



Caerphilly County Borough
Local Development Plan up to 2021

Annual Monitoring Report 2012

Monitoring Period 1st April 2011 to 31 March 2012

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Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg, ac mewn ieithoedd a fformatau eraill ar gais.
This document is available in Welsh, and in other languages and formats on request.

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Executive Summary	7
3	Contextual Changes	10
4	Strategic Environmental Assessment/Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring.	15
5	Policy Monitoring.	21
6	Mandatory Indicators	30
7	Conclusions and Recommendations.	32
	Appendix 1 - Glossary of Terms used in the Monitoring Framework	35
	Appendix 2 – Change to the LDP Monitoring Framework.	37
	Appendix 3 – Change to the SEA/SA Monitoring Framework	38
	Appendix 4– SEA/SA Monitoring Overview.	41
	Appendix 5– Mandatory Indicators.	42
	Appendix 6 – LDP Allocation Monitoring Table	44
	Appendix 7 – List SPG Adopted In Respect of the LDP.	53

- 1.1 The Caerphilly County Borough Local Development Plan Up to 2021 (LDP) was formally adopted by Caerphilly County Borough Council (CCBC) on the 23 November 2010. Following the adoption of its LDP, a Council has a statutory obligation under section 76 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for submission to the Welsh Government (WG).
- 1.2 This, the first AMR, is based on the period from 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012 and is required to be submitted to WG by the end of October 2012.
- 1.3 The main aim of the AMR is to assess the extent to which the LDP Strategy and Strategy Policies are being achieved. It therefore has two primary roles; firstly to consider whether the policies identified in the monitoring process are being implemented successfully; and secondly to consider the plan as a whole against all of the information gathered to determine whether a complete or partial review of the plan is necessary.

The requirement for monitoring

- 1.4 In order to monitor the plan's performance consistently, the plan needs to be considered against a standard set of tests or issues. Appendix 19 of the LDP sets out the Monitoring Framework that forms the basis of the AMR and provides information that is required to be included by LDP Regulation 37. In this context the AMR is required to:
- Identify policies that are not being implemented and for each such policy:
 - Outline the reasons why the policy is not being implemented
 - Indicate steps that can be taken to enable the policy to be implemented
 - Identify whether a revision to the plan is required.
 - Specify the housing land supply from the Housing Land Availability Report for that year, and for the full period since the adoption of the plan.
 - Specify the number of net additional affordable and general market dwellings built in the LPA area for that year, and for the full period since the adoption of the plan.
- 1.5 The LDP Manual supplements this requirement by setting out additional factors that should be assessed in the AMR, namely:
- Whether the basic strategy remains sound (if not, a full plan review may be needed);
 - What impact the policies are having globally, nationally, regionally and locally;
 - Whether the policies need changing to reflect changes in national policy;
 - Whether policies and related targets in the LDP have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them, including publication of relevant supplementary planning guidance (SPG);

- Where progress has not been made, the reasons for this and what knock on effects it may have;
- What aspects, if any, of the LDP need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended or are not achieving the objectives of the strategy and/or sustainable development objectives; and
- If policies or proposals need changing, the suggested actions are required to achieve them.

1.6 Monitoring the Plan also accords with the requirements for monitoring the sustainability performance of the plan through the Strategic Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal (SEA/SA). There is, inherently, a cross over between the information used to inform the SEA/SA monitoring and that used to monitor the plan directly.

Format and content

- 1.7 The AMR is the main mechanism for reviewing the relevance and success of the LDP and identifying any changes that might be necessary. The principle function of the monitoring process is to identify when the revision of the LDP should take place. In order to fulfil this function the AMR needs to be highly focused rather than merely a statistical compendium.
- 1.8 Inevitably the monitoring process involves the collection and interpretation of significant amounts of information. Inclusion of this information within the AMR would lead to the report being overly long and difficult to use. Consequently, the data analysis that informs the AMR will not be contained within the report itself.
- 1.9 The structure of the AMR is as follows:
- **Executive Summary:** A succinct written summary of the key findings.
 - **Contextual Changes:** A written account of any changes in circumstances outside the remit of the plan that could affect the performance of the policy framework. This section will also identify any potential measures required in response.
 - **Sustainability Monitoring:** A written statement outlining the principal findings of the Monitoring of the Plan against the indicators identified in the SEA/SA Scoping Report, identifying the main effects and if a review of the plan is necessary on sustainability grounds.
 - **Policy Monitoring:** A written statement of the main findings of the Monitoring Framework, including identification of policies that have reached their trigger points; assessments of whether those policies require amendment taking account of any mitigating circumstances, and recommendations for action to secure the policy's successful implementation.



- **Mandatory Monitoring Indicators:** A written statement addressing the findings in respect of the Mandatory Indicators, which are set out in the LDP Manual. The commentary will identify the current figures and relate them to previous years' figures to provide an overview of each Indicator.
- **Recommendations:** A statement of actions that will be required to be taken in respect of the findings of the Monitoring exercise, including a statement on whether any policies need adjusting and/or whether there are any further amendments to the plan required.
- **AMR Tables:** These Tables set out the findings of the statistical analysis, breaking down the results into Tables that reflect Appendix 18 and 19. The full background data will not be included in the AMR, but will be available for general inspection.

What should be monitored

- 1.10 In order to monitor the success of the LDP Strategy, the AMR monitors the policies that have been included in the plan specifically for the purpose of realising the strategy i.e. the Strategy Policies.
- 1.11 The Strategy Policies are the point from which the Countywide and Area Specific policies are derived. The successful implementation of the Countywide and Area Specific policies will assist in realising the Strategy and therefore the Strategy Policies provide a reasonable gauge of how the other policies, as a framework, are fairing and whether there are any policies that are failing to deliver.

How is the plan monitored

- 1.12 As part of the preparation of the Plan, a Monitoring Framework was devised that would enable a statistical analysis to be undertaken to ascertain whether policies in the Plan were not being implemented. The Monitoring Framework is set out in Appendix 19 of the LDP.

1.13 The Framework consists of 29 Indicators (overarching measures considered against time related targets) and 53 Factors (specific measures considered against fixed Trigger Points) (please refer to the Glossary of Terms at Appendix 1 for definitions of the terms). Both the Indicators and Factors are statistical measures relating to the delivery of a specific Strategy Policy and consideration of the Indicators and Factors will indicate whether the Policies are being implemented.

1.14 Indicators are measured against a trajectory of how a policy should be implemented over the plan period. There are interim stages, termed stepping-stones, which plot how the policy would be delivered, in ideal and uniform circumstances. The Indicators monitor the policy at these stepping-stones, indicating whether the policy delivery is on its trajectory. In years where an indicator does not have a stepping-stone the policy cannot be strictly monitored, as there is no specific target to consider it against. However if an indicator realises a result that moves in the opposite direction from the intended trajectory then this would also be highlighted.

1.15 Factors are measured against Trigger Points, which are set points or levels relevant to each factor. If a Factor reaches or goes beyond a Trigger Point the relevant policy for that factor will be identified and considered in the AMR as a potentially failing policy. It must be stressed that not all policies identified and considered in the AMR will be failing, as there may be legitimate external factors that are causing one, or more, of the factors to reach their trigger points.

Changes to the monitoring framework

- 1.16 Both the LDP Monitoring Framework and the SEA/SA Monitoring Framework are set out in the Appendices to the Adopted LDP (Appendix 19 and Appendix 18 respectively). Appendices are part of the Adopted LDP and, as such, cannot be amended without undertaking a formal

review of the Plan. However the monitoring process is dependant upon a wide range of statistical information that is sourced from local authority and external sources. Whilst the council can control information that it supplies, there is a significant risk of change in respect of external data as that information is out of the control of the planning authority. Simple changes to external data can render Indicators and Factors obsolete. It is entirely possible that external data changes, focussed to a specific area, could result in all Indicators and Factors for one or more Policies being rendered obsolete, preventing the Policies from being monitored. This is obviously an undesirable and untenable position.

- 1.17 In order to ensure that the Policies are effectively monitored throughout the life of the plan, where circumstances have changed so that it renders an Indicator or factor obsolete, one of three actions will be taken:

Amendment: The Indicator/Factor will be amended to re-align it with relevant data. The amendment will not seriously change the nature or scope of the Indicator/Factor, but will allow it to be considered against a different or amended data set.

Replacement: The Indicator/Factor set out in Appendix 18 or Appendix 19 is no longer used and is replaced by an indicator that monitors a similar issue to the original.

Omission: The Indicator/Factor set out in Appendix 18 or Appendix 19 is obsolete and there are no other similar factors or data sets available to monitor that issue. This is the last resort action and omitted Indicators/Factors will be reviewed yearly to identify whether new data sets have become available that the original or an amended Indicator/Factor could use to monitor its policy.

- 1.18 The Monitoring Framework will, therefore, change over the plan period to reflect the data that is available. Changes to the LDP and SEA/SA Monitoring Frameworks are set out in a series of Briefing Notes that form part of the background documentation to the AMR. Appendix 2 sets out a table of the changes to the LDP Monitoring Framework, along with short explanations of the reasons for the changes. Similarly changes to the SEA/SA Monitoring Framework are set out in Appendix 3.

Data issues 2012

- 1.19 As outlined above, issues of data availability and collection have led to the rewording and deletion of a significant number of SEA/SA and LDP Monitoring Indicators. The position in respect of available data changes from year to year and it is important to record yearly changes to ensure that the Monitoring Framework remains appropriate for its purpose.

- 1.20 The SEA/SA monitoring framework has been significantly more affected by data issues than the LDP monitoring framework. Sustainability issues (ecological footprint, CO2 emissions etc [4 Indicators]) are one key area where data has not been updated for a considerable period of time. These are sourced directly from WG. This information has not been updated since 2008 and, as the monitoring framework seeks to monitor change over time, data sets that are not regularly updated cannot provide any useful indication of change. In addition to this water usage information [1 Indicator], which is sourced from Welsh Water, was not been provided within the deadlines for drafting and submitting the AMR. Information from other external bodies, notably Environment Agency Wales, was submitted promptly and in time for inclusion in the AMR, whilst information from statistical information sites, i.e. Nomis and statswales, was readily available for the monitoring process.

- 1.21 The absence of the above information is not significant enough to undermine the monitoring process or its results. However if there are continued issues over the availability of the information, further consideration will need to be given to whether the indicators should be omitted from the AMR. Further erosion of the monitoring framework could eventually undermine the monitoring process so the situation will need to be monitored through subsequent AMRs.

Using the monitoring framework and identifying failing policies

- 1.22 The Monitoring Framework identifies the information against which the Strategy Policies will be assessed. Specifically it incorporates Trigger Levels (refer to Appendix 1 for an glossary of terms) that will serve to identify policies that may be failing. If one (or more) of a Policy's Trigger Levels is reached, it is included in the AMR for further consideration.
- 1.23 It should be stressed that, just because a policy reaches one (or more) of its Trigger Levels, it should not be assumed that the policy is failing. There may be extraneous circumstances that are causing the poor performance over which the plan has no control, or the policy may be failing in part due to over achievement in others. It is the role of the AMR to consider whether the policy is failing or whether there are mitigating circumstances that could not be influenced by the plan. Where it is found that the Monitoring Framework results are affected by factors outside the remit of the plan, amending the plan will have no effect and will not ensure the implementation of policy as required by the Regulations. In these instances the policy cannot be construed to be failing and will not be identified as such.

Assessment and conclusions

- 1.24 As indicated previously the AMR has two primary roles; firstly to consider whether the policies identified in the monitoring process are not being implemented and secondly to consider the plan as a whole against all of the information gathered to determine whether a complete or partial review of the plan is necessary.
- 1.25 It should be noted that, whilst there is a significant amount of statistical information gathered and used in the monitoring process, the information gained through this process must be tempered with judgement exercised through complete consideration of the policies and issues raised. It would be inappropriate for the statistical information to solely and directly dictate when policies, or the plan as a whole, require amendment. This would be a very literal and rigid assessment that would not take account of the multitude and variety of factors that influence the performance of the plan. A more measured and considered approach, that takes account of these factors, whilst acknowledging the findings of the monitoring information provides the best approach to ensure effective monitoring of the plan.
- 1.26 The AMR must therefore specifically and directly identify its findings. If policies are found to be failing, clear recommendations on what needs to be done to address this will be identified in Section 6 of the Report. Where policies need changing, the AMR will suggest appropriate actions to achieve the desired outcomes.

2 Executive Summary

2.1 Section 76 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local planning authorities to monitor the implementation of their Adopted LDPs by preparing an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) that is to be submitted to the Welsh Government (WG) each year. This is the first AMR for the Caerphilly County Borough LDP and the deadline for it to be submitted to WG is by the end of October 2012.

2.2 The LDP Regulations require that the AMR include:

- A Review of changes to National and Regional policy and guidance and their implications for the LDP
- SEA/SA Monitoring based on the SEA/SA Monitoring Framework (LDP Appendix 18)
- LDP Monitoring based on the LDP Monitoring Framework (LDP Appendix 19)
- Statutory Indicators
- Recommendation on course of action in respect of policies and the LDP as a whole.

2.3 In addition to these the AMR will also address any cross boundary issues and any other relevant matters arising from the monitoring period, along with their implications for the LDP.

A Review of changes to National and Regional policy and guidance and their implications for the LDP

2.4 The following documents, which could potentially have implications for the LDP, have been published during the monitoring period and have been reviewed as part of the AMR process:

- Climate Change Strategy for Wales (2010)
- A Low Carbon Revolution – The Welsh Assembly Government Energy Policy Statement
- Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy - A Toolkit for Planners (2010)
- Planning Policy Wales Edition 4 (PPW4)
- National Transport Plan
- Sewta Rail Strategy Review & Roll Forward Study
- This study identified that reinstating a passenger line between Caerphilly to Newport, via Machen, was feasible and the inclusion and protection of the line in the LDP should be considered. A planning application for housing, which would prejudice the reinstatement of the line, has been recently refused and is likely to be appealed. Further consideration of this issue should be deferred until the outcome of the appeal is known, or the deadline for appealing has passed.



2.5 The above documents have not resulted in any significant changes in context for the plan at the present time. Further consideration of the implications of the Sewta Rail Strategy Review & Roll Forward Study may need to be undertaken in subsequent AMRs.

Strategic Environmental Assessment/Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring

2.6 The SEA/SA monitoring framework sets aspirational targets that reflects the changes to the environment that the Plan could realise. The SEA/SA monitoring considers whether changes are being made toward these identified targets and uses the traffic light symbology to show the results. There are 86 indicators in the SEA/SA Monitoring Framework. For monitoring purposes these have been grouped together into 25 overarching Objectives and the monitoring has been based on these rather than considering each indicator separately.

2.7 The SEA/SA monitoring realised the following results:

- 0 double negative results
- 8 single negative results
- 6 single positive results
- 3 double positive results
- 7 neutral results
- 1 indicator not monitored.

2.8 Whilst the monitoring realised 8 single negative results, it also realised 6 single positives along with three double positives. The positive results more than balance out the negative results and the fact that three double positive results have been realised, when no double negative effects have, means that SEA/SA monitoring can only conclude that there has been a slight positive effect

on the environment. This is backed up by consideration of the individual indicators, which realise a slightly higher number of positive results than negative results.

LDP Monitoring

2.9 The LDP Monitoring process realised four indicators that had reached their trigger points, namely:

- SP8 - Minerals Safeguarding
The policy seeks to ensure that the plan makes sufficient provision for minerals production. The policy triggered due to the low level of yearly mineral production averaged over the previous 3 years. Mineral production directly reflects minerals demand and it is a significant drop in demand that has caused the policy to trigger, rather than a failure of the policy itself.

Given that the policy has been triggered by factors beyond the control of the LDP, it is not considered necessary to initiate a review of this policy or the Adopted LDP

- SP17 - Promoting Commercial Development
The policy seeks to ensure that sufficient land is available to facilitate commercial development, particularly in retail centres. The policy has triggered against two indicators:

Firstly, the policy has triggered by realising a high level of commercial (retail) developments outside of retail centres. In total 9 commercial developments have been approved in the monitoring period, 2 petrol filling stations, 2 used car sales, 1 A3 drive through restaurant, 1 hotel, 1 mixed use development. Of these, only the latter proposals (mixed use development) would be considered to be a town centre use and was part of a regeneration scheme just outside a retail centre. Given this the approved developments are not considered to compromise the policy

Secondly the policy has triggered due to the lack of commercial development in Caerphilly retail centre. Commercial development can be greatly influenced by economic conditions and the economic downturn has had a significant effect in reducing commercial development generally. There has been no commercial development in any of the retail centres and vacancy levels in the centres have been rising. The current economic climate is considered to be the factor that has realised the low levels of development and, therefore, the triggered indicator does not identify a failing policy.

Given that the policy has been triggered by factors outside the influence of the LDP, it is not considered necessary to initiate a review of this policy or the Adopted LDP

- SP18 Protection of Strategic Leisure Network
The policy seeks to ensure that sufficient levels of open and play space are maintained to meet the needs of the county borough communities. The policy has triggered because of a lack of development of new play facilities through S106 agreements. More specifically the policy triggered because less than four facilities had been realised over the past 3 years. It is recognised that planning application numbers have fallen significantly since the beginning of the economic downturn and the number of large applications, particularly housing applications, have reduced even further. Given this the potential to realise new facilities is becoming increasingly reduced and has resulted in the low levels of provision that have triggered the policy. It should be noted, however, that 3 facilities were actually delivered within the monitoring period and, as such, the indicator is on the limit of the trigger level and is likely not to trigger in subsequent AMRs.

Given that the policy has been triggered by factors beyond the control of the LDP, and that the policy has been triggered by the smallest of margins, it is not considered necessary to initiate a review of this policy or the Adopted LDP

- SP20 Road Hierarchy
This policy establishes the hierarchy of roads, which is used to determine the appropriate use of roads for the efficient and effective movement of traffic. The policy has triggered because the monitoring has realised one highway link that is congested, which does not have a corresponding improvement scheme aimed at relieving the congestion. The particular link is along the Caerphilly Northern Bypass and it is the second year that the link has been above the congestion threshold. By contrast the overall number of congested links has reduced when compared to the position at adoption of the LDP. In addition to this the overall traffic levels in the Caerphilly Basin reduced in the monitoring period. The most appropriate course of action, therefore, is considered to be monitoring the situation and see if the traffic reduction in the Caerphilly basin continues. If levels continue to reduce it will reduce the traffic levels on this link to below the trigger point. If not consideration will need to be given to identifying an improvement scheme for the link.

Given the above, it is not considered necessary to initiate a review of this policy or the Adopted LDP at this time.

- 2.10 With the exception of the issue of the reinstatement of the Caerphilly-Machen-Newport rail line, no information has been identified that indicates that policies in the LDP are not being implemented.

Mandatory Indicators

2.11 Paragraph 9.5.4 of the LDP Manual identifies a set of 12 indicators that must be included in the AMR. There is no requirement for the interpretation or consideration of these indicators as part of the AMR. However, the information required for these indicators is already embedded into the SEA/SA and LDP Monitoring Frameworks and is considered as part of the overall monitoring process. The results for the mandatory indicators are included as Appendix 5 to this document.

Recommendations

2.12 This Report does not identify any policies that require amendment. Further it confirms that the Strategy is being implemented. The report does raise one issue that will need to be monitored and considered in subsequent Annual Monitoring Reports. Therefore the Annual Monitoring Report for 2012 concludes and recommends as follows:

1. No changes are made in respect of the LDP Policy Framework or the LDP strategy.
2. The following issue be flagged for continued monitoring and consideration in subsequent AMRs:
 - The potential for reinstatement of passenger services along the Caerphilly-Machen-Newport rail line.

3 Contextual Changes

- 3.1 In order to ensure that the adopted LDP remains consistent with national policy and guidance, it is necessary to consider the significance of new guidance or legislation in terms of the adopted LDP. Each year the AMR will review the major new planning guidance and legislation, and consider whether the plan needs to be amended to reflect any changes of position.
- 3.2 This Chapter will set out the new legislation and guidance, summarising the principle changes and assessing how significant the changes are in terms of the LDP. The consideration of whether the changes are significant enough to require a review of the LDP will be set out in Chapter 6 – Conclusions and Recommendations.

Previously assessed documents

- None

2011 Contextual changes

- 3.3 In order to establish data capture processes and to establish a draft format for the AMR, a dummy run of the AMR process was undertaken for the period from Adoption (November 2010) and 31 March 2011. As part of that process, a review of changes to legislation and guidance was undertaken. The principle new planning documents that were published over that period were:
 - Climate Change Strategy for Wales (2010)
 - A Low Carbon Revolution – The Welsh Assembly Government Energy Policy Statement
 - Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy - A Toolkit for Planners (2010)
 - Planning Policy Wales Edition 4 (PPW4)

Climate Change Strategy for Wales (2010)

- 3.4 The Climate Change Strategy sets out the overarching principles for the Welsh Government to realise a low carbon economy, limit greenhouse gas emissions and adjust to changes in our climate. The document sets out key action areas to assist in realising targets for emissions reduction. In addition the document also sets out the principles to be applied to managing the crosscutting issues that address climate change issues.
- 3.5 The principal implication for the LDP relates to the aim of maximising renewable and low carbon energy generation. However, as outlined above, the document provides an overarching strategic approach to the issues and does not directly address the role or remit of LDPs. Consequently the Climate Change Strategy for Wales does not propose changes that are significant to the LDP.

A Low Carbon Revolution – The Welsh Assembly Government Energy Policy Statement

- 3.6 This document explains what the Welsh Government will do, and the contribution and actions that others will need to make, to realise the ambition for low carbon energy. The document expands on UK Targets for renewable energy generation and provides challenging targets for the Wales context. The document also considers each area of renewable generation, assessing its capacity to contribute toward the overall target.
- 3.7 The document sets out the overarching, strategic approach that the Wales Government will take to promoting renewable energy generation. However, whilst identifying the issues that LDPs will need to address, the document does not set out any specific, detailed requirements for LDPs. Consequently the document does not propose changes that are significant to the LDP.



Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy - A Toolkit for Planners (2010)

3.8 The Toolkit has been prepared and published to assist local authorities in undertaking Renewable Energy Assessments for their authority areas, to aid in LDP preparation. However, no specific requirement for undertaking assessments has been set out. Therefore there are no direct implications for the LDP, although the position should be monitored to identify when a requirement is set to undertake Renewable Energy Assessments.

Planning Policy Wales Edition 4

- 3.9 This Revision to PPW3 incorporates changes to planning guidance derived from:
- Planning for Climate Change
 - These changes incorporate the targets set for emissions.
 - Planning for Sustainable Buildings
Change to update PPW to refer to the revised Code for Sustainable Homes Technical Guide (November 2010).
 - A Low Carbon Revolution – The Welsh Assembly Government Energy Policy Statement
These changes set out the Assembly Governments updated planning policy on renewable and low carbon energy following public consultation in 2010.

3.10 The changes set out the strategic aims and objectives for delivery of a low carbon economy with the issue of renewable energy generation being of particular relevance to the LDP. The main issue that PPW4 raises is the introduction of Renewable Energy Assessments, which will inform renewable energy policies in development plans. Renewable Energy Assessment should be undertaken as part of plan preparation. There is, however, no requirement to retrospectively fit them into existing Adopted Plans. So whilst this issue will have an impact for the review of the LDP when it is undertaken, in terms of the existing adopted LDP the changes made to PPW4 are not significant.

2012 Contextual changes

3.11 It is a requirement for the AMR to review any changes to the legislative and guidance framework and assess whether any changes will have significant effects for the LDP. The principle changes to the contextual framework during the monitoring period are:

National Transport Plan

- Sewta Rail Strategy Review & Roll Forward Study
- National Transport Plan



3.12 The NTP is prepared by Welsh Government and sits alongside SEWTA's Regional Transport Plan. In December 2011, WG published a Prioritised National Transport Plan detailing its yearly aims.

3.13 There are a number of countrywide objectives described as ongoing commitments, which will go some way towards Policy SP3's aim of reducing car borne trips and encouraging the use of more sustainable modes of transport. Examples of this include:

- Continuing to improve the provision of travel information
- Continue to work with local authorities on the effective delivery of the local transport services grant
- Simplify the ethos for delivering walking and cycling by delivering a larger number of traffic free walking and cycling routes and segregated public transport routes; and
- Maintaining WG's commitment to free concessionary travel on local bus services for elderly and disabled people

3.14 Objectives that directly relate to Caerphilly county borough are as follows:

- Start work on Energlyn Station by 2014 – thus supporting policy TR3.3
- Allowing for additional carriages to peak time services to Caerphilly by 2014-15, supporting policy SP3

3.15 These changes strengthen the sustainable transport framework, but do not significantly change it. Consequently there are no implications that need to be taken into account from this document, in respect of the LDP.

Sewta Rail Strategy Review & Roll Forward Study

3.16 As part of its supporting documentation, the RTP has undertaken studies into all forms of transport, i.e. vehicular, rail, cycling, walking. The first tranche of studies included recommendations for action for a 5-year period with recommendations for additional work for future studies. With the RTP in its third year following its Agreement by WG, a programme of review for the background studies has been commenced. The Rail Review is one of the updates and was published for consultation at the end of 2011.

3.17 The Rail Review considered matters already included and considered for the previous Rail Strategy, such as:

- Electrification of The Valleys Lines
- The business case for the electrification of the Valleys Lines continues to be investigated as part of the 10 Year Plan. The main aim of electrification is to avoid overcrowding on the lines, which is to worsen over the 10-year period to 2020 due to a high rate of growth in rail demand. A higher capacity on the Valley Lines would therefore go some way to promoting more sustainable modes of transport, which would again contribute to policy SP3.
- Half hourly services – Bargoed – Rhymney, Barry - Caerphilly.
- New stations – Energlyn, Machen (reinstating link from Caerphilly – Machen – Newport) Written statements by the Welsh Government on Capital Spending Plans 2011-12 chose to defer the proposed new station at Energlyn. Despite this, the Rail Strategy Review states that rail enhancement schemes, including that at Energlyn, are essential to achieve the social and economic objectives of the region. Policy TR3.3 safeguards land for Energlyn Station with the view that the provision of a new station will improve access to the rail network for the local community thus encouraging greater use of rail services.

Although the scheme is not the shorter or longer term plans described in the Rail Strategy Review, the National Transport Plan states that work is to begin on the station by 2014.

3.18 In addition to the above issues, the review also considered a number of potential passenger service lines and undertaking initial feasibility studies for them. One of the lines investigated was the Caerphilly-Machen-Newport line. The Rail Review confirmed that the reinstatement of the line is feasible, with new stations possible at Caerphilly and Machen. The implications from this are twofold:

- The Council proposed a change to the LDP at its examination that sought to include a reference to the council undertaking a feasibility study of the line, with a view to considering its allocation/protection in the review of the plan. The Rail Review has effectively undertaken the feasibility of the line and concluded that the line could be reinstated (subject to limited compulsory purchase and track reinstatement and significant cost). If a review of the plan was currently being undertaken it is likely that the council would seek to protect the route for future transport purposes and, therefore, consideration needs to be given to whether such a change should be made in respect of this issue. It should be noted, however, that a planning application for residential development on this line has recently been refused on these grounds. It is likely that the refusal will be appealed to the Inspectorate. As such it would be inappropriate to consider reviewing the plan, until either an appeal is held or the statute of limitation has run out on the appeal process, as approval of the application would effectively preclude the reinstatement of the line. As a result it is proposed that the situation in respect of the application be monitored and the issue be reconsidered in the next AMR

- The Review also suggests that local authorities should seek to appropriately locate development to assist in delivering rail proposals through development contributions. This would have the benefit of improving the business cases for the rail proposals. The LDP has already been adopted and, as such, cannot be amended. Therefore, until a review of the LDP is undertaken, consideration of this issue cannot be addressed. In itself this issue is not reason to commence a review of the plan because it is, in essence, an administrative action based on the LDP preparation procedures. Consequently there are no implications in respect of this issue, although when the plan is reviewed it will be necessary to consider this issue as part of the preparation process.

National Planning Statements – Energy

3.19 In July 2011 the Government published the following 6 statements of national policy in respect of energy generation:

- EN-1 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy
- EN-2 National Policy Statement for Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure
- EN-3 National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure
- EN-4 National Policy Statement for Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines
- EN-5 National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure
- EN-6 National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation

- 3.20 The National Policy Statements address nationally important energy generation issues, which were to be considered by the now abolished Infrastructure Planning Commission. The Policy Statements relate to national scale projects whose decisions are considered on the basis of the public interest and material considerations and, as such, are beyond the scope of the Development Plan.
- 3.21 As the Policy Statements relate to developments over which development plans have no control, there are no significant implications for the development plan.

Conclusion

- 3.22 The documents published since the Adoption of the LDP have not resulted in any significant changes in context for the plan. Consequently there are no recommendations for action in respect of the LDP

4 Strategic Environmental Assessment/ Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring

- 4.1 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive requires local authorities to undertake Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of their plans as part of preparation of their LDPs. In addition to this the LDP Regulations require that local authorities undertake Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of their plan. It is now best practice for local authorities to undertake SEA and SA together, as an iterative part of the development plan process throughout plan preparation. In preparing the Adopted LDP the council undertook joint SEA and SA and produced and published its SEA/SA Report in conjunction with the LDP.
- 4.2 The SEA Directive also requires that the council monitors the state of the environment through monitoring the sustainability objectives set out in the SEA/SA Report. The Scoping Report, Part 1 of the SEA/SA Report, sets out the objectives in a series of tables and it is these tables that form the basis of the monitoring Framework for the SEA/SA. These tables have been summarised and formalised as Appendix 18 of the LDP.
- 4.3 The Monitoring Framework consists of 25 objectives, which are further broken down into 86 indicators, with the Tables in the Scoping Report setting a target for each indicator. These targets were set as aspirations to be reached at the end of the plan period, rather than being specifically achievable during the LDP period. This reflected the position that the plan should be seeking to attain. Consequently monitoring of the indicators against the targets will not provide a direct indication of whether the LDP is having the intended benefit for the environment as a whole, as it is unlikely that the plan will have realised the aspirational targets during the early part of the plan period. As a result the SEA Monitoring will need to consider whether there is movement towards the target rather than the absolute position of whether the target has been

reached. This will require a significant level of officer interpretation to the background information to ensure that the monitoring realises appropriate and relevant information.

4.4 Whilst the AMR sets out 86 indicators, it is unlikely that monitoring all of the indicators will realise any meaningful results, as there are inherent tensions between indicators. In many instances there will be conflicting results from indicators that could mask any notable trends or movements that should be identified as part of the monitoring process. Consequently it would be difficult to draw an overall picture of the effect of the plan on the environment from such a large, diverse and potentially conflicting set of results.

4.5 To overcome these issues the indicators have been aggregated together to form more comprehensive units of measurement, which should overcome the potential conflicts. The Scoping Report sets out the monitoring factors as Strategic Objectives, which are then sub-divided into individual indicators. Given that the SEA Monitoring should take a strategic view of the effects of the plan on the environment, it would be appropriate to re-aggregate the Indicators back into their Strategic Objectives and use these as the measuring units for the process. Therefore the SEA Monitoring uses the 25 Strategic Objectives as the basis for consideration of the effects of the plan on the environment.

4.6 The assessment of the SEA/SA Monitoring Objectives will also be different from the assessment method used in the SEA/SA itself. The SEA/SA used a traffic light system to identify the severity of effect from a policy or allocation, so the annotation for each indicator represented the relative scale of the effect. For monitoring purposes it was considered more appropriate, given that the Indicators are not being considered individually but as groups under their Objective, to monitor how many of the indicators under an objective are moving towards their target, rather than how far they have moved toward reaching it. This will highlight any trends that the Objectives are showing, as the results will reflect how many indicators within the Objective are moving positively or negatively. In short Identifying the numbers of underlying indicators moving towards their targets provides an overall picture of how well the objective is being met.



4.7 In addition to the above, some of the targets have been benchmarked against either UK national or Welsh averages. By their very nature it is more difficult to realise a target relating to an average as any positive results that are realised will also positively affect the average, with the result that the “goal posts” are always moving. Where indicators have such targets it will dampen any underlying trend and this will, to some extent, skew the overall results and this will also need to be taken into account.

4.8 Even though the SEA Monitoring Process differs from that used in the SEA/SA Assessments, it was considered appropriate to use the traffic light approach to representing the results from the monitoring process. Whilst using the same symbology, the symbols have different meanings to those used for the SEA/SA Assessments. Appendix 4 sets out the SEA Monitoring findings based on the following definitions for the symbology:

Result	
XX	Most, if not all, indicators are not moving toward their respective targets
X	There is a mix with some indicators not moving towards targets whilst others are moving toward targets or have not yet moved.
+	There is a mix with some indicators moving towards targets whilst others are not moving toward targets or have not yet moved.
++	Most, if not all, indicators are moving toward their respective targets
O	Some indicators moving towards targets and some not, but when combined they realise a stable balanced position, or no movement in any of the indicators
DNA	The Objective could not be effectively assessed primarily as the indicators require a sequence of results before assessment can be made.
NM	Not Monitored (due to circumstances that mean that data is no longer available).

Assessment of the SEA/SA Monitoring

4.9 The results of the SEA Monitoring process are set out in Appendix 4 to this report. It should be noted that the monitoring period for the AMR is 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 and the findings of the assessment are included in the column headed 2012. As part of the preparatory work for the first AMR an internal practice run was undertaken to establish data capture processes and procedures and to draft a report structure. The period of monitoring for the internal practice run was November 1st 2010 to 31 March 2011 (from the month of Adoption to the end of the normal monitoring period). The results from this practice run have been included to provide comparison information and a background position for the current monitoring period, the results being included under the column titled 2011.

- 4.10 It has not been possible to monitor one of the Objectives in the SEA Framework [To allow equal opportunities for all] as the data that would have informed it is no longer available. In addition to this two other Objectives [To reduce the average resource consumption of each resident] [To reduce the total amount of CO₂ produced within the county borough each year] could not be assessed. Both Objectives are dependant upon statistical information produced by WG. However, WG has not updated either set of information since the adoption of the LDP and, as the Objectives are time series related, it is no longer possible to monitor them.
- 4.11 The practice run also identified seven Objectives that could not be assessed at that time as they were based on trend information, which was not available because it was the first set of data to be collected. The 2012 AMR has provided a second set of data that provides the comparison trend and all 7 of the Objectives have realised results in this report.
- 4.12 None of the Objectives realised double negative results, which would mean that most, if not all, indicators in the Objective were failing. This indicates that there are no significant issues raised in this report.
- 4.13 Eight of the Objectives realised single negative results. The Objectives realise negative results for a number of differing reasons, as set out below:
- To reduce the incidence of crime
This Objective realised one positive effect and 3 negative effects. The negative effects, however, were realised for figures that remained the same as the previous years figure, when the indicators seek to realise increases. As such the negatives do not reflect an overall worsening of the situation, rather it indicates that the status quo is maintained.
 - To improve educational achievement
This Objective realised one negative result and one indicator that could not be monitored as data from the council's education service was not available at the time of drafting. It should be noted that the unmonitored Indicator realised a slight negative position in the practice run and, whilst a similar result would have realised a double negative Objective result, a small change could have realised a positive result. The negative result, similar to the indicator above, realised no change from the previous data and as such does not represent a worsening scenario.
 - To increase the wealth of individuals in CCBC
This is similar to the Objective outlined above in that the indicator that realises the negative result actually realises no change from the previous data and the other Indicator has not been monitored due to the fact that education information was not available at the time of drafting. Overall this Objective is not considered to representing a worsening scenario.
 - To ensure a sufficient range of employment sites are available
This Objective relates to three Indicators, two of which have been omitted from the process. Consequently only one Indicator informs this Objective. In such circumstances a negative result would normally realise a double negative (as only negative results are recorded for the Objective). However the data shows that the level has remained unchanged from the previous year and, whilst the indicator seeks improvement, the position does not warrant a fully negative result. Consequently this Objective has been recorded as a single negative, representing a non-worsening scenario.
 - To improve the health of individuals
This Objective realised a truly mixed bag of results, one positive, one negative, but a non-worsening scenario, and a true negative effect. Overall the position is balanced.

- To protect the landscape value of the most important landscapes in the county borough and maintain a clean and accessible environment to encourage a greater sense of belonging.
This Objective realised 4 negative results and 2 positive ones. The negative effects are based primarily upon small negative changes, or instances of inactivity, i.e. where no development has occurred. Both positives, however, have realised significant improvements and, on balance, the Objective is considered to have realised a small-scale negative change. In future AMR reports small changes to the positive could revert this Objective to an overall neutral or positive result.
 - To make the most efficient use of land and to reduce contamination and safeguard soil quantity, quality and permeability.
This Objective realises two negative and one positive result. One of the negative results is based upon one set of data (as data from the practice run was not available) and is taken in respect of the overall target. As outlined above the targets are aspirational and it is extremely unlikely that the AMR would realise a positive or neutral result at this time. The other negative result is based on a small change, representing a very small change in circumstances. The positive result is also a small change and overall the effect is marginally negative.
 - To improve the performance of material assets within the county borough
This Objective realised 4 negative results and one positive one. Two of the 4 negative results were cases where the data had not changed from the practice run data and as such represent a non-worsening scenario. The other 2 indicators realised true negative results, which are offset to some extent by the positive result. Overall, however, this Objective does realise a negative overall result.
- 4.14 Whilst 8 negative Objectives are realised most of these are relatively small and could easily be reversed by small changes in data in subsequent AMRs. Overall the position in respect of these Objectives does not raise significant concerns in Sustainability terms in respect of the impact of the LDP.
- 4.15 Conversely the assessment realises 6 single positive results, in respect of housing, population, leisure facilities, cultural identity, waste reduction and renewable energy generation, and 3 double positive results for increasing economic population in employment, protecting historical assets and protection of geological sites. The positive results more than balance out the negative results set out above. The fact that three double positive results have been realised when no double negative effects have been realised, means that, as a whole, the SEA monitoring can only conclude that there has been a slight positive effect as a result of the LDP.
- 4.16 If the individual indicators are considered there is a slight positive bias as there are 31 positive indicators and only 30 negative ones, with a number of those negative indicators representing positions where there has been no real worsening of the position. This reinforces the Objective assessment position that the overall position is slightly positive.

Comparison to previous results

4.17 The findings of the SEA monitoring are likely to change from year-to-year due to small changes derived from vagaries of development and external factors. Consequently an overview of the trends and overall picture will provide a more comprehensive and robust analysis of the effects of the LDP than any single year, which effectively will only provide a snapshot picture.

4.18 The full set of results is included as Appendix 4 to this report. The summary of changes in the number of times a result has been realised is set out in the table below:

Effects Comparison		
Result	2011	2012
XX	3	0
X	4	8
+	2	5
++	7	2
O	6	6
DNA	2	3
NM	1	1

As can be seen from the table, there is a significant increase in the numbers of single negative results in 2012, when compared against the 2011 findings. This is offset, however, by the total reduction of double negative results in 2012. By contrast the number of single positive results has not changed and the double positive results have increased by just one. Further to this the number of neutral results has reduced significantly, whilst it is pleasing to see that the number of Objectives that could not be monitored has significantly reduced, although this was expected when two sets of data were available allowing comparison of trend information to take place. However, overall there is a clear movement away from negative results, although the move

cannot be said to be significantly positive, as the positive results do not rise accordingly. Therefore it could be concluded that, from the information from this table, that the 2012 SEA Monitoring realises a less negative result than in 2011.

4.19 As well as absolute numbers, the trends in changes should also be considered and these are set out in the table below:

Changes 2011 - 2012	
Positive To Negative Changes	2
Neutral To Negative	4
Negative To Positive Changes	1
Neutral To Positive	4

The table shows a different picture from that shown by the previous table. Whilst only a small difference there are more changes from positive to negative than there are from negative to positive. This would imply a slight negative change in the state of the environment from the Adoption of the LDP. This would be further supported by the fact that there are equal numbers of neutral results that change to negative results as change to positive ones. The conclusion that could be drawn from this table is that the 2012 SEA Monitoring realises a more negative result than 2011.

4.20 The key consideration here is that the 2012 SEA Monitoring realises no double negative results, whilst the 2011 Monitoring realised 3. This reduction in double negative results identifies that the position has indeed become less negative, despite an increase in changes to negatives from positives. This is evidenced by one Objective that has realised a change from double negative to double positive and, whilst the other two double negatives remain as negative results (single negatives) the fact remains that they have lessened in severity.

4.21 In comparison with previous results the 2012 SEA Monitoring reveals an improving position.

In conclusion

4.22 The SEA monitoring exercise raises no significant issues that would warrant direct intervention or action. Further to this the 2012 Monitoring exercise has realised an improved position, with a slightly more positive overall result. This represents a significant step in the right direction as it would be highly unlikely that the plan would have had a significant impact upon the environment in such a short period of time. Despite the results, we should not get carried away by these findings, The fact that the plan is in its early stages means that the position could easily change over a relatively small period of time, resulting in a more significantly negative outcome. Future Monitoring exercises will need to be considered before a true picture of the overall trend can be determined, but at the present time it is sufficient to conclude that this AMR finds an improving position in respect of the SEA.

5 Policy Monitoring

- 5.1 The purpose of the Monitoring process is to proactively review whether the policies of the LDP are being implemented and the plan strategy is being delivered. The monitoring of the policies is undertaken through the use of a framework of measures, which has been included in the Adopted LDP (Appendix 19). The Framework consists of 29 Indicators (overarching measures considered against time related targets) and 53 Factors (specific measures considered against a fixed Trigger Point). Both the Indicators and Factors are statistical measures relating to the delivery of a specific Strategic Policy and consideration of the Indicators and Factors will indicate whether the Policies are being implemented.
- 5.2 The statistical information relating to each of the Indicators and factors will be set out in the Annual Monitoring Report Statistical Tables. These tables do not form part of the Annual Monitoring Report, but are background information to them. As a result these tables are not included in the Report.



5.3 The Annual Monitoring Report does not address each and every policy in the LDP, nor does it address the results of each Indicator or Factor. The purpose of the AMR is to identify and address where one, or more, policies are not being implemented successfully, and hence whether the Strategy is being achieved. The Indicators and Factors provide a measure of whether the policies are being implemented through the use of Targets for the Indicators and Trigger Points for the Factors. Where an Indicator does not achieve a Target, or where a factor reaches its Trigger Point, the policy will need to be addressed in the AMR to consider whether it is failing or not being implemented successfully.

5.4 Policies that have been identified for consideration will need to be considered in the context of whether the Strategy is being delivered. Therefore the consideration of each policy will need to address how the policy delivers the strategy. This consideration will need to take into account the reasons behind why the policy has been identified for consideration in the AMR, as well as the effect of the policy not being implemented as intended.

5.5 The consideration of each policy will need to conclude whether changes need to be made to the LDP in respect of the policy and whether a partial or complete revision of the plan is required. This conclusion will be reached in consideration of the underlying factors and the effects of the policy not being implemented as anticipated, against the implications of undertaking a review of the plan.

5.6 Even if it is identified that a policy is not being implemented as intended, a review of the plan is not necessarily the most appropriate course of action to take. In-house process change or even applying the policy with a slightly different emphasis may result in the policy being delivered. In other cases external factors may be the overriding issue and a change to the LDP may not effectively change the situation. Consequently the conclusion to the consideration of each policy will include a recommendation for the relevant action to be taken to address the policy's implementation.

The consideration of identified policies

5.7 The monitoring exercise has identified four policies, which the AMR is required to consider. These policies are:

- SP8 – Minerals Safeguarding
- SP17 – Promoting Commercial Development
- SP18 – Protection Of The Strategic Leisure Network
- SP20 – Road Hierarchy

SP8 Minerals Safeguarding

The Council will contribute to the regional demand for a continuous supply of minerals by:

- A Safeguarding known resources of coal, sand and gravel and hard rock*
- B Maintaining a minimum 10-year land bank of permitted aggregate reserves in line with national guidance*

- 5.8 This policy has two elements, firstly to protect existing known minerals and coal resources and secondly to ensure that a 10-year land bank of permitted aggregate reserves are maintained. Both of these elements combine to meet the national policy aim of ensuring that the county borough maintains its proportionate level of minerals production. Given this there are three Indicators used to monitor each of the above elements.
- L29 Contribution of county borough to regional demand (Indicator – Next target at least 10 years at 2016 **[55.2 years - on target]**)
 - L30 Area of permitted development approved in identified safeguarding areas, as a percentage of total safeguarding area for that mineral. (Factor – Trigger: less than 1% **[0.02% - not triggered]**)
 - L31 Average yearly usage of aggregates by the construction industry (averaged across the preceding 3 years) (Factor: Trigger: Higher than 890,000 or lower than 800,000 tonnes **[582,587 tonnes – Triggered – Less than 800,000]**)
- 5.9 This policy has been brought forward for consideration in the AMR as one of the Factors has gone past its trigger point, i.e. Factor L31. Factor L31 monitors aggregate usage by the construction industry by monitoring aggregate production. Aggregate production is directly related to, and influenced by, aggregate use or demand and so is suitable for monitoring this issue.
- 5.10 The Trigger levels for Factor L31 relates to the nature of past aggregate production, which has been remarkably constant over a considerable period of time, averaging 845,000 tonnes per year, with only very small annual deviations from that figure, being generally less than 1% of the average. Given this it was considered that a 5% deviation from the average would constitute a significant enough deviation from the average to warrant consideration in the AMR. It was also the view that both an increase and decrease of 5% from the average figure would need to be considered. Therefore two Trigger Points were identified for this factor. At a strict 5% deviation from the average Trigger Points would have been 802,750 tonnes for the lower trigger and 887,250 Tonnes for the upper Trigger. For ease of reference these were rounded so the Lower Trigger point is 800,000 and the Upper Trigger Point is 890,000.
- 5.11 This policy has triggered because the annual production for the year was 750,000 tonnes, which is below the lower Trigger Point. As outlined above, aggregate production is directly related to aggregate usage, i.e. aggregate is not produced unless there is a demand for it and it can be sold. Given that there is this direct link between demand and supply, and that the Factor has Triggered the lower Trigger Point, it would be reasonable to assume that the drop in aggregate production is related to a corresponding drop in demand. Due to commercial sensitivity, information related to aggregate demand is not available so direct consideration of this cannot be undertaken. However, given the current economic climate and the slow down in the building and construction industries, anecdotal and related evidence would seem to confirm that a decrease in demand is likely to have occurred.
- 5.12 It is important to note that whilst Factor L31 has triggered, neither factor L30 nor Indicator L29 are close to being of concern, both being well away from their Trigger Points and Targets. With over 55 years of aggregate land bank and only 0.02% of safeguarded land being subject to planning permission, there are no policy constraints that could contribute towards, or even cause, the decrease in aggregate production. Consequently it can only be concluded that factors beyond the control of the development plan, namely the current economic climate, are causing the policy to Trigger.

5.13 Given that the policy has been triggered by factors beyond the control of the LDP, it is not considered necessary to initiate a review of this policy or the Adopted LDP.

SP17 Promoting Commercial Development

The Council has made provision for the development of 29.3 hectares of commercial sites, and identified five principal town centre boundaries, two primary retail areas, three commercial opportunity areas and two retail warehouse parks, in order to enhance the commercial sector in terms of service provision and employment:

- A Commercial Development Sites
- B Principal Town Centre Boundaries
- C Primary Retail Areas
- D Commercial Opportunity Areas
- E Retail Warehouse Parks

5.14 This policy sets out the provision of new and protection of existing commercial development areas throughout the county borough. The policy seeks to promote commercial development by allocating development opportunities and protecting the existing commercial areas through designating protection areas. The aim of the policy is to enhance commercial service provision and increase employment opportunities for the residents of the county borough. To effectively monitor this aim there are 2 Indicators and 3 Factors included in the Monitoring Framework, although one of the Factors is broken down into three sub categories:

L62 Annual estimates of employment levels in commercial services (Indicator –Next target Rise to 26,000 by 2015 [23,400 – on target])

L63 Employees in commercial sector as a percentage of total employees (Factor – Trigger: Less than 40.0% [46.0% – not triggered])

L64 Annual rate of commercial services employment land take up (Indicator – Next target rise to 14 by 2016 [15 – on target])

L65 Number of Commercial/Retail employment developments permitted outside the designated Principal Town Centre Boundaries. (Factor – Trigger: More than 3 in a single year or 1 a year for 3 years [9 – Triggered – more than 3 in a single year and more than 1 per year for 3 consecutive years])

L66 (i) Area of Class B1 employment uses permitted within Commercial Opportunity Areas, as a percentage of total designated area – Bargoed (Factor – Trigger: No development for 7 or more consecutive years or any decrease below starting level [No development (3 years consecutively) – not triggered])

L66(ii) Area of Class B1 employment uses permitted within Commercial Opportunity Areas, as a percentage of total designated area – Blackwood (Factor – Trigger: No development for 5 or more consecutive years or any decrease below starting level [No development (3 years consecutively) – not triggered])

L66 (iii) Area of Class B1 employment uses permitted within Commercial Opportunity Areas, as a percentage of total designated area – Caerphilly (Factor – Trigger: No development for 3 or more consecutive years or any decrease below starting level [No development (3 years consecutively) –Triggered – 3 consecutive years without development])

- 5.15 This policy has been brought forward for consideration in the AMR as two of the Factors have gone past their trigger point, i.e. Factor L65 and Factor L66. Factor L65 seeks to monitor whether appropriate and sufficient land has been allocated to accommodate commercial development within the retail centres of the county borough. There are two trigger points for this factor, the first being 3 applications permitted outside designated town centre boundaries in a single year, and the second being 1 application permitted outside designated town centre boundaries a year for 3 or more consecutive years. This Factor has realised both trigger points.
- 5.16 In total, 9 applications were permitted outside designated town centre boundaries for annual monitoring year 2012. Of these, two applications were for petrol filling stations, a sui generis use that incorporates a small element of A1 retail that is ancillary to its main use. The element of retail associated with petrol filling stations is of such a small scale that it is not detrimental to the vitality and viability of town centres and can therefore reasonably be located outside town centre boundaries. Similarly two applications relate to the sale of second hand cars, again a sui generis use that is not commonly associated with the function of town centres and is therefore not considered to undermine their vitality and viability.
- 5.17 Two further applications relate to the extension of existing / previously approved applications, the former being the minor extension to a Sainsbury's store for a café (restricted to A3 Use) and the latter allowing an extension to an approved Health Centre for a pharmacy facility (D2 Use), these applications are both for uses that are ancillary to the main function of the building and are of such scale that they would not undermine the function of town centres.
- 5.18 The largest application to be approved outside designated principal town centre boundaries is a mixed-use scheme that is immediately adjacent to the town centre boundary of Risca Pontymister. The scheme is comprised of a residential care home (Use Class C2), retail (Use Class A1 and A3) and office (Use Class B1 and A2) units with associated parking, engineering and landscaping works. Although this development is located outside the designated principal town centre boundary of Risca Pontymister, the site relates well to the existing centre and the predominant use of the site is for a care home. This development is considered to complement the existing offer of Risca – Pontymister and therefore does not undermine its role as a Principal Town Centre.
- 5.19 Of the remaining three applications, one was for three A1 retail units that together serve a neighbourhood function, one was for an A3 Drive Through Restaurant that could not reasonably be located within the town centre boundary of Risca-Pontymister and the other was to renew planning consent to erect a country hotel, inn & restaurant that is in close proximity to Oakdale Plateau, the largest primary employment allocation in the LDP.
- 5.20 Overall the permissions that have been granted outside the designated town centres do not undermine the retail strategy in the LDP as most of the development comprises Sui Generis or neighbourhood developments that are in accordance with the overarching retail policy. The largest permission is a complementary development intended to expand the retail provision of the adjoining town centre. Overall the permissions that have been granted do not represent a failure of the retail policy. As such the policy is being appropriately applied in these instances.

5.21 Factor L66 seeks to monitor whether commercial development within the town centres is taking place in accordance with policy provision and expectations. The Monitoring Framework acknowledges that there are different markets within the county borough and that these market areas exhibit different development pressures. Three commercial opportunity areas have been identified, Bargoed, Blackwood and Caerphilly and, given the differing market characteristics of each Factor L66 has been split into 3 sub categories, one for each area. Each of the areas has a different trigger point, reflecting their market characteristics, i.e. Bargoed is no development for 7 consecutive years, Blackwood is no development over 5 consecutive years and Caerphilly is no development over 3 consecutive years. It is the Caerphilly area that has triggered as no commercial development has taken place since the Adoption of the LDP in 2010.

5.22 The fact that Caerphilly is the only trigger to have been realised reflects the fact that it was envisaged that the higher development pressure realised in the Caerphilly Basin would result in development taking place more quickly than in the other areas. However it should be noted that no commercial development has taken place in any of the allocated Commercial Opportunity Areas since the Adoption of the LDP. In addition to this very little retail development has taken place within the Principal Town Centres. This reflects the current economic downturn, and the increasing numbers of retailers that are closing as a result.

5.23 Whilst retailing is undergoing a significant change in its make up and town centres will, as a result, need to adapt and modify to accommodate these changes, these are not the principal reason that commercial development is not taking place. Simple development economics is finding commercial developments to be unviable in the current climate and, therefore, development is not occurring as expected.

5.24 Factor L65 has been triggered by the level of appropriate development that has been permitted outside the town centres, whilst Factor L66 has been triggered as a result of the impacts of the economic climate. However neither reflects a position where the policy is not being implemented appropriately. As such neither a review of the policy or the LDP is considered necessary.

SP18 Protection of Strategic Leisure Network

The Council will protect important networks of public open space, natural green space and recreational facilities from inappropriate development

5.25 This policy seeks to protect the areas of open & natural green space and sports & recreational facilities that are vital to ensuring the settlements in the county borough are vibrant and attractive places to in which to live, work and play. To effectively monitor the policy 1 Indicator and 2 Factors have been included in the Monitoring Framework:

L67 Net loss of Open space / recreation space due to development (Indicator - Next target No Loss by 2016 **[3.7ha – on target]**)

L68 Number of formal play areas lost to development (Factor - Trigger: 1 or more for 3 consecutive years **[No development (3 years consecutively) – not triggered]**)

L69 Numbers of planning applications that provide new formal play areas through S106 agreements (Factor - Trigger: No increase over base level (3) for 3 or more consecutive years or Decrease Below Base level [**3 – Triggered – No increase over base level for 3 consecutive years**])

5.26 This policy has been brought forward for consideration in the AMR as one of the Factors has gone past its trigger point, i.e. Factor L69. Factor L69 monitors the level of provision of new play spaces through S106 agreements as part of planning permissions.

5.27 Whilst the monitoring exercise realised 3 new play areas permitted during the monitoring period, this failed to raise the 3-year provision level above the base level of 3 (as the previous 2 years realised no provision for each year). The provision over the three year period matches the base level, which reflects the level of provision through the latter periods of the council Approved UDP. However the LDP seeks to improve the situation by realising greater levels of provision through private development than that realised by the UDP. However, whilst this factor has triggered it must be stressed that this does not mean that provision is not being made. It reflects the position that the higher aspirations of the LDP have not yet been realised.

5.28 In order to assess whether the policy is failing, consideration of the other factor and Indicator need to be taken into account. Indicator L67 is on target to its next target level of no loss by 2016, although the monitoring period did realise a small loss of open space. Factor L68 has not been triggered, as there has been no loss of formal play area realised during the monitoring period.

5.29 Development activity has reduced significantly since the economic downturn and this manifests itself in how policies are implemented through the LDP. Policies that seek to protect are having higher success rates than in previous years due to the reduction in development pressure on key sites, whilst sites that actively seek to increase development levels are suffering due to the reduced level of development activities. This is reflected in the monitoring Indicator and factors for this policy, the protectionist Indicator and factor are realising positive results whilst the development promotion Factor has been triggered.

5.30 Given the above, the policy has been triggered due to issues outside the control of the LDP and as such a review of the policy or the LDP as a whole would realise little if any benefit. Therefore it would be inappropriate to instigate a review of the policy or the LDP as a whole on this basis.

SP20 Road Hierarchy

A road hierarchy is defined as follows:

A *The Strategic Highway Network*

B *County Routes*

C *Distributor Roads*

D *Access Roads*

5.31 This policy sets out the Road Hierarchy, with the intention that it will facilitate the efficient use of the highways network by ensuring that traffic is channelled onto the most appropriate routes in order to maintain appropriate environmental, amenity and safety conditions. Appendix 16 defines the road characteristics for each level in the hierarchy as well as setting out the restrictions that apply to roads at each level of the hierarchy. To effectively monitor the policy, 1 Indicator and 2 Factors have been included in the Monitoring Framework:

- L72 Number of road links above Congestion Rate Flow (CRF) without programmed improvements (Indicator - Next target 0 by 2013 **[1 – on target]**)
- L73 The Number of Monitored Links That Are Above CRF level. (Factor - Trigger: 14 **[3 – not triggered]**)
- L74 The Number of Monitored Links That Are Above CRF level that do not have planned improvements (Factor - Trigger: 1 or more for 3 consecutive years **[1 –Triggered – 1 each year for 3 consecutive years]**)
- 5.32 This policy has been brought forward for consideration in the AMR as one of the Factors has gone past its trigger point, i.e. Factor L74. Factor L74 monitors whether there are any Monitored Links that are congested that do not have planned improvements to relieve the congestion. Congestion throughout the county borough is measured through monitoring 17 key points on the highway network. These key points measure traffic levels along specific stretches of road, or links, indicating the broad level of traffic on the network in the area. These are the monitored links.
- 5.33 One of the reasons for identifying the Road Hierarchy is to ensure efficient use by restricting development to appropriate levels of the hierarchy, thereby reducing congestion. Where congestion occurs it is important that improvements are considered and proposed to alleviate the congestion. Factor L74 seeks to identify where congestion has been recorded and improvement proposals have not been identified. During the current monitoring period 3 monitoring links have been identified as being beyond congestion point. Of these 3 links, 1 link is not the subject of improvement proposals and therefore the factor has been triggered.
- 5.34 The congested link that triggered the Factor is located within the Caerphilly Basin and has been recorded as being congested for the past 2 years. However it should be noted that the traffic levels recorded on the link are less than 1% above the congestion point. Traffic levels on the monitored links in the Caerphilly Basin have declined over the same period and it is likely that a continuation of this decline will see the traffic levels on the link decrease below congestion levels. Given this possible scenario it is considered appropriate to review the position in the next AMR prior to instigating design works to prepare an improvement scheme for the link.
- 5.35 Whilst there are mitigating factors that address the link that has triggered this Factor, it does not address whether the policy is being implemented appropriately. Past traffic projections for the LDP period have identified significantly increasing levels of car borne traffic throughout the county borough, and this is generally reflected across the country. However recent rapid increases in fuel costs have coincided with a slowing down, or even reversal, of the predicted levels of traffic growth. The overall transport strategy for the LDP was to see an increase in public transport patronage, an increase in walking and cycling for short journeys and a corresponding reduction in car borne traffic. However the LDP acknowledges that significant changes in transport movements is unlikely to be realised without significant external legislative and fiscal policies. The high price rises in fuel amount to such an external factor and, therefore, it cannot be asserted with any authority that the policy is realising its expected results. However, even with the triggered factor, the level of overall congestion on the monitored links is significantly reduced from the level it started at on Adoption of the LDP (9 links rated as congested.). As a result it is concluded that the policy has realised significant improvements and a review of the policy or LDP is not required.

Evidence of the lack of implementation of non-strategic policies

- 5.36 No evidence has been realised through the monitoring exercise to suggest that any Countywide or Area Specific Policies are not being implemented. As such there are no Countywide or Area Specific Policies that need to be considered in the AMR.



6 Mandatory Indicators

6.1 The LDP Regulations require that the AMR sets out information in respect of housing delivery in the County Borough since the Adoption of the plan. In particular the Regulations require that the AMR include:

- The housing land supply taken from the current Housing Land Availability Study; and
- The number (if any) of net affordable and general market dwellings built in the LPA's area

In addition to this the Regulations also require that the information be provided *"both in the period in respect of which the report is made; and in the period since the LDP was first adopted or approved"*. This information is set out in the table below.

6.2 Housing land availability information is monitored annually for the period April to April through the Joint Housing Land Availability Study. As part of this process the LPA is required to make comparison between the land available for housing development, the amount of land developed for housing (specified in number of units) since the start of the development plan period and the future housing requirement as outlined in the adopted development plan. Consequently the annual housing land availability figure has

taken account of all housing developments since the beginning of the plan period and also since the adoption of the plan.

6.3 It should be noted that, due to the time required to prepare and agree the Joint Housing Land Availability Report (JHLAS) each year the data used in the AMR will always be in arrears. It should be noted that the data used for the 2012 AMR is based upon the 2010 JHLAS, which was agreed and approved in March 2011. The 2010 JHLAS covers the period from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, meaning it is two years in arrears of the monitoring period.

6.4 Using the residual method, the supply of readily available land in the County Borough of Caerphilly as at 1st April 2010 (2010 JHLAS) stood at 14.2 years. Using the past building rates method, the land supply figure was 3.8 years.

6.5 The 2011 JHLAS was published in May 2012 and therefore will inform the 2013 AMR. However this indicates that further to the adoption of the LDP the supply of readily available land in the County Borough of Caerphilly as at 1st April 2011 (2011 JHLAS) stood at 4.3 years. Using the past building rates method, the land supply figure was 5.1 years. It should be noted that an additional **358 dwellings** were completed in this study period, taking housing completions over the plan period to **3130**.

New Dwelling Completions – Private /Affordable Split and Housing land Supply

	2006 JHLAs Apr 2005 - Mar 2006	2007 JHLAs Apr 2006 - Mar 2007	2008 JHLAs Apr 2007 - Mar 2008	2009 JHLAs Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	2010 JHLAs Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Total
Private Sector	576	852	646	308	250	2632
H.A. Public	0	0	11	79	50	140
Total	576	852	657	387	300	2772

Land Supply (Residual method)

13.2*

17.3*

22.5*

21.2*

14.2*

Figures taken from Joint Housing Land Availability Studies

* Figures realised under the Caerphilly UDP (LDP Adopted November 2010)

- 6.6 This JHLAS is the first to use the Adopted LDP plan period as its basis and this explains the dramatic change in the figures when compared to previous years. As outlined above this JHLAS and its findings lie outside the current AMR period and as such it would be inappropriate to address these issues within this Report. However, the situation will need to be monitored closely and will be addressed in the next AMR.
- 6.7 Paragraph 9.5.4 of the LDP Manual sets out the above two mandatory indicators, and also sets out a further 10 indicators that are required to be included in the AMR. These indicators are:
- *The net employment land supply/development (ha/sq m.);*
 - *The amount of development, including housing, permitted on allocated sites in the development plan as a % of development plan allocations and as % of total development permitted (ha and units);*
 - *The average density of housing development permitted on allocated development plan sites;*
 - *The amount of new development (ha) permitted on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions) expressed as a percentage of all development permitted;*
 - *The amount of major retail, office and leisure development (sq m) permitted in town centres expressed as a percentage of all major development permitted (TAN 4);*
 - *The amount of development (by TAN 15 paragraph 5.1 development category) permitted in C1 and C2 floodplain areas not meeting all TAN 15 tests (paragraph 6.2 i-v);*
 - *The amount of greenfield and open space lost to development (ha) which is not allocated in the development plan;*
- *The amount of waste management capacity permitted expressed as a percentage of the total capacity required, as identified within the Regional Waste Plan (TAN 21);*
 - *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);*
 - *The capacity of Renewable Energy developments (MW) installed inside Strategic Search Areas by type (TAN 8).*
- 6.8 All of these indicators, along with their respective information, are set out in Appendix 5 of this report.
- 6.9 Neither the LDP Regulations nor the LDP Manual set out a requirement to analyse the information set out in respect of the mandatory indicators. It should also be noted that all of the information required by these indicators is already included within the indicators set out in the SEA Monitoring Framework and the LDP Monitoring Framework. These indicators inform the policy analysis of the AMR and, as such, this information is already subject to consideration as part of the monitoring process. It is not, therefore, considered appropriate to analyse or consider the mandatory indicators further in this report.

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Paragraph 4.43 of LDP Wales sets out seven questions that the AMR must seek to address. Whilst all of the issues are considered and addressed throughout the report as part of the analysis of the monitoring data, they are not set out specifically to directly address the particular questions. In order to ensure that the AMR complies with its statutory requirements, it is appropriate to set out the conclusion and recommendations to directly respond to the seven questions.

Does the basic strategy remain sound?

7.2 The evidence collected through the AMR process indicates that the LDP Strategy remains sound and is being delivered, at varying rates, through the policy framework. In addition to this there has been no recorded anecdotal evidence of policies or the strategy failing in respect of planning applications or regeneration projects.

What impact the policies are having globally, nationally, regionally and locally?

7.3 Globally the SEA Monitoring identifies a general positive change in the environment, whilst the LDP policy framework is contributing toward meeting sustainable development targets. Nationally the LDP policy framework is delivering development to meet national requirements and projections, particularly in respect of housing and affordable housing.

7.4 From a regional perspective the LDP is assisting in meeting regional objectives through site delivery and policy implementation, whilst locally policy intervention and allocation delivery assist with regeneration and meeting local social needs.

7.6 As outlined in Chapter 4 the SEA monitoring found the overall effects of the plan on sustainability and the environment to be realising a slight positive effect. Whilst this is an appropriate outcome at this stage, it should be noted that this covers a short timescale and a longer-term trend would need to be established to confirm that the plan is having a positive effect on the environment.



Do any policies need changing to reflect changes in national policy?

- 7.4 Changes to national policy or guidance that may have an effect or impact upon the planning responsibilities of the LDP Policy are set out in Chapter 3 of this report. Having reviewed the relevant documents, one issue has been raised in respect of the potential to reinstate passenger services along the Caerphilly-Machen-Newport line. The appropriate course of action in respect of this issue is to defer its consideration until next year's AMR, when the outcome of a potential appeal on an application, which would prejudice the reinstatement, will be known.
- 7.5 Other than the above, there have been no material changes in policy background that would warrant consideration of changes to the LDP and its associated policy framework.

Are the policies and related targets being met or is progress being made towards meeting them (including publication of relevant spg)?

- 7.6 Information collected through the AMR process indicates that the plan policies are generally being met and that the plan is moving towards its related targets. In terms of LDP policy, four policies have been triggered for consideration, but all have mitigating circumstances and do not reflect a failure of the policies or the policy framework. Further to this the LDP allocations are being progressed and developed and are contributing toward the delivery of the LDP Strategy. The status of all of the LDP allocations is set out in Appendix 6 of this document.

- 7.7 From a SEA/SA perspective, Chapter 4 sets out the results of the SEA Monitoring process, which concludes that a slight overall positive effect has been realised. This is an appropriate position for the plan to be in as it is relatively early into the Adopted LDP's period of influence. The only note of caution is that the findings of the SEA/SA monitoring reflect a short-term position and a longer period will need to be considered prior to any real pattern being confirmed.
- 7.8 Ten SPG documents have been published and adopted by the council since the adoption of the LDP. The list of these SPG documents is set out as Appendix 7 to this document.

Where progress has not been made, what are the reasons for this and what knock on effects it may have?

- 7.9 As this is the first AMR it is difficult to assess whether there are parts of the plan that are not progressing appropriately. Some policies and allocations may progress slower than expected or even be static, whilst at other times they may be progressing at a much faster rate. This is a question that will require monitoring over a period of time to accurately reflect the circumstances with the LDP.

Do any aspects of the ldp need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended or are not achieving the objectives of the strategy and/or sustainable development objectives?

- 7.10 The monitoring process has not identified any aspects of the plan or its strategy that are not working or are not progressing towards their objectives.

If policies or proposals need changing, what suggested actions are required to achieve this?

7.11 The AMR has not identified any policies that are either failing to progress towards their respective objectives or are not being implemented. Consequently there are no policies that require remedial actions.

Recommendations

7.12 This Report does not identify any policies that require amendment. Neither does it identify that the Strategy is not being delivered. Consequently there are no recommendations relating to changes to the LDP Policy Framework.

7.13 The report does, however, raise the issue of the potential reinstatement of a passenger rail service along the Caerphilly-Machen-Newport line. This issue is pivotal in a recently refused planning application for residential development. This application is likely to be the subject of an appeal, where the issue of the protection of the line is likely to be considered in depth. Consequently, whilst not requiring consideration in the AMR at this point in time, the issue will need to be considered further in the next AMR, once the appeal has been determined or the period for appealing has passed.

7.14 As a result of the above information the Annual Monitoring Report for 2011 concludes and recommends as follows:

1. No changes are made in respect of the LDP Policy Framework or the LDP strategy.
2. The following issue be flagged for continued monitoring and consideration in subsequent AMRs:
 - the potential for reinstatement of passenger services along the Caerphilly-Machen-Newport rail line.



Objective

This represents the overall purpose of the policy and is taken from the 'Target' field in Appendix 19 of the LDP.

Indicator

This is the primary and overarching factor against which the policy will be monitored. The Indicator is taken directly from the 'Indicators' field in Appendix 19 of the LDP and will be considered against the relevant Monitoring Target.

Monitoring Aim

Sets out the end of the plan period position, as if the policy has been implemented as intended (i.e. achieving anticipated outcomes not more positive or negative ones). This acts as an overall base level for the effectiveness of the policy, although it is not realistically monitored as it is set at the end of the plan period and could never be reached as the plan would be required to undergo review after a fourth year following adoption.

Source Data

This identifies the data set that will be used to provide the statistical input to the monitoring item. Where the data source is external to the council, and is available via the internet, relevant hyperlinks to the data will be identified.

Monitoring Target

This provides "stepping stone" targets for the Indicator to monitor policy progress. The Monitoring Target is split into two parts, firstly a time factor and secondly the level that is anticipated will be achieved. The time factor identifies when the Indicator will be used to monitor overall performance of the policy. It should be noted that some policies will not have "stepping stone" targets and will only have one for the end of the period. That is because there isn't an appropriate intermediate levels that could be used or the policy will be realised in one hit, e.g. a site allocation. Due to the broad nature of the Indicator the failing to meet the Monitoring Targets is not, in itself a trigger for consideration in the AMR, but should be considered in conjunction with the more detailed responses from the Monitoring Factors.

Monitoring Factors

These are the detailed monitoring criteria that will be used to gauge whether a policy is failing. The Base and Trigger Levels relating to these will provide the basis for consideration of whether the policy needs to be addressed through the AMR. It should be noted that Monitoring Factors will be used not only to monitor the policy factors but will also monitor pertinent external factors that influence the conditions within which the policy operates. They can also be used to monitor the assumptions or factors that have influenced the content of the policy, e.g. SP17 includes Monitoring Factors relating to assumptions used in the Viability Study.

(Trigger Point) Area

This identifies the area over which the Base and Trigger levels apply. In some instances this relates just to the county borough as a whole, others to Strategy areas and Policy SP17 relates to the Affordable Housing Target areas. The area of coverage is important as it differentiates areas that could realise different results due to the existence of differing circumstances that would be lost if combined together.

(Trigger Point) Base Level

This sets out the level that the indicator would be at if the policy was working appropriately, or if the circumstances have remained unchanged in respect of background work or the prevailing conditions. It is used as the control against which the Monitoring Factor is considered, with the divergence from the base level being the indication of how the factor is being affected by the policy.

(Trigger Point) Trigger Level

This, in essence, is the level at which the policy has diverged from the base level to such an extent that it could identify that the policy is failing to be implemented. In identifying Trigger Levels consideration needs to be given to quantify what constitutes a significant variation from the Base level. This will be different for each Monitoring Factor and will need to take account of the natural variance around the Base Level, and what constitutes significant in terms of the Factor.

Appendix 2 – Change to the LDP Monitoring Framework

Policy	Indicator	Change	Reason	Year	Year
Population & Human Health	(1) b.	Number of properties benefiting from energy saving grants	Omitted	The grants system has changed significantly meaning the relevant information is no longer available	2011
	(2) c.	Percentage of unfit dwellings	Omitted	Changes to WG Performance Indicators the data is no longer available	2011
	(3) f.	Percentage of residents by gender expressing fear of crime whilst walking in neighbourhood	The source data has changed. The Indicator be amended to reflect the division of the original indicator into three separate parts: A The percentage of Residents, whose perceptions of crime and disorder within the county borough, has worsened B The percentage of Residents, whose perceptions of crime and disorder within their neighbourhood, has worsened C The percentage of Residents, whose perceptions of crime and disorder within their local town centre, has worsened		2011
	4 (g)	Percentage of children at 15/16 with 5 or more Grades A-C passes at GCSE	Percentage of children at 15/16 attaining the Level 2 threshold	The way that this information is disseminated has changed, utilising Levels, instead of the achievement of specified qualifications. It is appropriate for the Indicator to be modified to reflect this.	
	(5) i.	Number of racist incidents	Omitted	The data is no longer available	2011

Appendix 3 – Change to the SEA/SA Monitoring Framework

Policy	Indicator	Change	Reason	Year	Year
Population & Human Health	(5) j.	Percentage of Black Minority Ethnic school children aged 15/16 with 5 or more Grades a-c passes at GCSE		Relevant data is not available	2011
	(5) k.	Number of recorded access complaints	Omitted	Due to changes in the CCBC Household Questionnaire the relevant data is no longer available	2011
	(6) n.	Number of active volunteers	Omitted	The relevant data is not being captured.	2011
	(7) o.	GVA: trend to reduce differential with rest of UK	Omitted	The data is only captured at a sub-regional level.	2011
		Percentage of children receiving free School meals	Percentage of pupils aged 5 – 15 eligible for free School meals	Not all those eligible for free school meals actual receive them. The indicator seeks to monitor the underlying social issue of eligibility	2011
	(7) r.	Index of multiple deprivation	Omitted	The data is not comparable across a time series rendering it inappropriate for monitoring this indicator.	2011
	(8) s.	Level of inward investment	Omitted	The data that is available is not updated regularly rendering it inappropriate to monitor this indicator.	2011
	(8) u.	Business start up rates	Omitted	The Council only Monitor start-ups that utilise council assistance. Other start-ups are not monitored so the data is not comprehensive.	2011
	(10) x.	Perceptions of the County borough (%)	Amend the Indicator Target to reflect the percentage of Residents that rate the County Borough as Satisfied or Very Satisfied and include an additional new Indicator relating to Quality of Life	Perceptions of quality of life (%)	2011
	Population & Human Health				

Policy	Indicator	Change	Reason	Year	Year
Air Pollution	(1) a.	Number of incidents when NO2 air quality fails	Omitted	Data is only published for locations, not the number of incidents, where air quality fails.	2011
Water	(1) a.	Percentage of river lengths good or better quality for Chemical Quality.	Delete original 2 Indicators and replace with 1 new Indicator: Number of water bodies at Good Ecological Status	The Water Framework Directive changed the requirements for monitoring water quality from the General Quality Assessment based Indicators to the assessment of Ecological Status.	2011
	(1) b.	Percentage of river lengths good or better quality for Biological Quality			2011
Water	(1) d.	The number and volume of Environment Agency licensed abstractions	Omit the original Indicator and replace it with 2 additional new Indicators The number of Environment Agency licensed abstractions (Licenses) And The volume of Environment Agency licensed abstractions (litres Per year)	The original Indicator required two separate pieces of information and could not be amalgamated. Therefore the Indicator has been split into two new indicators.	2011
	(2) g.	Number of residents of flood risk areas taking appropriate action.	Omitted	Available data only addressed part of the issue and would not, therefore, provide an accurate picture	2011
Geology and Geomorphology	(2) h.	Number of properties flooded	Omitted	Available data only addressed part of the issue and would not, therefore, provide an accurate picture	2011
	(1) c.	Hectares of land reclaimed	Omitted	The indicator requires the monitoring of land being brought into dereliction and land reclaimed. Both cases are difficult to define and so there is a huge scope for data error to influence the findings.	2011

Policy	Indicator	Change	Reason	Year	Year
Climatic Factors	(1) a.	Tonnes of CO2 / year			
	(1) b.	Carbon Footprint	Omitted		
	(1) c.	Number of businesses adopting Environmental Management Systems.	Omitted	The data for this indicator is held externally to the council and is no longer available	2011
	(2) d.	Levels of private car ownership	Omitted	The data is no longer available to monitor this indicator	2011
	(2) e.	Levels of public transport usage	Omitted	The only data source for accurately monitoring this information is the Census which is only updated every 10 years, so is inappropriate for	2011
	(2) f.	Average journey time data	Omitted	There is no readily accessible or comprehensive data set available to monitor this Indicator.	2011
	(3) j.	Percentage of energy used in CCB generated from renewable sources	Omitted	The data for this indicator is held externally to the council and is no longer available	2011
	(3) h.	Amount of renewable energy supplied to the national grid	Amount of renewable energy supplied to the national grid. Amount (MW) installed capacity of electricity generated from renewable sources registered for Feed in tariff.	There are no suitable data sets available to monitor this Indicator	2011
				The best data source to monitor this indicator relates is derived from the Feed In Tariffs for renewable energy, so it is appropriate for the Indicator to be amended to reflect this.	

Appendix 4– SEA/SA Monitoring Overview

Objective	2011	2012
To reduce the average resource consumption of each resident	X	DNA
To improve the condition of housing and ensure the range of housing types are accessible to meet the needs of residents.	+	+
To reduce the incidence of crime	+	X
To improve educational achievement	XX	X
To allow equal opportunities for all	NM	NM
To increase the percentage of people of working age in employment	XX	++
To increase the wealth of individuals in CCBC	DNA	X
To ensure a sufficient range of employment sites are available	DNA	X
To improve the health of individuals	XX	X
To retain the population of county borough to at least current levels and attain a more balanced demographic structure?	DNA	+
To allow all residents easy access to leisure facilities	DNA	+
To reduce air, noise, light and odour pollution and ensure air quality improves.	+	O
To protect the landscape value of the most important landscapes in the county borough and maintain a clean and accessible environment to encourage a greater sense of belonging.	DNA	X
To protect the cultural identity of the county borough	DNA	+
To protect and enhance important historic assets	+	++
To protect aquifers and improve the quality and quantity of the water in our rivers and to reduce water consumption	++	O
To minimise the number of developments affected by flooding	X	O
To make the most efficient use of land and to reduce contamination and safeguard soil quantity, quality and permeability.	+	X
To protect geologically important sites and improve their accessibility	++	++
To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the reuse of materials	+	+
To enhance the biodiversity of the county borough	O	O
To reduce the total amount of CO2 produced within the county borough each year	X	DNA
To reduce congestion by minimising the need to travel, encourage alternatives to the car and make best use of the existing transport infrastructure.	X	O
To increase the proportion of energy gained from renewable sources.	DNA	+
To improve the performance of material assets within the county borough	O	X

2012 Results Summary					
XX	0	+	6	O	5
X	8	++	3	NA	2
				NM	1

Appendix 5– Mandatory Indicators

Indicator		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
M1	The housing land supply taken from the current Housing Land Availability Study (TAN 1); (years)	14.2						
M2	The number of net additional affordable and general market dwellings built in the LPA's area (TAN 2).	50						
		199						
M3	Net employment land supply/development (ha/ sq m.);	101.9						
		3.72						
M4	Amount of development, including housing, permitted on allocated sites in the development plan as a % of development plan allocations and as % of total development permitted (ha and units);	%age development on LDP Allocations as %age of Total Allocations (area ha)	2.43%					
		%age development on LDP Allocations as %age of Total Development (area ha)	30.76%					
		%age of Housing development on LDP Allocations as a %age of Total Housing Allocations (area ha)	0.26%					
		%age of Housing development on LDP Allocations as a %age of Total LDP Allocations (area ha)	0.05%					
		%age of Housing development on LDP Allocations as a %age of Total Housing Development (area ha)	4.33%					
		%age of Housing development on LDP Allocations as a %age of Total Development (area ha)	0.64%					
		%age of housing units on LDP Allocations as a percentage of Total Number of Units Developed	82.17%					
		%age of housing units on LDP Allocations as a percentage of Total Housing Allocations Units	4.42%					

Indicator		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
M5	Average density of housing development permitted on allocated development plan sites;	30.7/Ha					
M6	Amount of new development (ha) permitted on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions) expressed as a percentage of all development permitted;	77.44%					
M7	Amount of major retail, office and leisure development (sq m) permitted in town centres expressed as a percentage of all major development permitted (TAN 4);	39.0%					
M8	Amount of development (by TAN 15 paragraph 5.1 development category) permitted in C1 and C2 floodplain areas not meeting all TAN 15 tests (paragraph 6.2 i-v);	Emergency Services (number of developments)	0				
		Highly Vulnerable Development (number of developments)	6				
		Less Vulnerable Development (umber of developments)	5				
M9	Amount of waste management capacity permitted expressed as a percentage of the total capacity required, as identified within the Regional Waste Plan (TAN 21);	Greenfield Land Lost to Development (Hectares)	12.46				
		Open Space lost to development (Hectares)	13.37				
M10	Amount of waste management capacity permitted expressed as a percentage of the total capacity required, as identified within the Regional Waste Plan (TAN 21);	The authorities are working together to bring forward regional facilities that will meet all of their requirements, although the facilities will be provided outside of the county borough. In any event the LDP includes 10.4 hectares of land to accommodate the future capacity requirements of the county borough					
M11	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);	186.1%					
M12	The capacity of Renewable Energy developments (MW) installed inside Strategic Search Areas by type (TAN 8).	There are no Strategic Search areas within the County Borough. Consequently this Indicator will not be monitored					

Appendix 6 – LDP Allocation Monitoring Table

Application		Developed	Planning Application	Status / Comments
SP13	The Council will support the development of a leisure centre within the Heads of the Valleys Regeneration Area	Not Developed		
MW1.1	Cwmbargoed Disposal Point, north west of Fochriw	Not Developed		
HG1.1	Land to the South of Merthyr Road	Not Developed		
HG1.2	Land East of Llechryd Bungalow	Not Developed		
HG1.3	Old Barrel Store	Partially	06/0066/FULL	7 C, 4 UC, 3 NS
HG1.4	Lower Hill Street	Not Developed	07/0912/OUT	Outline granted 2007
HG1.5	Maerdy Garage adjacent to Maerdy House	Not Developed		
HG1.6	Maerdy Crossing	Not Developed		
HG1.7	Former depot south of Pontlottyn Link Road	Not Developed		
HG1.8	Heol Evan Wynne	Partially	P/03/0105	24 C, 1 UC, 5 NS
HG1.9	Greensway	Not Developed		
HG1.10	Land south west of Carn y Tyla Terrace	Not Developed	06/0782/OUT	Outline granted 2008
HG1.11	Land adjacent to Brynglas	Partially	07/0019/FULL	25 C, 0 UC, 31 NS
HG1.12	Land off Railway Terrace	Not Developed		
HG1.13	Land at Graig Rhymney	Partially		1 C, 0 UC, 1 NS
HG1.14	Land adjacent to Abernant Road	Not Developed		
HG1.15	Bedwellty Road	Not Developed	P/06/0671	Outline granted 2009
HG1.16	Land adjacent to Gelynos Avenue	Developed	P/04/0510	6 C, 1 UC, 0 NS
HG1.17	Aberbargoed and District Hospital	Not Developed		
HG1.18	Aberbargoed Plateau	Not Developed		
HG1.19	Bargoed Retail Plateau	Not Developed		
HG1.20	YGG Cwm Rhymni	Developed	07/0719/FULL	Completed
HG1.21	Park Estate	Not Developed		
HG1.22	Bedwellty Comprehensive School	Not Developed		
HG1.23	Land within curtilage of the Pentwyn Inn	Developed	07/1166/FULL	Completed
HG1.24	Land off Brynhoward Terrace	Partially	10/0456/RM	2 C, 15 UC, 48 NS
HG1.25	Allotment Garden, Llwyn on Lane	Developed	P/05/0667 07/1455/RM	Completed
HG1.26	Blackwood Ambulance Station	Not Developed		
HG1.27	Pencoed Avenue	Not Developed	10/0361/RM	RM granted 2010

HG1.28	Land east of Bryn Road	Not Developed		
HG1.29	South of Thorncombe Road	Not Developed	06/0821/OUT	Outline granted 2010
HG1.30	Land at Hawtin Park	Not Developed		
HG1.31	Oak Terrace	Not Developed		
HG1.32	Tir-y-berth	Not Developed		
HG1.33	Penallta Colliery	Partially	P/99/0768	302 C, 15 UC, 265 NS
HG1.34	Penallta Yard	Not Developed	10/0457/OUT	Outline granted 2011
HG1.35	Land at New Road	Not Developed	07/1477/OUT	Outline granted 2011
HG1.36	Land off Valley View	Partially	07/1211/FULL	9 C, 0 UC, 16 NS
HG1.37	Greenhill Primary School	Not Developed		
HG1.38	Land to the east of Handball Court	Not Developed		
HG1.39	Former Cattle Market Site	Partially	P/01/0770	10 C, 2 UC, 0 NS
HG1.40	Land at Gellideg Heights	Not Developed	08/0539/OUT	Outline granted 2009
HG1.41	Land at Ty Pwll	Developed	06/0421/FULL	Completed
HG1.42	Land west of Old Pant Road	Not Developed	P/06/0414	Outlined granted 2007
HG1.43	The Stores, Albertina Road	Not Developed		
HG1.44	Land at Fields Park	Not Developed	07/0618/FULL	Full granted 2008 (only 1 unit)
HG1.45	Pennar Lane	Developed	P/05/1300	
HG1.46	Chris Bowen Garage	Not Developed	P/06/0591	Full granted 2006
HG1.47	Land west of the A467 and Afon Ebbw	Developed	P/98/0778 P/05/0154	Completed
HG1.48	Twyncarn House	Developed	08/0649/FULL	Completed
HG1.49	Land at Hillary Rise	Not Developed	07/0453/RM	RM granted 2007
HG1.50	Land adjacent to Pen-y-Cwarel Road	Not Developed		
HG1.51	Land north east of Llanarth Street	Partially	P/04/1557	50 C, 0 UC, 15 NS
HG1.52	Land at Station Approach, Risca	Not Developed		
HG1.53	Rom River	Developed	P/05/0326	Completed
HG1.54	Eastern part of land adjacent to River Ebbw	Not Developed		
HG1.55	Suflex Factory	Not Developed	07/1524/FULL	Full granted 2008
HG1.56	Tyn y Waun Farm	Not Developed	P/05/0391	Full granted 2008 (only 1 unit)
HG1.57	Waterloo Works	Not Developed		
HG1.58	Former Petrol Filling Station, Newport Road	Not Developed		No longer available for development. Previous retail consent realised.
HG1.59	The Grove	Not Developed		Full granted 2006, now expired
HG1.60	Bedwas Colliery	Not Developed		
HG1.61	St. James Primary School	Not Developed		
HG1.62	Land at Venosa Trading Estate	Not Developed		
HG1.63	Land at Pontypandy Industrial Estate	Not Developed	10/0658/RM	RM granted 2011
HG1.64	Cardiff Road / Pentrebane Street	Not Developed	06/0665/FULL	Full granted 2007

HG1.65	Land between Van Road / Maes Glas, and the Railway	Not Developed	10/0778/FULL	Full granted 2011
HG1.66	Gas Works Site, Mill Road	Not Developed	P/03/1032 11/0787/RM	Outline granted 2010
HG1.67	Caerphilly Miners Hospital	Not Developed		
HG1.68	Castlegate	Partially	P/03/0926	504 C, 12 UC, 53 NS
HG1.69	Hendre Infants School	Not Developed		
HG1.70	Cwm Ifor Primary School	Not Developed		
HG1.71	Land east of Coedcae Road	Developed		Completed
HG1.72	Windsor Colliery	Not Developed		
HG1.73	Land below Coronation Terrace	Not Developed	08/1166/OUT	Outline granted 2009
HG1.74	Jeremy Oils	Developed	P/04/0873 P/06/0695	Completed
EM1.1	Land at Heads of the Valleys	Not Developed	09/0327/FULL	Full granted 2009 (wood storage shed)
EM1.2	Ty Du	Not Developed	07/0872/OUT	Full granted 2010 (B1)
EM1.3	Plateau 1, Oakdale Business Park	Not Developed	09/0573/NCC	Full granted 2009 (flying model planes)
EM1.4	Plateau 2, Oakdale Business Park	Not Developed		
EM1.5	Plateau 3, Oakdale Business Park	Not Developed		
EM1.6	Plateau 4, Oakdale Business Park	Partially	07/0835/LA	Consent granted 2007 (B1)
EM1.7	Hawtin Park north	Not Developed		
EM1.8	Hawtin Park south	Not Developed		08/0752/OUT – legal agreement pending
EM1.9	Dyffryn Business Park north	Not Developed		09/0365/FULL pending
EM1.10	Dyffryn Business Park south	Not Developed		
EM1.11	Penallta Extension	Not Developed	P/99/0768	Full granted 2002 (housing/employment)
EM1.12	Land at Caerphilly Business Park	Partially	07/0849/OUT	Outline granted 2008 (business park)
EM1.13	Land at Trecenydd	Not Developed		
EM1.14	Land at Western	Developed		Built out
CM4.1	The Lawn	Not developed	11/0140/FULL 09/0980/FULL	Erect extension to previously approved Caerphilly Integrated Health and Social Care Resource Centre, ref no 09/0980/FULL, to provide pharmacy facility. Erect Caerphilly Integrated Health and Social Care Resource Centre No proposals for a retail food-store on this site at present

CM4.2	Bargoed Retail Plateau	On-site carrying out engineering works	11/0259/OUT	Redevelop including engineering works (cut and fill) and sewer diversions to facilitate erection of retail units (Use Class A1), restaurants and cafes (Use Class A3), financial and professional services (Use Class A2), Cinema (Use Class D2), residential
CM4.3	Former Cinema, Hanbury Square	Developed	06/0646/FULL	Erect four storey office redevelopment
CM4.4	Car Park Site, Rear of High Street	Not Developed	06/0507/OUT	Erect new office development with associated public realm works and ancillary car parking – Application submitted by Urban Renewal
CM4.5	Gateway Site	Not Developed, application pending consideration	11/0934/PCO	Erect freestanding restaurant (McDonalds) with associated drive thru, car parking and landscaping
CM4.6	Penallta Colliery	Not developed	10/0067/FULL	Construct purpose-built crèche with associated external works (granted)
CM4.7	Former Palace Cinema	Developed	P/06/0046	Re-develop site for food store, retail and offices at ground floor and library at first floor
CM4.8	Adjacent to Lidl	Not developed		
CM4.9	Foundry Site	Developed	08/0568/FULL	Erect Class A1 retail food-store, petrol filling station and associated car parking, access, servicing, landscaping and flood alleviation scheme, together with new pedestrian footbridge and riverside walkway
CM4.10	Gallagher Retail Park Extension	Developed	P/05/1368FULL	Phase 3 Gallagher Retail Park, Crossways, Caerphilly
CM4.11	Gallagher Retail Park Redevelopment	Developed	06/0550/NCC	Vary Condition 4 attached to Planning permission P/05/1369 in terms of range of goods to be sold. Condition varied, site redeveloped for Tesco
CM4.12	Park Lane	Not developed		
CM4.13	Cardiff Road	Not developed		
CM4.14	Castlegate	Developed	P/03/0926	Erect mixed use dev. of offices, hotel, P.H., inc. all engineering & building operations and landscaping
CM5.1	High Street, Bargoed	Not developed		
CM5.2	High Street, Blackwood	Not developed		
CM5.3	Castle Street To Piccadilly, Caerphilly	Not developed		

CF1.1	North of Rhymney Cemetery, Rhymney – Cemetery extension	Not Developed		
CF1.2	The Lawn, Rhymney – Health and Social Care Resource Centre / Further Education	Not Developed	11/0140/FULL 09/0980/FULL	Erect extension to previously approved Caerphilly Integrated Health and Social Care Resource Centre, ref no 09/0980/FULL, to provide pharmacy facility. Erect Caerphilly Integrated Health and Social Care Resource Centre No proposals for a retail food-store on this site at present
CF1.3	Bryn Awel Primary School, Rhymney – New school	Developed	P/05/0239	Completed
CF1.4	Fochriw Youth Centre, Fochriw – New youth centre	Not Developed	12/0323/FULL	Pending
CF1.5	Leisure Centre, New Tredegar – New youth centre	Not Developed		Leisure centre closed down and sold for residential development. Alternative provision made as part of White Rose Way improvements
CF1.6	Hanger 81, Aberbargoed – New youth centre	Developed		Changed name to The Hangar
CF1.7	Adjacent to Ysgol Bro Sannan, Aberbargoed – School extension	Not Developed		
CF1.8	Aberbargoed Primary School, Aberbargoed – School extension	Not Developed	10/0870/LA	Permission granted 2011. Funding secured
CF1.9	South of Aberbargoed Plateau, Aberbargoed – Fire station	Not Developed	11/0649/FULL	Permission granted 2011
CF1.10	Hanbury Road Baptist Church, Bargoed – Library	Developed	09/0550/FULL 09/0551/LBC	Completed
CF1.11	Gilfach Street, Bargoed – Health centre	Developed	07/1373/COU	Completed
CF1.12	East of Gelligaer Cemetery, Gelligaer – Cemetery extension	Not Developed		11/0772/LA pending
CF1.13	Greenhill Primary School, Gelligaer – New school	Developed	09/0641/LA	Completed
CF1.14	Maesglas School, Gelligaer – GP surgery	Under Construction	08/1030/FULL	Permission granted 2011
CF1.15	Ysgol Penalltau, Ystrad Mynach – New school	Developed	P/06/0333	Completed
CF1.16	Oakfield Street, Ystrad Mynach – GP surgery	Not Developed		
CF1.17	Ystrad Fawr, Ystrad Mynach – Local General Hospital	Developed	P/06/0164 08/0118/RM	Completed

CF1.18	Memorial Hall and Institute, Newbridge – Library	Not Developed		Funding secured.
CF1.19	Pantside, Newbridge – Community centre	Not Developed		
CF1.20	Adjacent to Recreation Ground, Hafodyrynys – Community centre	Developed	08/0288/NCC	Completed
CF1.21	West/east of Abercarn Cemetery, Abercarn – Cemetery extensions	Developed	P/04/0082	
CF1.22	Pencerrig Street, Llanbradach – GP surgery	Not Developed	08/1210/OUT	Allowed on Appeal 2009 (housing)
CF1.23	Senghenydd Health Centre, Senghenydd – GP surgery	Not Developed		
CF1.24	Ysgol Ifor Bach, Senghenydd – New school	Developed	P/06/0298	Completed
CF1.25	Cwm Ifor Primary School, Caerphilly – New school	Not Developed	10/0750/LA	Permission granted 11. Funding secured
CF1.26	Adjacent to Penyrheol Cemetery, Caerphilly – Cemetery extension	Not Developed		
CF1.27	Hendre Junior School, Caerphilly – School extension	Not Developed		
CF1.28	St James Primary School, Caerphilly – New school	Developed	09/0706/LA	Permission granted 2010
CF1.29	Town Centre, Caerphilly – Library / Customer First Centre	Not Developed	06/0665/FULL 11/0502/FULL	Full granted 2011. Funding Secured
CF1.30	Castlegate, Caerphilly – GP surgery / residential home for elderly	Developed	07/0305/FULL	Completed
CF1.31	Old Nantgarw Road, Caerphilly – New cemetery	Not Developed		
CF1.32	Workmen's Hall and environs, Bedwas – Cultural centre	Not Developed	07/0230/LBC	LBC granted 2007 (restoration of front elevation)
CF1.33	Former Bedwas Colliery, Bedwas – New school	Not Developed		
CF1.34	Former Cray Valley Paint Works, Waterloo – New school	Not Developed		P/06/0037 pending
CF1.35	Former Bus Station, Crosskeys – College extension	Developed	07/1279/FULL	Completed
CF1.36	Palace Cinema, Risca – Library	Developed	P/06/0046	Completed
CF1.37	South of Danygraig Cemetery, Risca – Cemetery extension	Not Developed Developed	P/02/1182 09/0771/LA	Permission granted 2010. Provided
LE2.1	Former Markham Colliery, Markham	Not Developed	11/0565/COU	Permitted COU to form country park. Funding and property acquisition required.
LE2.2	Bedwas Community Park, Bedwas	Not developed		
LE4.1	North of Glan y Nant, Rhymney	Not developed		

LE4.2	Former McLaren Colliery, Abertysswg	Not developed		
LE4.3	Pont Bren, Deri	Not developed		
LE4.4	Heol Fargoed, Bargoed	Not developed		
LE4.5	Former Bedwellty Comprehensive School, Aberbargoed	Not developed		
LE4.6	South of Gilfach, Gilfach	Not developed		
LE4.7	Pantside, Newbridge	Not developed	10/0801/FULL to provide engineering for new pitches – Refused 17/03/2011	
LE4.8	Adjacent to Ysgol Penalltau, Ystrad Mynach	Not developed		
LE4.9	Former Hospital, Ystrad Mynach	Not developed		Application for demolition of hospital site submitted November 2011.
LE4.10	Land off Penallta Road, Ystrad Mynach	Not developed		
LE4.11	Llanbradach Plateau, Llanbradach	Not developed		
LE4.12	Former Bedwas Colliery, Bedwas	Not developed		
LE4.13	Adjacent to Bedwas Comprehensive School, Bedwas	Not developed		
LE4.14	Adjacent to St Cenydd School, Caerphilly	Not developed		
LE4.15	Castlegate, Caerphilly	Partially		
TM1.1	Parc Bryn Bach, Rhymney / Tredegar	Existing Facility		
TM1.2	Winding House, New Tredegar	Developed	5/5/87/0962 5/5/93/0761 P/05/1135 08/0721/LA	Erection of extension to form Museum Erect extension for Interpretation centre Erect extension and demolish existing annexe Erect Artwork
TM1.3	Llancaiach Fawr and environs, Nelson	Existing Facility		Ongoing commitment to extend and enhance tourism facility.
TM1.4	Maesycwmmmer Mill, Maesycwmmmer	Existing Facility		Ongoing commitment to extend and enhance tourism facility.
TM1.5	Rhymney Riverside Walk, Rhymney – Cefn Mably	Existing Facility		Ongoing commitment to extend and enhance tourism facility.
TM1.6	Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal, Crumlin Arm	Existing Facility		Ongoing commitment to extend and enhance tourism facility.

TM1.7	Nantcarn Valley, Cwmcarn	Existing Facility		Ongoing commitment to extend and enhance tourism facility.
TM1.8	Rhymney Riverside Walk, Rhymney - Cefn Mably	Partially		
TM1.9	Caerphilly Castle Grounds, Caerphilly	Partially		
TR1.1	Rhymney Valley Linear Cycle Route - Heads of the Valleys to Bedwas / Caerphilly, HOV	Partially		
TR1.2	Completion and Extension of Cycle Route NCN 46	Partially		
TR1.3	Bargoed Country Park to Bowen Industrial Estate	Not Developed		
TR1.4	Extension to the Sirhowy Valley Cycle Route	Partially		
TR1.5	Local Links to Bargoed Town Centre	Partially		
TR1.6	Link from Fochriw to NCN 46 via Rhaslas Pond	Not Developed		
TR1.7	Local Cycle Link from Argoed to Oakdale	Partially		One of two routes completed.
TR1.8	Rhymney Valley Linear Cycle Route - Heads of the Valleys to Bedwas / Caerphilly, Northern	Partially		
TR1.9	Network Links from Blackwood / Pontllanfraith	Not Developed		
TR1.10	Newbridge / Crumlin to Crosskeys and Sirhowy Valley / Pontllanfraith Cycle Link	Not Developed		
TR1.11	Local Links from Crumlin	Partially		
TR1.12	Local Link from Penallta to Ystrad Mynach	Not Developed		
TR1.13	Rhymney Valley Linear Cycle Route - Heads of the Valleys to Bedwas / Caerphilly, Southern	Partially		
TR1.14	Caerphilly Basin Radial Routes	Partially		
TR1.15	Link from Crosskeys NCN47 to Newbridge	Not Developed		
TR2.1	Cwmbargoed rail line between Ystrad Mynach and Bedlinog	Not Developed		
TR3.1	Nelson	Not Developed		
TR3.2	Crumlin	Not Developed		
TR3.3	Energlyn / Churchill Park	Not Developed		
TR4.1	Rhymney	Not Developed		
TR4.2	Bargoed	Developed	5/5/88/0568 08/0556/LA	
TR4.3	Pengam	Not Developed		
TR4.4	Llanbradach	Not Developed		
TR5.1	A467 Newbridge to Crosskeys	Not Developed		

TR5.2	A467 Newbridge to Crumlin	Not Developed		
TR5.3	A472 Ystrad Mynach to Nelson			
TR5.4	Newbridge Interchange			No longer considered feasible
TR5.5	A472 Crown Roundabout to Cwm Du Roundabout			No progress on wider scheme described in TR 5.5, but improvements to the southern section being undertaken as part of the Ysbyty Ystrad Fawr development
TR6.1	Tafwys Walk			
TR6.2	Trecenydd Roundabout			Works completed October 2011.
TR6.3	Pwllypant Roundabout			
TR6.4	Bedwas Bridge Roundabout			Design Review commenced.
TR6.5	Piccadilly Gyratory			
TR6.6	Penrhos to Pwllypant			
TR6.7	Pwllypant to Bedwas			
TR7.1	Cwm Du Junction / Maesycwmmmer Junction			Works ongoing to deliver the highway improvements required as part of the Ysbyty Ystrad Fawr development. Phase 1 of the works complete. Phase 2/4 of the works ongoing with a programmed substantial completion date of June 2012.
TR7.2	Bedwas Colliery Access Road			Required to facilitate access to new housing site.
TR8.1	A469 Bargoed and A4049 Aberbargoed to Rhymney			

Appendix 7 – List SPG Adopted In Respect of the LDP

LDP1 Affordable Housing Obligations [Adopted February 2011]

LDP2 Education Obligations [Adopted March 2011]

LDP3 Caerphilly Basin Highway Obligation [Adopted November 2010]

LDP4 Trees and Development [Adopted January 2012]

LDP5 Car Parking Standards [Adopted November 2010]

Car Parking Standards – Parking Zones [Adopted November 2010]

LDP6 Building Better Places To Live (Revision Number 2) [Adopted November 2010]

LDP7 Householder Developments (Revision Number 2) [Adopted November 2010]

LDP8 Protection of Open Space [Adopted April 2011]

LDP10 Buildings In The Countryside [Adopted January 2012]

LDP12 Shop Fronts and Advertisements [Adopted March 2012]



