Vacancy rates in the UK*
2022	8.9%	15.1%	9.7%	6.9%	3.9%	8.9%	16.9%	14.1%
2021	4%	13.98%	11.6%	2.97%	2.25%	6.96%	19.2%	14.1%
2020	7.3%	16.04%	17.3%	3.96%	3.43%	9.61%	15.9%	12.2%
2019	4.8%	17.65%	11.96%	7.92%	5.14%	9.49%	13.4%	10.3%
2018	10.4%	13.90%	12.90%	4%	5.17%	9.27%	15.4%	8.9%
2017	8.8%	14%	8.3%	9%	4%	8.8%	12.5%	9.4%
2016	9.7%	8%	10.8%	5.8%	3.5%	7.6%	12.1%	9.5%
2015	10.9%	7.6%	7.8%	3.9%	5.3%	7.1%	15.5%	13.3%
2014	10.3%	12.5%	8.3%	9.2%	5.8%	9.2%	17.9%	10.3%
2013	17.5%	8.7%	2.8%	4.9%	1.6%	7.1%	17%	11.9%
2012	12.3%	15.8%	3%	5%	1%	7.4%	18%	14.6%

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Retail Monitoring Data 2012-2022
The British Retail Consortium 2022 (Insight Data)

3.4.16. The table above shows that average vacancy rates in all of the Vale of Glamorgan town and district centres (apart from Cowbridge) increased during the monitoring period and this is seen as a direct result of the Covid 19 pandemic and the prevailing economic situation across the UK which has damaged

³ <https://www2.deloitte.com/uk/en/pages/consumer-business/articles/deloitte-consumer-tracker-retail.html>

consumer confidence. Notwithstanding the above, average vacancy rates within the Vale of Glamorgan are below both Welsh and UK average vacancy rates and this is encouraging. While average vacancy rates are of concern, the Vale's retail centres remain vibrant and exhibit signs that they are improving with several of the centres showing signs of new investment with new shopping fitting evident.

- 3.4.17. 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.
- 3.4.18. 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, the current picture within the Vale of Glamorgan remains similar to the 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. The need to ensure retail centres are adaptable is further emphasised by the growth of online shopping. It is anticipated that the retail SPG will be subject to public consultation in Autumn 2022.

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

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

1. SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR

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

Ref No. 1.1

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
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.	10% less than the monitoring target over 2 consecutive years.

Performance

AMR 3:2020-2021	AMR 4:2021:22
At 1st April 2021, the total number of dwellings approved was 7,314. Of these dwellings 5,527 were on allocated sites which is 76% of the overall housing provision approved to date and is within the monitoring target.	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.

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 2022, 5,582 dwellings need to be approved on allocated sites to meet this target. However, the monitoring data set out in the table below indicates that 5,582 dwellings have been approved which is above the 5126 target. The total number of housing units permitted on allocated sites as a percentage of overall housing provision is currently 75%.

Number of Dwellings Approved on MG2 Sites at April 1 st 2021		
Reference	Site	Number of Dwellings approved at April 1st 2022
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	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	11
MG2 (16)	Hayes Wood, The Bendricks	53
MG2 (17)	Cowbridge Comprehensive Lower School	21
MG2 (18)	Cowbridge Comprehensive 6 th Form Block, Aberthin Road	0

MG2 (19)	Land adjoining St Athan Road, Cowbridge	0
MG2 (20)	Land to the north and west of Darren Close, Cowbridge	475
MG2 (21)	Plasnewydd Farm, Llantwit Major	149
MG2 (22)	Land adjacent to Llantwit Major Bypass	89
MG2 (23)	Former Eagleswell Primary School, Llantwit Major	0
MG2 (24)	Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock	0
MG2 (25)	Land adjoining St. Josephs School, Sully Road	74
MG2 (26)	Headlands School, St Augustine's Road	0
MG2 (27)	Land adjacent to Oak Court, Penarth	0
MG2 (28)	Land at and adjoining St. Cyres School, Murch Road	215
MG2 (29)	Land off Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys	70
MG2 (30)	Land at adjoining Ardwyn, Pen-y-Turnpike	18
MG2 (31)	Land at Cross Common Road	50
MG2 (32)	Land south of Llandough Hill / Penarth Road	0
MG2 (33)	Land north of Leckwith Road	40
MG2 (34)	Llandough Landings	0
MG2 (35)	Land north of the Railway Line, Rhoose	347
MG2 (36)	Land south of the Railway Line, Rhoose	87
MG2 (37)	Land West of Swanbridge Road, Sully	325
MG2 (38)	Land to the west of Port Road, Wenvoe	132
MG2 (39)	Land adjoining Court Close, Aberthin	20
MG2 (40)	Land to the east of Bonvilston	120
MG2 (41)	Land to rear of St David's Church in Wales Primary School, Colwinston	64
MG2 (42)	ITV Wales, Culverhouse Cross	224
MG2 (43)	The Garden Emporium, Fferm Goch	40
MG2 (44)	Ogmore Residential Centre	70
MG2 (45)	Ogmore Caravan Park	100
MG2 (46)	Land to the East of St Nicholas	117
MG2 (47)	Land off St. Brides Road, Wick	124
MG2 (48)	Land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen	40
	Total Dwellings Approved	5582
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 5321 dwellings on MG2 allocated sites by 2022.	10% less than the monitoring target over 2 consecutive years.	
Performance			
AMR 3:2020-2021		AMR 4:2021-22	
At 1 st April 2021, 3,914 dwellings were completed on MG2 housing sites, which is below the LDP monitoring target of 4,279 for the monitoring period, representing a 8.5% shortfall.		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.	
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 5,321 dwellings on allocated housing sites is derived from the total number of anticipated completions within the housing trajectory at 1st April 2022. Housing monitoring data collected by the Council indicates that 4,191 dwellings have been completed on MG2 allocated sites. This is 21% below the expected target but there has not been a 2-year variance of less than 10% as set out in the monitoring trigger as the number of dwelling completed in 2021 was 8.5% below the monitoring target. 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 2022.</p>			
MG 2 Housing Allocations Progress Completions April 1st 2022			
Site	Site Name	Total Dwellings	Complete April 1 st 2022
MG2 (1)	Phase 2, Barry Waterfront	1,700	1347
MG2 (2)	Land at Higher End, St. Athan	220	100
MG2 (3)	Land at Church Farm, St. Athan	250	0
MG2 (4)	Former Stadium Site / Land adjacent to Burley Place, St. Athan	65	0
MG2 (5)	Land to the east of Eglwys Brewis	255	0
MG2 (6)	Land adjacent to Froglands Farm, Llantwit Major	100	0
MG2 (7)	Land between new Northern Access Road and Eglwys Brewis Road	375	0

MG2 (8)	Barry Island Pleasure Park	25	0
MG2 (9)	White Farm	177	177
MG2 (10)	Land to the east of Pencoedtre Lane	67	67
MG2 (11)	Land to the west of Pencoedtre Lane	137	0
MG2 (12)	Ysgol Maes Dyfan	81	81
MG2 (13)	Barry Magistrates Court	52	52
MG2 (14)	Court Road Depot, Barry	50	0
MG2 (15)	Holm View	50	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	125
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	137
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	38
MG2 (41)	Land to rear of St David's Church in Wales Primary School,	64	64
MG2 (42)	ITV Wales, Culverhouse Cross	224	224
MG2 (43)	The Garden Emporium, Fferm Goch	40	40
MG2 (44)	Ogmore Residential Centre	70	70
MG2 (45)	Ogmore Caravan Park	100	100
MG2 (46)	Land to the East of St Nicholas	117	117
MG2 (47)	Land off St. Brides Road, Wick	124	124

MG2 (48)	Land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen	85	40
		8501	4191

Action	<p>Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, 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.</p>
---------------	---

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 20% (73.6 Ha) of employment land by 2020.	10% less than the monitoring target over 2 consecutive years.
Performance		
AMR 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4:2021-2022
At 2020 the Council has approved 3 new proposals on employment allocations during the third AMR period. This resulted in an additional 9.202 ha of employment land approved. Overall, 87.039 ha has been approved equating to 23.59%.		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%.
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		
<p>The LDP monitoring framework does not include a monitoring target for 2021. However, planning permissions ref. 2019/01421/RES (MG9 (1) in part) and 2020/01367/RG3 (MG9 (4) Plot C in part) were approved within this monitoring period, amounting to an additional 9.225ha of approvals on allocated employment land. This results in a total of 96.264ha having been approved or 26.09% of allocated employment land. The next monitoring target in the LDP monitoring framework states that the Council needs to secure planning permissions on 44% (163 Ha) of employment land by 2022. The situation will therefore continue to be monitored and assessed in the next monitoring period. In addition, as part of the preparation of the new RLDP, the Council will review the existing employment land allocations and employment land requirements.</p> <p>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 has been submitted but is currently subject to a holding direction from Welsh Government.</p>		
Action	Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.	

	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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4:2021-2022
No planning permissions were approved during the AMR monitoring period in C1 floodplain areas that did not 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 3: 2020-2021		AMR 4:2021-2022
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 have been 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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4:2021-2022
2 renewable energy developments were approved which generate electricity, adding 5.6MW. 5 renewable energy developments were approved for heat generation, adding 2MW.		No planning applications were approved for standalone renewable energy developments greater than 1MW.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG27, MD2, MD19.		

SA Objectives: 6.

Analysis

At the end of the previous monitoring period (2020-21), 61.68 GWh of renewable energy for electricity generation had been approved during the plan period, equating to 11.53% of the Vale of Glamorgan's demand. No new standalone renewable energy developments greater than 1MW have been approved for electricity in the current 2021-22 monitoring period. Therefore, the total amount of renewable energy produced in the plan period remains at 61.68 GWh, which is below the 2026 monitoring target in the LDP of 21.19% (based on the projected electricity demand of 535 GWh by 2026) of the overall projected electricity demand through renewable sources.

In terms of the monitoring target for heat energy, the Council has approved 17.06GWh of heat energy from renewable sources during the plan period which equates to 1.12% of the projected heat demand by 2026. Similarly, no new renewable energy development for heat generation has been approved within the 2021-22 monitoring period and the total amount remains at 17.06GWh, which is below the 2026 target of 22.56GWh (1.48% of projected demand).

Although no additional standalone renewable energy development greater than 1 MW has been approved in the last monitoring period, the monitoring trigger does not come into effect until 2026. Furthermore, there are proposals for six solar farms currently being considered by the Welsh Government as Developments of National Significance (DNS), which have the potential to significantly add to the electricity generation from renewable energy within the authority. In addition, as part of the RLDP process, a Renewable Energy Assessment will be prepared that will identify the renewable energy requirements for the Vale of Glamorgan over the new plan period (2021 – 2036) and the most suitable locations for these.

Additionally, the Council approved a biomass proposal in 2015 (application 2015/00031/OUT refers) which would generate 9 MW of installed heat capacity. During its construction, it was noted that the development was not being built in accordance with the approved plans and the developer submitted a Section 73a application in 2017 to amend the 2015 proposal (2017/01080/FUL refers). However, the application was subsequently withdrawn due to a change in Welsh Government legislation requiring developments of this scale proposed to be classed as DNS and determined by Welsh Ministers as opposed to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). During this time, Welsh Government made the decision to assess whether the original 2015 permission would require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which was previously not required. On 12th May 2021, the applicant for the development submitted an EIA of the as built development and the associated voluntary environmental statement (ES) was provided to the Welsh Government on 30th April 2021 to inform their review of the proposal. Following their review, the Welsh Government issued an interim decision on 29th July 2021 which concluded that the development approved under the 2015 outline planning permission was Schedule 1 development and should have been subject to EIA. It was proposed that public consultation be undertaken on the voluntary ES provided by the developer and concluded that the plant was not likely to have significant effects on the environment during this consultation period that would justify the discontinuance of the use of the facility.

As a result of the breaches of planning control identified, an enforcement notice was issued by the Council on 17th September 2021. An appeal was lodged against the notice with Planning Environment Decisions Wales (PEDW) on 15th October 2021 and the developer also lodged an appeal against the Council's non-determination of an application, which sought to discharge all outstanding planning conditions relating to the renewable energy facility (2015/00031/5/CD). On 15th December 2021, the Welsh Government confirmed that the appeals lodged had been 'called-in' and were therefore to be determined by the Welsh Ministers and not the appointed appeal inspector. On 13th January 2022, PEDW confirmed that the Welsh Ministers had issued a screening direction and directed that the development that was the subject of the appeal, was EIA development and advised the developer that the appeal must be accompanied by an ES to be submitted by 13th April 2022. It was also confirmed that the consultation period in respect of the voluntary retrospective ES for the site which was previously submitted by the developer to the Welsh

Government, closed on 17th January 2022. PEDW considered an initial request made by the developer to extend the date of submission for the ES and agreed that this could be extended until 13th July 2022. Although a subsequent request was made on 15th June 2022 for a further extension of the ES submission deadline from 13th July 2022 to 14th December 2022, it has recently been confirmed by PEDW that it has not agreed to a further extension but provided a new deadline of 29th July 2022.

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 plan 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 that the LDP policies are currently working effectively.

Action	Continue Monitoring: The current monitoring triggers for renewable energy development for electric and heat production have not been activated as both come into effect in 2026. However, no applicable developments for either form of development came forward in the 2021-22 monitoring period. The RLDP will include a Renewable Energy Assessment, which will further identify the best locations for renewable energy development. Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.
---------------	---

Ref No. 2.4

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

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

3. TRANSPORT

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

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

Ref No. 3.1

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Number of local transport schemes delivered to assist in the delivery of schemes identified in Policies SP7 and MG16.	To deliver the following local transport schemes by 2020: A4050 Port Road to Cardiff Airport Bus Priority Measures. Barry Island Link Road. Gileston Old Mill B4265 improvements.	Less than 6 schemes delivered by 2020.

	<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 via Cowbridge walking and cycling route.</p> <p>Barry Waterfront to Dinas Powys walking and cycling route.</p> <p>Eglwys Brewis Road walking and cycling route in conjunction with the new Northern Access Road.</p> <p>Bus park and ride at Cosmeston.</p> <p>Bus priority measures at A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge.</p> <p>Bus priority measures at Merrie Harrier, Cardiff Road, Barry to Cardiff via Barry Road.</p> <p>Bus priority measures at Leckwith Road, Llandough to Cardiff.</p> <p>Bus priority measures at Lavernock Road to Cardiff via the Barrage</p>	<p>Failure to deliver all of the transport schemes by 2026.</p>
<p>Performance</p>		

Monitoring Target	AMR 3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021 - 2022
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 operational October 2019.
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.	On-going study with WelTAG Stage 3 being undertaken this financial year (2021/22)	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.
Modernisation of the Valley Lines.	Capita commissioned to undertake WelTAG Stage 3 for Cogan Transport Interchange.	No progress.
NCN Route 88 & associated local urban & rural connections.	Funding applications to WG were successful for detailed design on section between Biglis Roundabout and Gladstone Road, Barry and Llanmaes Road, Llantwit Major. Works on S106 schemes are on-going but were slowed down due to Covid restrictions.	Biglis roundabout to Gladstone Road has failed to secure funding to progress this financial year. Llanmaes Road scheme temporarily on hold.

<p>A4050 Culverhouse Cross to Cardiff Airport walking and cycling route.</p>	<p>EOI not successful.</p> <p>WG Active Travel core allocation grant being used to continue with detailed design works in 2021/22.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge walking and cycle route.</p>	<p>The EOI was not successful</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Barry Waterfront to Dinas Powys walking and cycling route.</p>	<p>Funding bid to WG for flood assessment, land ownership is on-going. Active Travel routes into Cardiff awarded funding and Arcadis consultants have been commissioned.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Eglwys Brewis Road waking and cycling route in conjunction with the new Northern Access Road.</p>	<p>NAR scheme completed May 2020 and includes Active Travel elements that link to Eglwys Brewis Road. The completion of the NAR and the incorporation of sustainable transport initiatives negates further improvements to Eglwys Brewis Road.</p> <p>This scheme will no longer be monitored in future AMRs.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

Bus park and ride at Cosmeston.	Scheme did not pass WelTAG Stage 2 Assessment no further action.	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.
Bus priority measures at A48 Culverhouse Cross to Bridgend via Cowbridge.	Not started.	Not started.
Bus priority measures at Merrie Harrier, Cardiff Road, Barry to Cardiff via Barry Road.	Dinas Powys Transport Corridor WelTAG Stage 3 study did not receive WG funding.	Forms part of WelTAG Stage one sustainable transport links between Newport, Cardiff and the VOG which Cardiff Council are progressing.
Bus priority measures at Leckwith Road, Llandough to Cardiff.	Not started.	Forms part of WelTAG Stage one sustainable transport links between Newport, Cardiff and the VOG which Cardiff Council are progressing.
Bus priority measures at Lavernock Road to Cardiff via the Barrage	Not taken forward to WelTAG Stage 3.	Forms part of WelTAG Stage one sustainable transport links between Newport, Cardiff and the VOG which Cardiff Council are progressing.
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		
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. Progress on several of the smaller schemes identified has slowed significantly due to the availability of funding or the need to prioritise staff availability. Other major schemes such as the enhancement of the Barry Docks Interchange have made significant progress and planning permission was granted in July 2022. Although the monitoring target date of delivering all of the schemes is 2026 , 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.	

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	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.

Transport Assessment thresholds identified in TAN18 (Annex D refers).		
Performance		
AMR 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021 - 2022
Between April 1 st 2020, and 31 st March 2021 all relevant planning applications were accompanied by a Travel Plan.	Between April 1 st 2021 and 31 st March 2022 all relevant planning applications were accompanied by a Travel Plan.	
Relevant LDP Policies		
<p>Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP5, SP7, SP11.</p> <p>Managing Growth /Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG6, MG7, MG8, MG9, MG10, MG11, MG16, MG29, MD1, MD2, MD4, MD13.</p> <p>SA Objectives: 6, 10, 12, 13, 15.</p>		
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 2021, and March 31st 2022 planning permission was granted for the following major applications for which a Travel Plan was required and submitted with the application or secured through planning conditions.</p>		
Application reference	Development Description	
2019/01421/RES	Renishaw Plc, Miskin Business Park, Miskin. Application for the approval of reserved matters (appearance, scale, layout, access, and landscaping) for the first phase of development relating to Zones A, W, Y and Z providing 33,909 sqm of employment floorspace (Use Class B1, B2 and B8) and associated works pursuant to outline permission 2014/00228/EAO.	
2021/00378/RG3	Land at Hayes Wood, The Bendricks, Sully, Proposed affordable residential scheme for 53 units and associated works.	

2021/00379/FUL	Land at Barry Waterfront. The construction of a new primary school, access, car parking, landscaping, and associated works.
2021/01105/RG3	Court Road Depot, Barry Road, Barry. Proposed Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) School and associated works.
2021/01537/RG3	Cowbridge Comprehensive School, Aberthin Road, Cowbridge. Proposed new primary school and associated works.

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

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

Ref No. 3.3
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Travel Plans.
The Council adopted new Travel Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance in July 2018.

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

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

Ref No. 4.1		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Number of planning applications approved where there is an objection from Cadw or NRW.	No planning applications approved where there is an objection from Cadw or NRW.	1 or more planning applications approved where there is an objection from Cadw or NRW.
Performance		
AMR 3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4:2021-2022	
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 1086 applicable applications were approved by the Council contrary to the advice of Cadw or NRW during the monitoring period. CADW were consulted 27 times on planning applications in respect of ancient monuments and 21 times for historic buildings. NRW were consulted 157 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 3: 2020 – 2021	AMR 4:2021-2022
No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG17 – Special Landscape Areas.	No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG17 – Special Landscape Areas.

Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10

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

SA Objectives: 3, 9.

Analysis

Between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022, the Council approved 130 planning applications for development within a designated Special Landscape Area (SLA).

Application 2020/01370/FUL was considered to result in an adverse and unacceptable visual impact within its surroundings, including an adverse impact on the SLA. For this reason, the application was considered to be contrary to LDP Policy MG17 and therefore refused. However, the application was subsequently allowed at appeal as the Planning Inspector determined that the impact of the proposal could be suitably controlled by conditions and would not harm the character or appearance of the surrounding area and therefore not conflict with LDP Policy MG17.

No other 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. Specifically, nearly all of the applications related to small scale developments such as residential extensions to existing properties, minor developments, and change of use of properties already sited within the designated SLAs.

The monitoring data shows that the target has been met over the monitoring period. Policy MG17 is therefore considered to be 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 3: 2020 – 2021	AMR 4:2021-2022
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 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022, 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 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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4:2021-2022
No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG27 – Glamorgan Heritage Coast.		No planning applications were approved by the Council during the AMR monitoring period that were contrary to Policy MG27 – Glamorgan Heritage Coast.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10.		
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG27, MD1, MD2, MD5, MD10, MD11, MD12, MD13, MD14, MD17, MD19.		
SA Objectives: 3, 9.		
Analysis		
Between 1 st April 2021 and 31 st March 2022, the Council approved 41 planning applications for development within the Glamorgan Heritage Coast. None of these were considered to unacceptably affect the special environmental qualities of the Glamorgan Heritage Coast and therefore to be contrary to Policy MG27 as they mainly related to small scale applications on existing properties or structures.		
The monitoring data shows that the target has been met over the monitoring period. Policy MG27 is therefore considered to be 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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4:2021-2022
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 2021 and 31 st March 2022 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 3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4:2021-2022	
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 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022, the Council approved three planning applications for development within a SINC. However, the approvals are compliant with Policy MG21. One of the planning applications was for a householder development which related to an existing residential property located within a SINC. The remaining two planning applications related to minor development as set out below:

Application No.	Type	Description of Development
2020/00718/FUL	Minor – Other Principal uses	Erection of stable building, polytunnel and retention of horticultural outbuilding and grasscrete access track
2020/01370/FUL	Minor – Dwellings	Erection of three residential dwellings

It was considered that although the proposals were within a SINC they met the requirements of Policy MG21 and did not have a detrimental impact upon it. It should be noted that planning application 2020/01370/FUL was originally refused but subsequently allowed at appeal. The refusal was based on impact on the SLA as set out in indicator 4.2 above.

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.
---------------	--

Ref No. 4.7		
Monitoring Target	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Target
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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4:2021-2022
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 increase in open space of 0.12 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		

A net increase in public open space has been achieved in this AMR period and the monitoring target has therefore been met. The Council continues to secure additional public open space as a part of new developments in line with the adopted open space standards set out in the Planning Obligations SPG.

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 the new Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance in April 2018.

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

In the light of the revision and clarification of policy, the adopted SPG has been updated but not progressed due to COVID 19 restrictions being in place during this monitoring period and other RLDP matters taking priority. It is anticipated that the SPG will be adopted in 2022.

Action	Adopt Revised Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance.
---------------	--

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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4:2021-2022
The final draft Design in the Landscape SPG has been prepared by officers. However, it has been put on hold due to not being able to progress due to COVID 19 restrictions being in place and other corporate matters taking priority. It is anticipated that the SPG will be subject to consultation in the autumn and adopted in late 2021.		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.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP10. Managing Growth /Development Policies: MG17, MG18, MG27, MD1, MD2, MD10, MD11, MD12, MD13, MD14, MD17, MD19. SA Objectives: 1, 9, 10.		
Analysis		
While the monitoring target has not been met, the draft SPG has been prepared and will be reported to Cabinet for approval for consultation purposes as soon as possible. It is anticipated that it will be adopted in 2022. Given the reasons for the delay and the effectiveness of the above policies, there is no cause for review.		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

Ref No. 4.12

LOCAL Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Public Art.

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

Ref No. 4.13

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

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

5. COMMUNITY FACILITIES

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

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

Ref No. 5.1		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Education facilities identified in Policy MG6, secured through S106/CIL in association with new development.	Deliver Policy MG6 (1) education facility by 2018.	Failure to deliver the new education facilities identified in Policy MG6 in accordance with the monitoring targets.
	Deliver Policy MG6 (2) education facility by 2020.	Failure to deliver the new education facilities identified in Policy MG6 in accordance with the monitoring targets.
	Deliver Policy MG6 (3) education facility by 2024.	Failure to deliver the new education facilities identified in Policy MG6 in accordance with the monitoring targets.
	Deliver Policy MG6 (6) education facility by 2024.	Failure to deliver the new education facilities identified in Policy MG6 in accordance with the monitoring targets.
	Deliver Policy MG6 (4) and Policy MG6 (5) education facilities by 2026.	Failure to deliver the new education facilities identified in Policy MG6 in accordance with the monitoring targets.
Performance		
Monitoring Target	AMR3: 2020 –2021	AMR4: 2021 –2022
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 Council has elected to increase the primary school to a two-form entry primary school as part of the Council's 21st Century Schools programme. On 4 July 2020, the Council's Managing Director approved a revised implementation date for the proposal, and it will now be implemented from September 2022 in line with the construction of the new school building. A planning application has been	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.

	submitted by the Consortium (planning ref: 2021/00379/FUL). Target on track to be met.	
	MG6 (6) A new primary and nursery school on land to the north of the railway line, Rhoose (1.0 ha). The school site has been transferred to the Council. Planning permission was granted for the new primary school - planning reference 2020/00741/RG3 approved 03/09/2020. The construction of the new primary school commenced in November 2020. Target on track to be met.	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.
Deliver Policy MG6 (4) and Policy MG6 (5) education facilities by 2026.	<p>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.</p> <p>The S106 Agreement requires the land for the school site to be transferred prior to 150 dwellings. It is anticipated that the school site will be transferred to the Council in June 2022, dependent upon sales/build rates.</p>	<p>MG6 (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.</p> <p>The S106 Agreement requires the land for the school site to be transferred prior to 150 dwellings. It is anticipated that the school site will be transferred to the Council in June 2022, dependent upon sales/build rates.</p>
	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.	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.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2.		
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG6, MD1, MD2, MD4, MD5.		
SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5.		
Analysis		

The monitoring target identified for the AMR reporting period has been met. In addition, significant progress has been made on several of the other education facilities identified in the monitoring framework which are scheduled for completion beyond the current AMR period. In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers that Policy MG 6 and other relevant LDP policies are therefore working effectively.

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) Ogmore by Sea community facility by 2020.	
	Deliver Policy MG7 (2) St. Cyres Community facility by 2024.	
	Deliver Policy MG7 (4) Cosmeston community facility by 2026.	
Performance		
Monitoring Target	AMR 3: 2020 -2021	AMR4: 2021 –2022
Deliver Policy MG7 (1) Barry Waterfront community facility by 2018.	<p>The Consortium has delivered a number of “in kind” obligations this year including several LAPs. The District Centre is also nearing completion.</p> <p>The Council has approved a planning application for East Quay Public Open Space (2019/01371/RES).</p> <p>In addition, work has commenced on site at Barry Uniting Church and it is due to open in July 2021 (using S106 monies received from the Barry Waterfront development).</p>	<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>
Deliver Policy MG7 (3) Ogmore by Sea community facility by 2020.	The new village hall at Ogmore by Sea is nearing completion. There have been delays due to COVID19 and work restrictions in place. The 2020 target has not been met, although this is mainly due to the unforeseen circumstances. Ogmore Village Hall	<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>

	Association are working with the appointed contractor to finish the build and anticipate opening the facility in summer 2021.	
Deliver Policy MG7 (2) St. Cyres Community facility by 2024.	<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.</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>
Deliver Policy MG7 (4) Cosmeston community facility by 2026.	<p>Planning application 2020/01170/OUT received on the 30/09/2020 and is currently being considered by the Council.</p>	<p>Planning application 2020/01170/OUT received on the 30/09/2020 and is currently being considered 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. For example, new multi-use games areas have been developed in Llandough and Wick providing all-year round outdoor sports opportunities.</p> <p>The monitoring target for Policy MG7 (1) Barry Waterfront (as part of mixed use) was only partially met in the previous AMR, however, significant progress has been made in the 2021/22 monitoring period 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	Deliver Policy MG28 (1) and Policy MG28 (4) public open space facilities by 2018.	Failure to deliver the new public open space facilities in

through S106/CIL in association with new development.	Deliver Policy MG28 (5), and Policy MG28 (8) public open space facilities by 2020.	accordance with the monitoring target.
	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 3: 2020 - 2021	AMR4: 2021 –2022
Deliver Policy MG28 (1) and Policy MG28 (4) public open space facilities by 2018.	Completed during AMR 2 2019 – 2020 period. Not applicable.	Completed during AMR 2 2019 – 2020 period. Not 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.	Policy MG28 (5) – target met during AMR 2 2019 – 2020 period. Not 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.	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.
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.	Policy MG28 (7) - The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. No further update regarding remaining half of the allocation.
	Policy MG28 (9) - The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. 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.	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.
	Policy MG28 (10) - The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. Land at	MG28 (10). Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock (1 ha). Planning

	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	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) – in July 2021, the Council approved an outline planning application for part of the employment allocations contained within policies MG9 (2) and MG10 (ref: 2019/00871/OUT).	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.
	MG28 (3) Barry Waterfront (7.83 ha). – Several LAPs under construction. Reserved matters application for East Quay public open space approved (Ref: 2019/01371/RES). Land remediation and preparatory works being undertaken.	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.
	MG28 (6) Headlands School, St. Augustine's Road, Penarth (0.24 ha) - The monitoring target is outside of the current AMR period. Not started. No planning application received to date.	MG28 (6) Headlands School, St. Augustine's Road, Penarth (0.24 ha) - Not started. No planning application received to date.

Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2.

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

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

Analysis

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

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

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

Action

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

Ref No. 5.4

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
-----------------------------	-------------------	--------------------

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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021 - 2022	
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 2021 and 31 st March 2022, 2 applications were approved by the Council which resulted in the loss of a community facility. Where proposals involve the loss of community facilities the Council requires robust evidence that demonstrates the facilities are no longer required or 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 below:			
Application No.	Type	Description of Development	Reasons why the proposal is acceptable loss of community use (taken from Officer Reports)
2021/01444/RG3	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Demolition of existing clinic building and construction of 100% affordable flatted development consisting of 12 one-bedroom units including associated works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clinic became surplus to requirements following a reorganisation of health provisions by Cardiff and Vale University Health Board. It is no longer required for its original purpose.
2021/01675/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Conversion of former chapel into four-bedroom dwelling with off road parking for two cars. Demolition of the rear existing single storey extension and replacing with rear private amenity space for the occupants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building has been vacant since before the COVID pandemic. Due to the cost of running the building it is no longer considered fit for purpose for the congregation, and it is viewed as an unsustainable option to

			<p>continue with the building for a community use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the lack of parking provision for members and with the movement in modern methods of congregation, there was no longer a requirement for the premises.
<p>In view of the monitoring data, the Council considers that Policy MD5 is working effectively.</p>			
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 3: 2020- 2021		AMR 4: 2021 - 2022
Decrease of 4,143 sqm retail floorspace. Total retail floorspace at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 82,019 sqm. The decrease in retail floorspace accounts for a 5.05% reduction since 2017.		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.
Increase of 984 sqm in office space. Total B1 office space at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 2,380 sqm. The increase accounts for 41.34% rise in B1 office space since 2017.		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 870 sqm in leisure floorspace. Total D1 / D2 leisure space at start of monitoring period in 2017 was 4,948 sqm. The increase accounts for 17.58% rise in D1 / D2 leisure space since 2017.		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.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP5, SP6, SP11.		
Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG7, MG9, MG10, MG11, MG12, MG13, MG14, MG15, MG29, MD1, MD4, MD13, MD14.		
SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15.		

Analysis

While the monitoring data shows that there has been a decrease in retail floorspace within the town and district centres, the 5.37% loss is minimal when spread across the various retail centres and does not activate the monitoring trigger. 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.

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 centre boundaries unless in accordance with Policy MD13 (Tourism and Leisure) or MG29 (Tourism and Leisure Facilities).	1 or more planning application approved for major leisure floorspace outside town and district centres unless in accordance with policies MD13 and MG29.

Performance

AMR 3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021 - 2022
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.

<p>1 major office floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period but was considered to be in accordance with MD14.</p> <p>No major leisure floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.</p>	<p>No major office floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.</p> <p>No major leisure floor space was permitted outside of town and district centre boundaries within the monitoring period.</p>
<p>Relevant LDP Policies</p>	
<p>Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP5, SP6, SP11.</p> <p>Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG2, MG3, MG7, MG9, MG10, MG11, MG12, MG13, MG14, MG15, MG29, MD1, MD4, MD13, MD14.</p> <p>SA Objectives: 2, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15.</p>	
<p>Analysis</p>	
<p>No major retail, office or leisure floorspace was permitted outside of town or district boundaries within the monitoring period. 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.</p>	
<p>Action</p>	<p>No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs</p>

Ref No. 6.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
<p>LOCAL: Number of applications approved annually for non-A1 uses in primary and secondary frontages of the town and district retail centres.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Performance						
AMR 3: 2020- 2021			AMR 4: 2021- 2022			
<p>1 non-A1 planning applications approved in a primary frontage in Cowbridge district centre but did not exceed the monitoring target of 35% non-A1-uses in primary frontages.</p> <p>1 non-A1 planning application has been approved in the primary frontage in Holton Road, Barry which exceeds the monitoring target of 35% non-A1-uses in secondary frontages by 3%. 1 non-A1 planning application has been approved in the secondary frontage in Holton Road, Barry which exceeds the monitoring target of 50% non-A1-uses in secondary frontages by 12.3%.</p> <p>2 non-A1 planning applications approved in a secondary frontage in Penarth district centre. However, the monitoring target has not been exceeded.</p>			<p>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.</p> <p>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%.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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%.</p>			
Relevant LDP Policies						
<p>Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6.</p> <p>Managing Growth / Development Policies: MG12, MG14, MD1, MD5.</p> <p>SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.</p>						
Analysis						
	2020		2021		2022	
	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	38.0	62.3	37.0	65.0
District Centres						
Cowbridge	28.8	57.6	31.3	57.1	28.1	57.1
High St/Broad St	48.7	52.3	50.0	55.6	50.0	57.5
Llantwit Major	39.1	54.3	34.8	54.3	34.7	54.3
Penarth	38.9	44.3	37.8	42.7	37.8	43.9

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning data (2022)

The town and district retail centres have either seen a decrease in non-A1 uses within their primary shopping frontages or have stayed at the same level since the previous AMR period.

The data shows that all of the town and district centres have seen an increase in non-A1 uses within their secondary shopping frontages or have stayed at the same level since the previous AMR period. Holton Road has seen an increase of 2.7%, High Street/Broad Street has seen an increase of 1.9% and levels in Penarth have increased by 1.2%. Penarth remains the only centre with less than 50% non A1 uses within the secondary shopping frontage.

Whilst the trigger point for both the primary and secondary shopping frontages has been hit and the number of non-A1 uses remains high in several of the town and district centres, such changes were to be expected. The current economic climate together with the change in national policy in respect of town centres has led to significant change in the retail offer and role of town and district centres.

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.

In view of the monitoring data, the Council will continue to monitor this indicator closely in future AMRs. In addition, the Council has prepared a new draft retail SPG to reflect the new policy direction.

Action	Council to adopt new retail SPG and continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.
---------------	--

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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021 - 2022
1 planning application was approved which resulted in the loss of A1 retail units within local and neighbourhood centres during the monitoring period as set out below. The application did not result in an increase in non-A1		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.

uses above the 50% threshold in the Park Crescent retail centre.

Relevant LDP Policies

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6.

Managing Growth Policies: MG12, MG15, MD1, MD5.

SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.

Analysis

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

Centre	Occupied Units	Vacant Units	A1 in Centre	(%)	Non-A1 in Centre	(%)
Local Centres						
Barry Road, Cadoxton	7	2	5	55.6	4	44.4
Cardiff Rd Dinas Powys	13	0	4	30.8	9	69.2
Cornerswell Road	22	1	13	56.5	10	43.5
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	12	1	8	61.5	5	38.5
Upper Holton Road	28	4	17	53.1	15	46.9
Vere Street, Cadoxton	8	4	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	1	1	2	100.0	0	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	3	1	3	75.0	1	25.0
Skomer Road, Gibbonsdown	4	0	1	25.0	3	75.0
Tennyson Road	6	0	4	66.7	2	33.3

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data (2022)

Although the planning application approved in Vere Street, Barry resulted in the change of use of an existing A1 unit to an A3 use it did not result in the local centre hitting the trigger.

The full impact of the COVID 19 pandemic on the local and neighbourhood retail centres will become evident in future AMRs where longer term trends can be established and assessed.

Following on from the previous AMR it is considered that both Policies MG14 and MG15 need further clarity to ensure both applicants and development management officers are interpreting the policies correctly in light of national policy guidance. A new Retail SPG has been prepared which will be subject to public consultation in autumn 2022.

Action	Council to adopt a new retail SPG and continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.
---------------	--

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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021 - 2022
Vacancy rates in all centres have decreased since the last AMR period within primary frontages.		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.
Relevant LDP Policies		

Strategic Policies: SP1, SP6

Managing Growth: MG12, MG14, MD1, MD5.

SA objectives: 2, 4, 5, 14.

Analysis

	2020	2021	2022				
	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	85	15	85	100
District Centre							
Cowbridge	12.12	7.8	4.7	61	3	95.3	64
High St/Broad St	5.13	0	0	40	0	100	40
Llantwit Major	4.4	4.3	8.7	21	2	91.3	23
Penarth	2.8	0	2.7	36	1	97.3	37

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data 2022.

Llantwit Major and Penarth district centres have seen an increase in vacancy rates within the primary shopping frontages. However, as this follows a decrease in vacancy rates in the last AMR period the monitoring trigger has not been activated. Previous monitoring indicates that these centres typically experience a level of change and the slight increase in vacancy rates in the two centres is not currently of concern given the current economic climate. The Council will continue to closely monitor this indicator in future AMRs in order to establish any longer term trends.

Action

Council to continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.

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 3: 2020 - 2021

AMR 4: 2021 - 2022

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 (%)			Occupied Units	Vacant Units	Total Units
	2020	2021	2022			
Local centres						
Barry Road, Cadoxton	22.2	22.2	22.2	7	2	9
Cardiff Rd Dinas Powys	0	0	0	13	0	13
Cornerswell Road	0	0	4.3	22	1	23
Dinas Powys Village	5.9	5.3	10.5	17	2	19
Main Street, Cadoxton	16.7	12.5	18.7	13	3	16
Park Crescent	18.9	13.5	10.8	33	4	37
Rhose, Fontygary Road	0	0	0	13	0	13
St Athan, The Square	8.3	8.3	7.7	12	1	13
Upper Holton Road	9.1	12.5	12.5	28	4	32
Vere Street, Cadoxton	38.5	38.5	33.3	8	4	12
	Vacancy rates (%)			Occupied Units	Vacant Units	Total Units
	2020	2021	2022			
Neighbourhood Centres						
Adenfield Way, Rhose	Demolished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boverton	0	0	14.3	6	1	7
Bron y Mor, Barry	20.0	20.0	0	5	0	5
Camms Corner, Dinas Powys	0	0	0	9	0	9

Castle Court, Dinas Powys	12.5	12.5	12.5	7	1	8
Crawshay Drive, Llantwit Major	50.0	50.0	50.0	1	1	2
Cwm Talwg Centre, Barry	11.1	11.1	11.1	8	1	9
Park Road, Barry	0	0	0	5	0	5
Pill Street	25.0	25.0	25.0	3	1	4
Skomer Road, Gibbonsdown	0	0	0	4	0	4
Tennyson Road, Penarth	33.3	33.3	0	6	0	6

Source: Vale of Glamorgan Planning Data (2022)

The monitoring data illustrates a mixed picture across the various local and neighbourhood retail centres within the Vale of Glamorgan. While several centres have seen an increase in vacancy rates since the last AMR, this is largely due to an increase of a single vacant unit. Where there have been increases in vacancy rates, it is considered that this is reflective of the national retail picture and is not an immediate cause for concern. Several centres however have seen a decrease in vacancy rates or vacancy rates have remained static which is encouraging given the current economic climate. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator closely in future AMRs and there is currently no cause for concern.

Action	Council to continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.
---------------	---

Ref No. 6.6 (New Monitoring Target resulting from 2019 AMR indicators 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 & 6.5)		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Retailing.	To produce Retail Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31st October 2020.	Failure to prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31st October 2020.
Performance		
AMR 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021 - 2022
New retail SPG drafted. It is anticipated that it will be subject to consultation in the Autumn and adopted in late 2021.		The new draft retail SPG will be reported to Cabinet in September 2022 and approved for public consultation purposes.
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 will also provide further guidance on other local retail and design policy issues, for example, in relation to the conversion of shopfronts. Since the 2019 AMR the retail sector has been adversely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and the associated lockdown restrictions. While non-essential retailing and other services have now resumed, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on retail centres will continue to be closely monitored. The new draft Retail SPG reflects on these issues and, where appropriate, seeks to address these issues in line with national policy updates.

Action

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

7. HOUSING

Contextual Changes: Please refer to section 3 of this AMR

Note:

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

Ref No. 7.1.1

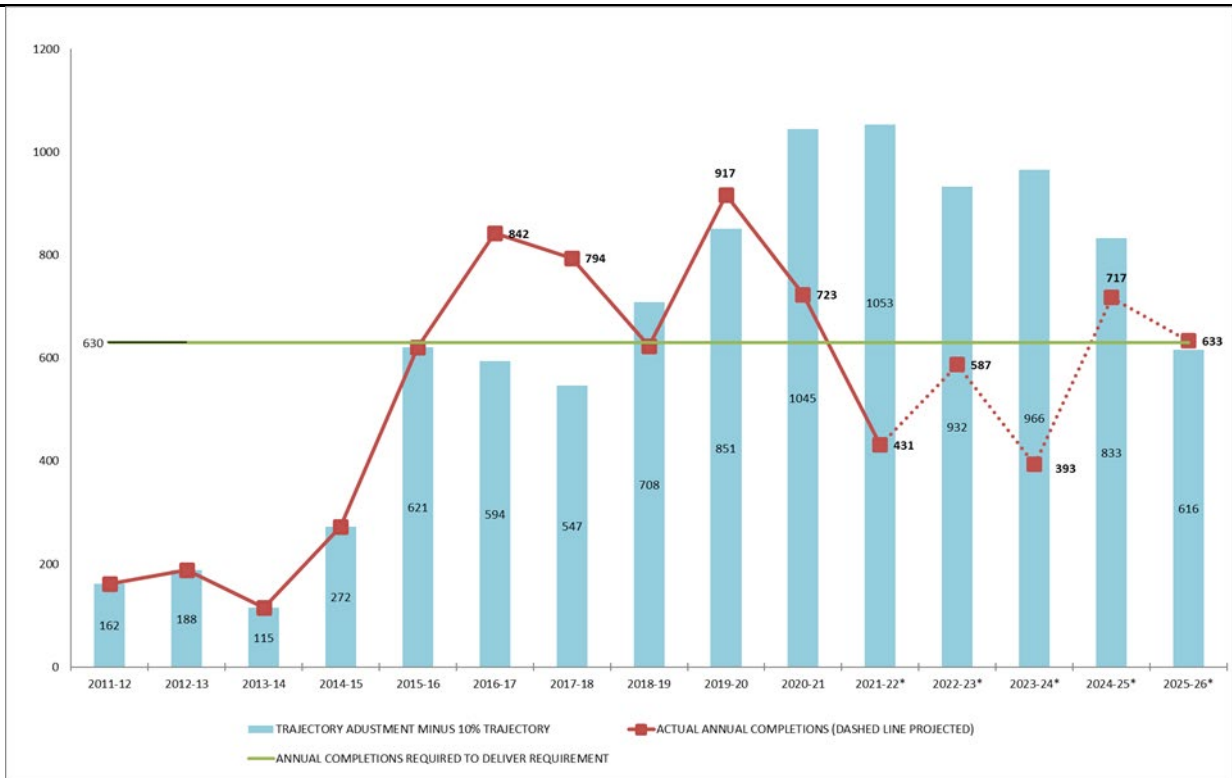
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
The annual level of housing completions monitored against the Average Annual Requirement (AAR)	To deliver as a minimum the Annual Average Requirement of 630.66 dwellings. (At 2022 target would be 6937).	No trigger set.
Performance		
AMR 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021-2022
At April 1st, 2021 the LDP had delivered 5,257 additional dwellings i.e. 16% below the cumulative target of 6,306 dwellings for the period.		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.
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		
<p>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 2022, the cumulative dwelling target would be 6,937 (630.66 x 11 years).</p> <p>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).</p>		

Year	TRAJECTORY ADJUSTMENT LESS 10% FLEXIBILITY (*actual completions)	ACTUAL ANNUAL COMPLETIONS (**projected to end of plan period)	% ANNUAL COMPLETIONS AGAINST TRAJECTORY (**projected to end of plan period)	ANNUAL COMPLETIONS REQUIRED TO DELIVER REQUIREMENT OF 9,460 DWELLINGS	% ANNUAL COMPLETIONS AGAINST AVERAGE ANNUAL REQUIREMENT (**projected to end of plan period)
2011-12	162*	162	100%	630.66	26%
2012-13	188*	188	100%	630.66	30%
2013-14	115*	115	100%	630.66	18%
2014-15	272*	272	100%	630.66	43%
2015-16	621*	621	100%	630.66	98%
2016-17	594	842	142%	630.66	134%
2017-18	547	794	145%	630.66	126%
2018-19	708	623	88%	630.66	99%
2019-20	851	917	108%	630.66	145%
2020-21	1045	723	69%	630.66	115%
2021-22	1053	431	41%	630.66	68%
2022-23	932	587**	63%**	630.66	93%**
2023-24	966	393**	41%**	630.66	62%**
2024-25	833	717**	86%**	630.66	114%**
2025-26	616	633**	103%**	630.66	100%**
Total dwellings	9,509	8018**		9,460	

The monitoring data indicates that between 1st April 2011 and 31st March 2022, the LDP has delivered 5,688 dwellings which equates to an annual average delivery of 517 dwellings per annum, against the target completion figure of 6,937 dwellings and the annual average dwelling target of 630.66.

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

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



The above graph indicates that over next 4 years completions are anticipated to fall below 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. By 2026 it is forecast that the LDP will have delivered as a minimum of 8,018 dwellings against a requirement of 9,460 dwellings identified in the adopted LDP.

Action	<p>Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively</p> <p>Note: 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.</p>
---------------	--

Ref No. 7.1.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
Total cumulative completions monitored against the anticipated cumulative completion rate.	Build 6156 dwellings by 2022 as set out in the LDP housing trajectory	No Trigger Set
Performance		
AMR3: 2020 - 2021		AMR4: 2021-2022
At 1 st April 2021 the LDP delivered 5,257 dwellings, the LDP housing trajectory estimated that the LDP should deliver 5,103 dwellings.		At 1 st April 2022 the LDP delivered 5,688 dwellings, the LDP housing trajectory estimated that the LDP should deliver 6,156 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 6,156 dwellings for 2022 is derived from the total number of anticipated dwellings within the housing trajectory at 1st April 2022 less 10% flexibility which has been calculated to reflect housing delivery against the LDP requirement. Housing monitoring data collected by the Council indicates that 5,688 dwellings have been built (see table below) which is below the 2021-22 target and a reflection of the current economic climate.

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
Total dwellings	6,156	5,688

Action

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

Note: 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 1993 additional affordable dwellings by 2022.	10% less than the affordable housing target over 2 consecutive years																						
Performance																								
AMR3: 2020 - 2021		AMR4: 2021 - 2022																						
At 1 st April 2021 a total of 1,622 affordable dwellings have been provided against a monitoring target of 1,646. Whilst the target dwelling figure has not been met the shortfall of 24 dwellings is below the 10% monitoring trigger threshold.		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.																						
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 1993 additional affordable homes by 2022 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 2022 an additional 1,811 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> </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
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
Total	1811

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>
---------------	--

Ref No. 7.3		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
CORE: Number of net additional general market dwellings built.	Build 4695 additional general market dwellings by 2022.	10% less than the general market housing target over 2 consecutive years
Performance		
AMR3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021-2022
Between 1 st April 2011 and 1 st April 2021, a total of 5,257 dwellings were completed within the authority, of which 3,635 were general market dwellings. Whilst the target dwelling figure has not been met, the shortfall of 237 dwellings is below the 10% monitoring trigger threshold.		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.
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 5,688 dwellings were completed within the authority, of which 3,877 were general market dwellings, against the LDP monitoring target of 4,695 market dwellings. The number of dwellings delivered is 17% below the target and as such greater than the 10% monitoring trigger threshold. However, this is the 1 st year that this has occurred, and the trigger has therefore not been met. The performance is not unexpected given the current economic climate and will be closely monitored over the next AMR period.		
Action	Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively.	

Note: 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.

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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021-2022
Since the adoption of the GTAA, the short to medium term need of 2 pitches has been met on existing tolerated sites.		Since the adoption of the 2016 GTAA, the short to medium term need of 2 pitches has been met on existing tolerated sites.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1.		
Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG5, MD18.		
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12.		
Analysis		
As previously reported, the Council considers that the short to medium term need of 2 no. pitches identified in the 2016 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) and reflected in LDP Policy MG5 has been met through alternative private provision. Notwithstanding the above, the Council will continue to monitor the situation to ensure that the requirements of the occupants are met.		
In accordance with Welsh Government guidance on the production of GTAA, a new GTAA (2022) is currently being prepared. The findings of the 2022 GTAA will form a part of the evidence base for the RLDP which is currently being prepared by the Council.		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

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

Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation.	Accommodation Board.		
	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 2016 GTAA.
Relevant LDP Policies			
Strategic Policies: SP1			
Managing Growth /Development Policies: MD18			

Analysis	
As stated above, the Council is currently preparing a new 2022 GTAA to establish the current accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers in the Vale of Glamorgan. 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 3: 2020-2021		AMR 4: 2021-2022	
1 application for a new dwelling was permitted outside a defined settlement boundary that was contrary to the requirements of the LDP policies / national policy.		4 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 2021 and 31st March 2022, the Council approved 4 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
2021/00781/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Plot 1 Construction of detached two and half storey five bedroom house and detached double garage, forming of new vehicle and pedestrian access, construction of 2.0m wide footway to frontage of site. Associated works including driveway, landscaping, boundary walls and fencing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The approved development will adjoin the edge of a defined settlement boundary. Filling a gap on the edge of an existing residential development. Site is accommodated by surrounding infrastructure. The development will not have a negative impact on the character of the surrounding built and natural environment. Development proposal is in line with PPW and LDP Policy MD1
2021/00782/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Plot 2 Construction of detached five bedroom two and half storey house with attached double garage, forming of new vehicle and pedestrian access,	

		construction of 2.0m wide footway to frontage of site. Associated works including driveway, landscaping, boundary walls and fencing.	which allows extensions to existing settlements where appropriate and where there is no unacceptable impact on the countryside.
2021/00588/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Assistant trainers dwelling, use of an existing access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is far from the settlement boundary, it is not considered to be a sustainable location and is therefore not suitable for an open market dwelling. • The application is for a rural enterprise dwelling to allow a worker to live on site. PPW states that this is one of the few circumstances in which isolated new residential development in the countryside may be justified.
2020/01370/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Erection of three residential dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only part of the curtilage of one of the dwellings falls outside of the defined settlement boundary. • The development is not considered to cause an unacceptable impact on the countryside and therefore is not contrary to policy.
Member training in respect of this indicator was undertaken in September 2021.			
Action		Continue Monitoring: Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.	

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		
AMR3: 2020-2021		AMR 4: 2021-2022
Target is outside the monitoring period.		Target is outside the monitoring period.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4.		
Managing Growth/Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD4, MD6.		
SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12.		
Analysis		
Whilst the 2022 target for site MG2 (4) is outside the monitoring period, there is developer interest in bringing the site forward. The Council will continue to monitor this site during the next AMR period.		
Action	Continue Monitoring: Relevant development plan policies are being implemented effectively. 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.	

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 3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021-2022
At 2020 the Council has approved 84.36 ha of employment land on strategic sites as identified in LDP Policy MG9.	At 2021 the Council has approved 92.17 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

During the 2021-22 monitoring period one planning application (ref. 2019/01421/RES) was approved on the strategic employment site at land to the south of Junction 34 (Policy MG9 [1] refers). This proposal provided 7.812 ha of additional employment land on strategic employment sites, bringing the total to 92.17 ha.

Although there is no monitoring target for this AMR period, the target for 2022 is 147ha. Whilst some progress has been made towards this target in the current monitoring period, it is not significant and therefore the Council will closely monitor this indicator during 2022-23. The previous 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. A new planning application has been submitted on the site, but it is currently subject to a holding direction from Welsh Government.

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. An employment land study is currently being undertaken to inform the employment land requirement and other relevant policies in the new RLDP.

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

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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021-2022
The monitoring target specified for 2020 has been met.		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 2555. Reserved matters applications are coming forward and approvals for more jobs are being granted, working toward achieving the 2026 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		
<p>The monitoring indicator relates to the number of jobs anticipated at strategic employment sites. The evidence base for the LDP indicated strategic employment sites had the potential to deliver up to 5,610 jobs over the Plan period. This comprised of 1,500 – 2,500 jobs at the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zone and 3,110 jobs at Land to the South of Junction 34, M4, Hensol (See Table 6 of Further Advice on Employment Land and Premises Study, BE Group, May 2015).</p> <p>1805 jobs had been approved by reserved matters at the time of the previous AMR. Since the previous AMR, an additional 750 jobs have been approved (application ref. 2019/01421/RES) at the strategic employment site 'Land to the South of Junction 34, M4, Hensol'. This is the first phase of the development approved by outline consent ref. 2014/00228/EAO, which anticipated 3069 jobs in total. Accordingly, 2555 anticipated jobs have now been approved on the strategic employment sites and it is evident that good progress is being made towards meeting the 2026 monitoring target (4,610 – 5,610 jobs).</p> <p>In the 2020-21 monitoring period, it was stated that 5069 jobs had been approved by outline planning permissions and were subject to reserved matters. This included 2000 jobs at Model Farm, (Land adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road) which had been approved by planning application ref. 2019/00871/OUT at the time the last AMR was published. However, this planning permission was quashed in October 2021 and the application is currently subject to a holding direction from Welsh Government. Therefore, the total number of jobs on strategic employment sites approved by outline consents is now 3069.</p> <p>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</p>		

previous AMR was approved for consultation purposes in October 2020 (minute C345A refers). However, following the public consultation, proposals in respect of the Y Porth area have changed and the agents acting on behalf of Welsh Government have asked the Council to put the draft development brief on hold.

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

Action	Development plan policies are being implemented effectively. Continue to monitor in future AMRs. Officers will continue to work with the Welsh Government and their agents to adopt a development brief for Bro Tathan Y Porth to guide the future development of the site.
---------------	--

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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021-2022
No new employment development has been permitted on Local Employment Allocations		9.2ha of new employment land was permitted on two sites within the monitoring period.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP5.		
Managing Growth/Development Policies: MG9, MD14, MD15, MD16.		
SA Objectives: 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13.		
Analysis		
<p>9.2ha of employment land was approved at two local employment sites in this monitoring period. This brings the total amount of employment land approved on MG9 local employment sites to 11.33ha since the LDP was adopted in 2017. The net local employment land target for the 2021-22 monitoring period is 13.25ha (5 years with a requirement to develop 2.65ha each year). The monitoring trigger has therefore been activated as 11.33ha is more than 10% below the target and no new employment development was permitted on the local employment sites in the AMR 2 and AMR 3 monitoring periods.</p> <p>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 however maintained good occupancy rates although it is noted there has been a turnover in occupants. This suggests that the need for employment space is currently being met by the existing employment provision.</p> <p>The Council is currently preparing a new RLDP and the evidence base includes a full review of the employment land requirement and related policies. The RLDP process therefore provides the opportunity to amend / update relevant policies in due course.</p>		

Action	Update the employment evidence base and review the effectiveness of existing policies as part of the Replacement Local Development Plan process.
---------------	---

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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021-2022
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 2021-22 monitoring period 5 planning applications were approved for non-B uses on employment land. However, the development proposals were all considered to accord with either Policy MD15 or MD16. Therefore, the monitoring trigger has not been activated and the relevant policies are being implemented effectively. It should be noted that the Council is seeking to adopt a new employment land and premises SPG (see indicator 8.4A below) to provide further clarity in relation to the interpretation of Policy MD16.		
Action	Council to adopt new employment land and premises SPG and continue to monitor indicator in future AMRs.	

Ref No. 8.4A (New Indicator added in 2018- 2019 AMR)		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Employment Land and Premises.	To prepare Employment Land and Premises Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31 st October 2020.	Failure to prepare Employment Land and Premises Supplementary Planning Guidance by 31 st October 2020.
Performance		
AMR 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021-2022
A draft Employment Land and Premises SPG has been prepared by officers. It is anticipated that the draft SPG will be approved for consultation in the Autumn and adopted in late 2021.		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.
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		
Progress on this new draft SPG was delayed due to COVID 19 and other RLDP matters taking priority. However, the draft SPG has now been prepared and will be reported to Cabinet for approval for consultation purposes in September. It is anticipated that it will be adopted in late 2022.		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

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

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

9. TOURISM

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

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

Ref No. 9.1		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021-2022
The MG29 (1) monitoring target has not been met. The other monitoring targets are outside the timeframe of the AMR.		The MG29 (1) monitoring target has not been met. The other monitoring targets are outside the timeframe of the AMR.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP11. Managing Growth/ Development: MG29, MD13. SA Objectives: 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15.		
Analysis		
<p>MG 29 (1): Barry Island Pleasure Park, White Bay – the allocation relates to the redevelopment of the Barry Island Pleasure Park to provide an all-weather tourism facility based on development interest expressed during the preparation of the LDP. However, since the adoption of the LDP the site has been acquired by a new owner who has committed significant investment to the site in order to re-establish the fun fair as a major tourist attraction in South Wales. The Council is currently considering land uses on the island and the possibility of preparing development briefs for the larger land parcels.</p> <p>MG29 (2): Land at Nells Point, Whitmore Bay – The monitoring target is outside of the timeframe of this AMR. However, following previous traditional marketing attempts the Council is reviewing its approach to the methods by which investors might be encouraged to take forward the development of the site.</p> <p>MG29 (3): Land at Cottrell Park Golf Course – The monitoring target is outside of the timeframe of this AMR. However, a screening opinion application is currently being considered by the authority which demonstrates that progress is being made.</p> <p>While the monitoring target for MG29 (1) has not been met, there has been investment in the Barry Island Amusement Park by the current owner. In view of this, it is considered that the indicator should continue to be</p>		

monitored and reviewed as part of the RLDP process. The other 2 allocations will also continue to be monitored in future AMRs.

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

10. NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

Ref No. 10.1

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
CORE: The extent of primary land - won aggregates permitted in accordance with the Regional Technical Statement for Aggregates expressed as a percentage of the total capacity required as identified in the Regional Technical Statement (MTAN requirement).	Maintain a 10-year land bank of permitted aggregate reserves.	Less than a 10-year land bank of permitted aggregate reserves.

Performance

AMR 3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021-2022
The latest SWRAWP Annual Report for 2019 states that a land bank of between 35 to 38 years exists in the Vale of Glamorgan depending on whether the 3-year sales average or the 10-year sales average is used	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.

Relevant LDP Policies

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

Analysis

The Regional Technical Statement for Minerals 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 Second Review, this has been combined with an attempt to reflect planned future requirements for housing construction activity, in order to avoid perpetuating historical supply patterns in areas where there is scope to encourage more sustainable patterns of supply.

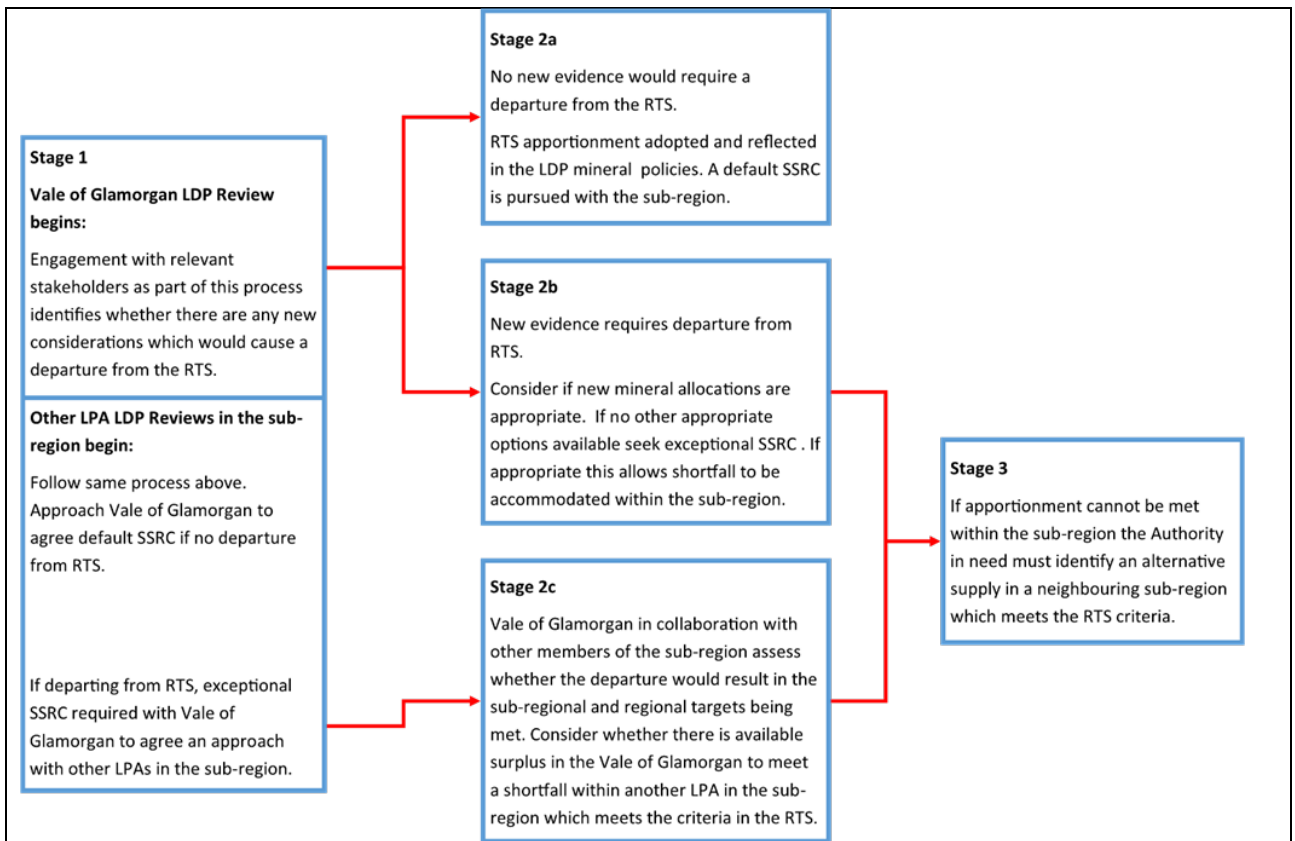
For the Vale of Glamorgan this meant that the average historic sales were 0.660MTPA which accounts for a 7.02% share of the regional total resulting in an annual apportionment for all land-won primary aggregates of 0.876MTPA based on historic aggregate sales data. However, it is considered that relying solely upon historic sales data would not give a realistic apportionment therefore the housing completions within an authority are also considered (284.3 units pa over the baseline period between 2007-2016 for the Vale of Glamorgan). This resulted in an annualised apportionment of 0.468MTPA. To account for both the historic sales and the planned residential development within

an authority the average of both figures is calculated resulting in the recommended annual apportionment of 0.672MTPA for the Vale of Glamorgan.

Based upon the methodology in the Second Review of the RTS the Vale of Glamorgan is required through its LDP process to meet the apportionment set out in the RTS. For the Vale of Glamorgan this requirement is set at 16.806MT of crushed rock required over 25 years. The authority currently has 18.730MT of existing land banks of permitted 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:



In addition to the SSRC 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 AMRs.
---------------	--

Ref No. 10.2		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: Amount of permanent, sterilising development to be permitted within a mineral safeguarding area.	No permanent, sterilising development to be permitted within a mineral safeguarding area unless in accordance with Policy MG22.	1 or more permanent sterilising developments permitted within a mineral safeguarding area unless the development is in accordance with Policy MG22.

Performance	
AMR 3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021-2022
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 2021 and 31 st March 2022, the Council approved 163 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 small scale developments associated with existing isolated residential properties or farms.	
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 3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021-2022	
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 1 st April 2021 and 31 st March 2022, the Council approved the 4 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.		

Action	Continue Monitoring: Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.
---------------	--

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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021-2022
27.308 ha of greenfield land developed in AMR period. All permitted development complied with National and Local Planning Policies.		13.98 ha of greenfield land developed in AMR period. All permitted development complied with National and Local Planning Policies.
Relevant LDP Policies		
Strategic Policies: SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4. Managing Growth/ Development Policies: MG1, MG2, MG3, MG4, MD1, MD5, MD6, MD10, MD11. SA Objectives: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12.		
Analysis		
13.98 ha of greenfield land has been lost to development during the 4 th AMR period. No greenfield land has been developed contrary to national or LDP planning policies. It should be noted that the amount of greenfield land developed has reduced since the last AMR period. Application 2021/00769/FUL resulted in the greatest loss of greenfield land at 3.06 ha. The approved development is for a 7-acre therapeutic outdoor healthcare facility. The development comprises mostly landscape features and is not considered to be contrary to National or Local Planning Policy. The other developments mainly relate to minor dwelling proposals and other uses which comply with national and local planning policies or developments which reflect the agricultural nature of the greenfield land such as stables or agricultural diversification development which helps to support the rural economy. 5 planning applications relate to major development, but the loss of greenfield land was considered appropriate due to the other material planning considerations. In view of the above, the level of greenfield land lost to development during the monitoring period is considered to be acceptable having regard to all other considerations and the overall objectives of the Plan.		
Action	Continue Monitoring: Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.	

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 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021-2022
49% of all new housing development was permitted on brownfield land which exceeds the 38% target in the LDP.		31% of all new housing development was permitted on brownfield land which is 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 31% of all new housing developments were 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 applications approved on brownfield land – 16 (predominantly conversions) • Amount of land approved for housing classed as brownfield – 1.13185 ha • Number of units approved on brownfield land – 86 units (predominantly land coming forward on Barry Waterfront) • Number of housing applications approved on greenfield land – 12 • Amount of land approved for housing classed as greenfield – 2.5351 ha • Number of units approved on greenfield land – 69 units • Total approved land for housing = 3.66695 ha 		
Action	No action is required at this time; continue to monitor in future AMRs.	

Ref No. 10.6		
Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger

LOCAL: Amount of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land lost to windfall development.	No loss of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land to windfall development unless in accordance with policies in the Plan and national Policy.	Any loss of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land to windfall development unless in accordance with policies in the Plan.
Performance		
AMR 3: 2020 - 2021		AMR 4: 2021-2022
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 2021 and 31st March 2022, the Council approved 25 planning applications for windfall development which resulted in the loss of 12.73 ha of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land as identified on the Welsh Government's Predictive Agricultural Classification Map (Version 2). However, all proposals were approved in accordance with LDP policies or the land was identified as falling below BMV classification upon further survey work. Details of the approved applications are provided below:		
Application Number	Type of Development	Address
2020/01366/FUL	Minor – Industry/Storage/Distribution (B1 (b&c), B2, B8)	St. Andrews Major Golf Club, Argae Lane, St. Andrews Major
2021/00648/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	12, Parklands, Corntown
2016/00335/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Castell Talyfan Farm, Ystradowen
2020/01454/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Greenland Farm, A48, Bonvilston
2021/00017/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Land off Chapel Terrace, Twyn y Odyn, Culverhouse Cross
2017/01100/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Field near Happy Jakes
2021/01049/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Corntown Farm, Heol Y Cawl Lane, Corntown
2021/00877/FUL	Minor – Industry/Storage/Distribution (B1 (b&c), B2, B8)	Cosmeston Medieval Village, Cosmeston Country Park, Lavernock Road, Penarth
2021/00466/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Tudor Lodge, A48, Bonvilston
2021/00699/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Land off Cowbridge Road, Llwyn Nwydog, Ystradowen
2020/01353/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Cedar Cottage, Penllyn
2021/00254/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	The Lawns, Cwrt Yr Ala Road, Wenvoe
2021/01006/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Pontsarn Farm, Pontsarn Lane, Peterston Super Ely
2020/01421/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Six Acres, Off Gwern Y Gedrych Farm Lane, Peterston Super Ely
2021/00579/FUL	Minor – Retail (A1-A3)	Newton House Farm, Newton

2021/01437/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Land East of Graig Penllyn
2020/01518/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Treoes Community Allotments adjacent to Saron Chapel, Treoes
2021/01407/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Penllyn Castle, Penllyn
2021/01030/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Doggie Day Camp, Pont Sarn Lane, (Land on North side of Cnepyn Lane), Peterston Super Ely
2020/00441/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Tafarn Barn Stables, Trerhyngyll
2021/00904/FUL	Minor – Industry/Storage/Distribution (B1 (b&c), B2, B8)	Land at St Lythan's Farm, St Lythan
2020/01173/FUL	Minor – Other Principal Uses	Penuchadre Farm, Wick Road, St. Brides Major
2021/00588/FUL	Minor – Dwellings (C3)	Pant Wilkin Stables, Aberthin, Cowbridge
2021/01802/RG3	Minor Leisure	Cosmeston Country Park, Lavernock Road, Penarth
2021/00217/FUL	Minor Leisure	Dragon Clay Sports, Wick Road, Ewenny

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 3: 2020 - 2021	AMR 4: 2021-2022
<p>10 applications have been approved within key, service centre and primary settlements with a net density of less than 30dph. However, no application was approved contrary to LDP policy MD6.</p> <p>6 applications have been approved within minor rural settlements with a net density of less than 25dph. However, no application was approved contrary to LDP policy MD6.</p>	<p>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>
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 4 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 41 planning applications for new residential development within settlements during the monitoring period. 4 of these (9.8%) had densities below the minimum density requirements set out in the LDP, this is a reduction from the previous AMR period. Only one of these 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 2021/00273/FUL was approved for the retention of a self-build detached dwelling in the minor rural settlement of Wick. The application was contrary to Policy MD6 as the site has a density less than 25 dph and did not meet any of the exception criteria listed above. However, the application was for retrospective planning permission for a house which was not built to plan, as planning permission was previously approved for the dwelling on the site prior to the adoption of the current LDP in 2015. The principle of a single dwelling on this plot was already established by the previous approval and therefore a material consideration for the new application. Although monitoring the trigger has been met, given the circumstances of this application there is no cause for concern. The</p>	

majority of developments are 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 16th April 2018.

Ref No. No. 10.9

Annual Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Target	Monitoring Trigger
LOCAL: The amount of land and facilities to cater for waste in the Vale of Glamorgan.	Maintain a sufficient capacity to cater for the Vale of Glamorgan's waste (to be confirmed at a regional level in accordance with TAN21 waste monitoring arrangements).	Triggers to be established at a regional level in accordance with TAN 21.

Performance

AMR 3: 2020-2021

AMR 4: 2021-2022

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 considered necessary and appropriate in assessing significant effects together with other available monitoring information.
- 6.2.2. The table below shows the SA monitoring framework contained within in the Final SA Report (2017). This monitoring framework seeks to assist the Council in measuring significant environmental effects and other aspects of the SA/SEA objectives where relevant. The targets and indicators were originally developed to assess the sustainability effects of the LDP against the SA objectives and sub-

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>

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

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

7. LDP SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING APPRAISAL

1. HOUSING

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																																								
To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	Annual affordable housing provision as a % of all house builds.	Increase the level of affordable housing to address the identified need.	<p>Between 2011 and 2022, an additional 1,851 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 2011-2022 an additional 1,811 new build affordable dwellings have been provided; this represents 56 % of the LDP target.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Annual Additional affordable housing dwellings constructed (source Vale of Glamorgan Council Housing)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided</th> <th>New Build</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>48</td> <td>48</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>101</td> <td>101</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>55</td> <td>44</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>169</td> <td>164</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015-16</td> <td>164</td> <td>163</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016-17</td> <td>286</td> <td>273</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017-18</td> <td>225</td> <td>216</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018-19</td> <td>105</td> <td>105</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019-20</td> <td>280</td> <td>279</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020-21</td> <td>229</td> <td>229</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021-22</td> <td>189</td> <td>189</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>1,851</td> <td>1,811</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	Total	1,851	1,811	40
	Annual Additional affordable housing dwellings constructed (source Vale of Glamorgan Council Housing)																																																										
Period	Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided	New Build	Other																																																								
2011-12	48	48	N/A																																																								
2012-13	101	101	0																																																								
2013-14	55	44	11																																																								
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																																																								
Total	1,851	1,811	40																																																								
	Proportion of households unable to	Decrease the proportion of	Since 2008, the Council has undertaken a number of studies to identify the extent of housing need within the authority. These Local Housing Market Assessments (LHMAs) have identified a continued local need for affordable housing across the authority, as shown below:																																																								

<p>purchase a property.</p>	<p>households in housing need.</p>	<p>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 2022, the Council has provided an additional 1851 affordable dwellings and 3,837 market dwellings through a range of mechanisms. The range and choice of tenure of these dwellings has been a mix of both social rented and low-cost housing and open market dwellings. When considering the provision of affordable housing on development sites, the Council’s Housing Strategy and Supporting People Manager is consulted in order to determine the most appropriate housing mix and tenure to meet the identified need required in the area. It is therefore considered that the range and choice of dwellings delivered to date within the authority has contributed to the sustainability target.</p>																																				
<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"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Annual Dwelling Completions Brownfield/ Greenfield Land</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Dwelling Completions Brownfield Land</th> <th>%</th> <th>Dwelling Completions Greenfield Land</th> <th>%</th> <th>Total Dwellings Complete</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>161</td> <td>99%</td> <td>1</td> <td>1%</td> <td>162</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>128</td> <td>68%</td> <td>60</td> <td>32%</td> <td>188</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>76</td> <td>66%</td> <td>39</td> <td>34%</td> <td>115</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>167</td> <td>61%</td> <td>115</td> <td>39%</td> <td>272</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Annual Dwelling Completions Brownfield/ Greenfield Land						Year	Dwelling Completions Brownfield Land	%	Dwelling Completions Greenfield Land	%	Total Dwellings Complete	2011-12	161	99%	1	1%	162	2012-13	128	68%	60	32%	188	2013-14	76	66%	39	34%	115	2014-15	167	61%	115	39%	272
Annual Dwelling Completions Brownfield/ Greenfield Land																																						
Year	Dwelling Completions Brownfield Land	%	Dwelling Completions Greenfield Land	%	Total Dwellings Complete																																	
2011-12	161	99%	1	1%	162																																	
2012-13	128	68%	60	32%	188																																	
2013-14	76	66%	39	34%	115																																	
2014-15	167	61%	115	39%	272																																	

			2015-16	581	93%	40	7%	621
			2016-17	651	77%	191	23%	842
			2017-18	581	73%	213	27%	794
			2018-19	457	73%	166	27%	623
			2019-20	662	72%	255	28%	917
			2020-21	599	82%	124	18%	723
			2021-22	237	55%	194	45%	431
			<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 additional dwellings per year. Over the first 11 years of the LDP (2011 to 2022) the average annual build rate has been 517 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 4 years of the LDP, 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 8,018 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's, 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.	<p>Between 2011 and 2022, 5,688 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:</p> <p>2011-12 = £10,263,858.68 2012-13 = £511,873.00 2013-14 = £5,431,630.24 2014-15 = £3,876,452.81 2015-16 = £8,029,190 2016-17 = £9,794,952.16 2017-18 = £8,109,968 2018-19 = £3,538,708 2019-20 = £3,713,242.73 2020-21= £5,427,020.94 2021-22= £5,576,157.37</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. External landscaping works ongoing, only grass laying outstanding. • Pencoedtre High School – Redevelopment project. New School building completed and operational with 1,100 pupil capacity. Demolition works completed on old school building and site clearance underway. External landscaping outstanding. • Ysgol Bro Morgannwg – Refurbishment and extension project to provide 1,660 pupil capacity. Works completed. Snagging period ongoing. • St David’s C/W Primary – Redevelopment project. School completed with 210 pupil capacity and 48 nursery part-time places. Minor external works ongoing. • 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. Snagging period for project ongoing. • 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. Construction started in January 2022. Work progressing. • Cowbridge Primary – New school development for 210 pupil capacity and 48 part-time nursery places. Site preparation underway. • St. Nicholas C/W Primary – Redevelopment project for 126 pupil capacity and 24 part-time nursery places. Planning permission granted. Predicted start date on site in September / October 2022. • Ysgol Y Deri – New school development project for 150 places. Outline planning application under consideration. • Centre for Learning and Wellbeing – New school development for ALN provision for 60 places. Site preparation underway. <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"> • Central Park – upgrade to play area and multi-use games area completed. • Belle Vue play area, Penarth – upgrade to play area and repair works to art sculpture completed. • Clos Tyniad/Clos Peiriant Play Area, Barry – upgrade to play area and associated landscaping completed. • Pencoedtre Park – tree planting, wildflower planting and improvements to the environment completed.
--	--	--	--

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Knap Gardens – biodiversity and environmental enhancements, including tree planting, completed. <p>Preliminary work has been undertaken in 2021/22, with completion anticipated in 2022/23 for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windmill Lane Play Area, Llantwit Major – works due to commence on site in July 2022. • St. Cyres Park/St David’s Crescent play area, Penarth – works due to commence on site September 2022. • Murchfield Sports Facilities, Dinas Powys – surveys undertaken. Consultation to be undertaken in summer 2022. <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"> • 20mph scheme in Aberthin – installation completed. • New footpath in Colwinston, between St. David’s Primary and the play area/community centre – installation completed. • New footpath in Wick – installation completed. • New footpath within the park at The Grange, Wenvoe – completed. • Work has commenced on site at Caerleon Road for a new footpath. • New cycle stands at Rivermouth Car Park in Ogmore by Sea installation completed. • Funding for Greenlinks and Community Transport. <p>Feasibility and design work has also been undertaken in areas including Rhoose and Cowbridge, with further consultation and installation anticipated in future financial years.</p> <p>Public Art – the Council has utilised section 106 contributions to commission community works of art projects at the following locations for installation during 2021/22:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artist, David Mackie, has completed the installation of public art at Arcot Street Triangle, in consultation with residents in the proximity. • A new multi-functional “Creatorspace” has been completed in Penarth Library, to enable artwork to be created using technology such as 3D printing, laser cutting, sublimation printing and visual and sound design. • A multi-disciplinary consultancy, Abernant Architecture, has been appointed, and consultation, feasibility and design work has commenced for the replacement of the historic shelter, Cliff Hill, Penarth. Due to be installed in 2022.
--	--	--	--

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artist, David Mackie, has been appointed, and consultation, feasibility and design work has been undertaken, for public art within the Dingle Park. The scheme is currently being fabricated and due to be installed in Summer 2022. • The Friends of Seel Park, Dinas Powys, have chosen a bespoke play area installation with integrated art, to be installed at Seel Park, in August 2022. 		
Numbers of 'change of use' developments resulting in a loss of a community facility.	Reduce the loss of community facilities where appropriate.	Between 1 st April 2021 and 31 st March 2022, 2 applications were approved by the Council which resulted in the loss of a community facility as set out below.			
		Application No.	Type	Description of Development	Reason why the proposal is acceptable loss of community use (taken from officer reports)
		2021/01444/RG3	Minor – Dwelling (C3)	Demolition of existing clinic building and construction of 100% affordable flatted development consisting of 12 one-bedroom units including associated works.	The clinic became surplus to requirements following a reorganisation of health provisions by Cardiff and Vale University Health Board. It is no longer required for its original purpose.
2021/01675/FUL	Minor – Dwelling (C3)	Conversion of former chapel into four-bedroom dwelling with off road parking for two cars. Demolition of the rear existing single storey extension and replacing with rear private amenity space for the occupants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The building has been vacant since before the COVID pandemic. • Due to the cost of running the building it is no longer considered fit for purpose for the congregation, and it is viewed as an unsustainable option to continue with the building for a community use. • Due to the lack of parking provision for members and with the movement in 		

						modern methods of congregation, there was no longer a requirement for the premises.																																																																						
<p>Number of people who travel outside the Vale to access goods, services, or employment.</p> <p>Reduce the number of people who travel outside the Vale to access goods, services, or employment.</p>			<p>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.</p> <p>In 2011, the number of working residents in the Vale of Glamorgan was 57,300 of which 27,300 (48%) worked within the authority and 30,000 (52%) commuted outside of the authority for work purposes. In 2021, the number of working residents in the Vale of Glamorgan was 60,800 of which 34,000 (56%) worked within the authority and 26,800 (44%) 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> </tbody> </table>				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
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

Source: Stats Wales Commuting patterns by Welsh local authority and measure
<https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Business-Economy-and-Labour-Market/People-and-Work/Employment/Commuting/commutingpatterns-by-welshlocalauthority-measure>

The latest figures illustrate a significant drop in the level of out community from the authority. It is assumed that the drop reflects the general change in working patterns reflected elsewhere throughout the country resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic. Future AMRs will illustrate whether this change has been sustained in the longer term.

Commentary

A significant number of planning applications for new and enhanced community facilities have been approved / secured through section 106 contributions since the start of the Plan period. Despite some losses, it is evident that there has been an increase in the number of community facilities since the start of the Plan period in accordance with the monitoring target. While the latest decrease in out-commuting is encouraging, it is likely to reflect the changing working patterns brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic and the longevity of this change will require monitoring through future AMRs.

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 1,811 affordable dwellings. These homes are required to be built to meet Welsh Government DQR Lifetime Home standards.

Commentary

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

4. DEPRIVATION

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																				
Reduce the causes of deprivation.	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD).	Reduce overall deprivation.	<p>The WIMD determinants used by the Welsh Government are Income, Employment, Health, Education, Access to Services, Community Safety, Physical Environment and Housing. The tables below summarise the 2008, 2011, 2014 and 2019 WIMD headline data, which show variations in rankings for the Vale of Glamorgan. Three of the Vale's Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are ranked within the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales (1-191). They are all located in the Barry area, and this has been the case since 2008.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Overall</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total LSOAs</th> <th>Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 191)</th> <th>Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 382)</th> <th>Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 573)</th> <th>Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 955)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>78</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> <td>14</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>78</td> <td>6</td> <td>13</td> <td>18</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>79</td> <td>5</td> <td>15</td> <td>19</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>79</td> <td>3</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: WIMD 2014 – 2019 local authority analysis.</p>	Overall							Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 955)	2008	78	3	8	14	31	2011	78	6	13	18	36	2014	79	5	15	19	37	2019	79	3	10	15	28
	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																																		
	Educational achievement (WIMD indicator).	Improve educational achievement.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Education</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total LSOAs</th> <th>Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 -191)</th> <th>Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 382)</th> <th>Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 573)</th> <th>Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 955)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Education							Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 -191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 955)																								
Education																																							
	Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 -191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 955)																																		

			2008	78	1	6	19	33																																										
			2011	78	1	10	18	33																																										
			2014	79	4	13	20	35																																										
			2019	79	3	8	12	26																																										
			<i>Source: WIMD 2014 - 2019 local authority analysis.</i>																																															
	Health and well-being (WIMD indicator).	Improve health and well-being.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Health</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> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>78</td> <td>4</td> <td>9</td> <td>17</td> <td>37</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>78</td> <td>1</td> <td>6</td> <td>14</td> <td>36</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>79</td> <td>4</td> <td>11</td> <td>18</td> <td>42</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>79</td> <td>4</td> <td>8</td> <td>14</td> <td>29</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						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)		2008	78	4	9	17	37		2011	78	1	6	14	36		2014	79	4	11	18	42		2019	79	4	8	14	29	
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)																																													
2008	78	4	9	17	37																																													
2011	78	1	6	14	36																																													
2014	79	4	11	18	42																																													
2019	79	4	8	14	29																																													
			<i>Source: WIMD 2014 – 2019 local authority analysis.</i>																																															
	Housing (WIMD indicator).	Improve access to good quality, affordable housing.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Housing</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> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>78</td> <td>1</td> <td>9</td> <td>15</td> <td>40</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>78</td> <td>1</td> <td>9</td> <td>15</td> <td>40</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>79</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> <td>18</td> <td>32</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>79</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>13</td> <td>21</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Housing								Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 -191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 955)		2008	78	1	9	15	40		2011	78	1	9	15	40		2014	79	3	8	18	32		2019	79	5	10	13	21	
Housing																																																		
	Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 -191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 955)																																													
2008	78	1	9	15	40																																													
2011	78	1	9	15	40																																													
2014	79	3	8	18	32																																													
2019	79	5	10	13	21																																													
			<i>Source: WIMD 2014- 2019 local authority analysis.</i>																																															
	Environment (WIMD indicator).	Improve the environment in deprived areas.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Physical Environment</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total LSOAs</th> <th>Most deprived 10% LSOAs in</th> <th>Most deprived 20% LSOAs in</th> <th>Most deprived 30% LSOAs in</th> <th>Most deprived 50% LSOAs in</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> </tbody> </table>						Physical Environment								Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in																													
Physical Environment																																																		
	Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in																																													

			Wales (ranks 1 -191)	Wales (ranks 1 – 382)	Wales (ranks 1 – 573)	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

Source: WIMD 2014 – 2019 local authority analysis.

	Access (WIMD indicator).	Improve access for deprived areas.	Access to Services					
			Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 -191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales ((ranks 1 - 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales ((ranks 1 - 955)	
			2008	78	4	18	31	54
			2011	78	4	18	31	54
			2014	79	5	14	24	42
			2019	79	3	6	9	26

Source: WIMD 2014 – 2019 local authority analysis.

	Employment (WIMD indicator).	Increase employment opportunities.	Employment					
			Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 -191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 – 382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1 - 955)	
			2008	78	5	10	14	29
			2011	78	8	14	14	41
			2014	79	6	10	18	34
			2019	79	4	11	14	28

Source: WIMD 2014 – 2019 local authority analysis.

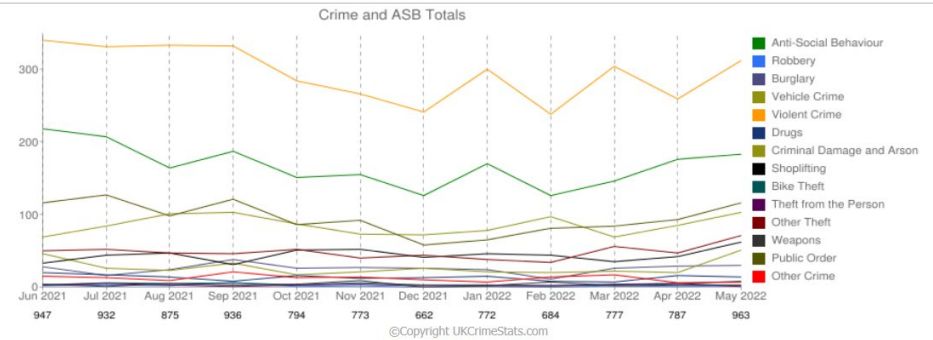
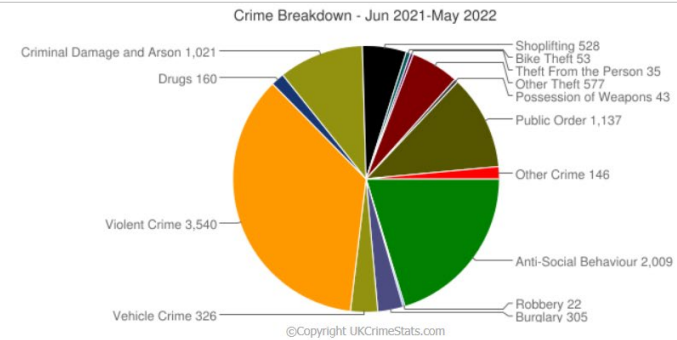
Commentary

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.	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
Source: WIMD 2019 (The full WIMD index is updated every 4 to 5 years. The 2019 index therefore remains the most up to date indicator of multiple deprivation within Wales.)								

Crime Plus ASB Breakdown for Vale of Glamorgan



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

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,

Increase the number of new developments with local distinctiveness.

Since the last AMR, the Council has continued to work with developers to secure and implement planning obligations for public art on new developments:
 - Artist, David Mackie, has completed the installation of public art at Arcot Street Triangle, in consultation with residents living in proximity.

	public art, facilities etc.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new multi-functional “Creator space” has been completed in Penarth Library, to enable artwork to be created using technology such as 3D printing, laser cutting, sublimation printing and visual and sound design. - A multi-disciplinary consultancy, Aberrant Architecture, has been appointed, and consultation, feasibility and design work has commenced for the replacement of the historic shelter, Cliff Hill, Penarth. Due to be installed in 2022. - Artist, David Mackie, has been appointed, and consultation, feasibility and design work has been undertaken, for public art within the Dingle Park. The scheme is currently being fabricated and due to be installed in Summer 2022. - The Friends of Seel Park, Dinas Powys, have chosen a bespoke play area installation with integrated art, to be installed at Seel Park, in August 2022.
--	------------------------------------	--	---

Commentary

Crime levels within the Vale of Glamorgan have again remained relatively static over the past year. However, there has been a slight increase in some categories in recent months. Violent crime and anti-social behaviour crimes account for most crimes, however the level of anti-social behaviour has reduced since the previous AMR. While crime of any nature is of concern, the levels of crime experienced within the Vale of Glamorgan are relatively low and the Vale of Glamorgan remains a generally safe place in which to live and work. In terms of local distinctiveness, a substantial number of schemes have been approved with section 106 contributions for public art both “in kind” on development sites or through off site contributions. 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

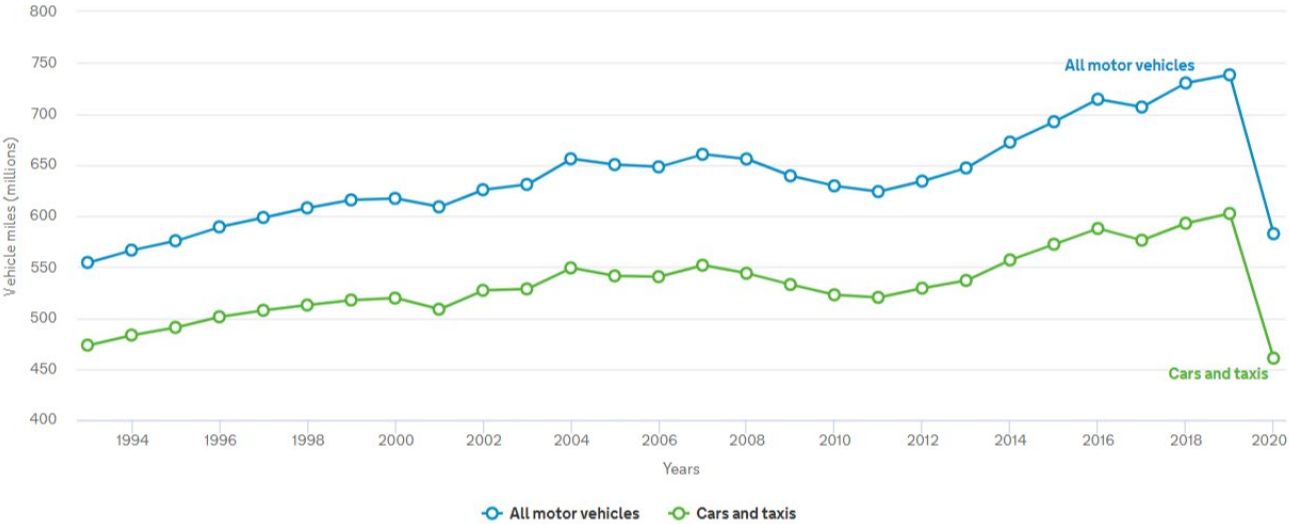
SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To minimise the causes and manage the effects of	Emissions of greenhouse gases.	Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.	While there is limited information available at a local authority level on greenhouse gas emissions, the latest statistical summary for the UK for 2005 to 2020 from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (published in June 2022) indicates that Wales’ CO2 per capita emissions as a whole are higher than the rest of the UK regions and stand at 8.6 tonnes of CO2 per person. This is due to Wales having the highest CO2 per capita emission from the Industrial and Commercial sector (3.2t) reflecting its higher level of industrial installations. UK wide, total territorial greenhouse gas emissions have decreased between 2005 and 2020 by 43% which reflects in part, reductions due to industrial closures (source: 2020 Local Authority Greenhouse Gas Emissions Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy).

climate change.

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 since the highest recorded level in 2013. It should be noted that the information shown in the table below is subject to a programme of continuous research and improvement and as such, current entries for previous years may not match those shown in the table.

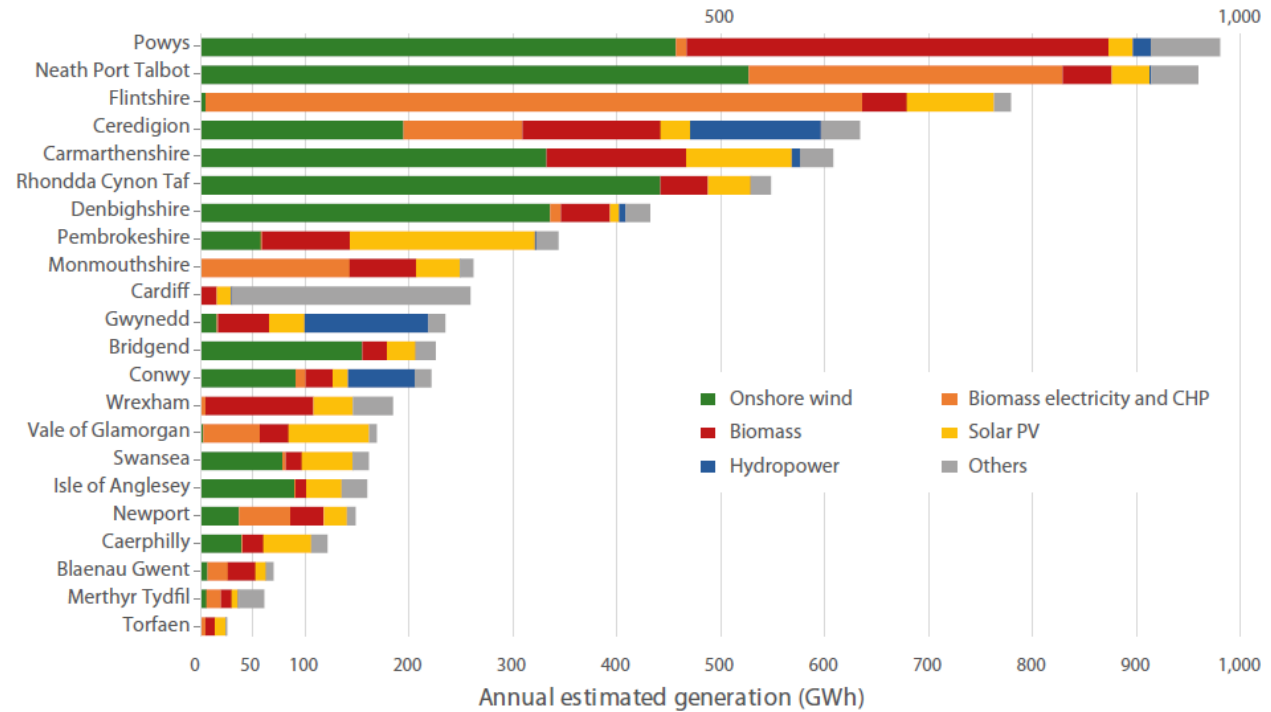
	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total (Kilotonnes)	Agriculture	4,945	4,928	4,948	5,228	5,137	5,275	5,339	5,200	5,297	5,177
	Business	8,879	7,783	9,534	9,379	9,193	9,337	9,099	8,583	9,214	8,683
	Energy Supply	16,059	19,431	21,222	17,393	17,590	20,163	14,158	11,466	11,026	8,071
	Industrial Processes	1,931	1,435	2,806	2,991	2,737	1,948	1,986	1,851	1,893	1,747
	Land Use Change	-336	-287	-219	-243	-233	-245	-248	-214	-246	-611
	Public	324	366	368	308	330	335	316	335	324	331
	Residential	3,913	4,221	4,259	3,603	3,664	3,700	3,622	3,755	3,716	3,638
	Transport	6,229	6,059	6,042	6,137	6,226	6,398	6,297	6,261	6,112	4,805
	Waste Management	1,546	1,441	1,389	1,251	1,195	1,203	1,206	1,185	1,152	1,026
	Total (Kilotonnes)	43,490	45,376	50,349	46,046	45,839	48,113	41,775	38,422	38,489	32,866

Source: StatsWales Emissions of Greenhouse Gases by Year

	<p>Number of trips made by car.</p>	<p>Reduction in the number of trips made by car.</p>	 <p>The graph displays two data series: 'All motor vehicles' (blue line) and 'Cars and taxis' (green line). The y-axis represents 'Vehicle miles (millions)' ranging from 400 to 800. The x-axis represents 'Years' from 1994 to 2020. Both series show a general upward trend until around 2019, followed by a significant drop in 2020. 'All motor vehicles' starts at approximately 555 million in 1994 and peaks at about 740 million in 2019, ending at 582.5 million in 2020. 'Cars and taxis' starts at approximately 475 million in 1994 and peaks at about 605 million in 2019, ending at 460.5 million in 2020.</p> <p>Source: https://roadtraffic.dft.gov.uk/local-authorities/18</p> <p>582.5 million vehicle miles were travelled on roads in the Vale of Glamorgan in 2020, this represents a significant decrease of over 155 million vehicle miles on 2019 and is considered to at least partially represent changes in travel patterns resulting from the covid-19 pandemic. Cars and taxis accounted for 460.5 million vehicles miles. While the most recent road traffic data has yet to be formally published, preliminary releases from the Department of Transport (December 2021) indicate that across the UK vehicle traffic was broadly stable compared to the year ending September 2020 (+0.4%), but remained 16.1% lower than pre-pandemic levels (the year ending December 2019).</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windsor Road, Penarth; • The Esplanade, Penarth; • Penarth Train Station; • Cosmeston Country Park; • Llandough Hospital; • The Cardiff Bay Barrage.
--	--	---	---

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sully. • Stanwell, Penarth. • Dinas Powys. <p>The latest figures available to June 2022 show that there were 4,925 rentals. The scheme in the Vale of Glamorgan extends and builds on the successful introduction of Next Bike in Cardiff. The introduction of Next Bike seeks to increase the number of trips by active travel modes. To date the scheme in the Vale of Glamorgan has seen 17,480 rentals.</p>																																										
Renewable energy generation	Increase the level of energy generated by renewable means.	<p>Since 2014, energy generation from renewable energy sources within the Vale of Glamorgan has steadily increased as illustrated below. 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"> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Energy</p>	Low Carbon Energy Generation (Stats Wales December 2018)							Projects	Electrical Capacity (MWe)	Heat Capacity (MWth)	Electrical Generation (MWhe)	Heat Generation (MWht)	2014	1,660	88	2	416,982	5,094	2016	2,172	115	4	466,643	11,152	2017	2,222	84	9	84,365	25,280	2018	2,262	94	10	140,934	29,640	2019	2,407	105	11	136,952	32,147
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																																							

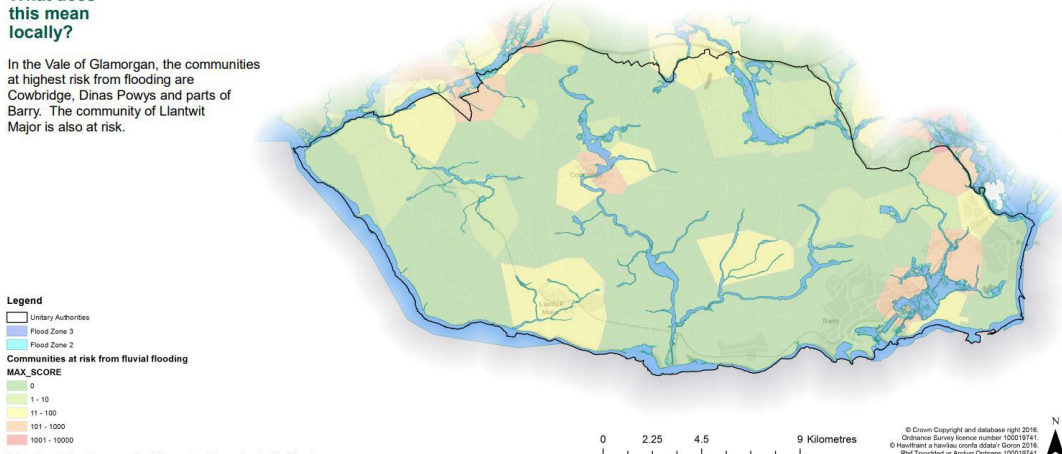
Renewable energy generation by local authority



Source: Energy generation in Wales 2020 (Welsh Government)

As of the 2020-21 monitoring period, 61.68 GWh of renewable energy for electricity generation, equating to 11.53% of the Vale of Glamorgan’s demand had been approved during the plan period. No new standalone renewable energy developments have been approved in the 2021-22 monitoring period. Therefore, the total amount of renewable energy produced in the plan period remains 61.68 GWh. Regarding the monitoring target for heat energy, the Council has approved 17.06GWh of heat energy from renewable sources during the plan period which equates to 1.12% of the projected heat demand by 2026. Similarly, no new renewables energy development for heat generation has been approved within the 2021-22 monitoring period and the total amount remains at 17.06GWh.

Nationally, in 2020 renewable energy generation in Wales was up by 16% compared to a UK average of 13% and within Wales overall renewable energy capacity was up 2.2% compared to 2.1% in the UK. Within the Vale of Glamorgan it is estimated that there are 2,199 renewable energy installations (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy)

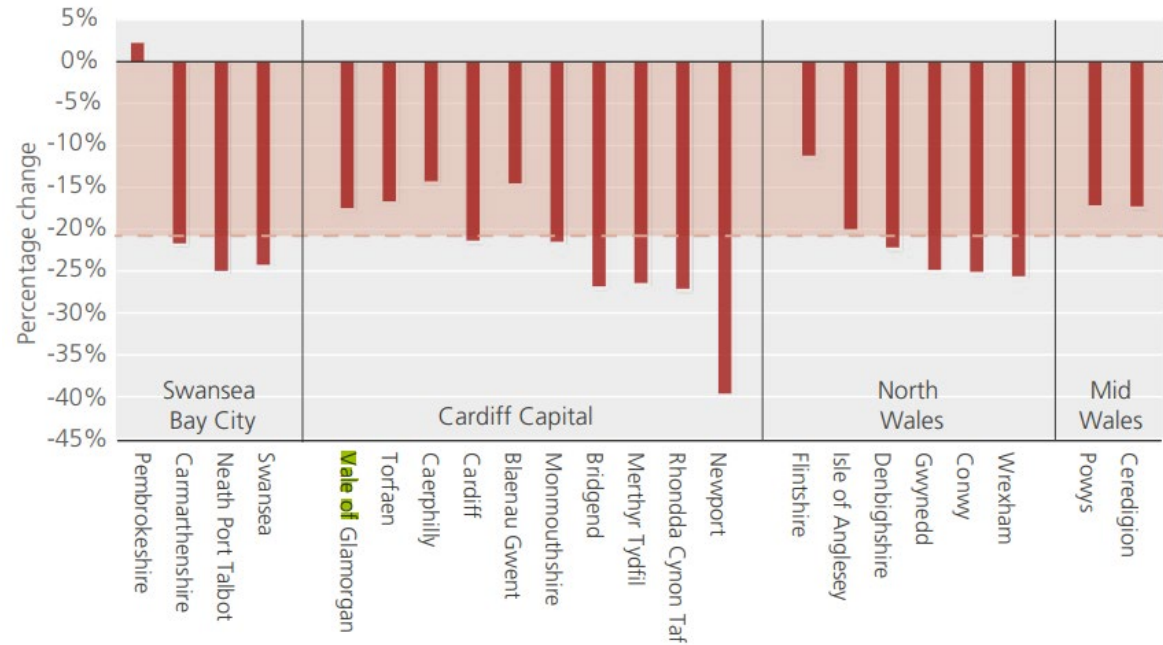
			<p>this is primarily photovoltaic installations but also includes facilities such as anaerobic digestors, sewage gas generation and onshore wind.</p> <p>The National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA) together with the National Property Dataset (NPD) is used to determine the number of properties (residential 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="734 363 1816 539"> <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>Risk River</td> <td>119</td> <td>148</td> <td>267</td> <td>484</td> <td>751</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Risk Tidal</td> <td>144</td> <td>36</td> <td>180</td> <td>316</td> <td>496</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> <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>* Score is a relative risk score and not the number of properties at risk of flooding.</p>	2019							High	Medium	Medium + High	Low	Total	Risk River	119	148	267	484	751	Risk Tidal	144	36	180	316	496
2019																											
	High	Medium	Medium + High	Low	Total																						
Risk River	119	148	267	484	751																						
Risk Tidal	144	36	180	316	496																						

			<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>																																																							
Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems		<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>																																																							
Development within flood plains	No inappropriate development within flood plains		<p>The Council's Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2021/22 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>																																																							
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" data-bbox="734 906 2051 1109"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="11">Local authority average domestic gas and electricity consumption (GWh)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="5">Gas</th> <th colspan="5">Electricity</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vale of Glamorgan</td> <td>624.3</td> <td>640.4</td> <td>666.9</td> <td>670.7</td> <td>686.2</td> <td>208.2</td> <td>204.4</td> <td>203.2</td> <td>199.7</td> <td>201.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>13,814.4</td> <td>13,830.8</td> <td>14,444.2</td> <td>14,383.2</td> <td>17,270.4</td> <td>5,163.9</td> <td>5,020.1</td> <td>4,969.5</td> <td>4,863.4</td> <td>4,855.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy Statistical Data Set: Sub-national Total final energy consumption statistics 2005-2019.</i></p> <p>Nationally, all local authority areas but one have seen a reduction in total energy consumption since 2005, by an average of 21%.</p>	Local authority average domestic gas and electricity consumption (GWh)												Gas					Electricity						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Vale of Glamorgan	624.3	640.4	666.9	670.7	686.2	208.2	204.4	203.2	199.7	201.2	Wales	13,814.4	13,830.8	14,444.2	14,383.2	17,270.4	5,163.9	5,020.1	4,969.5	4,863.4	4,855.5
Local authority average domestic gas and electricity consumption (GWh)																																																										
	Gas					Electricity																																																				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019																																																
Vale of Glamorgan	624.3	640.4	666.9	670.7	686.2	208.2	204.4	203.2	199.7	201.2																																																
Wales	13,814.4	13,830.8	14,444.2	14,383.2	17,270.4	5,163.9	5,020.1	4,969.5	4,863.4	4,855.5																																																

Percentage change in electricity use per local authority area in Wales between 2005 and 2020



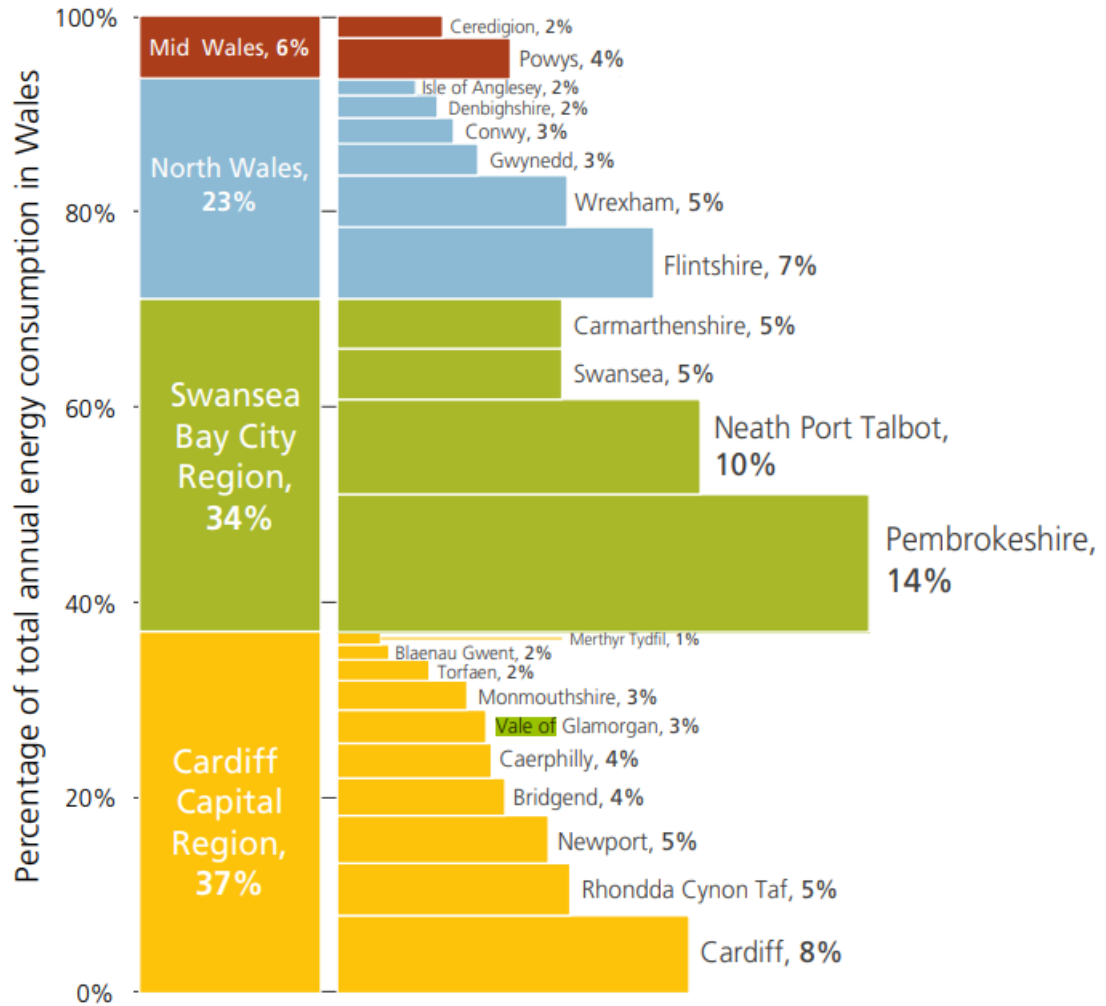
Data source: 2



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

Annual energy use in Wales by region and local authority area, 2019

Data source: 1



Source: *Energy Use in Wales (second edition) Welsh Government*

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 (with the exception of the Covid 19 lockdown). The Council will continue to promote active travel and sustainable transport as alternatives to the car. The introduction of the Next Bike scheme within the Vale of Glamorgan is expected to have a significant impact on cycle use and the scheme will be closely monitored to assess its impact.

It is a similar varied picture in terms of energy consumption in Wales, where gas consumption has shown a slight increase and electricity consumption a decrease. 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)</p> <p>Area Code Area</p> <p>Year</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">Measure</th> <th>2012-13</th> <th>2013-14</th> <th>2014-15</th> <th>2015-16</th> <th>2016-17</th> <th>2017-18</th> <th>2018-19</th> <th>2019-20</th> <th>2020-21</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>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> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)</td> <td>32,568</td> <td>33,698</td> <td>34,843</td> <td>37,832</td> <td>40,748</td> <td>39,492</td> <td>38,896</td> <td>40,412</td> <td>41,112</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste sent for other recovery</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> </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> </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> </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> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)</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> </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	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Total Municipal Waste Collected/Generated	59,780	61,527	62,222	58,621	62,370	62,473	57,974	57,446	58,239	Total Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)	32,568	33,698	34,843	37,832	40,748	39,492	38,896	40,412	41,112	Waste sent for other recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste Incinerated with Energy Recovery	172	971	8,135	17,424	20,705	22,262	18,331	16,062	16,742	Waste Incinerated without Energy Recovery	0	0	0	90	113	0	0	0	0	Waste Landfilled	27,040	26,569	18,302	3,339	616	595	576	649	116	Percentage of Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)	54.5	54.8	56.0	64.5	65.3	63.2	67.1	70.3	70.6
	Measure	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21																																																																																
Total Municipal Waste Collected/Generated	59,780	61,527	62,222	58,621	62,370	62,473	57,974	57,446	58,239																																																																																	
Total Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)	32,568	33,698	34,843	37,832	40,748	39,492	38,896	40,412	41,112																																																																																	
Waste sent for other recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																																																																	
Waste Incinerated with Energy Recovery	172	971	8,135	17,424	20,705	22,262	18,331	16,062	16,742																																																																																	
Waste Incinerated without Energy Recovery	0	0	0	90	113	0	0	0	0																																																																																	
Waste Landfilled	27,040	26,569	18,302	3,339	616	595	576	649	116																																																																																	
Percentage of Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)	54.5	54.8	56.0	64.5	65.3	63.2	67.1	70.3	70.6																																																																																	

Commentary

The latest figures produced by the Welsh Government and published by StatsWales illustrate that the level of municipal waste collected/generated in the Vale of Glamorgan has fallen by over 4,000 tonnes since the peak of 62,473 tonnes collected/generated in 2017-18 with the annual percentage of household waste reused / recycled/ composted in the Vale of Glamorgan increasing as has the level of waste sent to energy recovery.

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

Proportion of new development on greenfield land.	Reduce the proportion of greenfield land being developed.	Year	Dwelling Completions Brownfield Land	%	Dwelling Completions Greenfield Land	%	Total Dwellings Complete
		2011-12	161	99%	1	1%	162
		2012-13	128	68%	60	32%	188
		2013-14	76	66%	39	34%	115
		2014-15	167	61%	115	39%	272
		2015-16	581	93%	40	7%	621
		2016-17	651	77%	191	23%	842
		2017-18	581	73%	213	27%	794
		2018-19	457	73%	166	27%	623
		2019 - 20	662	72%	255	28%	917
		2020 - 21	599	82%	124	18%	723
		2021 - 22	237	55%	194	45%	431
<p><i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council</i></p> <p>A substantial proportion of new dwellings in the Vale of Glamorgan continue to be built on brownfield land. While there have been some minor fluctuations since the adoption of the plan, a significant proportion of new dwelling completions have been on brownfield sites.</p>							
Density of new development.	Increase the density of new developments in line with policies.	<p>LDP Policy MD6 Housing Densities specifies the minimum net residential densities that should be provided within different types of settlements identified in the LDP 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.</p> <p>Between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022, 3 planning applications within key, service centre and primary settlements were approved with a net density below 30dph and 1 planning application was approved within minor</p>					

			rural settlements with a net density of less than the specified 25dph. Although the minimum density levels set out in Policy MD 6 were not met in these cases, lower densities were considered to be appropriate as the developments were policy compliant.
	Agricultural land quality.	Maintain the quality of agricultural land in the Vale of Glamorgan.	National Policy as set out in Planning Policy Wales (Edition 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 2021 and 31 st March 2022, the Council approved 25 planning applications for windfall development on land classed as BMV which resulted in a loss of 12.73 ha on land predicted to be BMV land as identified on the Welsh Government's predictive Agricultural Land Classification Map (Version 2). None of the approvals were considered to be contrary to the relevant LDP or national policies. All of these planning applications were classed as minor development associated with existing rural enterprises and farm businesses or utility providers and were assessed on their merits in accordance with the policies of the LDP and deemed to be acceptable or the land was identified as falling below BMV classification upon further survey work. Further details on the nature of the applications can be found under LDP monitoring indicator 10.6.
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 natural environment.	% of new development on brownfield land.	Increase the % of new development on previously developed land.	Annual Dwelling Completions Brown Field/ Greenfield					
			Year	Dwelling Completions Brownfield Land	%	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																								
			<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 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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Cosmeston Lakes Country Park Orchid Survey – Autumn Ladies Tresses</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2022</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>East Paddock</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>NA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Sources: Cosmeston Lakes Country Park</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Cosmeston Lakes Country Park - Orchid Survey</th> </tr> </thead> </table>						Cosmeston Lakes Country Park Orchid Survey – Autumn Ladies Tresses						Location	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	East Paddock	3	7	N/A	N/A	NA	Cosmeston Lakes Country Park - Orchid Survey					
Cosmeston Lakes Country Park Orchid Survey – Autumn Ladies Tresses																																
Location	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022																											
East Paddock	3	7	N/A	N/A	NA																											
Cosmeston Lakes Country Park - Orchid Survey																																

Species	2018		2021		2022	
	Location	Number	Location	Number	Location	Number
Common Spotted Orchid	East Paddock	4,207	East Paddock	4,299	East Paddock	5,254
Pyramidal Orchid	East Paddock	3,508	East Paddock	6,128	East Paddock	4,828
Bee Orchid	East Paddock	83	East Paddock	72	East Paddock	155
Greater Butterfly Orchid	Sculpture Trail	4	Sculpture Trail	0	Sculpture Trail	0

Source: Cosmeston Lakes Country Park

No survey undertaken due to coronavirus pandemic

Cosmeston Lakes Country Park Wetland Bird Monitoring Data 2016 -2020 (Red/Amber Lists)							
Species	Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020	2021**	2022#
Pochard	86	60	33	93	26	21	9
Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slavonian grebe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bittern	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Black headed gull	640	462	394	221	900	175	256
Common gull	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common sandpiper	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadwall	15	8	3	7	7	0	8
Goldeneye	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greylag goose	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Kingfisher	4	2	0	1	4	0	0

			<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lesser black-backed gull</td> <td>1,115</td> <td>938</td> <td>1,205</td> <td>634</td> <td>981</td> <td>547</td> <td>830</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mallard</td> <td>733</td> <td>713</td> <td>643</td> <td>353</td> <td>489</td> <td>90</td> <td>168</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mediterranean gull</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mute Swan</td> <td>500</td> <td>413</td> <td>340</td> <td>351</td> <td>508</td> <td>106</td> <td>92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pintail</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shelduck</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shoveler</td> <td>7</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Snipe</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Teal</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whooper Swan</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wigeon</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>12</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yellow legged gull</td> <td>0</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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 2022 figures.</p> <p>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</p>	Lesser black-backed gull	1,115	938	1,205	634	981	547	830	Mallard	733	713	643	353	489	90	168	Mediterranean gull	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	Mute Swan	500	413	340	351	508	106	92	Pintail	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	Shelduck	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	Shoveler	7	0	0	0	2	2	0	Snipe	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	Teal	2	0	2	3	10	0	0	Whooper Swan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wigeon	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	Yellow legged gull	0	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0
Lesser black-backed gull	1,115	938	1,205	634	981	547	830																																																																																												
Mallard	733	713	643	353	489	90	168																																																																																												
Mediterranean gull	0	2	0	0	1	0	0																																																																																												
Mute Swan	500	413	340	351	508	106	92																																																																																												
Pintail	0	0	0	2	0	0	0																																																																																												
Shelduck	0	0	0	0	0	2	0																																																																																												
Shoveler	7	0	0	0	2	2	0																																																																																												
Snipe	2	1	0	0	0	0	0																																																																																												
Teal	2	0	2	3	10	0	0																																																																																												
Whooper Swan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																																																																												
Wigeon	0	0	12	0	1	0	0																																																																																												
Yellow legged gull	0	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0																																																																																												
Proportion of new developments delivering habitat	Increase proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration.	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.																																																																																																	

creation or restoration.		The Council intends to revise its adopted new Supplementary Planning Guidance on Biodiversity and Development to reflect changes in Planning Policy Wales 11 in respect of the enhanced Section 6 Duty on securing biodiversity enhancements. The updated SPG will ensure that biodiversity and ecosystem resilience considerations are taken into account at early stages of development proposals and will be incorporated into the RLDP																																																								
Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems.	Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems.	Since 7 th January 2019, all new developments of more than 1 dwelling house or where the construction area is 100m ² 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 indicator is no longer necessary as SuDS will be statutorily delivered through the planning system on all new developments that meet the required standards.																																																								
Water quality.	Maintain or improve water quality within and around the Vale of Glamorgan.	<table border="1" data-bbox="824 671 2051 1225"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">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>Acceptable</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Southerndown</td> <td>Acceptable</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>Acceptable</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>Acceptable</td> <td>Sufficient</td> <td>Sufficient</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Sufficient</td> <td>Good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Col-Huw Beach Llantwit Major</td> <td>Acceptable</td> <td>No classification</td> <td>No classification</td> <td>No classification</td> <td>No classification</td> <td>No classification</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Penarth Beach</td> <td>Acceptable</td> <td>No classification</td> <td>No classification</td> <td>No classification</td> <td>No classification</td> <td>No classification</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="824 1230 1509 1289">Source: Natural resources Wales – Wales Bathing Water Report *Preliminary classification.</p>	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	Acceptable	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Southerndown	Acceptable	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Whitmore Bay Barry Island	Acceptable	Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Jackson's Bay Barry Island	Acceptable	Sufficient	Sufficient	Good	Sufficient	Good	Col-Huw Beach Llantwit Major	Acceptable	No classification	No classification	No classification	No classification	No classification	Penarth Beach	Acceptable	No classification	No classification	No classification	No classification	No classification
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	Acceptable	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent																																																				
Southerndown	Acceptable	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent																																																				
Whitmore Bay Barry Island	Acceptable	Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent																																																				
Jackson's Bay Barry Island	Acceptable	Sufficient	Sufficient	Good	Sufficient	Good																																																				
Col-Huw Beach Llantwit Major	Acceptable	No classification	No classification	No classification	No classification	No classification																																																				
Penarth Beach	Acceptable	No classification	No classification	No classification	No classification	No classification																																																				
Water use per household.	Reduction in water use.	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.

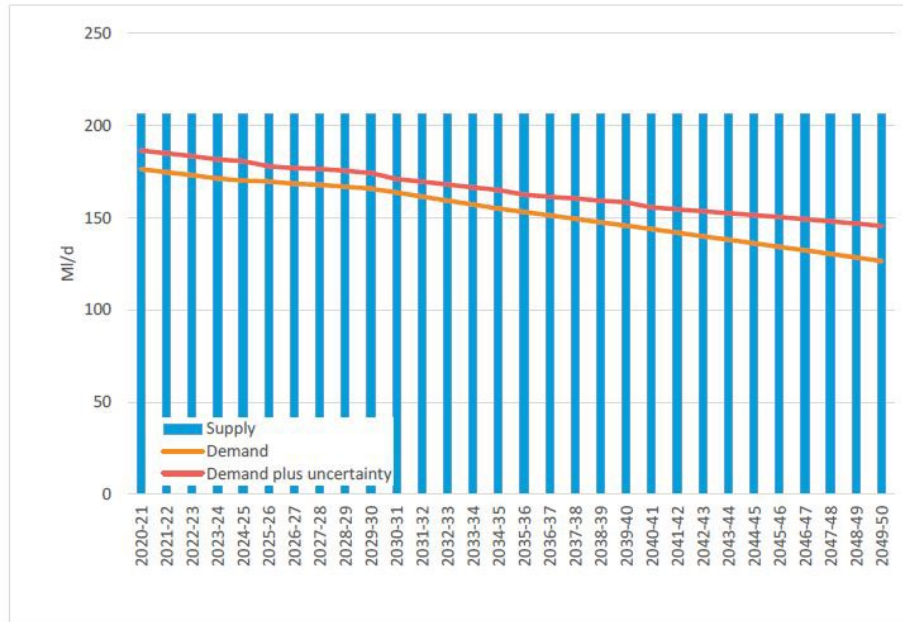


Figure 47 - Tywi CUS Annual Average Supply Demand Balance

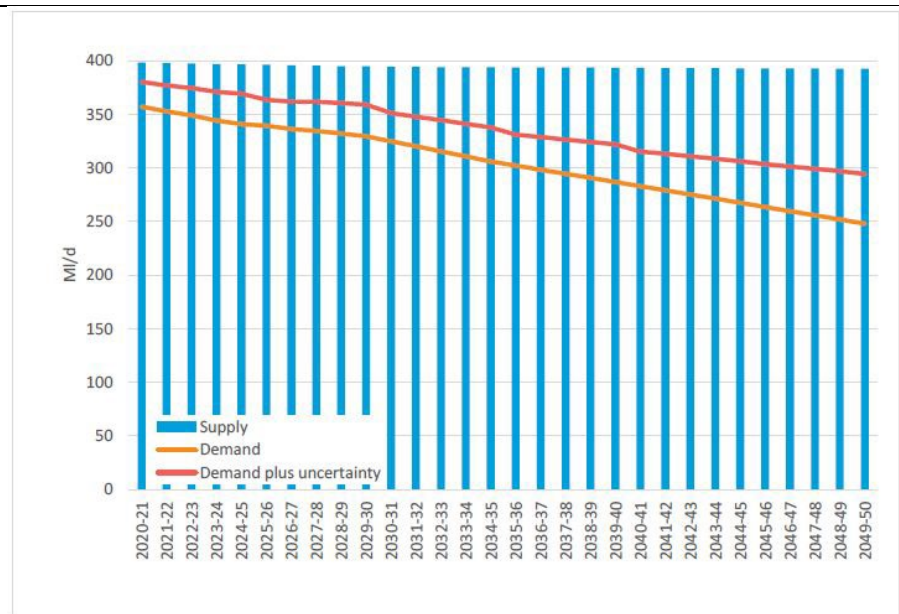


Figure 62 - SEWCUS Annual Average Supply Demand Balance (with 2030s climate change factors)

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

Improvement of fish stocks within the water environment.

Maintain or enhance fish stocks.

Sea Trout Stock performance in Wales 2019											
River	% of conservation limit attained								Current Compliance	Predicted Compliance	Trend
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019			
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

	Landscape quality.	Maintain or improve the Landscape quality of the Vale of Glamorgan.	<p>During the AMR monitoring period of 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022, records show the following:</p> <p>Special Landscape Areas – 130 planning applications were approved for development within a designated Special Landscape Area. None of the 130 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. One application 2020/01370/FUL was refused partly due to the visual impact on the surroundings, however the application was later allowed at appeal.</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 - 41 planning applications for development within the Glamorgan Heritage Coast. None of the applications approved were considered to unacceptably affect the special environmental qualities of the Glamorgan Heritage Coast and be contrary to Policy MG27 as they all related to small scale developments associated with existing properties or structures.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the Council has revised its SPG on Design in the Landscape which it is hoped will be adopted in late 2022. 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>																																																														
	% of total length of footpaths and other rights of way which are easy to use by members of the public.	Increase in the % of footpaths and other public rights of way which are easy to use by members of the public.	<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%	*
	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%	*																																																									

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%	*

*Now discontinued.

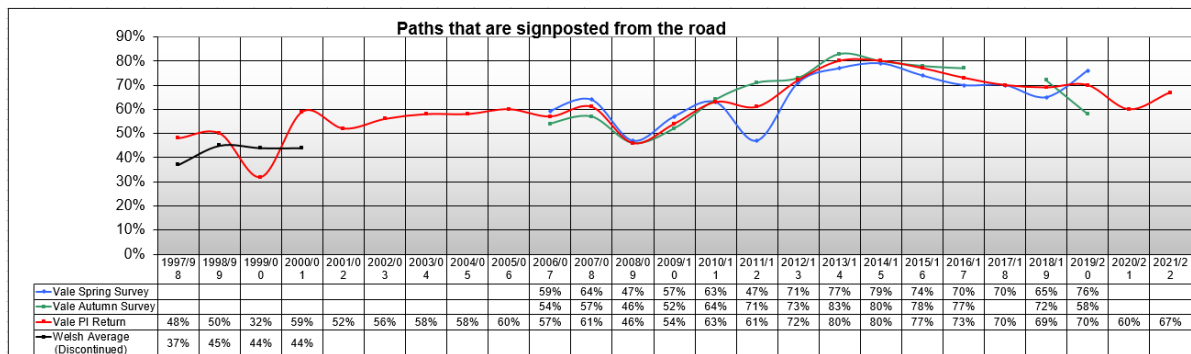
**Combined Annual Survey (Covid restrictions)

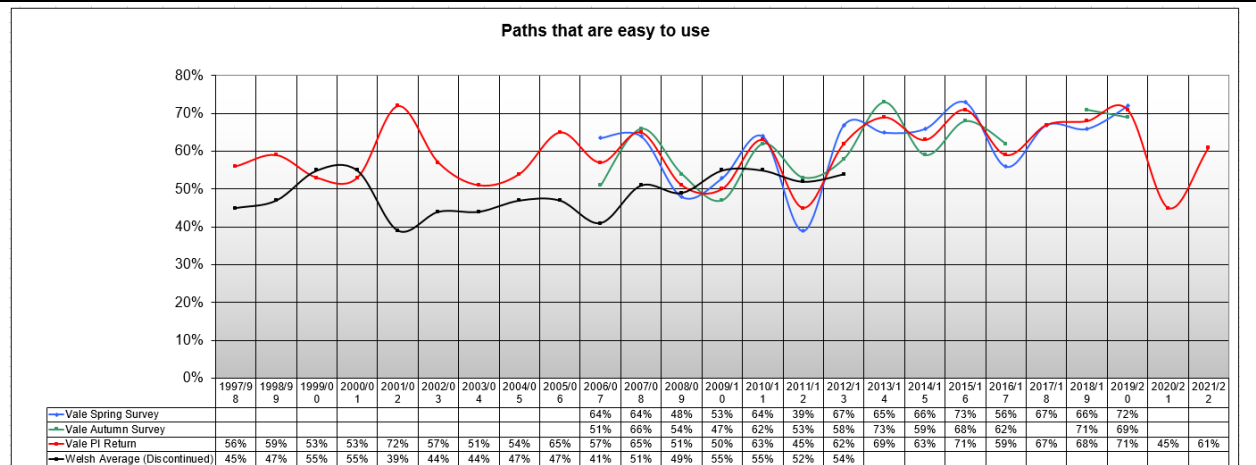
Paths signposted from the road - Welsh average discontinued in 2001/2002

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

2020/21 combined annual survey (Covid)

2020/22 combined annual survey (Covid)





Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Annual Performance Indicators.

Historic townscape (Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments).

Maintain or improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan.

The LDP contains a number of policies which seek to preserve and where appropriate enhance the historic built environment of the Vale of Glamorgan e.g. SP10, MD8 in line with national planning guidance. The Council 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 has determined 30 LBC planning applications. No planning applications have been approved where Cadw have raised objections.

Area (ha) of accessible green space per 1000 population.

Maintain or increase level of accessible green space.

Policy MD2 of the LDP requires open space to be provided in accordance with the Council's adopted standards and these are set out in LDP Policy MD3 and the adopted Planning Obligations SPG as follows:

1. Outdoor sports provision at 1.6 hectares per 1,000 head of population.
2. Children's equipped play space at 0.25 hectares per 1,000 head of population.
3. Informal play space at 0.55 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

The Council applies these standards to all relevant planning applications and secures new open space and/or contributions for the provision of open space as required. Since the start of the Plan period the Council has secured a significant amount of new and enhanced open space through section 106 contributions including community gardens and informal open space (see SA objective 2 above).

During the AMR monitoring period there has been a net increase in open space of 0.12 ha – see LDP indicator 4.7.

			<p>The Council has used section 106 contributions to provide/enhance public open spaces as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Park – upgrade to play area and multi-use games area completed. • Belle Vue play area, Penarth – upgrade to play area and repair works to art sculpture completed. • Clos Tyniad/Clos Peiriant Play Area, Barry – upgrade to play area and associated landscaping completed. • Pencoedtre Park – tree planting, wildflower planting and improvements to the environment completed. • The Knap Gardens – biodiversity and environmental enhancements, including tree planting, completed. <p>Preliminary work has been undertaken in 2021/22, with completion anticipated in 2022/23 for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windmill Lane Play Area, Llantwit Major – works due to commence on site in July 2022. • St. Cyres Park/St David’s Crescent play area, Penarth – works due to commence on site September 2022. • Murchfield Sports Facilities, Dinas Powys – surveys undertaken. Consultation to be undertaken in summer 2022. <p>In terms of how the Section 106 contributions translate into the amount of hectares of open space provided, the amount of money agreed for open space provision and/or enhancement is calculated on the basis of £1,150 per person of those not catered for through on site provision (at a ratio of 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 developments, which bring historic buildings back to beneficial use.	During the AMR period the council have approved 30 LBC applications which have helped to meet the SA objective and target.
Commentary			
The above data shows that the targets are being largely met and good progress being made in many areas.			

10. QUALITY OF NEW DEVELOPMENT

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis
To provide a high-quality environment within all new developments.	Proportion of new developments delivering benefits for the public realm.	Increase proportion of new developments delivering benefits for the public realm.	In July 2018, in order to achieve high standards of design in developments and enhance public places, the Council adopted a new Public Art in New Development SPG. The SPG seeks to ensure that new development incorporates public art which helps foster a sense of place and uniqueness in new development in line with the Council adopted Public Art policy which it adopted in 2003. SA indicators (2) Local Facilities and (5) Community Spirit (above) provide details on the Public Art and open space provision/improvements during the AMR monitoring period.
	Number of new developments recognised by design awards.	Increase number of new developments recognised by design awards.	RIBA Awards were postponed during 2021 due to the 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.	The Council has prepared a new draft SPG on new development in conservation areas which will help to maintain and improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan. Progress on this has been delayed due to COVID 19 but it is anticipated that it will be adopted in late 2022. In addition, several LDP policies including SP10 – Built and Natural Environment, MD2 – Design of New development and MD8 – Historic Environment seek to ensure that new development proposals protect and where possible enhance the qualities of the built and historic environment of the Vale of Glamorgan. As detailed in the LDP AMR monitoring table, the Council has not approved any planning applications in the monitoring period contrary to the advice of Cadw.

Commentary

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

12. TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY

SA Objective	Indicator	Target	Analysis																																																
To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	Car ownership.	Reduce total levels of car ownership	No local data available. The following data is available for the period 2011 to 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	400	1,110	115,150
			Wales	Cars	M/cycles	Vans	HGV	Buses	Other	All																																									
			2011	67,730	3,950	8,980	910	370	1,680	83,620																																									
			2012	72,440	3,840	9,240	990	420	1,820	88,750																																									
			2013	84,560	4,150	10,230	1,290	420	1,470	102,110																																									
			2014	92,320	4,610	11,360	1,210	320	1,290	111,120																																									
2015	94,220	5,500	12,700	1,210	400	1,110	115,150																																												

				2016	93,260	6,350	13,520	1,570		430	1,250	116,390																																	
				2017	83,800	5,080	11,920	1,510		430	1,190	103,930																																	
				2018	80,760	5,630	13,280	1,490		360	*	101,520																																	
				2019	80,170	5,970	13,800	1,750		350	*	102,030																																	
				2020	60,530	5,690	13,020	1,250		280	*	80,770																																	
				<p>Source: StatsWales New motor vehicle registration by type of vehicle and year</p> <p>*Category excluded from 2017 onwards.</p>																																									
	Modal shift.	Increased use of alternative transport modes.	<p>Since 2011 the number of journeys made by pedal cycles, buses and coaches recorded within the Vale of Glamorgan has increased over the period 2011 to 2017 (Source Department of Transport). While specific figures on cycle use across the Vale of Glamorgan are no longer recorded, changes in travel patterns resulting from the Covid 19 pandemic along with significant investment in such programmes as Active travel (evidenced above) and Safe Routes will undoubtedly have increased the use of alternative modes of transport. Increasing fuel prices are also likely to have persuaded many people to adopt more sustainable transport practices. This has coincided with an overall increase in journeys taken by all modes. However, the number of pedal cycles has increased by 30% and bus/coaches have increased by 9%.</p> <p>https://www.dft.gov.uk/traffic-counts/area/regions/Wales/local-authorities/The+Vale+of+Glamorgan</p>																																										
	Levels of congestion.	Reduce levels of congestion	<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"> <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> </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> </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> </tr> </tbody> </table>											2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	All motor vehicles	623.8	634.0	646.9	672.2	692.2	714.3	706.6	730.2	738.2	582.5	Cars Taxis	520.1	529.1	536.7	556.8	572.2	586.7	576.1	582.7	602.3	460.5
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020																																			
All motor vehicles	623.8	634.0	646.9	672.2	692.2	714.3	706.6	730.2	738.2	582.5																																			
Cars Taxis	520.1	529.1	536.7	556.8	572.2	586.7	576.1	582.7	602.3	460.5																																			

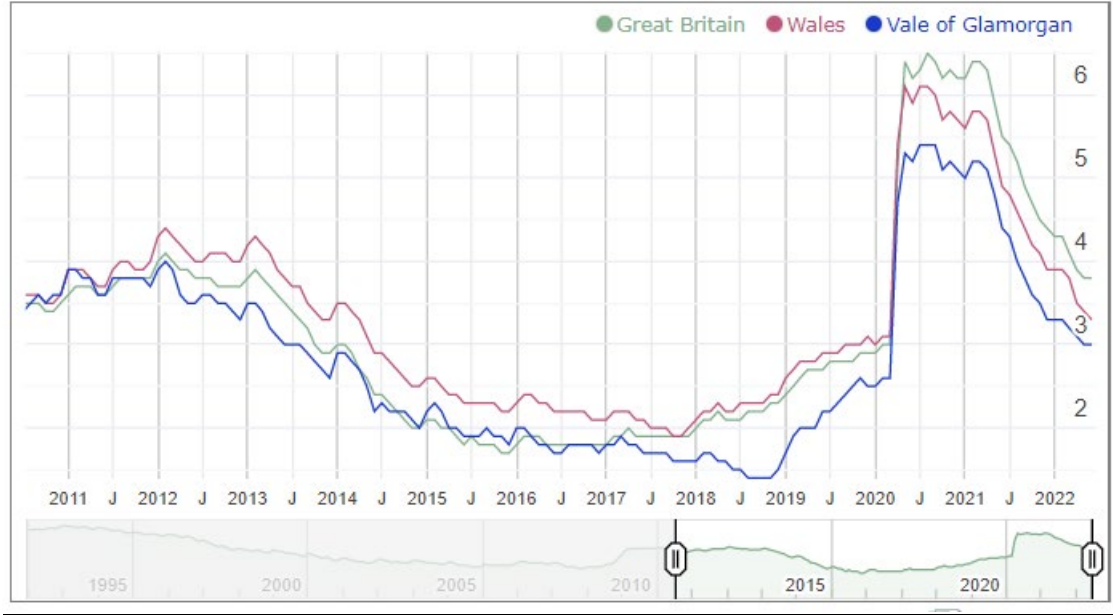
			<p><i>Source: Road Traffic Statistics: Local Authority The Vale of Glamorgan DOT 1993 to 2020</i></p> <p>The table indicates a gradual increase in motor vehicle flow within the Vale of Glamorgan since 2011. The sharp decrease in 2020 figure represents the impact of the coronavirus pandemic and national lockdowns. No updated figures are available.</p>
	Length of cycle ways in the Vale.	Increase length of cycle ways in the Vale.	No new cycleways were developed in the Vale of Glamorgan during the monitoring period. However, site specific improvements have been incorporated into new development proposals that have gained planning consent during the period where these have been deemed necessary by the local highway authority. Notwithstanding the above, the Active Travel programme has developed a number of walking and cycling routes during the monitoring period within local communities in St Athan and Penarth and continue to develop schemes in consultation with local communities.
	Number of businesses/organisations with green travel plans.	Increase in number of green travel plans.	During the monitoring period all relevant planning applications were accompanied by a travel plan. Details of these is contained in LDP indicator 3.2.
	Number of school with travel plans and/or Safe Routes to Schools schemes.	Increase in number of schools with travel plans or Safe Routes to Schools schemes.	<p>The following school developments have taken place where a Travel Plan has been prepared:</p> <p>2021/01105/RG3 – Court Road Depot, Barry Road, Barry – Proposed Pupil referral Unit (PRU) school and associated works.</p> <p>2021/01537/RG3 – Cowbridge Comprehensive School, Aberthin Road, Cowbridge – Proposed new primary school and associated works.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the Active Travel programme in the Vale of Glamorgan has developed a number of walking and cycling routes during the monitoring period within local communities in St Athan and Penarth and continue to develop schemes in consultation with local communities.</p>
Commentary			
Evidence illustrates that good progress is being made across all of the above transport and accessibility indicators and targets in the Vale of Glamorgan. The provision of active travel infrastructure is increasing, car ownership levels are generally on the decrease and that the awareness of alternative modes of transport through travel planning is also on			

the increase. The adopted SPG on Travel Plans is also likely to increase the number of travel plans being prepared in future years. 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 working age population has increased by 4400 over the period 2011-2022 (ONS Stats Wales), and within the same period the unemployment rate has fallen from 8.6% in 2011 to 4.4% in 2021. 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> <tr> <td>31.03.12</td> <td>1,326</td> <td>56,500</td> <td>8.4</td> <td>8.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.13</td> <td>1,342</td> <td>57,000</td> <td>8.3</td> <td>8.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.14</td> <td>1,382</td> <td>58,800</td> <td>7.4</td> <td>7.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.15</td> <td>1,377</td> <td>57,700</td> <td>6.8</td> <td>7.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.16</td> <td>1,416</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>5.4</td> <td>3.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.17</td> <td>1,422</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>4.4</td> <td>5.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.18</td> <td>1,447</td> <td>61,000</td> <td>4.8</td> <td>4.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.19</td> <td>1,459</td> <td>64,600</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>3.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.03.20</td> <td>1,461</td> <td>60000</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>2.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.12.20</td> <td>1,441</td> <td>58,400</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>4.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.12.21</td> <td>1,449</td> <td>61,000</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>4.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source: Stats Wales Status of employed persons by Welsh local authority • Source: Stats Wales ILO unemployment rates by Welsh local areas and year 	Year Ending	Total in Employment		Unemployment Rates		Wales (000's)	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	Vale of Glamorgan	31.03.11	1,318	56,600	8.4	8.6	31.03.12	1,326	56,500	8.4	8.1	31.03.13	1,342	57,000	8.3	8.0	31.03.14	1,382	58,800	7.4	7.8	31.03.15	1,377	57,700	6.8	7.4	31.03.16	1,416	60,000	5.4	3.7	31.03.17	1,422	60,000	4.4	5.9	31.03.18	1,447	61,000	4.8	4.0	31.03.19	1,459	64,600	4.5	3.4	31.03.20	1,461	60000	3.7	2.7	31.12.20	1,441	58,400	3.7	4.2	31.12.21	1,449	61,000	4.0	4.4
Year Ending	Total in Employment		Unemployment Rates																																																																					
	Wales (000's)	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	Vale of Glamorgan																																																																				
31.03.11	1,318	56,600	8.4	8.6																																																																				
31.03.12	1,326	56,500	8.4	8.1																																																																				
31.03.13	1,342	57,000	8.3	8.0																																																																				
31.03.14	1,382	58,800	7.4	7.8																																																																				
31.03.15	1,377	57,700	6.8	7.4																																																																				
31.03.16	1,416	60,000	5.4	3.7																																																																				
31.03.17	1,422	60,000	4.4	5.9																																																																				
31.03.18	1,447	61,000	4.8	4.0																																																																				
31.03.19	1,459	64,600	4.5	3.4																																																																				
31.03.20	1,461	60000	3.7	2.7																																																																				
31.12.20	1,441	58,400	3.7	4.2																																																																				
31.12.21	1,449	61,000	4.0	4.4																																																																				

	<p>Percentage of population receiving benefits.</p>	<p>Decrease the number of people receiving benefits.</p>	<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" data-bbox="797 478 2033 726"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Claimant count by sex - not seasonally adjusted (June 2022)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Vale Of Glamorgan (Numbers)</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>Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age Note: % is the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64 and gender</p>	Claimant count by sex - not seasonally adjusted (June 2022)						Vale Of Glamorgan (Numbers)	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
Claimant count by sex - not seasonally adjusted (June 2022)																												
	Vale Of Glamorgan (Numbers)	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																								



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 and replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. From May 2013 onwards these figures are not designated as National Statistics. Data prior to 2013 are counts of all persons claiming unemployment-related benefits i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance. The relevant data for the Vale of Glamorgan is replicated in the table below:

Date	Vale of Glamorgan	Rate (expressed as percentages of the resident population aged 16-64)	Wales Rate (%)	UK Rate (%)

			November 2015	1,410	2.3	2.4	1.9				
			November 2016	1,265	2.1	2.2	1.9				
			November 2017	1,185	1.9	2.1	1.9				
			November 2018	1,045	1.7	2.3	2.2				
			November 2019	1,520	2.4	2.9	2.7				
			November 2020	3,100	4.9	5.2	5.4				
			November 2021	2,975	4.7	4.9	5.5				
			Source: StatsWales - https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Business-Economy-and-Labour-Market/People-and-Work/Unemployment/Claimant-Count/claimantcount-by-welshconstituencyarea-variable-year								
	Distribution of employment across sectors.	Maintain an economically sustainable split of employment across sectors.	People in Employment by Area and Occupation								
				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
			A	5,900	8,100	8,200	8,200	8,400	6,900	6,700	6,800
			B	12,500	12,800	14,000	13,500	13,400	16,700	14,800	15,200
			C	8,700	9,800	7,800	8,800	11,700	9,100	12,000	10,500
			D	7,200	6,400	7,100	6,900	5,700	6,400	7,100	4,800
			E	5,200	6,100	5,100	5,400	5,800	5,300	3,200	3,300
			F	5,700	5,500	5,300	6,300	6,400	6,500	5,200	5,800
			G	4,500	4,100	4,800	5,000	6,200	4,900	4,500	4,600

H	2,800	3,100	2,700	2,100	2,000	2,100	1,800	4,300
I	4,900	4,000	4,800	4,500	4,800	3,400	2,900	5,500
All *	57,700	60,000	60,000	61,000	64,600	61,500	58,200	60,800

Source: Stats Wales People in employment by area and occupation and Nomis Labour Market profile – Vale of Glamorgan

* Partial Year figures only 9 months to 31st December 2019

(A) Managers and senior officials

(B) Professional occupations

(C) Associate professional and technical occupations

(D) Administrative and secretarial

(E) Skilled trades occupations

(F) Personal service occupations

(G) Sales and customer service occupations

(H) Process, plant, and machine operatives

(I) Elementary occupations

(*) Includes unspecified occupations

	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		
Area				
UK	7,611,700	24,349,800	32,099,400	23.8
Wales	433,900	1,006,600	1,449,800	30.1
Vale of Glamorgan	18,000	42,900	61,000	29.6

Source: StatsWales – Employment in the public and private sectors by Welsh local authority and status (year ending 31 Dec 2021)

			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.
	Percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes.	Increase the percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes	At 2021, the Council had approved 96.264ha of employment land on strategic and local employment sites as identified in LDP Policy MG9, an increase of 9.225 ha on the previous monitoring target in 2020. The next monitoring target in the LDP monitoring framework states that the Council needs to secure planning permissions on 44% (163 Ha) of employment land by 2022. The situation will therefore continue to be monitored and assessed in the next monitoring period. In addition, as part of the preparation of the new RLDP, the Council will review the existing employment land allocations and employment land requirements.
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		2021			2020	2020		
				Total Units	Units Occupied	Units Vacant	Occupancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate (%)
			Town/District Centre							
			Holton Rd, Barry	186	158	28	84.9	15.1	13.98	16.04
			Cowbridge	165	149	16	90.3	9.7	11.6	17.3

			High St / Broad St	124	113	11	91.1	8.9	4.0	7.26
			Llantwit Major	101	94	7	93.1	6.9	2.97	3.96
			Penarth	178	171	7	96.1	3.9	2.25	3.
			<p><i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Annual Retail Monitoring 2022</i></p> <p>The town and district centres within the Vale of Glamorgan present a favourable retail picture with all centres showing high occupancy rates, the majority in excess of 85% which given the current economic climate reflects a strong degree of confidence in the performance of these centres. While most centres have seen an increase in vacancy rates in this monitoring period, this is not unexpected and reflects the changing shopping habits during and following the pandemic. As suggested in the previous AMR, the retail centre boundaries will need to be reassessed as part of the RLDP process.</p>							
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	2022							
			Town Centre	District Centres						
			Holton Road	Cowbridge	High St / Broad St	Llantwit Major	Penarth			
			A1	95	93	55	48	101		
			%	51.1	56.4	44.4	47.5	56.7		
			A2	25	21	15	14	22		
			%	13.4	12.7	12.1	13.9%	12.3		
			A3	27	25	38	20	39		
%	14.5	15.1	30.6	19.8%	21.9					

			Total Units	186	165	124	101	178
			<p><i>Source: Vale of Glamorgan Council Annual Retail Monitoring 2022</i></p> <p>The annual retail monitoring data suggests that the main town and district retail centres within the Vale of Glamorgan have generally performed well over recent years and have maintained significant levels of class A1 uses. High street/ Broad Street, Barry and Llantwit Major have the lowest level of class A1 uses, but they are still the predominant uses. High Street / Broad Street, Barry has the highest level of class A3 uses but they only make up just under a third of the total number of uses.</p>					
	Access by public transport, walking and cycling.	Public Transport Guide, Walking / Cycling Audits.	<p>The Council web site contains information (timetables, route planners and relevant qualifying information) pertaining to all local public transport and local voluntary transport services and organisations, concessionary travel, local bus, rail, and air services including local community transport services and organisations. Recent additions include details of the extended Next Bike scheme which operates throughout the eastern Vale. When relevant, event specific information is also provided on temporary services and alternative means of travelling to events e.g. Vale Show.</p> <p>In accordance with Welsh Government policy, the Council is working to promote and improve opportunities for Active Travel within its area and information 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>					
Commentary								
<p>The retail monitoring undertaken by the Council suggests that the main town and district retail centres continue to be resilient to changing retail patterns and present a favourable picture across the Vale of Glamorgan. While there are some minor variations within the centres with regard to 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 recent economic downturn is likely to have had a detrimental impact on the Vale's retail centres at all levels. The Council has noted this trend and has prepared a new draft SPG on retailing to address the issue. All the retail centres identified in the LDP retail hierarchy are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling with information provided online as set out above.</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 25 planning applications for tourism related development. These applications predominantly related to conversions of existing buildings to holiday lets and small-scale tourism accommodation. 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> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Total Employment Supported - Total FTEs</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Employment (FTEs)</th> <th>% Change Year on Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2010</td><td>3,024</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>2,704</td><td>-10.6%</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> </tbody> </table> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT - FTEs</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SECTOR / YEAR</th> <th>2010</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>Accommodation FTEs</td> <td>414</td> <td>427</td> <td>463</td> <td>468</td> <td>479</td> <td>442</td> <td>423</td> <td>424</td> <td>423</td> <td>429</td> <td>205</td> <td>293</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food & Drink FTEs</td> <td>764</td> <td>670</td> <td>662</td> <td>729</td> <td>812</td> <td>886</td> <td>885</td> <td>872</td> <td>903</td> <td>905</td> <td>393</td> <td>703</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recreation FTEs</td> <td>294</td> <td>258</td> <td>254</td> <td>278</td> <td>224</td> <td>228</td> <td>245</td> <td>262</td> <td>245</td> <td>274</td> <td>128</td> <td>195</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shopping FTEs</td> <td>485</td> <td>421</td> <td>414</td> <td>458</td> <td>390</td> <td>432</td> <td>426</td> <td>446</td> <td>444</td> <td>477</td> <td>295</td> <td>309</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport FTEs</td> <td>201</td> <td>173</td> <td>170</td> <td>190</td> <td>160</td> <td>176</td> <td>177</td> <td>186</td> <td>184</td> <td>199</td> <td>115</td> <td>133</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct Employment FTEs</td> <td>2,157</td> <td>1,949</td> <td>1,962</td> <td>2,123</td> <td>2,064</td> <td>2,164</td> <td>2,157</td> <td>2,190</td> <td>2,199</td> <td>2,284</td> <td>1,116</td> <td>1,638</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indirect Employment FTEs</td> <td>867</td> <td>755</td> <td>734</td> <td>815</td> <td>723</td> <td>783</td> <td>789</td> <td>831</td> <td>826</td> <td>906</td> <td>501</td> <td>639</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL FTEs</td> <td>3,024</td> <td>2,704</td> <td>2,697</td> <td>2,938</td> <td>2,787</td> <td>2,947</td> <td>2,946</td> <td>3,022</td> <td>3,025</td> <td>3,191</td> <td>1,616</td> <td>2,277</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Employment (FTEs)	% Change Year on Year	2010	3,024	-	2011	2,704	-10.6%	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%	SECTOR / YEAR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Accommodation FTEs	414	427	463	468	479	442	423	424	423	429	205	293	Food & Drink FTEs	764	670	662	729	812	886	885	872	903	905	393	703	Recreation FTEs	294	258	254	278	224	228	245	262	245	274	128	195	Shopping FTEs	485	421	414	458	390	432	426	446	444	477	295	309	Transport FTEs	201	173	170	190	160	176	177	186	184	199	115	133	Direct Employment FTEs	2,157	1,949	1,962	2,123	2,064	2,164	2,157	2,190	2,199	2,284	1,116	1,638	Indirect Employment FTEs	867	755	734	815	723	783	789	831	826	906	501	639	TOTAL FTEs	3,024	2,704	2,697	2,938	2,787	2,947	2,946	3,022	3,025	3,191	1,616	2,277
Year	Employment (FTEs)	% Change Year on Year																																																																																																																																																													
2010	3,024	-																																																																																																																																																													
2011	2,704	-10.6%																																																																																																																																																													
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%																																																																																																																																																													
SECTOR / YEAR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021																																																																																																																																																			
Accommodation FTEs	414	427	463	468	479	442	423	424	423	429	205	293																																																																																																																																																			
Food & Drink FTEs	764	670	662	729	812	886	885	872	903	905	393	703																																																																																																																																																			
Recreation FTEs	294	258	254	278	224	228	245	262	245	274	128	195																																																																																																																																																			
Shopping FTEs	485	421	414	458	390	432	426	446	444	477	295	309																																																																																																																																																			
Transport FTEs	201	173	170	190	160	176	177	186	184	199	115	133																																																																																																																																																			
Direct Employment FTEs	2,157	1,949	1,962	2,123	2,064	2,164	2,157	2,190	2,199	2,284	1,116	1,638																																																																																																																																																			
Indirect Employment FTEs	867	755	734	815	723	783	789	831	826	906	501	639																																																																																																																																																			
TOTAL FTEs	3,024	2,704	2,697	2,938	2,787	2,947	2,946	3,022	3,025	3,191	1,616	2,277																																																																																																																																																			

			<p>Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report 2021</p> <p>While the number of FTE jobs has recovered significantly since the 2020 Steam Report, the level remains 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.</p>																																																
Visitor numbers.	Increase the total number of tourists visiting the Vale of Glamorgan.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: #d9d9d9; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid black;">2010 to 2021 Historic Prices</div> <div style="background-color: #003366; color: white; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid black;">TOTAL</div> <div style="background-color: #663399; color: white; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid black;">KEY MEASURES Historic Prices</div> </div> <div style="background-color: #009933; color: white; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">Visitor Numbers - Total</div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>% Change Year on Year</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>2011</td><td>-14.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>-2.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>14.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>2.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>5.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>0.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>5.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>2.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>1.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>-68.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>144.9%</td></tr> </table> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Tourist Numbers (M)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2010</td><td>3.85</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>3.27</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>3.19</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>3.66</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>3.75</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>3.96</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>3.97</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>4.17</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>4.27</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>4.33</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>1.37</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>3.35</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">Legend: █ Tourist Numbers - - - Linear (Tourist Numbers)</p> </div>	2011	-14.9%	2012	-2.5%	2013	14.7%	2014	2.4%	2015	5.6%	2016	0.2%	2017	5.0%	2018	2.6%	2019	1.3%	2020	-68.3%	2021	144.9%	Year	Tourist Numbers (M)	2010	3.85	2011	3.27	2012	3.19	2013	3.66	2014	3.75	2015	3.96	2016	3.97	2017	4.17	2018	4.27	2019	4.33	2020	1.37	2021	3.35	<p>Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2021</p> <p>Visitor numbers have recovered significantly and have more than doubled since the pandemic. While slightly below the projected level, a strong recovery has been made.</p>
2011	-14.9%																																																		
2012	-2.5%																																																		
2013	14.7%																																																		
2014	2.4%																																																		
2015	5.6%																																																		
2016	0.2%																																																		
2017	5.0%																																																		
2018	2.6%																																																		
2019	1.3%																																																		
2020	-68.3%																																																		
2021	144.9%																																																		
Year	Tourist Numbers (M)																																																		
2010	3.85																																																		
2011	3.27																																																		
2012	3.19																																																		
2013	3.66																																																		
2014	3.75																																																		
2015	3.96																																																		
2016	3.97																																																		
2017	4.17																																																		
2018	4.27																																																		
2019	4.33																																																		
2020	1.37																																																		
2021	3.35																																																		
Visitor spends.	Increase the value of tourism spend per head.																																																		

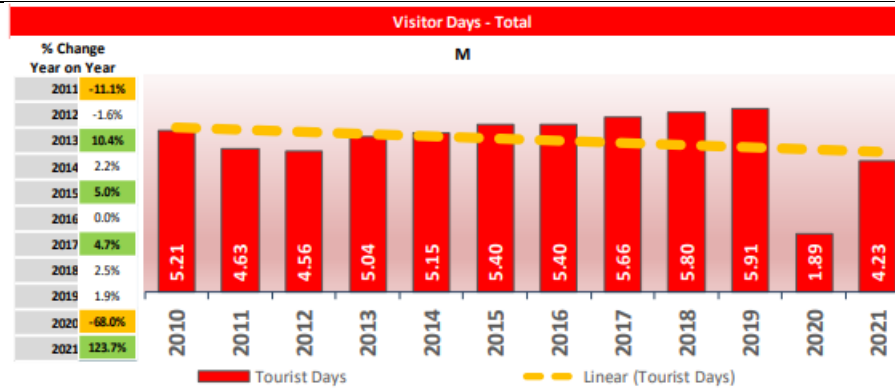


Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2021

The total economic impact of tourism in the Vale of Glamorgan in 2021 was £203.17 million, which is a significant increase on the £93.01 million income during the pandemic. This represents a 118% increase on the previous year and indicates that while the income generated through tourism is below projected levels, 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.



			<p><i>Source: The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report for 2021</i></p> <p>As with the other indicators reflected in the 2021 STEAM report, the number of tourist visitor days within the Vale of Glamorgan is slightly below the projected level at 4.23 million days. However, this again reflects a strong recovery from the pandemic and represents a 123% increase on levels experienced during the pandemic.</p>
<p>Commentary</p>			
<p>The evidence from the annual 2021 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. While all measures are slightly below the identified linear trend, recovery has been strong indicating that 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.</p>			

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. LDP MONITORING FRAMEWORK CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 This is the fourth 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. Accordingly, 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 is being 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 delayed due to COVID 19 and other corporate matters taking priority. However, the draft SPGs are now due to be reported to Cabinet for approval for consultation purposes in September with a view to adopting them in late 2022. An update on progress will be provided in the next AMR. The proposed member training recommended under indicator 7.6 in last year's AMR was also affected by the pandemic but has now been undertaken.
- 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 built on allocated sites is below the April 2022 target, the number of dwellings approved on allocated sites is above it. 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 2 applications during this monitoring period on strategic allocation MG9 (1) which have secured an additional 9.225 ha of employment land.

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 2021-22 monitoring period. Therefore, the total amount of renewable energy produced in the plan period remains 61.68 GWh. However, a number of renewable energy DNS applications are currently being considered by the Welsh Government and have the potential to significantly increase renewable energy output capacity. 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 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 WeITAG assessment. Significant progress has also been made on the Barry Dock station interchange scheme in this AMR period. 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 the 2020 monitoring target has been met. Similarly, good progress has been made on delivering new community facilities identified in Policy MG7 (Provision of Community Facilities) and the new village hall in Ogmore by Sea opened in January 2022. Public open space provision has increased during the monitoring period and a number of public open space facilities have been upgraded using section106 money secured from new development during the monitoring period. 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 (5.38%) of retail floorspace in the town and district centres with corresponding increases in office floorspace (37.7%) and leisure floorspace (17.7%). This reflects their changing role which is also happening elsewhere in the UK. The Council will continue to closely monitor this trend in future AMRs. No new major retail or leisure floorspace was permitted outside established town and district centre boundaries contrary to the relevant LDP policies. There have been several applications approved for non-A1 uses in

primary and secondary frontages in the town and district centres and the monitoring trigger in indicator 6.2 has been hit in some cases. Nevertheless, there has been a change in policy direction from Welsh Government during the COVID 19 pandemic which supports a more flexible approach in retail areas. The Council will continue to closely monitor this indicator in future AMRs to inform the relevant RLDP policies. In addition, the Council has prepared a new draft SPG on retail which seeks to address this issue in the short term. It is anticipated that this will be adopted in late 2022.

- 8.1.9. One application was approved which resulted in the loss of an A1 unit in a local and neighbourhood centre. However, this did not result in an increase in non-A1 uses above the 50% threshold in the centre and the monitoring trigger in indicator 6.3 has therefore not been hit. The new retail SPG referred to above will provide further clarity to policy MG15 (Non-A1 retail uses within local and neighbourhood retail centres) in the short term. Vacancy rates in Llantwit Major and Penarth have increased during this AMR period. Cowbridge has experienced a fall in vacancy rates over the same period and Barry has remained the same. Given the current economic climate, the vacancy rates are not unexpected. 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 630.33 dwellings per annum. At April 2022, the cumulative dwelling target is 6937 (630.66 x 11 years). The Council has delivered 5688 dwellings which is 18% below the cumulative target for 2022. 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 2022 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 2022, a total of 1,811 affordable dwellings have been provided against a monitoring

target of 1,933. Whilst the 2022 target has not been met, the shortfall of 122 dwellings is below the 10% monitoring trigger threshold.

- 8.1.13. With regard gypsy and traveller accommodation, the short term need of 2 pitches has been met on existing tolerated sites. In terms of the long-term need, the Council remains committed to resolving the issue and is considering further options available to identify an appropriate site. The Council is also currently undertaking a new Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) the findings of which will inform 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. Member training was recommended on this issue in a previous AMR ad has now been undertaken.

ECONOMY

- 8.1.15. Planning permission has been granted for 92.17 ha of employment land on the strategic employment sites and the 2020 job monitoring target has been met. 9.2 ha of new employment land was permitted on 2 local employment sites during this monitoring period.
- 8.1.16. Five planning applications were approved for non-B class uses on existing employment land during the monitoring period. However, they were all in accordance with policy MD16 (Protection of existing employment sites and premises).
- 8.1.17. A new SPG on employment land and premises has been prepared and It is anticipated that this will be adopted in the next AMR period. A new SPG on Cardiff Airport and the Gateway Development Zone was adopted in December 2019 as planned. The Council is also currently working closely with Welsh Government and their agent to adopt a development brief for Bro Tathan Y Porth to guide the future development of the site.

TOURISM

- 8.1.18. 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 and there has been some progress with the Cottrell Park allocated site. The Council will continue to closely monitor indicator 9.1 and consider the need for preparing development briefs for Barry Island.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- 8.1.19. The latest SWRAWP Annual Report (2019) suggests that the Council has a land bank of between 35 and 38 years of primary land won aggregates which exceeds the monitoring target of 10 years. No permissions were granted by the Council during the AMR period which would permanently sterilise a mineral safeguarding area contrary to Policy MG22 (Development in Mineral Safeguarding Areas) or the adopted Minerals SPG. Similarly, no developments

were approved within a minerals buffer zone contrary to Policy MG23 (Quarry Buffer Zones).

- 8.1.20. 13.98 hectares of greenfield land was lost to development during the monitoring period. However, this was deemed to be in accordance with local and national policies. 31% of all new housing developments were on brownfield sites which is below the 38% monitoring target. 12.73 hectares of best and most versatile agricultural land was lost to windfall development during the monitoring period, but all proposals were in accordance with local and national policy and therefore not a cause for concern. A total of 4 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 2021/2022 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 fourth AMR to the Welsh Government by 31 October 2022 in accordance with statutory requirements.
 - 2) Publish the AMR on the Council's website in accordance with LDP Regulation 37.
 - 3) Continue to monitor the adopted LDP through the preparation of successive AMRs to inform the Replacement LDP.
 - 4) Progress work on adopting the new SPGs (delayed due to COVID 19).

Appendix 1: Summary of AMR LDP Monitoring Results 2018 – 2022

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	
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).				

		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 walking and cycling route in conjunction with the new Northern Access Road.				
		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.					
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.				
No. 5.2	LOCAL: Community facilities identified in Policy MG7, secured through S106/CIL in association	Deliver Policy MG7 (1) Barry Waterfront community facility by 2018.				
		Deliver Policy MG7 (3) Ogmore				

	with new development.	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.				
		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 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 & 6.5)	LOCAL: Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Retailing.				
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.				
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.				
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.				



The Vale of Glamorgan Council

Directorate of Regeneration and
Planning

Dock Office
Barry Docks
Barry CF634RT

LDP@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk
www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk