# Ceredigion

Local Development Plan 2007-2022



Monitoring Period 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020

















CYNGOR SIR
CEREDIGION
COUNTY COUNCIL



# Annual Monitoring Report for the Ceredigion Local Development Plan 2007 – 2022

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- 1.1 The Ceredigion Local Development Plan 2007 2022 was formally adopted by Ceredigion County Council on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2013. This is the 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Monitoring Report and covers the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 with referrals to earlier parts of the plan period where indicators dictate this to be necessary. The AMR is the main mechanism for reviewing the relevance and success of the LDP and identifying any changes necessary from established trends identified. It seeks to assess the extent to which the LDP strategies, policies and key sites are being delivered.
- The Monitoring framework for this AMR forms part of the adopted LDP. Consideration has been given to The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations (2005) (Regulation 37) and core indicators identified in the Local Development Plan Manual, Edition 2 (August 2015) and Edition 3 (March 2020). Subsequent changes to the LDP monitoring framework are provided in Appendix 1.
- Monitoring the LDP also accords with the requirements for monitoring the sustainability performance of the plan through the Strategic Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal (SEA/SA) monitoring framework. Section 5 of this report includes monitoring the SA/SEA for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020. It is considered that any issues of concern which have arisen during the monitoring period to materially change the Sustainability Appraisal will be taken into account in the Sustainability Appraisal of the replacement LDP currently being prepared.
- 1.4 A Review of the adopted LDP has been undertaken and the report recommended a full replacement Plan is prepared. The Delivery Agreement for the replacement LDP was confirmed in June 2018.
- 1.5 The Review Report and Delivery Agreement are available on the Council's website.

### Review Report:

http://www.ceredigion.gov.uk/media/6187/ceredigion-ldp-2007-2022-review-report-eng.pdf

**Delivery Agreement:** 

http://www.ceredigion.gov.uk/media/6189/2018-06-22-wg-agreed-da-eng.pdf

In terms of progress with the replacement LDP, the Council consulted on its Preferred Strategy and undertook a further Call for Candidate Sites between June-September 2019. As a result of consultation responses to the Preferred Strategy changes were made to the Delivery Agreement that were signed off by the Minister for Housing Julie James on 19th March 2020. However due to the global COVID-19 Pandemic under advice from the Chief Planner on 18th March 2020 that under the current circumstances undertake no formal public consultations and we should focus temporarily on technical and background evidence base work. Therefore at present our timetable set out in the Delivery Agreement is temporarily suspended, we will need to submit a revised timetable as we move forward.

### Legislation, National Policy and External Considerations

- 1.7 Relevant legislation, National Policy, Guidance and research published during the monitoring period includes the following:
  - Development Plans Manual (Edition 3) (March 2020)
  - Revocation of Technical Advice Note (TAN) 1 (Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (January 2015) and associated amendments to Planning Policy Wales (March 2020) In previous AMRs there was a requirement to detail the Housing Land Supply taken from the current Joint Housing Land Availability Study (JHLAS) / TAN 1 indicator AMRH06. The requirement to produce a JHLAS has been revoked with the subsequent adaptation of Indicator AMR06 and AMR07 & 08 which used data from the JHLAS. In the case of Ceredigion, as it has an existing adopted LDP, the monitoring of housing delivery has been replaced with the following additional components (set out below).

## Table 1 DVM Requirements - Changes to Core indicator AMR06 Explanation (for Authorities with existing adopted Plans)

Monitoring Reference: AMRH06 (Statutory Indicator)

Aspect Monitored: Annual Housing Completions versus Anticipated

Policies Monitored: Annual Build Rate

Level: S01 - S04 and LU05

Frequency: Core

Source: Annually

Ceredigion County Council (CCC) (through the Joint

Housing Land Availability Study (JHLAS))

Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions
The annual level of housing completions monitored against the Anticipated Annual Build Rate (AABR). Cumulative completions will be measured against the cumulative average annual housing requirement set out in the plan.	Completions will be measured against the Average Annual Requirement (AAR) set out in the plan. Primary Housing Delivery Indicator: Average Annual Housing Requirement (Housing Requirement / 15 = AAR) This must be presented clearly in the AMR both in numerical and percentage terms (plus/minus x %).	Total cumulative completions monitored against the anticipated cumulative completion rate.  The DPM states that 'For the avoidance of doubt those LPAs who adopted their LDP prior to the publication of the DPM (Edition 3) should use the AAR method as the primary indicator to measure housing delivery, and include the trajectory approach within AMRs going forward'

- Town and Country Planning Act (General permitted Development)
   (Amendment) (Wales) April 2019
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development)
   (Wales) 2002 (The Amendment Order) March 2020
- Prosperity for All: A Climate Conscious Wales (Nov 2019)
- 1.8 Legislation, National Policy and External considerations are considered in detail in Section 3.

### Regional and Local Policy Considerations

- 1.9 Regional and Local considerations during the monitoring period include the following:
- 1.10 The most recent 2018-based population and household projections suggests that Ceredigion's population will decline by approximately 4,250 people between 2018 and 2043, from 72,992 to 68,745 with a corresponding reduction in the number of households by roughly 4,500. The 2018-based projections reflect a reversal in the demographic trend compared to the 2014-based set, which suggested a growth of approximately 5,400 people and 2,800 households between 2017 and 2037, from 76,000 to 81,500. Notably, a change has been made to the methodology of the 2018-based projections, internal (UK) migration is now based on migration rates rather than fixed numbers, which may have contributed to a slight reduction of the population shown in the population projections. The 2018-based projections reflect the recent downward trend in the, Mid-Year Estimates (MYEs) series which suggest that, the county's population had declined to 72,695 in 2019 from its peak of 76,000 in 2012. This is largely as a result of a decline in the number of students in higher education in the county. Local population change is highly sensitive to local factors and these will be considered in further detail as part of replacement plan preparation.
- 1.11 In regard to regional conditions, all neighbouring LPAs are well advanced with the preparation of their respective LDPs and Ceredigion continues to identify opportunities for regional working (such as through the growing mid-Wales partnership), with the shared opportunities identified for evidence

- base gathering in the year ahead, including a regional Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA), Mid, South & West Wales (MSWW) Region Strategic Affordable Housing Viability Study and Larger than local employment study.
- 1.12 Regional and Local Policy and considerations are considered in detail in Section 3. They have not resulted in any immediate significant changes to the context of the plan.

### **LDP Policy Monitoring**

- 1.13 The AMR considers LDP Policies against the adopted LDP monitoring framework to identify whether the policies are being effective and to identify any policies that are not being implemented. Detailed analysis and results are set out in Section 4.
- 1.14 Please note that the data collected for the AMR has been severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, as the residential completions & outstanding consents site survey was unable to take place, therefore the indicators do not provide an accurate reflection of the situation. Figures have been gathered from discussions with Development Management Officers and reviewing completion data from the Council's Building Regulations records. The Stakeholder Group meetings for the housing trajectory were also unable to take place.

### The Settlement Strategy

1.15 The following table provides a summary of the performance of AMR Strategy Indicators.

Indicator	Performance								
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
AMRH01 – Population Change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	?	N/A	N/A		
AMRH02 – Settlement Strategy Countywide	0	0	-	+	-		-		
AMRH03 – Settlement Strategy Settlement Groups	0	0	-	-	-		-		
AMRH04 – Settlement Strategy – Development in 'Linked Settlements'	0	0	-	-	-		-		
AMRH05 – Settlement Strategy – Development in 'Other Locations'	?	0	-	-	-		-		

1.16 AMR indicator H01 relates to Population Change, as noted the 2018-based population and household projections have been received during the monitoring period and suggests that Ceredigion's population will decline between 2018 and 2043, from 72,992 to 68,745 with a corresponding reduction in the number of households by roughly 4,500. The 2018-based projections reflect a reversal in the demographic trend The Mid-Year Estimates (MYEs) series suggests that, the county's population had declined to 72,695 in 2019 from its peak of 76,000 in 2012. This is largely as a result of a decline in the number of students in higher education in the county. The projections reflect was has been seen in previous years with regards to housing completions and consents. The Local population change is highly

sensitive to local factors and these will be considered in further detail as part of replacement plan preparation.

- 1.17 AMR indicator H02 relates to the Settlement Strategy Countywide and measures the percentage split of completions and commitments countywide between plan adoption and the end of the plan period to be 51% (USC's):24% (RSC's):25% (LS&OL). From adoption, the ratio of commitments and completions respectively is 41%:24%:35% and 41%:16%:43%. Incremental positive and negative movements occur year on year towards the identified targets from plan adoption. In this reporting year in respect of commitments the ratio is inconsistent with the identified target (49%:22%:28%). The target has not been met for completions which when measured from adoption are 40:16:43. The LDP review is considering the Settlement strategy in general and continues to identify ways to deliver housing in sustainable locations.<sup>1</sup>
- 1.18 AMR Indicator H03 considers the settlement strategy at the settlement group level and seeks to move towards the percentage split identified for each of the 22 settlement groups in Appendix 2 of the LDP. The results show a varied picture with some individual settlement groups moving towards and some moving away from the required balance. The LDP review is considering planning application decisions by location to better understand reasons for not meeting the required balance.
- 1.19 AMR Indicator H04 considers development in 'Linked Settlements' and requires commitments not to result in any one linked settlement growing by more than 12% of its size as at April 2007. From a total 90 Linked Settlements across 22 Settlement Groups 41 (46%) have reached or exceeded their 12% growth limit. This figure compares to 36 (40%) at plan

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Monitored in accordance with the indicator (from adoption) and not since plan start.

- adoption. The LDP review is considering the reasons for this negative shift away from the established capacity limits across the county.
- 1.20 AMR Indicator H05 considers development in 'other locations'. In this monitoring period there was a 56:44 split between residential development in 'other locations' approved during the monitoring period which was in accordance with the LDP and National Policy (25 Units) and that which was not. 11 units were approved outside that permitted by the LDP strategy, PPW 9.2.22 and TAN 6.

### **Housing Delivery**

1.21 The following table provides a summary of the performance of AMR Housing Delivery Indicators.

Indicator	Perfo	Performance							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
AMRH06 – Annual Housing Completions versus Anticipated Annual Build Rate	+	0	-	-	-	-	-		
AMRH07 – Delivery of Allocated Housing Sites	0	0	-	-	-	-	-		
AMRH08 – Housing	0	0	-	-	-	-	-		

Development in the Right								
Locations								
AMRH09 –								
Housing								
Development								
on	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Previously								
Developed								
Land								
AMRH13 –								
Housing	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	
Density								
AMRH14 –								
Delivery of	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	
Housing								
AMRH15 –								
Range of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Housing								

1.22 AMR Indicator H06 has been amended to include the Average Annual Requirement indicator. The current average annual requirement is based on the 6000 units required for LDP1, going forward work will take place to base this trajectory on actual completions to date and set out the timing and phasing of sites/supply. For 2019 -20 the Annual Completions (AC) Comparison against AAR is -316 (-79%) (however as previously noted the completions information in this AMR does not reflect the actual situation). Cumulatively since the start of the plan period the Cumulative AC Comparison against Cumulative AAR is -2776 (-54%). The LDP review is considering the appropriateness of the LDP's housing strategy, polices and

- allocations is currently underway and two calls for candidate sites have been undertaken.
- 1.23 AMR Indicator H07 requires 100% of housing to be delivered on allocated sites by 2022. The identified targets for 2019 (84% commitments and 64% completions) have not been met. The percentage of anticipated units (permissions) and completions on allocated sites have both altered from the previous monitoring period to 16% and 4% respectively. AMR Indicator H08 requires 90-100% of the requirement for USC and RSC residential development to be met on allocated sites post adoption. The results are 65% (units permitted in service centres) and 22% (units completed in service centres). Whilst indicator targets have not been met, positive movement in previous years is evident since plan adoption. The LDP is considering the delivery of allocated sites in more detail as we progress through the review.
- 1.24 AMR Indicators H06, H07 and H08 indicate the level of housing delivery continues to be below that which is required to meet the LDP Strategy. The appropriateness of the LDP's housing strategy, policies and allocations are being considered as part of the statutory four year review of the LDP. The review is enabling appropriate consideration in light of any emerging research currently being undertaken to look at housing supply and demand in Ceredigion and across Wales. The LDP review is re-assessing the deliverability of all current allocated sites and, as required is identifying site allocations for the LDP 2 Plan in which there is confidence in delivery during the Plan period.
- 1.25 AMR Indicator H14 seeks a year on year decrease in the ratio of residential outstanding consents to completions. The starting ratio of 6.5 has never been achieved and this year's figure of 20.5 consents continues to demonstrate highly variable year on year fluctuations suggesting this monitoring indicator is not a valuable indicator of progress as it is so temperamental to minor annual changes, also as previously mentioned the completions figure is not considered accurate this year, due to the survey not being completed in the usual way. The completions figure of 84 units for 2020 is almost a third less than the 2019 figure when the ratio was 9.1)The number of outstanding consents remains relatively static at approximately

- 1,400 across the county The consents to completions ratio vary across the settlement groups.
- 1.26 AMR Indicators H09, H13 and H15 indicate that identified targets are being achieved or where they are not there are no concerns over the implementation of the policy in relation to Housing development on Previously Developed Land, Housing Density and the Range of Housing needs.

### Affordable Housing (AH)

1.27 The following table provides a summary of the performance of AMR Affordable Housing Indicators.

Indicator	Perfor	mance							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
AMRH10 – Affordable Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
AMRH11- Affordable Housing	+	+	+	+	0	0	0		
AMRH12 – Type of Affordable Housing	?	0	0	0	0	0	0		

1.28 AMR Indicator H10 requires 1,100 affordable homes to be completed by 2022. Progress towards the identified target is evident with approximately 50% of the target already delivered. However the rate of progress towards the identified target for 2022 to date suggests that the target is unlikely to be achieved by the end of the plan period. 16 affordable homes were delivered

- this year which is below the annual average, however data collection has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic as previously noted.
- 1.29 AMR Indicator H11 requires at least 20% of all permitted dwellings being affordable. This target has been exceeded with 39% of all residential development permitted since plan adoption being affordable. The number of viability challenges to the affordable housing policy (Policy S05) continues to be high with 19 viability challenges mounted during the monitoring period, 95% of which were wholly or partially successful. Policy S05's housing requirements were justified by a 2010 study concerning economic viability of providing affordable housing. The Council has jointly commissioned an updated viability assessment for the region which is being used to inform the LDP review.
- 1.30 AMR Indicator H12 considers types of affordable housing and requires a % split in accordance with housing need evidence. The previously identified target requires the ratio of affordable housing types to be 9% (DFS 70%):32% (DFS 50%): 59% (Social Rent). Whilst these targets are not currently being met the overall distribution of affordable housing is considered satisfactory and there are no immediate concerns. This is because evidence including the LHMA (2016) and the Strategic Viability Assessment (2017 and currently being prepared) demonstrate that, whilst the required tenure split is not being met, it is not a significant concern as the actual delivery of units aligns closely with the updated evidence. Further evidence on housing need and viability is expected in late 2020, following which consideration will be given to policy change in the replacement plan.
- 1.31 In summary, positive movements towards identified Strategy targets have been realised, however the scale / rate of progress is not as fast as anticipated. This year's results (bar those for completions) are similar to those reported in the 2019 AMR. Housing supply and delivery indicator targets are not being met. Whilst it is noted that this is not a locally specific issue the LDP review is considering how to support more effective supply and delivery of housing in the county. More than 20% of all homes permitted and completed are affordable which is positive. However, the average annual rate of progress is not as fast as anticipated and it is unlikely that

identified targets will be reached by the end of the plan period the reasons for which are multifaceted and strongly suggest an over provision of housing based on flawed population projections form the start of the plan period.

### **Economy and Retail**

1.32 The following table provides a summary of the performance of AMR Economy and Retail Indicators:

Indicator				Pe	rformand	e			
maiouto:	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
AMRE01 –									
Employment Land	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Supply									
AMRE02 – Delivery									
of Allocated	+	+	+	0	0	0	0		
Employment Sites									
AMRE03 –									
Economic	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Development in the	·	,	·	·	·	·	·		
Right Locations									
AMRE04 –									
Economic									
Development on	0	0	+	+	+	+	+		
Previously									
Developed Land									
AMRE05 – Town	+	?	?	+	+	0	0		
Centres							J		

AMRE06 – Vitality of								
Rural Service	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Centres								
AMRE07 – Retail Frontages	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	

1.33 Economy and Retail Targets are predominantly being achieved and there are no significant concerns over the implementation of economic and retail policies. AMR Indicator E02 requires 100% of allocated sites to be permitted and completed by 2022, and only 81% and 61% respectively of development has been permitted and completed to date. Whilst this target has not been achieved there are no concerns over the implementation of the policies. The Council is in the process of updating its economic evidence base which will include a larger than local employment land review and needs assessment commissioned jointly with Powys to consider the delivery of existing employment allocations and the economic land supply needs into the future.

### **Quality of Life**

1.34 The following table provides a summary of the performance of AMR Quality of Life Indicators

AMR Indicator	Performance								
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
AMRQ01 – Loss									
of Open Space	0	+	+	+	+	+	+		
and Facilities									
AMRQ02 – Loss									
of Greenfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Land									

AMRQ03 – The Gain of Open Space	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	
AMRQ04 – Environment	+	0	1	0	0	0	0	
and Local Biodiversity								
AMRQ05 – Environmental Enhancements	1	1	0	+	0	0	0	
AMRQ06 – Infrastructure	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	
AMRQ07 – Reducing Flood Risk	1	0	+	+	+	0	0	
AMRQ08 – Installed MW Capacity in SSA D	0	?	0	0	0	?	?	
AMRQ09 – Waste	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
AMRQ10 – Aggregates	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	

1.35 AMR Indicators Q01, Q06, Q07 and Q10 indicate that identified targets are being achieved. AMR Indicators Q02, Q03, Q04, and Q05 targets are somewhat being achieved and where targets are not being met there are no concerns over the implementation of the relevant policies. In regard to AMR Indicators Q08 & Q09 no conclusions can be drawn at this stage.

### Strategic Environmental Assessment/Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring

1.36 The SEA Directive requires that the Council monitor the state of the environment through monitoring the sustainability objectives set out in the SA/SEA Report. This forms an integral part of the AMR and is contained in Section 5. A summary of the performance of SA Objectives and indicators is provided in Appendix 2. Any changes to the framework are included in Appendix 1. In conclusion, the SEA/SA monitoring indicates a positive change to the environment thus far in the plan period.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

1.37 In regard to the LDP Housing indicators, this year's AMR continues to show some positive movements towards identified targets for some indicators, however the rate of progress is not as fast as anticipated and concern remains that the plan period targets will not be achieved by 2022. Other housing indicators highlight the need for further investigation and new and emerging evidence which is informing the LDP review. In regard to the LDP Economy and Retail and Quality of Life indicators, targets are either being met or, where they are not being met, raise no immediate concerns for policy implementation.

### 2. Analysis of Significant Contextual Change / Indicators

2.1 The following section considers contextual changes that have, or could have, an influence on the implementation of the LDP including National, Regional and Local policy and conditions.

### National Legislation, Policy and Guidance

### **Development Plans Manual (Edition 3) (March 2020)**

- 2.2 The Development Plans Manual has been updated to take account of significant changes to planning legislation and national policy since the LDP Manual (Edition 2) was published in 2015, including The Planning Wales (ACT) (PWA) 2015, The Well Being of Future Generations Act 2015, Planning Policy Wales 10 (PPW)(Edition 10), the future publication of the National Development Framework (NDF), Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) and related Local Development Plan Lites (LDPLs). The updated Development Plans Manual contains guidance on the preparation, monitoring and revision of development plans with the aim of ensuring they are effective and deliverable and contribute to placemaking. Notably for the AMR process, Welsh Government has amended the list of required and key indicators and made significant changes to housing delivery monitoring, while specifying requirements for stakeholder consultation on housing monitoring.
- 2.3 The Manual enables practitioners to build on skills and knowledge to prepare more effective and deliverable plans, and incorporates best practice in resolving issues and how to de-risk plans through the preparation of a robust and focussed evidence base. The Manual clarifies the expectations of Welsh Government with regard to the plan making process. The guidance provided by the Manual will be followed during the preparation of LDP2 to ensure a robust and deliverable plan.

2.4 In respect of LDP monitoring, review and revision procedures, the Manual sets out the procedures to be taken in respect of the new requirements for the monitoring of housing delivery both for existing and replacement LDPs.

# Revocation of Technical Advice Note (TAN) 1 (Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (January 2015) and associated amendments to Planning Policy Wales (March 2020)

- 2.5 The Welsh Government undertook a 'Review of the Delivery of Housing through the Planning System', which indicated that many adopted LDPs were failing to deliver the number of new homes required, with allocated sites not being brought forward for development or being developed at a slower than anticipated rate. It was concluded that this was due to the policy framework for ensuring housing delivery and the associated monitoring mechanism not being sufficiently aligned with the LDP process.
- 2.6 Consequently, the five-year housing land supply policy has been cancelled and a more detailed monitoring of housing delivery will now be required as part of AMRs
- 2.7 Amendments have been made accordingly to PPW and the Development Plan Manual (see below) in order to ensure that the monitoring of housing delivery, including the response to under-delivery, is an integral part of the process of LDP preparation, monitoring and review.

# Town and Country Planning Act (General permitted Development) (Amendment) (Wales) April 2019

2.8 On 1 April 2019 an amendment to the General Permitted Development Order (GDPO) came into force that specifically relates to energy, telecommunications and service developments. The most significant amendment is an amendment to Schedule 2, part 2 'Minor Operations' that introduces Classes D and E and establishes development rights for equipment and infrastructure for "recharging electric vehicles" as far as the proposals conform to the prescribed criteria.

# The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Wales) 2002 (The Amendment Order) March 2020

- 2.9 In response to the immense challenges faced due to COVID-19, an amendment has been made to the Town and Country Planning Order (General Permitted Development), which came into force on 30 March 2020. The Amendment Order inserts a new Part 12A (Emergency Development by Local Authorities) as a schedule to the GDPO, that permits local authorities to carry out certain developments, as defined by section 55 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, on land owned, leased or maintained by the local authority, for the following purposes:
  - a) Preventing an emergency;
  - b) Reducing, controlling or mitigating the effects of an emergency;
  - c) Taking other action in connection with an emergency.
- 2.10 For these purposes, an emergency is an event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the United Kingdom, which includes the COVD-19 pandemic.
- 2.11 The new development is subject to conditions which are also set out in the new Part 12A. One of the conditions includes restricting the development retention date under this new part to 12 months, starting on the date on which the development began.

### Prosperity for All: A Climate Conscious Wales (Nov 2019)

- 2.12 This document is the second climate change adaptation plan for Wales. It sets out legal requirements, the risks from climate change, research priorities and sets out the actions being taken.
- 2.13 In relation to planning actions relating to the following are of particular note:
  - Protection of people and buildings from flooding;
  - Protecting public water supplies;
  - Risks to ecosystems and agriculture businesses;

### **Analysis of Significant Contextual Change / Indicators**

- Planning Policy Wales and the National Development Framework;
   and
- The Historic Environment.
- 2.14 During the reporting year published consultations with potential for impact on the LDP included: Increasing The Supply of Affordable Homes Through Planning (July 2019)
  - Technical Advice Note 15: Development, flooding and coastal erosion Consultation Draft (Oct 2019. WG)
  - Next Generation Access Broadband: open market review 2019 (Nov 2019. WG)
  - Delivery of housing through the planning system. (Nov 2019, WG)
  - National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Risk management (Feb 2020. WG)
  - Air Quality and soundscape: review of TAN 11. (Feb, 2020. WG)
  - Equality Act 2010: Commencing the socio-economic duty. (March 2020, WG)
- 2.15 The following research, policy and guidance was also published during the monitoring period:
  - Towards zero waste: our waste strategy. (May 2019,WG)Manual for streets (residential streets) (May 2019, WG)
  - Environmental impact assessment: guidance (May 2019, WG)
  - Manual for streets 2 (urban and rural streets) (May 2019, WG)
  - Sustainable management of natural resources: guide (June 2019, WG)
  - Energy Wales: a low carbon delivery plan.(July 2019, WG)
  - Wales and the Sustainable Development Goals. (July 2019, WG)
  - Developments of national significance guidance: consultation and publicity. (July 2019, WG)

### **Analysis of Significant Contextual Change / Indicators**

- Assessment of on-shore wind and solar energy potential in Wales.
   (August 2019,WG)
- Welsh Marine Evidence Strategy. (September 2019, WG)
- Wales infrastructure investment plan: project pipeline 2019. (Nov 2019, WG)
- Environment (Wales) Act 2016 Part 1- Section 6-The Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty: reporting guidance for public authorities. (Nov 2019, WG)
- Welsh National Marine Plan: document (Nov 2019, WG)
- One planet development; practice guidance (Jan 2020, WG)
- Transforming Towns: infographic (March 2020, WG)
- Coronavirus (COVID-19): Local Development Plan (LDP) preparation. (March 2020, WG)
- Changes to planning policy and guidance on the delivery of housing.
   (March 2020, WG)
- Coronavirus: guidance to planning authorities. (March 2020, WG)
- Emergency permitted development rights for coronavirus. (March 2020, WG)
- Cymraeg 2050: Welsh language strategy action plan 2020 to 2021. (
   March 2020, WG)
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development)
   (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2020.(March 2020, WG)

### Conclusion

2.16 National Policy and guidance introduced this year (1st of April 2019 – 31st of March 2020) largely focussed on technical guidance that did not establish a revised policy perspective for the context of the plan. However as the year moved on and the dawning of Covid 19 started to impact on daily lives the focus shifted to managing the emerging crisis and there were a raft of

changes to support the response to Covid. Whilst much of this was published in the monitoring year albeit at the very end it will be discussed and considered in terms of impacts in much greater detail in the 2020-2021 AMR for which Covid response altered working practices and impacted the LDP review. Where appropriate the guidance and policy introduced in 2019-2020 has been incorporated and is being developed for the LDP review.

### **National Conditions**

### Housing

- 2.17 Data from StatsWales indicates that during 2018-19, the number of new dwellings started nationally decreased by 2% compared to the previous year to 5,974 dwellings across Wales. The number of new dwellings completed dropped by 13% during 2018-19 Stats Wales has not provided any annual data for 2019-20 on housing completions and tenure (New house building (gov.wales)). In Ceredigion completions figures for 2019 2020 do not reflect the actual situation as the housing completions and outstanding consents sites surveys have not been completed due to COVID-19 Pandemic.
- 2.18 RSLs were responsible for most social sector completions and 57 new dwellings were completed by Local authorities in 2018-19. 78% of all new dwellings completed in Wales during 2018-19 were 3 bedroom properties. This national picture is slightly exceeded at the local level in Ceredigion (84%). Stats Wales has not provided any annual data for 2019-20 on housing completions and tenure (New house building (gov.wales)).

### **Economy**

2.19 The Labour Force Survey published in May 2019 indicated that at March 2020 the employment rate in Wales was estimated to be 74.3% of people aged 16-64 (1.5 million people) – down 1.1 percentage points from the previous year at March. The number of people who were economically inactive has increased from 399,000 in 2019 to 443,000 this year.

### **Analysis of Significant Contextual Change / Indicators**

- 2.20 <a href="https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2020-05/key-economic-statistics-may-2020-347.pdf">https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2020-05/key-economic-statistics-may-2020-347.pdf</a>
- 2.21 The public sector is a significant employer in Wales with 28.5% of people in employment being employed in the Public Sector (2019), compared to 27.4% (2018), 25.9% (2017), 26.7% (2016) and 27.9% (2015). Whilst this is a slight increase on previous years, in general the pattern has been that of decline there have been no significant shifts in workforce jobs by industry since the plan's adoption in 2013.
- 2.22 According to the Welsh Retail Consortium Springboard Footfall and Vacancy Monitor, Footfall and vacancy rates across Wales have fluctuated significantly over recent years, realising a significant drop in footfall in 2011, which coincided with overall vacancy levels topping 13%. Since then subsequent increases, over and above those experienced throughout the UK have been realised and significant improvement in footfall levels across Wales has been achieved since July 2013. However early 2018 footfall decreases in town centres demonstrated a drop, with February seeing a 2.3% fall on last year's figures, snowy conditions over winter may have contributed to the decline. Signs of continued consumer uncertainty over the economic outlook are reflected in a further 4.8% decline from June 2018 to June 2019. WRC (brc.org.uk)
- 2.23 In terms of the economy, the picture remains similar to the 2016-19 AMRs; however work on Growing Mid Wales, particularly the evidence base, to identify programmes of intervention has identified employment growth in quality jobs and availability of employment land as a priority area alongside the supporting of high tech and agri tech industry. Therefore when these interventions are realised we expect to see an uptake of employment sites and will be seeking in the review to support land allocations that support the programme of interventions. A larger than local employment needs and premises assessment has been commissioned jointly by Powys, Ceredigion and Welsh Government, the results of which will inform the preparation of the LDP2 Deposit.

### **Other National Context Changes**

### **Brexit**

- 2.24 In June 2016 the UK electorate voted in favour of leaving the European Union (EU) and the UK formally left the EU at the end of 2019. There is now a transition period until the end of 2020 while the UK and EU negotiate additional arrangements. The current rules on trade, travel, and business for the UK and EU continue to apply during the transition period.
- 2.25 Although Brexit is likely to have impacts on the economy over the coming years, the nature of these effects will depend on the terms which are agreed. These effects will become clearer over time and this will continue to be considered in respect of the LDP and any subsequent review.

### Covid-19 Pandemic

2.26 The last quarter of the monitoring period has started to be affected by the world wide Covid 19 pandemic. The impact of the pandemic on the economy will not be truly known for some time. The impacts on Ceredigion and its residents and businesses will be closely monitored for the foreseeable future.

### **Regional Policy and Conditions**

### **Adjoining Authorities and Collaborative Working**

- 2.27 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority is currently working on it's replacement LDP and consultation on Matters Arising closed on 13/03/20, Pembrokeshire County Council and Carmarthenshire County Council adopted LDPs in 2010, 2013 and 2014 respectively. Pembrokeshire County Council and Carmarthenshire County Council have all commenced plan revision. LDPs for Powys and for Gwynedd and Anglesey (Joint Plan) have both been adopted.
- 2.28 Ceredigion County Council participated in all neighbouring plan making processes as did those Authorities in Ceredigion's LDP, to ensure cross

### **Analysis of Significant Contextual Change / Indicators**

boundary complementarity. There are no significant issues identified that would affect the delivery of the Ceredigion LDP. Following a letter from the Cabinet Secretary requesting that authorities consider joint working and subsequent meetings to discuss this, Ceredigion County Council continues to identify opportunities for regional collaboration across borders as appropriate. Ceredigion is currently working in collaboration with several neighbouring authorities on joint commissioning of a Larger than Local Employment Needs Assessment, Local Housing Market Assessment, Strategic Viability Assessment and several other smaller projects/ pieces of evidence where cross border working is opportune.

- 2.29 The growing Mid Wales Partnership continues to seek to provide a strategic focus and lead for the economic development of the Powys and Ceredigion Areas since its establishment in 2015. Trafnidaeth Canolbarth Cymru (TraCC) has been consolidated into the partnership and will continue to function as the Mid Wales Infrastructure and Connectivity Group, in order to align strategic transport planning activity with the partnership work to diversify the economic base, support and strengthen the economic base, create new jobs and opportunities, develop workforce skills and improve communications accessibility and infrastructure. An evidence gathering exercise is ongoing with AECOM acting as consultants to identify evidence based programme of interventions.
- 2.30 Regional Policy and conditions introduced this year have not resulted in any significant changes in the context of the plan. Any implications for to the plan will be considered as part of the LDP revision which is underway.

### **Local Policy and Conditions**

### Population and Household Data.

2.31 Population growth in Ceredigion is entirely a product of net in-migration and is very sensitive to local factors, such as changes in the enrolment of higher education students and other migration trends. Subnational population projection for 2018 to 2043 released in February 2020 (See AMRH01), suggests that Ceredigion's population will decrease by 3.3%. to approximately 70,600 in 2028.

### Housing

2.32 In the current uncertain financial and political context, it is impossible to disentangle the effects of changes in methodology from changes in the underlying trends, such as a stronger pull towards urban centres and away from rural areas. A small decline in population does not necessarily result in fewer households but, as the population ages, there is likely to be a growing mismatch between its needs and the types of dwellings available. The main issues regarding housing delivery relevant to Ceredigion beside the population trends – are that there is a general lack of delivery across Wales, Ceredigion included, with the added issue of there being no volume builders operating in this region and viability being generally poor particularly in inland areas.

### **Education**

- 2.33 No New schools have opened this year. The School review policy 2014 is still in operation and three further schools closed Beulah, Trewen (Adpar) and Cilcennin. The consultation on a proposal to create a new area school on a new site in the Aeron Valley to replace Ciliau Parc, Dihewyd and Felinfach primary schools was published in June 2019, and the proposal was approved in December 2019.
- 2.34 Consideration of new and closing schools and implications for the LDP development strategy, if any, are being considered as part of the LDP review.
- 2.35 Local Policy and conditions introduced this year have not resulted in any significant changes in the context of the plan. Any required changes to the plan will be considered as part of LDP replacement plan for which the Preferred Strategy was out to consultation until 12 September 2019.

### 3. Analysis of Core & Local Indicators

- 3.1 Indicators, targets and trigger levels have been identified to assess the performance of policies and objectives. The triggers included in the monitoring regime will give an early indication on the performance of the Plan and possibly how wide ranging a Plan review may need to be.
- 3.2 As a visual aid in monitoring the effectiveness of policies and to provide an overview of performance, key indicators and outcomes are highlighted as follows.

Significance of performance	Description
+	Targets are being achieved.
?	No conclusion can be drawn at this stage.
0	Targets have not been achieved but no concerns over implementation of policy(s).
-	Targets are not being achieved and there are concerns over implementation of policy(s).
N/A	Not applicable

### 3.3 Monitoring Actions

### **Continue Monitoring**

Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

### **Training Required**

Development plan policies are not being implemented as intended and officer or Member training is required.

### **Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Required**

Development plan policies are not being implemented as intended and further guidance is required, potentially preparing additional SPG.

### Further Investigation/Research Required

Development plan policies are not being implemented as intended and further research and/or investigation is required.

### **Policy Review Required**

Development plan policies are not being implemented and are failing to deliver; a review of the specific policy may be required.

### Plan Review

Development plan policies are not being implemented and the plan's strategy is not being delivered, triggering a formal review in advance of the statutory 4-year review.

3.4 The plan review was triggered in 2016 after the 3<sup>rd</sup> AMR, therefore the above monitoring actions may not be relevant.

### Housing

Monitoring Reference: AMRH01

**Aspect Monitored: Population Change** 

**Policies Monitored:** 

S01

Level:

Local

Frequency: Every 5 years

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC) from Office for National Statistics and other data

			Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)	
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions		
			Nature of performance	Significance
That population	Overall population;	A full analysis of population	Various measures of	Projected
change in the county	HE and non-HE population;	change including new	population growth are	decrease in
over the period of the	and Average net migration.	projections will be carried out	showing an overall	overall
LDP is broadly in line		every five years of the plan	downwards trend of	population
with the forecast		period. Population change	population growth for	and

change based on	will be assessed together	Ceredigion when	correspondin
population projections.	with the available evidence	compared with earlier	g decrease in
	on change in the number of	releases.	household
	households and this		need.
	demographic information will		
	be considered against the		
	policy objectives of the LDP		
	to see whether any specific		
	action needs to be		
	undertaken.		

### **Analysis**

The most recent 2018-based population and household projections suggests that Ceredigion's population will decline by approximately 4,250 people between 2018 and 2043, from 72,992 to 68,745 with a corresponding reduction in the number of households by roughly 4,500. The 2018-based projections reflect a reversal in the demographic trend compared to the 2014-based set, which suggested a growth of approximately 5,400 people and 2,800 households between 2017 and 2037, from 76,000 to 81,500. Notably, a change has been made to the methodology of the 2018-based projections, internal (UK) migration is now based on migration rates rather than fixed numbers, which may have contributed to a slight reduction of the population shown in the population projections. The 2018-based projections reflect the recent downward trend in the, Mid-Year Estimates (MYEs) series

which suggest that, the county's population had declined to 72,695 in 2019 from its peak of 76,000 in 2012. This is largely as a result of a decline in the number of students in higher education in the county.

Welsh Government estimates of household numbers show a more gradual decline from the 2012-13 peak of 31,700 to 31,700 in 2018 which reflects a steady increase in the number of single-person households and an overall slow decline in household size. A small decline in population does not necessarily result in fewer households but, as the population ages, there is likely to be a growing mismatch between its needs and the types of dwellings available. The interpretation of the 2018- based projections suggests that there is likely to be a lower housing need, and consequently a lower demand for new dwellings which would need to be factored in to the development of the LDP 2.

Using 2018 to 2033 as the base period, the effects of changing numbers in population projections are illustrated in the figure below.

Comparison of principal projections for different base years for the remainder of LDP plan period (2017-2022)

Household	No. of households	No. of households	No. of additional
projection base	in 2018	in 2033	households
year			
2011	32,422	33,898	1,476
2014	32,332	34,538	2,206
2018	31,190	30,719	471

Population growth in Ceredigion is entirely a product of net in-migration and is very sensitive to local factors, such as changes in the enrolment of higher education students and other migration trends. In the current uncertain financial and political context, it is very difficult to disentangle the effects of changes in methodology in relation to the production of MYEs and population projections from changes in the underlying trends. For example, it is likely that the covid-19 pandemic will have impacted local population and migration patterns due to changes in mobility, remote working habits and an increase in the desirability to live in rural areas. Welsh Government tend to publish their sub-national population projections every two years, however, they are not proposing to produce 2020-based projections in the autumn of 2021, as the first 2021 Census results are expected in spring 2022. The next round of subnational population projections will be 2021-based and will use the updated base population from the 2021 Census. It is important to note, that whilst the projections are based on the best estimates of population size and age structure at the time they were made, these estimates tend to accumulate errors the further they are made from the previous Census. The Census results in 2022 will therefore, provide a clearer picture as to whether the projected population decline in Ceredigion is accurate and in line with the MYEs. However it is important to note the 2021 census was undertaken in a period of national crisis when mobility and changing housing requirements were impacting upon a number of areas particularly rural coastal areas as we saw an urban flea due to changing working practices and remote working becoming the norm. So from a Ceredigion perspective it may be some time before we can rely on the accuracy of housing projections realistically picking up on the nuances of such factors.

If the apparent tide of population decline is real, then initiatives such as Growing Mid Wales may be the best means to reverse the trend.

#### **Conclusions**

It is very difficult to unpick how the methodological changes in the population estimates and projections, Brexit and the coronavirus will affect population numbers in Ceredigion. However, the significant projected decline in population and household growth displayed in recent population estimates and projections will be integral to the development of the LDP 2 whilst local and regional evidence gathering continues to unpick the factors that are impacting on the county population.

**Monitoring Reference**: AMRH02

**Aspect Monitored:** Settlement Strategy Countywide

**Policies Monitored:** 

S01 - S04

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019– 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)	
			Nature of performance	Significance
Completions and	From the date of adoption	From the date of adoption the	From the date of adoption	
commitments	the ratio of both completions	ratio of both completions and	(25 April 2013) the ratio of	
countywide by the end	and commitments across	commitments across the	commitments across the	
of the plan period to	the County as a whole to be	County should be moving	county as a whole is:	-
be:	moving towards the percentage split sought	towards the percentage split	• USCs: 41%	
			• RSCs: 24%	

At least 51% in the	Countywide by the end of	sought Countywide by the	Linked Settlements and	
USCs;	the plan period.	end of the plan period.	Other Locations 35%	
24% in the RSCs; and A maximum of 25% in the 'Linked Settlements and Other Locations' and in any event no more than 1522 units.		Should the annual percentage split not move towards that sought Countywide in any one year of the plan period, an investigation will be triggered to look into the reasons why. Where reasons are unjustified then necessary action will be considered.  Note that as information is collected at Settlement Group level it will be possible to identify if there are geographical exceptions (for example, if all SGs are working towards the desired	From the date of adoption (25 April 2013) the ratio of completions across the county is:  USCs: 41%  RSCs:16%;  Linked Settlements and Other Locations: 43%  Note: figures may not sum correctly due to rounding.	

balance, bar one or two	
exceptions) that are the	
cause of the balance not	
being met countywide.	

The Strategy of the LDP is to refocus growth into Service Centres and the purpose of this indicator is to measure the effectiveness in delivering development in accordance with the settlement strategy. The 2020 results show that the percentage split of commitments at 41:24:35 is not consistent with the identified target of 51:24:25. Between 2016 & 2017 the ratio of commitments had been moving towards the percentage split sought Countywide by the end of the plan period, however since 2018 whilst the ratio of commitments in RSC's has remained static, the ratio in USC's has decreased and the ratio in Linked Settlements & Other Locations has increased. In terms of completions the ratio has remained reasonably static. Completion numbers have reduced since the start of the plan period which reflects part of a broader national picture of reduced completions which has been further compounded this year by the COVID 19 restrictions, as Ceredigion County Council Gold Command did not issue permission for the Research Team to carry out the Annual Completions survey in the same format as normal. When measured from plan adoption (and from plan start), the percentage split of completions (Urban:Rural:Linked Settlements & Other Locations) has fluctuated slightly but does not show any significant change in ratio.

The following table summarises performance against the indicator measured from both plan start and adoption for commitments and completions.

Commit	ments	
AMR	Performance measured from Plan (01/04/2007)	Start Performance measured from Adoption (25/04/2013)
2014	42:15:43	40:30:30
2015	42:16:42	42:23:35
2016	44:18:39	50:25:25
2017	45:17:38	52:21:26
2018	44:18:38	47:24:29
2019	43:17:40	44:25:31
2020	41:18:41	41:24:35
Comple	tions	
AMR	Performance measured from Plan Start (01/04/2007)	Performance measured from Adoption (25/04/2013)

2014	43:13:43	43:13:44	
2015	44:13:43	46:11:43	
2016	43:15:43	41:18:41	
2017	44:14:42	44:15:41	
2018	43:14:43	42:16:42	
2019	42:15:43	41:16:43	
2020	42:15:43	41:16:43	

<sup>\*</sup>Performance ratios are shown as Urban Service Centres: Rural Service Centres: Linked Settlements and Other Locations. Figures may not sum correctly due to rounding.

### **Conclusions**

The target has not been met for completions or commitments.

### **Action**

The target has not been met for completions or commitments. The LDP revision is considering the Settlement strategy and will identify ways to deliver housing in sustainable locations.

Monitoring Reference: AMRH03

**Aspect Monitored:** Settlement Strategy Settlement Groups

**Policies Monitored:** 

S01 - S04

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

			Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)	
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions		
			Nature of performance	Significance
Completions and	From the date of adoption,	Where the expected proportional	See Appendix 5 (taken	
commitments to	within individual Settlement	growth is exceeded in the 'Linked	from Monthly Monitoring	
reflect the	Groups the ratio of both	Settlements and Other Locations',	Figures).	
proportional split for	completions and	further residential development will		_
each individual	commitments between	be resisted in that Settlement		
Settlement Group	Service Centre and 'Linked	Group, for the 'Linked Settlement		
as set out in	Settlements and Other	and Other Locations', until		
Appendix 2 of the	Locations' is in line with or	outstanding permissions have either		

LDP by the end of	working towards the	lapsed or been revoked and the	
the plan period.	requirements set out in	commitments reflect or are working	
	LDP volume 1, Appendix	towards the proportional split as set	
	2.	out in Appendix 2 of the LDP.	

Whilst the indicator is looking to measure from plan adoption the monitoring framework relies on data from plan start and cannot be measured from plan adoption.

For commitments: Of the 22 service centres, 13 did not achieve improvements in the proportional split, 6 improved and 3 experienced no change since the previous monitoring period.

Those that did not improve included Aberaeron, , Castell Newydd Emlyn (Adpar) Llandysul, Tregaron, Aberporth/Parcllyn, Bow Street, , Felinfach/Ystrad Aeron, Llanilar, Llanrhystud, Penrhyncoch, Pontrhydfendigaid, Tal-y-bont & Borth, . Of these groups however, for completions, Castell Newydd Emlyn (Adpar), Llanilar & Penrhyncoch experienced an improvement in the proportional split since the previous monitoring period & none experienced a decrease on the previous year.

The results indicate a varied picture across service centres since the first monitoring period in 2014. Since this time a total of 16 settlement groups have achieved improvements in the percentage split of commitments, and 9 have achieved an improvement in the percentage split of completions. Since Plan adoption, of the 22 individual settlement groups, 1 (Llanybydder) have achieved neither improvement in the proportional split of commitments nor completions. In terms of Llanybydder (a settlement not in Ceredigion) it is a misnomer to monitor this settlement as the settlement itself is in Carmarthenshire and we do not have authority

over planning matters in this area but have included it as it acts a RSC to some linked settlements in Ceredigion where demand is weak.

#### **Conclusions**

The results show a varied picture with some individual settlement groups moving towards and some moving away from the required balance identified in Appendix 2 of the LDP. Since 2014, the change in the percentage split of commitments varies from +13.8% (Tregaron) to -14.4% (Talybont) and the change in the percentage split of completions varies from +27.7% (Felinfach) to -11.2% (Llanon).

It is recommended that the LDP revision should consider the settlement strategy in general and specifically delegated and non-delegated planning application decisions by location (and specifically post plan adoption), spatial distribution of growth need and delivery to better understand the spatial variations in balance across the County. The review of the settlement strategy will also need to consider the in more detail the Ceredigion specific patterns of growth and how these have shaped the natural patterns of development and how LDP 2 can support these rural issues in the most sustainable way.

#### **Action**

The target has not been met for completions or commitments. The LDP revision is considering the Settlement strategy and will identify ways to deliver housing in sustainable locations.

**Monitoring Reference**: AMRH04

**Aspect Monitored:** Settlement Strategy – Development in 'Linked Settlements'

Policies Monitored: S01 – S04

Level: Local

Frequency: Annually

Source: Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)	
			Nature of performance	Significance
Commitments not to	From 1st April 2007, at a	If the 12% is reached then no	41 LSs which have	
result in any one	Settlement Group level, the	further development will be	exceeded 12% growth	
Linked Settlement	growth in total housing stock	permitted unless justified	in terms of	
growing by more than	committed within individual	under Policy S04.	commitments; and	-
12% of its size as at	Linked Settlements.		10 LSs which have	
April 2007 (as			reached the 12% growth	
specified in Appendix			Todollod the 1270 growth	

5 of Volume 1 of the	limit in terms of
LDP).	commitments.
	1 LSs fell back within
	the 12% growth limit.
	See Appendix 6 for full
	details.

### **Analysis**

From the total 90 Linked Settlements across 22 Settlement Groups 41 (46%) have reached or exceeded their 12% growth limit. This figure compares to 36 (40%) at Plan adoption in 2013. Since last year's AMR, 1 Linked Settlement (Prengwyn) fell back within its 12% limit.

#### **Conclusions**

46% of Linked Settlements have reached or exceeded their 12% growth limit. It is noted that at the point of plan adoption in 2013 40% of Linked Settlements had already reached or exceeded their growth limit as a result of inherited planning approvals made under a previous planning regime. For all Linked Settlements which have reached or exceeded their 12% growth no further development should be permitted unless justified under Policy S04.

## **Actions**

For all Linked Settlements which have reached or exceeded their 12% growth no further development should be permitted unless justified under Policy S04. The LDP revision will consider why there is a negative shift away from capacity limits across the county, and consider alternatives to managing growth in rural settlements that allow the settlement to sustainably meet its specific rural needs.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRH05

**Aspect Monitored:** Settlement Strategy – Development in 'Other Locations'

**Policies Monitored:** 

S01 - S04

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

			Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)	
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions		
			Nature of performance	Significance
Commitments to be based on	From the date of adoption, the type of development	Where development occurs that is not affordable housing	The type of development permitted in other locations	
demonstrated need for	permitted.	in locations that are compliant	during the monitoring	
affordable housing in locations that are		with paragraph 9.2.22 of PPW or TAN 6 units, an	period is as follows:  • 5 units that accord with	-
compliant with paragraph 9.2.22 of		investigation into the justification for such units will	TAN 6,	
paragraph o.z.zz or		be triggered.		

PPW or TAN 6 units		• 9 units that accord with	
only.	Ensure that future development is restricted to that allowed under policy S04 (Affordable Housing and TAN 6).	PPW 9.2.22 (Edition 9) 4.234 (Edition 10)  11 units that do not accord with the LDP Strategy, TAN 6, or PPW 9.2.22	

21 dwellings were approved in 'other locations' during the monitoring period in accordance with the LDP. These included applications in accordance with TAN 6 (6), PPW 9.2.22 (2). 11 units permitted did not accord with the provisions as set out in National Policy for development in the open countryside.

However of the 11 units:

- 4 were the conversion of an existing dwelling
- 1 was a managers dwelling
- 1 was part of a tourism development
- 1 provided a commuted sum

- 2 were the reuse of former abandoned dwellings
- 1 was the conversion of a former school
- 1 was the conversion of a barn
- 2 were conversions

### Conclusions

11 units were permitted that did not accord with the provisions as set out in National Policy for development in the open countryside, this is a reduction in the number approved in the previous monitoring period, also the split of consents in Service Centres, Linked settlements and those in other locations has improved.

### **Actions**

The LDP revision is considering the Settlement strategy and will identify ways to deliver housing in sustainable locations.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRH06 (Statutory Indicator)

Aspect Monitored: Annual Housing Completions versus Anticipated Annual Build Rate

Policies Monitored: S01 - S04 and LU05

Level:

Frequency: Annually

Source: Annual Completions Information combined with large sites database and stakeholder workshop.

	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	Performance		
Target			(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)		
			Nature of performance	Significance	
The annual level of	Completions will be	Where there is a shortfall of	Annual Completions		
housing completions	measured against the	cumulative housing	(AC) Comparison		
monitored against the	Average Annual	completions against the	against AAR		
Anticipated Annual	Requirement (AAR) set out	Annual Average Requirement	400 (AAR) – 84(AC) = -		
Build Rate (AAR).	in the plan.	(AAR) for 2 consecutive	316 (-79%)	-	
Cumulative	Primary Housing Delivery	years (annual completions,	AC% of AAR = 21%		
completions will be	Indicator: Average Annual	not number of AMRs	AU /0 UI AAN - 21 /0		
measured against the	Housing Requirement	published) the scale of any			

cumulative average	(Housing Requirement / 15	deficiency should be	Cumulative AC	
annual housing	= AAR)	considered and set out in the	Comparison against	
requirement set out in	This must be presented	conclusion/monitoring action	Cumulative AAR	
the plan.	clearly in the AMR both in	in terms of implications for	5200 (Cumulative AAR) –	
Housing Requirement	numerical and percentage	delivering the requirement	2424 (Cumulative AC) = -	
= 6000	terms (plus/minus x %).	level homes/strategy. Failure	2776 (-54%)	
6000/15 = 400		to deliver against the AAR could trigger an early review.	Cumulative AC% of Cumulative AAR = 46%	

## **Analysis**

LDP Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	2007- 8	2008- 9	2009- 10	2010- 11	2011- 12	2012- 13	2013- 14	2014- 15	2015- 16	2016- 17	2017- 18	2018- 19	2019- 20	2020 -21	2021- 22
Actual Completions Large		79	90	68	109	41	44	75	67	128	68	51	59		
Actual Completions Small Sites		121	151	95	129	230	85	87	58	88	112	53	25		
Anticipated Completions Allocated Sites During Year														88	62
Anticipated land bank completions during year Comprising housing completions since the start of the LDP period, units under construction and those with planning permission at a 'point in time' – the base date														5	1
Anticipated completions large windfall during year (> 5 units)														73	59
Anticipated completions small windfall during year (< 5units)														79	79
Total Actual Completions during year	311	200	241	163	238	271	129	162	125	216	180	104	84		



It is noted that the sites included as allocations aren't generally worse or more constrained, but that financial barriers to development and sale of market housing continues to impede progressing larger sites. A further consideration of the failure to achieve the timely delivery of LDP allocations has been the significant tightening of financial markets, both for development finance and for mortgage finance. It is also clear that sites in Ceredigion that are delivered are usually substantially smaller than

the allocated sites in the current plan and therefore where economies of scale may deliver larger housing sites elsewhere this type of development simply does not exist in Ceredigion.

A further factor which has an impact on housing deliverability is the demand side, driven largely by population growth and reducing household size. The 2018-based projections reflect a reversal in the demographic trend compared to forecast trajectories on which the LDP relied. Put quite simply, the growth anticipated by the 2008 forecasts has not taken place at the rate predicted and a later forecast (2011) was accompanied by a WG letter to Heads of Planning to treat this lower data with caution.

#### **Conclusions**

Given that work has started on the LDP Review the Population changes and appropriateness of allocations are matters best considered as part of the review and revision of the Plan together with the LDP's housing strategy, policies and allocations across Ceredigion in light of any emerging research currently being undertaken to look at housing supply and demand across Wales..

#### **Actions**

Continue to annually monitor progress whilst acknowledging the faults in the data set on which the plan was based and work in the review to ensure a more robust methodology for forecasting housing demand is employed.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRH07 (Statutory Indicator)

**Aspect Monitored:** Delivery of Allocated Housing Sites

Policies Monitored: S01 - S04

Level: Core

Frequency: Annually

Source: Information gathered for AMR06

			Performand	ce
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 31 <sup>st</sup> l	March 2020)
			Nature of performance	Significance
40% of total number of	1. Amount of housing	If the allocated sites have not	Permitted on allocated	
dwellings anticipated	development granted	been taken up as estimated	sites: Units: 619(19%)	
to be delivered on	planning permission on	then an investigation into the	Completed on allocated	
allocated sites to be	allocated sites as a % of	causes will be triggered. This	sites: Units: 139 (4%)	-
completed by 31st of	LDP allocations (units) as	will involve an analysis of the	,	
March 2017.	follows:	relationship between planning		
		permissions and completions.		

i. At 31st of March 2015, 40% 100% of total number of dwellings ii. At 31st of March 2017, 60% anticipated to be delivered on allocated iii. At 31st of March 2019, sites to be completed 84% by 31st of March 2022. iv. At 31st of March 2021. 100% 2. Amount of housing development completed on allocated sites as a % of LDP allocations (units) as follows: i. At 31st of March 2015, 20% ii. At 31st of March 2017, 40%

iii. At 31st of March 2019,	
64%	
iv. At 31st of March 2021, 88%	

The percentage of anticipated units on allocated sites has risen this year to 19% and whilst the targets were not met for 2020 or are likely to be met for 2022 the increase shows a minor positive step in the right direction. The poor delivery of allocated sites in general reflects the continuing relatively depressed housing market conditions, low market confidence together with the relatively long lead in time for larger allocated sites, continuing difficulties with development finance and the resulting long term commitment to investment, prior to a developer achieving a financial return. Only a limited number of local builders have the ability to venture the scale of development proposed. The LPA continues to work with allocated site owners/developers to encourage early preparation for site delivery/land assembly etc. where necessary, however concerns over the size of allocated sites remain.

The LDP review (and associated evidence such as a Strategic Viability Assessment and an Allocated Site Review which are currently being analysed) need to consider concerns regarding the local construction industry and allocated site size.

### **Conclusions**

The percentage of anticipated units (permissions) has increased from the previous monitoring period to 19%. This indicates positive progress notwithstanding that the realised percentages are significantly below the 40% requirement.

### **Actions**

The LDP revision is considering delivery of allocated sites in more detail including analysis of the relationship between planning permissions and completions and size of allocation.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRH08 (Statutory Indicator)

**Aspect Monitored:** Housing Development in the Right Locations

**Policies Monitored:** 

S01 - S03

Level:

Core

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC) (through the Joint Housing Land Availability Study (JHLAS))

Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	Performanc (24 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 – 31 <sup>st</sup> I	
			Nature of performance	Significance
90 – 100% of	1. Amount of housing	Where the percentages fall	Permitted on allocated	
requirement for USC	development permitted	below the target for 2	sites: 541 units as a %	
and RSC residential	on allocated sites as a %	consecutive years for any	of total number	
development to be met	of total development	given Settlement Group an	permitted in service	
on allocated sites, with	permitted in the Service	analysis of possible drivers	centres (65%)	-
the exception of	Centres (units post LDP	will be undertaken, to	Units completed on	
Aberystwyth where 80-	adoption).	understand and to action	allocated sites: 126	
90% should be met on			units as a % of total	

allocated sites, post	2. Amount of housing	appropriate measures to	completed in service	
LDP adoption.	development completed	reverse the trend.	centres (22%)	
	on allocated sites as a %			
	of total development			
	completed in the Service			
	Centres (units post LDP			
	adoption).			

This is reflective of the time it takes for allocations to turn into permissions and permissions to become completions and the filter through effect. Given more time for development to come forward as it is common for allocations to take time to deliver more growth is anticipated in the USCs and RSCs as the market improves. However the target is not being met and some explanations for this include:

- The low number of completions across the County including within the Service Centres;
- The number of allocated sites with planning permissions approved prior to LDP adoption; and
- A general slowdown in the development industry nationally, coupled with small windfall and infill development being targeted by small scale local developers whose business model precludes larger scale / long term allocations

### Conclusions

Whilst the target has not been achieved, positive movement in the right direction is evident since plan adoption and since the previous monitoring period.

### **Actions**

The LDP review is considering the appropriateness of existing allocated sites to inform Plan revision, in particular seeking out sites for future allocation that meet the business model of developers operating in Ceredigion

Monitoring Reference: AMRH09

**Aspect Monitored:** Housing Development on Previously Developed Land

**Policies Monitored:** 

S01 - S03

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

			Performance	9
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	arch 2020)
			Nature of performance	Significance
5% of all residential	1. Amount of new	If at least 4% of all residential	Permitted: 4.08ha (19%).	
development permitted	development (ha)	development permitted and	Completed: 1.08ha (21%).	
and completed to be	permitted on previously	completed is not located on	(= )	
located on previously	developed land	previously developed		+
developed (brownfield)	(brownfield	(brownfield) land then an		
land.	redevelopment and	investigation will be carried		
	conversions) expressed	out into the causes of the		
		shortfall in order to see		

	as a % of all development	whether the LA can address	
	permitted.	any barriers to it coming	
	2. Amount of new	forward.	
	development (ha)		
	completed on previously		
	developed land		
	(brownfield		
	redevelopment and		
	conversions) expressed		
	as a % of all development		
	completed.		
Amaluaia			

The amount of development permitted and completed on brownfield land is in excess of the 5% target.

### Conclusions

The targets are currently being met and there is no concern over the implementation of the policies.

### **Actions**

Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRH10 (Statutory Indicator)

**Aspect Monitored:** Affordable Housing

**Policies Monitored:** 

S05

Level:

Core

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

1			Performance		
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 31 <sup>st</sup> N  Nature of performance	Significance	
1,100 Affordable Homes Completed (70 per annum) by 2022.	<ol> <li>The number of net         additional affordable and         general market dwellings         permitted since (1<sup>st</sup> April)         2007.</li> <li>The number of net         additional affordable and         general market dwellings</li> </ol>	Further investigation will be undertaken on this indicator if the outstanding consents/completions of units of affordable housing over a 2 year period fall below the annual required level.	Net additional permitted: Affordable Homes: 829 General Market Homes:2112 Total Homes: 2941 Completed:	0	

completed since (1st	Critical to this investigation	Affordable Homes: 521	
April) 2007.	will be an understanding of	General Market Homes:	
	the delivery of housing overall	1753	
	(see AMRH06 above).	Total Homes: 2274	
	Response to this target may		
	need to be undertaken in		
	collaboration with the		
	Housing Department and		
	other housing stakeholders,		
	such as RSLs.		

The policy requirement for Affordable Housing is for 20% of all units to be affordable. The results are positive with more than 20% of all homes being permitted (838 homes (39%) and completed (521 homes (30%) being affordable since plan start. The target of 1,100 affordable homes permitted and completed is greater than 20% of all homes.

This slow delivery of Affordable Housing is a reflection of low delivery of general market housing and allocated sites in general. Further, completions are somewhat outside the control of the LDP as they are complicated by external factors including lack of market demand, the type of builders operating in the county, the limited commercial finance available to small builders and the cautious approach of mortgage companies to house purchasers.

### **Conclusions**

The percentage of affordable homes permitted and completed is greater than 20% of all homes which is positive and the average annual completion rate of affordable homes whilst below the 70 per annum target has remained stable or increased since plan adoption. This suggests that the identified target of 1,100 affordable homes completed by 2022 is unlikely to be achieved, but 20% of all housing completions being affordable is on track to be met.

### **Actions**

The LDP revision (and associated evidence including an updated Strategic Viability Assessment) is considering housing delivery (including affordable housing delivery). This alongside changes in the overall housing requirement may mean that the affordable housing target will be revised in LDP2

Monitoring Reference: AMRH11

**Aspect Monitored:** Affordable Housing

**Policies Monitored:** 

S05

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	-
			Nature of performance	Significance
Since the adoption of the LDP, at least 20% of all permitted dwellings are affordable units.	<ol> <li>The proportion of residential applications where a viability challenge is mounted.</li> <li>The number of sites where a successful challenge is mounted to reduce the Affordable</li> </ol>	If more than 20% of sites permitted fail to deliver the required affordable housing in any given year of the Plan period, then an investigation will be triggered into the reasons why.	19 viability challenges submitted this year, 95% partially or wholly successful.	0

Housing yield as a	If all sites deliver not less	39% of all permitted	
proportion of number of	than 20% affordable housing	dwellings are affordable	
challenges.	in any given year of the Plan	units <sup>2</sup> .	
	period, then an assessment		
	will be conducted as to		
	whether the affordable		
	housing requirement of 20%		
	is too low and should be		
	revised upwards.		
	This will be pursued by		
	undertaking an updated		
	viability exercise. The		
	exercise will recommend a		
	viable Affordable Housing %		
	yield. A calculation will also		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Monitored in accordance with the indicator (from adoption) and not since plan start

need to be made by the	
District Valuer Service of the	
equivalent % Gross	
Development Value.	

The identified target has been met. Since 2007 39% of all permitted dwellings are affordable units.

Notwithstanding the above, there continues to be a number of applications for residential development where a viability challenge is mounted. The number of sites where the challenge was successful was 19, which equates to 95% of all challenges being successful.

Of the 19 viability challenges to the affordable housing policy S05, 13 were on conversion, change of use or redevelopment/restoration applications and 6 were on new builds. It is acknowledged that conversions, changes of use and redevelopments are costly to undertake, and therefore it is not surprising that the viability of these scheme was compromised. In terms of the new builds this has decreased this year but still remains a concern and the reasons for this appear to be the continued scale of the dwellings proposed being high quality, large dwellings which are costly to develop and the general slowdown of the market and poor viability in certain areas of the county.

Policy S05's affordable housing requirements were justified by a 2010 study concerning economic viability of providing affordable housing. To inform LDP Revision the Council has commissioned an update of the 2010 viability assessment, which has considered the viability of small sites including conversions and changes of use in detail and further evidence is being gathered to inform the

affordable housing policies of LDP 2 which factor in the distinctly rural nature of Ceredigion and the tendency towards small local builders and self builds that predominated the housing builds in this area.

#### Conclusions

The target is currently not being met given that 95% of all housing developments have received a viability challenge however there is no concern over the implementation of the LDP's policies due to the nature of the type of developments being challenged.

#### **Actions**

The updated strategic Viability Assessment is considering these issues including the cost of conversion, redevelopment and restoration applications and making specific recommendations which will inform policy revision, including specific reference to the threshold above which an affordable home contribution should apply.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRH12

**Aspect Monitored:** Type of Affordable Housing

**Policies Monitored:** 

S05

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

			Performance		
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	March 2020)	
			Nature of performance	Significance	
Since the start of the LDP period:  9% of affordable units are discounted for sale (DFS) at 70% market value	Completions and Commitments by type	Where the proportion of completions or commitments of:  Affordable units discounted for sale at 70% market value fall outside the range of 8-10% of the affordable housing permitted.	Since the start of the LDP period, Affordable Housing Completions and Commitments (units) by type were as follows:  DFS 70%	0	

32% of affordable	Affordable units discounted	Completions: 192 (37% of	
units are discounted	for sale at 50% market value	all AH)	
for sale at 50% market	fall outside the range of 28-	Commitments: 329 (43%	
value (both for direct	35%	of all AH)	
sale to occupants and	Affordable units conveyed at	DFS Other	
to be made available	35% market value to	Dra Otilei	
to landlords for letting	Registered Social Landlords	Completions: 5 (1% of all	
at Intermediate rents	for social rent fall outside the	AH)	
(IR))	range of 53-66%	Commitments: 10 (2% of	
59% of affordable	It may be necessary to	all AH)	
housing units for social	restrict/promote certain types	DFS 50% / Intermediate	
rents delivered by the	of residential development to	Rent	
private sector and	ensure the proportions more	Completions: 4 (1% of all	
Registered Social	closely match the needs	AH)	
Landlords (RSLs).	identified. These actions will	Commitments: 7 (1% of all	
	need to be taken in	AH)	
	collaboration with the	,	
	Housing Department and	Commuted Sums	

other housing stakeholders,	Completions: 21 (4% of all	
such as RSLs.	AH)	
	Commitments: 82 (11% of	
	all AH)	
	Social Rent (conveyed to	
	RSLs)	
	(NOLS)	
	Completions: 20 (4% of all	
	AH)	
	Commitments: 24 (3% of	
	all AH)	
	Social Rent (100%	
	-	
	commissioned by RSLs):	
	Completions 318 (61% of	
	all AH)	
	Commitments: 434 (56%	
	of all AH)	

Other (Combination of	
Mix Unknown):	
2 applications	
(approximately 15 units)	
Note: 'Other' figures are	
not included in %	
calculations because the	
exact number is unknown	
at outline stage.	
Figures also exclude any	
expired permissions.	

The target identified requires the ratio of affordable housing types to be: 9% DFS 70%:32% DFS 50%:59% Social Rent: since the start of the plan period. The actual performance of commitments is 43% DFS 70%: 1% DFS 50%, 2% Other DFS %'s, 11% Commuted Sums: 56% Social Rent and completions is 37% DFS 70%:1% DFS 50%, 1% DFS Other %'s, 4% Commuted Sums: 61% Social Rent.

Since the adoption of the plan a number of changes have occurred which have meant that the tenure split suggested is out of date. These include the Wales Government's focus on Welfare Reform and the updated LHMA (2016) (update due late 2020) which suggested a different mix of needs locally. Furthermore majority of AH completions and commitments have been commissioned by RSLs and are therefore likely to have benefited from Social Housing Grant support. Therefore whilst the tenure split of the policy is not being achieved, this has to do with its being out of date. The data demonstrates that affordable homes delivered by RSLs are meeting identified needs. In order to ensure that privately built affordable homes are also meeting the needs of the potential occupiers a housing needs statement has been produced that outlines the types of evidence applicants need to demonstrate to support a planning application. It is expected that consideration of the needs basis of individual applicants for AH in the assessment of any application for affordable housing will result in fewer AH outstanding consents.

It should be noted that delivery of IR units may not be entirely reliant on new permission being granted. There is a mechanism within the revised model s106 agreement which allows the owner of the AH property to apply to the Council to change the nature of the AH from a DFS to an IR. Therefore some of the existing AH (DFS) stock could potentially become affordable housing for intermediate rent in the future.

### **Conclusions**

The overall broad distribution of Affordable Housing is satisfactory. The performance of policy is therefore not of significant concern at present. The delivery of intermediate tenures should be monitored closely in future years. Evidence including the LHMA (2016) and currently being updated and the Strategic Viability Assessment (currently being analysed) demonstrates that whilst the tenure

split proposed in the policy is not being met it is not a significant concern as the actual delivery of units aligns closely with the updated evidence of need – a matter for consideration through LDP Revision.

## Actions

The tenure split will be further analysed following the publication of the M&WW LHMA and the Cross-Border SVA.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRH13

**Aspect Monitored:** Housing Density

**Policies Monitored:** 

LU06

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

			Performance	
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	arch 2020)
			Nature of performance	Significance
Complies or exceeds	Average density of housing	If a site does not deliver its	The average density of	
the density, as per	development permitted on	guide density, then an	housing development on	
Allocated Site	allocated development plan	investigation will be triggered	allocated sites: 19.59 units	
Schedule or	sites.	into whether or not additional	per hectare.	
Settlement Group		land is needed to meet the		0
Statement.		housing provision allowed for		
		in that SC.		

The average LDP	If sites within a Service	
guideline density on	Centre consistently fail to	
allocated LDP sites is	deliver the guide density,	
23 units per hectare.	then an investigation into	
	whether or not an adjustment	
	to the overall guide density	
	for sites within that Service	
	Centre will be triggered.	

Permissions to date indicate that development on:

6 allocations have exceeded the LDP's guide density (and

7 allocations are below the LDP's guide

The majority of applications relate only to part of an allocation and so whilst some exceed or are below the average unit density identified by the LDP, on balance, the average density is approximately 19.59 units per hectare. These applications represented only part of a whole allocation and were justified as appropriate in each case.

### Conclusions

The average density of residential development coming forward on allocated housing sites (19.59 dwellings per hectare) is broadly consistent with the average LDP guideline density for allocated sites (23.60 dwellings per hectare). There are currently no concerns over the implementation of this policy.

## **Actions**

Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

Monitoring Reference: AMRH14

**Aspect Monitored:** Delivery of Housing

**Policies Monitored:** 

LU05

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	
J			Nature of performance	Significance
A year on year decrease in the ratio of residential outstanding consents to completions, from a starting ratio of 6.5 outstanding consents	The ratio of permissions granted to completions for residential development  "The ratio of outstanding permitted residential units to residential completions."	If the ratio between residential outstanding consents and completions in a Settlement Group does not decrease year on year, it will be necessary to increase the use of shorter permissions,	The ratio of residential outstanding consents to residential completions at 2020:  20.5 outstanding consents to every 1 completion.	-
to every 1 completion.		mandatory completion dates		

and completion notices. If	
long build times are indicative	
of reduced demand it may	
require the number of	
permissions granted to be	
decreased, as permissions	
should exist to meet the	
immediate needs.	

Average ratio across the County is 20.5 outstanding consents to every 1 completion, however is not an accurate figure as due to the COVID Pandemic the Annual Residential survey of outstanding permissions was unable to take place and the residential completions figure was comprised of information from Building Control and Planning Officer knowledge. Completions are also complicated by external factors outside the control of the LPA including financing requirements, the lack of volume builders, the limited commercial finance available to small builders and the cautious approach of mortgage companies to house purchasers, for example. This year's figure of 20.5 consents compares to 9.5 (2019), 14 (2018) 8.5 (2017), 7.1 (2016), 12.3 (2015) and 9.3 (2014).

The Council has undertaken research into outstanding consents and considered opportunities for issuing completion notices. Since adoption the authority has been issuing short permissions in response to this issue, however, the Council is also implementing LDP policy LU05 more stringently in relation to short permissions and completion date conditions.

### **Conclusions**

The starting ratio of 6.5 outstanding consents to 1 completion has never been achieved; This year's figure of 20.5 outstanding consents to 1 completion does not meet the identified target, however it is not a true reflection of the situation.

## **Actions**

Action should be considered through management of permissions should continue and more detailed consideration during the Plan Revision.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRH15

**Aspect Monitored:** Range of Housing

**Policies Monitored:** 

LU02

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

			Performance	ce
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	(25 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 – 31 <sup>st</sup>	March 2020)
			Nature of performance	Significance
Mix of housing type and bedrooms in line with Ceredigion's current LHMA report.	Number of Full or RM consents by housing type and bedroom number since adoption.  Number of completions by housing type and bedroom number since adoption.	Where aggregated figures are contrary to the proportions set out in the LHMA.  Collaborative action will be taken with the Council's Housing section, with the	See Appendix 7.	0
	'	potential of increasing the		

	focus on delivering more of	
	the required dwelling type.	

The most recent LHMA (2016) provides an update to the 2008 version which was considered in previous AMRs. The LHMA (2016) identifies that there is an oversupply of 1, 2 and 4 or more bedroom dwellings and an undersupply of 3 bedroom dwellings for both consents and completions. The Strategic Housing Partnership consider housing needs and whilst increased provision of 1 & 2 bedroom accommodation was being achieved in recent years in accordance with the LHMA (2008), the impact of welfare reforms is yet to be fully realised but as time has moved on planning officers are negotiating a greater mix which should work through the system in the coming years.

Planning officers continue to work collaboratively with the Affordable Housing Officer and RSLs to ensure that the type of market and affordable housing secured on sites matches the needs of the local community.

A new common housing register was launched in Ceredigion on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2016. Recent analysis of the register demonstrates that there is a significant need for 1 & 2 bedroom properties. An update of the LHMA to consider the 2014-based household projections will also consider this new evidence from the housing register and will be used to inform the LDP review.

The Council is part of the M&WWales Regional HMA which will be published in late 2020, and updated following the publication of the 2017-based projection. This evidence will therefore be reported on in the 2021 AMR.

## **Conclusions**

The target is not currently being met however there are no concerns over the implementation of the policy. In terms of dwelling sizes, Policy LU02 is still considered to be fit for purpose.

#### **Action**

The need for accommodation for elderly persons will be factored into the LDP revision and may result in a change/addition to policy LU02 or LU04 to address the issue of an aging population and emphasize the need for suitable accommodation as part of the housing mix on housing sites.

# The Economy

Monitoring Reference: AMRE01

**Aspect Monitored:** Employment Land Supply

Policies Monitored: S01 – S04 and LU13

Level: Local

Frequency: Annually

Source: Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 201 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 20	9
			Nature of performance	Significance
No net loss of employment land/floor space unless in	Net economic land supply/ development (ha/sq. m).	If there is a net loss of 1 premises or area of land within use class B1, B2 or B8 that does not accord with	Change in the floorspace in employment use (B1, B2 and B8) of: +0.1 ha.	+

accordance with Policy	Policy LU13 then an	
LU13.	investigation into the causes	
	will be triggered.	
	Due to the range of factors	
	that can influence the uptake	
	of allocated employment	
	land, actions in relation to the	
	indicator will be taken	
	collaboratively with the	
	Council's Economic	
	Development Department	
	and the Welsh Government	
	DE&T.	
Analysis		

0.01 ha of B1, B2 and B8 class development was permitted during the monitoring period. This figure compares to +0.2 (2019), +1.7 (2018) +0.57 (2017), +0.14 (2016), +1.94ha (2015) and +0.14ha (2014).

The loss related to one planning application for a change from a ground floor office to combine with the residential unit above. .

## Conclusions

The target is currently being met and there are no concerns over the implementation of the policies.

## Actions

Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRE02 (Statutory Indicator)

**Aspect Monitored:** Delivery of Allocated Employment Sites

**Policies Monitored:** 

S01 – S04 and LU13

Level:

Core

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

		Trigger and Actions	Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)	
Target	Indicator			
			Nature of performance	Significance
66% of allocated land should be permitted or completed at time of adoption.  83% of allocated sites should be permitted or completed by 2017.	1. Amount of economic development permitted on allocated sites as a % of LDP allocations (ha).  2. Amount of economic development completed on allocated sites as a % of LDP allocations (ha).	If the allocated sites have not been taken up as estimated then an investigation into the causes will be triggered.  Due to the range of factors that can influence the uptake of allocated employment	Permitted: 81% (108.03Ha). Completed 61% (87.14Ha).	0

100% of allocated	land, actions in relation to the
sites should be	annual indicator will be taken
permitted or	collaboratively with the
completed by 2022.	Council's Economic
	Development Department
	and Welsh Government
	DE&T.

The target of 83% of allocated sites to be permitted or completed by 2017 was not achieved. The plan is now moving towards it's later period where 100% of allocated sites should be permitted or completed by 2022, however 81% has been permitted and 61% completed by the end of the monitoring period. It is noted that most of the completions recorded were completed prior to the adoption of the LDP as many of the LDP's employment allocations have been identified in order to allow for the co-ordinated redevelopment and/or rationalisation of their existing uses.

As the plan progress towards the identified target for 2022 and there are no concerns over the level of employment development in general which in recent years has experienced a general slowdown in the economy which supports a likely reduced overall requirement for employment land. The Council has undertaken an employment land review, and is working with regional partners on a larger than local employment needs assessment which investigates the reasons for the lack of uptake of some employment

allocations and considers what the demand is for future allocations in Ceredigion. This new evidence will inform the replacement LDP.

#### Conclusions

The 2017 target was not achieved, however there are no concerns over the implementation of the policies. The LDP review will consider the updated Economic evidence base currently being prepared which is considering future employment land needs and reviewing employment allocations.

## **Actions**

Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRE03

**Aspect Monitored:** Economic Development in the Right Locations

**Policies Monitored:** 

S01 - S04

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source: Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

Target	Indicator Trigger and Actions		Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)	
			Nature of performance	Significance
Up to 40% of economic development to be located on allocated sites.	<ol> <li>Amount of economic development permitted on allocated sites as a % of total development permitted (ha and units).</li> <li>Amount of economic</li> </ol>	If 35% or less of all economic development permitted and completed fails to be located on allocated sites for 2 consecutive years then an analysis will be carried out into the causes of the	No new permissions/completions on undeveloped parts of the Allocated Sites in 2020 Permitted: Units: 50% (50 units).	+
	development completed on allocated sites as a %	shortfall in order to see	Ha: 43% (7.53ha).	

	of total development	whether the LA can address	(figures do not take	
	completed (ha and units).	any barriers to it coming	account of expired	
		forward.	permissions that were	
		Due to the range of factors	permitted during the	
		that can influence the uptake	period.)	
		of employment land, actions	Completed:	
		in relation to the annual	Units: 50% (45 units)	
		indicator will be taken	, ,	
		collaboratively with the	Ha: 43% (7.00ha)	
		Council's Economic		
		Development Department		
		and Welsh Government		
		DE&T.		
Δnalveie				

#### **Analysis**

According to Ceredigion's economic needs assessment (DTZ, 2010); around 63% of the jobs projected to be created over the LDP period do not require an allocated employment site to operate. Consequently, it is expected that a high proportion of economic development will take place at off-site locations. The target of 40% of economic development to be located on allocated sites continues to be met, with 50% of units being permitted and 50% being completed on allocated sites and hence indicating that at

present the LDP's allocated sites are operating as desired. An update of the economic needs assessment is considering the amount of employment land likely to be needed in the future and this is due to be available in late 2020.

#### Conclusions

The amount of allocated employment land is sufficient to cover the plan period. The targets are currently being met and there are no concerns over the implementation of the policies.

#### **Actions**

Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRE04

**Aspect Monitored:** Economic Development on Previously Developed Land

**Policies Monitored:** 

S01 – S04, LU11, LU12 and LU13

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source: Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

			Performance	<del></del>	
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)		
			Nature of performance	Significance	
30% of all economic	1. Amount of new	If at least 30% of all	Permitted: 58% (9.521ha)		
development permitted	development (ha)	economic development	Completed: 58% (9.42ha)		
and completed be	permitted on previously	permitted and completed is	(0.1.2.1.2)		
located on previously	developed land	not located on previously		+	
developed (brownfield)	(brownfield	developed (brownfield) land			
land.	redevelopment and	then an analysis will be			
	conversions) expressed	carried out into the causes of			
		the shortfall in order to see			

	as a % of all development	whether the LA can address	
	permitted.	any barriers to it coming	
	2. Amount of new	forward.	
	development (ha)		
	completed on previously		
	developed land		
	(brownfield		
	redevelopment and		
	conversions) expressed		
	as a % of all development		
	completed.		
Amaluaia			

Being a rural county with little brownfield land available for development, greenfield land will inevitably contribute towards a high proportion of total developable land. More than 30% of all economic development permitted and completed has been on brownfield land since the start of the LDP process with 58% permitted (9.52ha) and 58% (9.42ha) completed. The target has therefore been met and there are no concerns about the implementation of the LDP Polices.

### **Conclusions**

The indicator is being met. There are currently no concerns about the implementation of the LDP's policies.

## **Actions**

Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRE05 (Statutory Indicator)

**Aspect Monitored:** Town Centres

Policies Monitored: S01 – S04, LU12, LU13, LU18, LU19, LU20, LU21 and LU22

Level:

Frequency: Annually

Source: Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

			Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)	
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions		
			Nature of performance	Significance
At least 80 % of all	Amount of major	If less than 70% of major	Within town centres	
major office, retail and	(development over 800	development (in relation to	Units: 0%(0 unit)	
leisure development	gross sq. m) office, retail	office, retail and leisure)	, ,	
(development over	and leisure development,	occurs in town centres in 2	Area: 0% (0sq. m)	0
800 gross sq. m) to be	permitted within and outside	consecutive years, then an	Outside established town	0
in the Town Centres.	established town and district	investigation will be triggered	and district centre	
	centre boundaries.	into the reasons why and	boundaries	
		whether or not the LA needs	Units: 0% (0 units)	

to remove any barriers, either	Area: 0% (0 sq. m)	
through the LDP or other		
means, for it to come forward.		

## **Analysis**

0 applications were permitted within or outside the town boundaries.

### Conclusions

The target has not been met, however there are no concerns over the implementation of the policies.

## **Actions**

Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRE06

**Aspect Monitored:** Vitality of Rural Service Centres

**Policies Monitored:** 

S01 - S04, LU12, LU13, LU18, LU19, LU20, LU21, and LU22

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source: Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

			Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019	
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions		
			Nature of performance	Significance
Stable or	Number of 6 key	Loss of any 1 of the 6 key facilities in	See Appendix 8 for 2019	
increasing number	facilities (food shop,	any one Service Centre will trigger an	information. Due to the	
of facilities in a	PO, petrol station,	investigation into the reasons why.	COVID-19 Pandemic the	
Service Centre.	public house, village	However, as there are a number of	amenities survey was not	+
	hall, primary school)	factors that can affect the provision of	given authorisation to be	т
	in a Rural Service	facilities, any net loss would need to be	carried out in 2020.	
	Centre.	taken into consideration in the wider		
		context.		

## **Analysis**

Results pertaining to the number of key facilities in Rural Service Centres since adoption have been fairly constant. Whilst it is noted that there has been minor variation in the number of some facility types, detailed analysis has identified minor errors in survey classifications and historic reporting.

Further, there is some concern that the monitoring and performance figures are somewhat deceiving, for example where key facilities are located outside defined settlement boundaries, e.g. in Pontarfynach and Bow Street the data used to measure performance does not wholly reflect changes to uses since the amenities survey was established. In order to manage these corrections and develop a more robust protocol for reporting a review of key facilities will be conducted and utilised to inform the review of Service Centres and the overall settlement strategy as part of the LDP Review and Revision.

There has been no significant variation in the numbers and types of facilities in Rural Service Centres in recent years. The vitality of Rural Service Centres in general will be considered as part of the LDP Review / Revision. In respect of services and facilities in Service Centres, since the LDP has only been the basis for decision making since April 2013 it is too early to tell if this strategy is having an effect on retaining or enhancing them.

### **Conclusions**

There has been little change to provision of key facilities in the RSCs since adoption, there are therefore no major concerns regarding the implementation of the LDP policies.

#### **Actions**

Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.	

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRE07

**Aspect Monitored:** Retail Frontages

**Policies Monitored:** 

S01 - S02, LU19 and LU21

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

			Performance		
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	March 2020)	
			Nature of performance	Significance	
Stable or increasing	Stable or increasing retail	Where levels fall below the	Primary Retail Frontages		
retail use on Primary	use on Primary Retail	thresholds identified in Policy	(Policy requires 75% A1):		
Retail Frontages in	Frontages in Aberystwyth	LU21 in 2 consecutive years			
Aberystwyth and	and Cardigan.	an analysis will be instigated			
Cardigan.	Stable or increasing retail	to understand and action	Cardigan	+	
Stable or increasing	use on Secondary Retail	where appropriate measures	P0201 High Street West:		
retail use on	Frontages in Aberystwyth	to limit further losses.	72.0%		
Secondary Retail	and Cardigan.				

Frontages in	P0202 High Street East:
Aberystwyth and	76%
Cardigan.	Combined: 74%
	Aberystwyth:
	P0301 Great Darkgate
	Street North: 68.4%
	P0302 Great Darkgate
	Street South: 76.2%
	P0303 Owain Glyndwr
	Square North: 57.1%
	P0304 Owain Glyndwr
	Square South: 80%
	P0305 Pier Street East:
	42.9%

	P0306 Pier Street West: 85.7% P0307 Chalybeate Street West: 60% P0308 Terrace Road West: 88.9% P0309 Terrace Road East: 70% Combined: 70.5%	
	Secondary Retail Frontages (Policy requires 50% A1): Cardigan S0201 High Street West: 23.1%	

S0202 High Street East: 73.7%  S0205 Priory Court: 90.9%  S0206 Priory Street North: 45.5%  S0207 Priory Street South: 57.1%  S0209 Pendre: 64.34%  Combined: 60%	
Aberystwyth  S0301 Chalybeate Street East: 71.4%  S0302 Terrace Road/Cambrian Place: 26.7%	

	S0303 Terrace Road
	South: 61.5%
	S0305 Pier Street East:
	44.4%
	S0307 Pier Street West:
	30%
	S0308 Bridge Street West:
	76.9%
	S0309 Bridge Street East:
	71.4%
	Combined: 54.3%
Analysis	

#### **Analysis**

The combined secondary frontages in Cardigan and Aberystwyth are meeting the required policy target 50% (Secondary) The primary frontage in Aberystwyth is 70.5% which is a slight increase from the previous year.

In Aberystwyth for Primary Frontages, the proportion of retail uses varies from between 88.9% to 57.1%; for Secondary Frontages between 76.9% and 26.7%. In Cardigan for Primary Frontages, the proportion of retail uses is 72% in one frontage & 76% in the other primary retail frontage areas, for Secondary Frontages varying between 90.9% and 23.1%.

It should also be noted that the (adopted) indicator monitors the performance of A1 uses only. Policy LU21 defines retail as A class and not A1 specifically and the policy is applied as such. If you were to consider A class uses (and not only A1) all Primary and Secondary retail frontages in both Aberystwyth and Cardigan would be well in excess of the 75% and 50% requirement.

When considering A class uses (including use classes A1, A2 and A3), primary frontages in Aberystwyth range from 80 – 100% (combined 91.4%) and in Cardigan 96 – 100% (98% combined) and secondary frontages in Aberystwyth range from 80 – 100% (combined 91.4%) and in Cardigan range from 71.4 – 100% (combined 89.3%). This picture indicates that all frontages are all exceeding required policy targets.

As part of plan review, consideration will be given to whether these frontages are appropriate and / or whether the targets are realistic and/ or whether a different measure would best show the performance of the primary and secondary frontages. Particularly given the changing nature of the British high street where leisure and recreation uses are as an important a driver of economic growth as traditional A1 retail shop space frontages.

### **Conclusions**

The Primary A1 frontages for Aberystwyth has missed it's target by 4.5%, but has increased since last year. However, when considering A class uses (including use classes A1, A2 and A3), all frontages are exceed. Given that Policy LU21 defines retail as A class and not A1 specifically and the policy is applied as such there are no concerns of the implementation of polices.

#### **Actions**

Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

## **Quality of Life**

Monitoring Reference: AMRQ01

**Aspect Monitored:** Loss of Open Space and Facilities

LU22 **Policies Monitored:** 

Local

Level:

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

			Performanc	е
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)	
			Nature of performance	Significance
No net loss of open	Amount of open space and	The net loss of open space or	No net loss of informal	
space and recreational	recreational facilities lost to	recreational areas or facilities	open space.	
facilities to	development (ha and units)	will trigger an investigation		+
development which is	which is on windfall and	into the reasons why.		
	non-allocated land.			

on windfall and non-		
allocated land.		

There was no loss of open space recorded during the monitoring period which suggests that Policy LU22 is being implemented successfully.

#### Conclusions

The target is being met and there are therefore no concerns over policy implementation at this time.

### Actions

Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

Monitoring Reference:	AMRQ02			
Aspect Monitored:	Loss of Greenfield Land			
Policies Monitored:	S02 – S04			
Level:	Local			
Frequency:	Annually			
Source:	Ceredigion County Council (	(CCC)		
			Performance	)
Target	Indicator Trigger and Actions (1st April			arch 2020)
			Nature of performance	Significance
No More than:	Since the start of the plan	If more development is	Residential Development	
75% residential	period, the amount of	permitted and completed on	(Target 75%)	
development	greenfield land lost to	greenfield land than the	Permitted: 184.60ha (80%)	
70% economic	development (ha) which is	thresholds set out above then	Completed: 142.56ha	0
development and	on windfall or non-	an analysis will be carried out	(80%)	
	allocated land.	into the causes of the excess		
15% of all other		in order to see whether the	Economic Development	
development		LA can address the issue.	(Target 70%)	

Permitted and	Permitted: 6.34ha (23%)	
completed on non-	Completed: 5.32ha (46%)	
allocated land to be		
located on greenfield	All Other Development	
land.	(Target 15%)	
	Permitted: 48.58ha (61%)	
	Completed: 43.69ha (72%)	
	(figures do not take	
	account of expired	
	permissions that were	
	permitted during the	
	period.)	

Being a rural county with little brownfield land available for development, greenfield land will inevitably contribute towards a high proportion of total developable land and the indicator's targets were designed to reflect this.

The 75% threshold set for residential development has not been met for development permitted, or development completed, with 80% of permissions and completions being located on greenfield land. The difficulty with this indicator is that the LA has no control

over the planning permissions once granted. Many of those permissions now being completed would have been granted prior to adoption of the LDP and therefore prior to the LPA being able to influence the location of development in favour of brownfield sites.

The targets for economic development permissions been met, with 23% of development permitted however 46% of economic development was completed, on greenfield land.

The target for other development has been exceeded but given the community/economic benefit realised in relation to 'other development' it is not considered cause for concern.

In summary the majority of targets identified for this indicator are being met. Those development targets not being met are not considered cause for concern.

#### **Conclusions**

Residential and Other Permissions targets are not being met. Economic Development permissions have met the target.

Notwithstanding, an analysis of the other developments suggests that they are appropriate in scale and in their given locations and therefore there are currently no concerns about the implementation of the LDP's policies.

## **Actions**

Council's main focus will remain with applications received and how they translate into deliverable permissions more so than on completions which are largely outside the control of the LPA and largely permitted under a different set of planning policies to those set out in the LDP.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRQ03

**Aspect Monitored:** The Gain of Open Space

Policies Monitored: LU24

Level: Local

Frequency: Annually

Source: Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

			Performance	
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> Marc	arch 2020)
			Nature of performance	Significance
Provision of open	Relevant planning	If less than 85% of sites	50% of relevant planning	
space in line with	applications as captured by	deliver the open space	applications have met the	
Policy LU24.	Policy LU24.	required by Policy LU24 then	requirements of open	
		an investigation into the	space provision in line with	-
		barriers to deliverability of	Policy LU24.	
		these aspects on site will be		
		triggered.		

### **Analysis**

12 relevant planning applications were received during the monitoring period. 6 included provision of open space in accordance with Policy LU24 and 4 did not. An analysis of the 4 applications that did not comply revealed:

- 1 application is a reserved matters.
- 1 application is conversion of a building into flats in a town centre location.
- 1 application failed to comply because they were approved against officer recommendation by Committee. The application included no communal/public open space only private gardens, and was approved by committee as presented.

#### **Conclusions**

50% (6) of planning applications provided open space in line with Policy LU24. Whilst the target is not being met there are no concerns over the implementation of the policy. The LDP review will need to consider open space provision in general.

#### **Actions**

No concerns due to the rural nature of the County. Continue to monitor.

Monitoring Reference: AMRQ04

**Aspect Monitored:** Environment and Local Biodiversity

**Policies Monitored:** 

DM15, DM20 and DM22

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC) and Natural Resources Wales (NRW)

	Indicator		Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)	
Target		Trigger and Actions		
			Nature of performance	Significance
To permit no more than 5% of development where there are predicted to be significant residual long term effects on the environment and	<ul> <li>% of development permitted where there are predicted to be significant residual long term effects on:</li> <li>LNRs, SINCs and priority habitats and species;</li> <li>Ecological connectivity;</li> </ul>	If more than 10% of development permitted has a predicted significant long term residual effect on the above, then an analysis will be carried out into the causes of the excess in order to see	1.88% of development was permitted where there are predicted to be significant residual long term effects on the environment and local biodiversity.	+
local biodiversity.	2 Ecological conficultity,			

Trees, hedgerows and	whether the LA can address	
woodlands of visual,	the issue.	
ecological, historic,		
cultural or amenity value;		
or		
Ecosystem services and natural processes.		

Of the 743 applications permitted during the monitoring period (other than display of signage but including applications for variation and removal of conditions), 14 applications (1.88%) were approved despite there being definite known significant impacts.

Conditions were requested for 210 applications (28.26%). 14 applications (1.88%) were permitted without the inclusion of either some or all of the recommended ecology conditions, and hence they were also permitted despite potential impacts being known. Conditions preventing work during the bird breeding season, and requiring low levels of external light to allow bats to continue to use a site, were not included.

Applications permitted without necessary ecology conditions include applications on which ecology was not consulted; not compensating for the loss bird nests, and preventing work during the bird breeding season.

In order to reach our target for 2020/21 it is proposed that:

- Communication with Development Management Officers is undertaken to discuss the monitoring results and highlight the importance of incorporating ecology conditions as required;
- The ecologist continues monitoring quarterly to identify any trends early and limit opportunities for non-compliance with the identified target.
- The ecologist monitors all applications validated to ensure ecology is consulted where necessary.

#### Conclusions

The target of 5% has been met this year.

#### **Actions**

Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

**Monitoring Reference**: AMRQ05

**Aspect Monitored:** Environmental Enhancements

Policies Monitored: DM14, DM15, DM20 and DM22

Level: Local

Frequency: Annually

Source: Ceredigion County Council (CCC) and Natural Resources Wales (NRW)

			Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)	
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions		
			Nature of performance	Significance
At least 85% of	% of applications where	If less than 80% of	82.89% of development	
development permitted	enhancements for:	development permitted	permitted included	
to include environmental enhancements in accordance with the requirements of	<ul> <li>Biodiversity (including LNRs, SINCs and priority habitats and species);</li> <li>Ecological Connectivity;</li> </ul>	incorporates some kind of enhancement measure where, required by policy, then an analysis will be carried out into the causes of	provision for environmental enhancements in accordance with the requirements of Policies	0

Policies DM14, DM15,	Trees, hedgerows and	the excess in order to see	DM14, DM15, DM20 and	
DM20 and DM22.	woodlands; or	whether the LA can address	DM22.	
	Ecosystem services and natural processes	the issue.		
	as required in accordance with Policies DM14, DM15, DM20 and DM22.			

187 (25.16%) of all planning applications permitted during the monitoring period were required to include an environmental enhancement.

Of these 187 applications, 143 (76.47%) applications were permitted subject to relevant environmental enhancement conditions and a further 12 (6.42%) applications included environmental enhancements on the approved plans. Environmental enhancements were not required for all applications e.g. variation or removal of conditions, or where the site or development did not have a suitable environment for enhancements.

Quarterly monitoring in 2020 - 2021 and further communications with officers and agents will ensure that the target is met, and preferably exceeded, over this period. The ecologist will encourage officers, agents, and applicants to include environmental

enhancements on plans to prevent including enhancements as a condition. The condition will be re-worded as a compliance condition.

#### **Conclusions**

The target has not been met but has significantly improved since the last AMR period.

## **Actions**

No action required, continue to monitor.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRQ06

**Aspect Monitored:** Infrastructure

**Policies Monitored:** 

DM12

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

			Performanc	e
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	arch 2020)
			Nature of performance	Significance
The number of	The number of Service	If any infrastructure issues that	Discussions with Dwr	
Service Centres	Centres constrained by	are insuperable within the plan	Cymru / Welsh Water	
constrained by	infrastructure issues	period are identified then an	(DC/WW) are ongoing with	
infrastructure issues	(Sewage treatment and	investigation into potential	regard to securing funding	
(Sewage treatment	water supply).	solutions will be triggered.	via the AMP programme.	+
and water supply).				
		There are a number of factors	3 Service Centres (2 waste	
		that may affect the provision of	water treatment works) are	

constrained in part by sewage and water infrastructure. Therefore, if infrastructure issues: infrastructure provision is not Aberaeron (Llwyncelyn improved, then actions will need only) to be taken collaboratively with Llanon utility service providers. This Llanrhystud could include: Evaluating whether inclusion in the next Asset Management Plan (AMP) round would be feasible if delivery of sites is to be ensured; Achieving certainty that slippages in the current AMP can be addressed; Where viability issues exist in relation to sites where developer contributions were to be relied upon exploring the

alternatives (AMP, other sites	
etc.); and	
Where capacity issues cannot	
be overcome, considering the	
options for addressing future	
development needs within that	
particular Service Centre.	

Discussions with DCWW are ongoing. Welsh Water are currently delivering their AMP7 (2020-2025) there has been no change in the reduction in outstanding infrastructure issues this year. Only 3 Service centres are partly constrained, compared to the same 3 in 2018 & 2017, 4 in 2016, 5 in 2015 and 9 in 2014. Of the 3 service centres that are constrained in part, the following is noted:

- Llwyncelyn WwTW has no capacity to accommodate further growth in Llwyncelyn (other than that with extant consent).
- Llanrhystud WwTW has no capacity to accommodate growth proposed in Llanon and Llanrhystud (other than that with extant consent).

The two WwTW identified above are under consideration for AMP7 (2020-2025) investment, however the level of investment that can be supported by Welsh Water in any particular AMP period to increase WwTW capacities is limited therefore the available budget has to be prioritised carefully to ensure that customers money is invested in the most appropriate way. The delivery of the

AMP7 programme is fluid and final decisions about the WwTWs to invest in have not yet been taken, however in terms of investment at Ceredigion WwTWs Welsh Water currently expect to deliver a scheme at Tregaron WwTW in the AMP7 period.

Prior to programmed regulatory investment, sites can come forward in the short term should developer's funds improvements themselves.

#### **Conclusions**

Engagement with DC/WW is positive. Since the beginning of the plan period the number of service centres that are constrained in part have reduced from 9 to 2.

#### **Actions**

The LDP review, as part of the candidate site process will consider any site specific infrastructure issues. This will ensure that any allocations to come forward in a replacement LDP are deliverable.

Monitoring Reference: AMRQ07

**Aspect Monitored:** Reducing Flood Risk

**Policies Monitored:** 

National Policy and DM11

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

			Performance	9
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	arch 2020)
			Nature of performance	Significance
Zero planning	% of development permitted	1 development permitted in	13 Applications approved	
permissions for development that do	in C1 and C2 floodplain areas that do not meet TAN	C1 and C2 floodplain areas that do not meet TAN 15	in C1 all met TAN 15 tests  2 Applications approved in	
not meet TAN 15 tests	15 tests.	tests.	C2 all met TAN 15 tests	0
		Where any planning applications for development	review.	
		that do not meet TAN 15		
		tests are granted permission,		

	they will be analysed in order	
	to ascertain how a decision to	
	approve was reached.	

## **Analysis**

All 15 applications permitted met the TAN 15 test.

#### Conclusions.

Decisions have been based on information received by NRW and where appropriate conditions have been applied to ensure the safety of inhabitants. This demonstrates consideration of and compliance with TAN15 and Policy DM11. There are therefore no concerns regarding policy implementation.

## **Actions**

Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

Monitoring Reference: AMRQ08

**Aspect Monitored:** Installed MW capacity in SSA D

**Policies Monitored:** 

National Policy and DM11

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source: Ceredigion County Council (CCC)

			Performance	)
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	arch 2020)
			Nature of performance	Significance
The installed MW	The installed MW capacity	Actions in relation to this	No application received.	
capacity for renewable	of renewable energy	target will be taken in		?
energy development is	development approved	collaboration with the WG		?
in line with WG	within SSA D.	and reported annually.		

requirements within		
SSA D <sup>3</sup> .		

## **Analysis**

In order to connect to the National Grid, new wind farm development in SSA D requires the installation of new power lines and these new lines need to be located within the neighbouring Local Authority, Powys. A conjoined public inquiry into wind farm developments in Powys commenced in May 2013. In September 2015 the Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) refused planning consent for four major wind farm applications which would have supported proposed connection projects. The future of these Planning Applications remains unclear, with some currently being appealed. This has resulted in the suspension of proposed connection projects in Powys which are necessary infrastructure to enable any renewable energy development to come forward within SSA D.

The publication of the consultation draft NDF which includes priority areas for Wind & solar development of 10MW+ should be noted. WG have also announced their intension to cancel TAN 8 and withdraw the SSAs in conjunction with the publication of the final NDF and an amended PPW.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> As set out in WG TAN 8, Planning for Renewable Energy 2005; Strategic Search Area D covers an area straddling the Ceredigion and Powys boundary, including part of north east Ceredigion, shown on the LDP Proposals Maps 1 and 2.

#### **Conclusions**

WG target MW capacity for SSA D cannot be achieved without further application(s) / approval(s). This situation is outside the control or influence of Ceredigion Local Planning Authority and the LDP. The position will continue to be monitored and will be addressed through the LDP Review / Revision.

#### **Actions**

No action required, the monitoring indicator may need to be changed when the NDF and PPW is amended.

Monitoring Reference: AMRQ09

**Aspect Monitored:** Waste

**Policies Monitored:** 

LU31

Level:

Local

Frequency: Annually

Source:

Ceredigion County Council (CCC) and Natural Resources Wales (NRW)

			Performance	)
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	arch 2020)
			Nature of performance	Significance
Ensure that sufficient	Amount of waste	If there is a change in	7.25ha of land on the	
land is available to	management capacity	circumstance that leads to a	Glanyrafon Industrial	
accommodate any	permitted expressed as a %	change in the area of land	Estate (Site Ref E0301) is	
outstanding	of the total capacity required	needed for any regional	allocated for resource	?
requirement for	as identified by the Regional	facilities to serve more than	recovery and waste	f
regional waste	Waste Plan (RWP).	one local authority area or if	management facilities to	
management facilities		there is a change that leads	serve more than one Local	
to serve more than		to the cessation of such a	Authority.	

one local authority	n	need (e.g. if the regional	To date 0% of the site's	
area.	fa	acilities needed to serve the	capacity has been taken	
	C	Central Wales Waste	up, and 0% of the regional	
	P	Partnership are located	waste management	
	0	outside Ceredigion), then an	capacity identified in the	
	ir	nvestigation will be triggered	RWP has been located in	
	ir	nto the necessity of whether	Ceredigion.	
	th	here should be a reduction in		
	th	he land area allocated for		
	w	vaste.		

A 48,5400 tonne capacity, 3.0MW AD facility at Stormy Down, Bridgend, operated by Severn Trent Green Power (Bridgend Ltd), opened in December 2016, continues to receive food waste collected by the Central Wales Waste Partnership, including Ceredigion Council.

Ceredigion is currently sending its residual waste to LAS in Lampeter. The contract lasts up until 2022 whilst a longer term solution is sought in collaboration with other authorities in South West and Central Wales.

TAN21: Waste (2014) requires that a lead authority within each of the three RWP areas prepare an annual monitoring report for the region. Carmarthenshire CC has taken responsibility for this, and the latest Waste Planning Monitoring Report for South West

Wales covers the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020. The Report confirms that the South West Wales Region has sufficient landfill void space to meet the requirements set out in TAN21 and that at the present time the management of residual waste and food waste is being adequately catered for and there is no demand for additional facilities in Ceredigion.

### **Conclusions**

The LPA will draw on collaborative waste planning and monitoring work to inform Plan Review / Revision.

#### Action

Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

**Monitoring Reference:** AMRQ010 (Statutory Indicator).

**Aspect Monitored:** Aggregates.

Policies Monitored: LU27 and LU30

Level: Core.

Frequency: Annually.

Source: SWRAWP Annual Surveys & Reports.

			Performance	9
Target	Indicator	Trigger and Actions	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	arch 2019)
			Nature of performance	Significance
The extent of primary	The extent of primarily land-	If the total level of permitted	In 2018 sales of crushed	
land-won aggregates	won aggregates permitted	reserves, permitted output	rock aggregates were	
permitted in	in accordance with the	levels and actual output	0.19Mt i.e. 95% of the	
accordance with the	Regional Technical	levels from aggregate sites in	0.2Mta RTS target. The	+
Regional Technical	Statement for Aggregates	Ceredigion fall below the	10-year average sales	+
Statement (RTS) for	expressed as a % of the	levels set in the RTS 1st	figure for 2009-2018 was	
Aggregates	total capacity required as	Review, then an investigation	0. 17Mt i.e. 85% of the	
expressed as a % of		into the situation will be	0.2Mta target.	

the total capacity	identified in the Regional	triggered to ascertain the	In 2018 sales of sand and	
required as identified	Technical Statement.	reasons why.	gravel in South West	
in the Regional		If the issue is inadequate	Wales were 0.12Mt i.e.	
Technical Statement.		permitted reserves then	36.4% of the 0.33Mta	
		consideration will be given as	target. The 10-year	
		to whether or not there is a	average sales figure for	
		need to make further	2009-2018 was 0.21Mt i.e.	
		allocations and/or to identify	63.6% of the 0.33Mta	
		'Preferred Areas' for mineral	target. However, across	
		extraction.	the authority grouping the	
		If the issue is limitations on	capacity of sites to supply	
		the levels of output	(i.e. operational capacity	
		permitted, consideration will	and annual output levels	
		be given as to whether there	permitted) exceeded	
			100% of the target, and	
		is scope to support	continues to do so.	
		applications to vary the		
		conditions limiting the output		
		levels.		

If the issue is actual output
levels, then an investigation
into whether the output is
constrained by anything that
might be addressed through
the LDP, or is simply a
reflection of demand.

The SWRAWP RTS 1<sup>st</sup> Review sets Ceredigion a crushed rock apportionment of 0.2Mta to run to the end of the Plan period plus ten years beyond (i.e. to 2032) and sets a land-won sand and gravel apportionment of 0.3Mta collectively across Ceredigion, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (PCNP) to run to the end of the Plan period and seven years beyond (i.e. to 2029 for Ceredigion), with collaborative work required to achieve the joint 0.33Mta sand and gravel apportionment target outwith the PCNP.

In 2018 sales of crushed rock aggregates in Ceredigion were 0.19Mt, 95% of the target 0.2Mt apportionment. The 10-year average sales 2009-2018 are also below the apportionment figure of 0.2Mta at 0.17Mta. Figures taken from the 2018 Annual survey returns indicate that Ceredigion had around 5.63Mt of crushed rock reserves at the end of 2018, so if average sales were to continue to progress at the current 10 year average sales, these reserves would last until 2051. This is far longer than the landbank requirement set in MTAN1.

In 2018 the total sales of land-won sand and gravel across the sub-region was 0.12Mt. This is 36.6% of the target 0.33Mta apportionment. Although this was well short of the 0.33Mt jointly apportioned to the former Dyfed authorities, all demand for land won sand and gravel across the whole SWRAWP region was met by sites located within the former Dyfed area and all these sites were operating well within their operational capacity and well below their permitted annual output levels (which collectively exceeds the annual apportionment), indicating that the shortfall is again a demand issue, and not a failure of supply to meet demand. Across the former Dyfed area there is more than sufficient capacity to increase outputs to the jointly apportioned 0.33Mta if demand were ever to rise to that level, although if this was to occur, the landbank position would reduce more rapidly, so this would need to be monitored closely. Ceredigion alone currently has the capacity (based on maximum permitted outputs set by planning conditions) to contribute 0.248Mta to the group apportionment (i.e. 75.15% of the group target of 0.33Mta). Figures taken from the 2018 Annual Survey returns indicate that the South West Wales area had around 2.61 MT of sand and gravel reserves at the end of 2018, so if average sales were to progress at their 10 year average level of 0.21 Mta the reserves would last until 2030, just sufficient for 7 years supply at the end of the plan period. However, if the LDP allocations at Penparc and Pant quarries are delivered they would add approximately 2Mta to the reserves which at the current 10 year average sales rate of 0.21 Mta would add 9.5 years to the landbank. The trend in sales suggests that the 10 year average sales will continue to reduce over time especially due to the concrete industry increasing the use of sand alternatives and the switch in supply at one site to non-aggregate production.

Representative officers of the South West Wales Minerals Planning Group of authorities meet regularly to discuss cross boundary minerals issues, including their shared apportionment. The Group has sought to establish from the minerals industry whether there are any reserves of sand and gravel within the region that they have identified for future provision, but to date no

sites have come forward. Three candidate sites have been submitted to Pembrokeshire County Council and One Candidate Site has been submitted to Ceredigion County Council for consideration in their respective LDP Reviews, but the assessments of the suitability of the sites has yet to be made.

#### **Conclusions**

Ceredigion's crushed rock sites are more than capable of meeting the apportionment set for Ceredigion in the RTS1<sup>st</sup> Review, and Ceredigion's sand and gravel sites (in combination with those sites located elsewhere in south west Wales, outside the National Park) are more than capable of meeting the required joint apportionment in any given year. The authority already contributes a significant proportion of the sand and gravel that is supplied from within south west Wales and is the only authority within the grouping to have additional site allocations in its LDP.

At the end of 2018 Ceredigion's permitted reserves of crushed rock aggregates and its permitted and allocated reserves of sand and gravel aggregates extended well beyond the levels needed to meet the landbank requirements of MTAN1, so there is no need to amend the Minerals Policies in the LDP, nor to allocate any further sites for land-won sand and gravel in order to provide the required landbank

#### **Actions**

Development plan policies are being implemented effectively.

#### 4. Results of SA/SEA Indicators

- 4.1 Monitoring the LDP also accords with the requirements for monitoring the sustainability performance of the plan through the Strategic Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal (SEA/SA). This Section 5 includes monitoring the SA/SEA for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020. Indicators have been identified to assess the performance of Sustainability Objectives. The triggers included in the monitoring regime will give an early indication on the performance of the Plan and possibly how wide ranging a Plan review may need to be.
- 4.2 As a visual aid in monitoring the effectiveness of policies and to provide an overview of performance, key indicators and outcomes are highlighted as follows:

Significance of performance	Description
+	Targets are being achieved.
?	No conclusion can be drawn at this stage.
0	Targets have not been achieved but no concerns over implementation of policy(s).
-	Targets are not being achieved and there are concerns over implementation of policy(s).
N/A	Not applicable

- 4.3 The monitoring framework includes reference to other organisations and other plans and strategies which may have a proactive influence on the implementation of policies.
- The monitoring process is dependent upon a wide range of statistical information. Certain circumstances have led to changes to the original Monitoring Framework. Any changes are detailed in Appendix 1 of the report.

Sustainability Objective: 1a Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in both existing and new development.				ent.
Indicator	Source	Frequency	Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M  Nature of performance	
Annual emissions of basket greenhouse gases (by sector).	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018	As available.	Emissions were last recorded in 2018 as follows: Industry & Commercial Electricity: 44.2 CO <sub>2</sub> (Kt) Industry & Commercial Gas: 14.0 CO <sub>2</sub> (Kt) Large Industrial Installations: - CO <sub>2</sub> (Kt) Industrial & Commercial Other Fuels: 45.2 CO <sub>2</sub> (Kt) Agriculture 66.6 CO <sub>2</sub> (Kt)	?

Domostic Electricity	
Domestic Electricity:	
36.0CO <sub>2</sub> (Kt)	
Domestic Gas: 20.8 CO <sub>2</sub>	
(Kt)	
Domestic Other Fuels:	
90.1 CO <sub>2</sub> (Kt)	
Road Transport (A roads):	
82.8 CO <sub>2</sub> (Kt)	
Road Transport	
(Motorways): _ CO <sub>2</sub> (Kt)	
Road Transport (Minor	
roads): 65.1 CO <sub>2</sub> (Kt)	
Diesel Railways: 2.4 CO <sub>2</sub>	
(Kt)	
Transport Other: 1.7.00	
Transport Other: 1.7 CO <sub>2</sub>	
(Kt)	

			LULUCF Net Emissions:32.3 CO <sub>2</sub> (Kt)  Total for all sectors: 465.5  CO <sub>2</sub> (Kt)	
Ceredigion's global ecological footprint.	Welsh Government  http://gov.wales/docs/desh/publi cations/150724-ecological- footprint-of-wales-report-en.pdf	As available	The latest figures from 2015 indicate the following:  Ecological Footprint of 3.59 global hectares per capita (gha/c) (compared to a Welsh Ecological Footprint of 3.28 (gha/c))	0
The installed MW capacity of renewable energy development approved.	Ceredigion County Council	Annually	<ul> <li>0 MW granted planning permission 2019 – 2020, in 0 applications</li> <li>0 Biomass application 0 mw</li> </ul>	?

			<ul> <li>0 Ground/Water/Air heat pump 0 MW</li> <li>0 hydropower 0 mw</li> <li>0 solar mw</li> <li>0 wind mw</li> </ul>	
Average consumption of:  i. Ordinary Domestic Electricity,  ii. Economy 7 Domestic  Electricity, and  iii. Domestic Gas.	Neighbourhood Statistics  https://www.gov.uk/government/ statistical-data-sets/regional- and-local-authority-electricity- consumption-statistics  https://www.gov.uk/government/ statistical-data-sets/stacked- gas-consumption-statistics-data	As Available	Consumption was last recorded in 2019 as follows:  Consumption of Ordinary Domestic Electricity: 98.79 GWh Consumption of Economy 7 Domestic Electricity: 52.75 GWh	?

Consumption of Domestic  Gas: 111.20 GWh
Total Consumption of
Domestic Electricity and
Gas: 262.74 GWh

#### **Analysis**

In 2018 total annual greenhouse emissions in Ceredigion were 465.5 CO<sub>2</sub> (Kt). Emissions last recorded in 2017 show an increase in the CO<sub>2</sub> (Kt) emissions released in Ceredigion.

Ceredigion's Greenhouse gas emissions per source and energy consumption both present a mixed picture.

No permissions granted for the monitoring period for renewable energy development.

Ceredigion's ecological footprint was last recorded in 2015 as 3.59 (gha/c). The rural nature of Ceredigion will continue to affect its ecological footprint due to its rurality and a combination of limited public transport and heavy reliance on private transport to access services. Access to public transport is limited and therefore there is a greater reliance on private transportation.

#### **Conclusions**

Ceredigion is providing a level of renewable energy helping Wales meet its national renewable energy target. The LDP continues to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in both existing and new development.

Sustainability Objective:	1b Ensure that adequate m mitigate the effects of cl	·	ace to adapt to climate chanલ્	ge and to
Indicator	Source	Frequency	Performand (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	
			Nature of performance	Significance
Number of new residential developments (units and proportion) built to achieve at least Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4.	Ceredigion County Council	Annually	This indicator can no longer be monitored.*	?
Number of commercial or other relevant developments (units and proportion) of 1,000m <sup>2</sup> / 1ha or over that achieve BREEAM standard excellent.	Ceredigion County Council	Annually	Units: 0 Proportion: 0%	?
Analysis				

The Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 no longer exists due to the devolution of Building Regulations to the Welsh Government.

Since 2014 BREEAM standards no longer apply to new development. Notwithstanding the removal of BREEAM requirements some buildings (such as Projects that benefit from Welsh Government funding) still opt to achieve this standard. There were no relevant developments that achieved BREEAM standard 'excellent' during the monitoring period.

#### Conclusions

Whilst the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 no longer exists the elements that relate to ensuring adequate measures to adapt to climate change (through energy efficient building design standards) now form part of the building regulations and hence apply to all new developments. Whilst BREEAM standards no longer apply to certain new developments some buildings seek to achieve excellent standards anyway and these developments will continue to be captured by this indicator. There are no concerns over the Sustainability objective. The LDP Revision is considering possible new indicators to measure sustainability in the longer term.

Sustainability Objective:	1c To reduce flood risk			
			Performance	e
Indicator	Source	Frequency	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	arch 2020)
			Nature of performance	Significance
Amount of development permitted in	Ceredigion County Council	Annually	13 Applications approved	
the C1 and C2 floodplain areas as			in C1 all met TAN 15 tests	
defined by TAN 15.			2 Applications approved in	+
			C2 all met TAN 15 tests	
Amount of new residential	Ceredigion County Council	Annually	A Sustainable Drainage	
development (units) permitted with			Body (SAB) has been set	
SuDS.			up in Ceredigion and it will	
			manage all the aspects of	
			technical approval of	N/A
			sustainable surface water	
			drainage systems. It is	
			therefore no longer	
			necessary for the LDP	

Amount of new commercial (units) development over 500m² permitted with SuDS	Ceredigion County Council	Annually	SA/SEA monitoring framework to include these indicators.  A Sustainable Drainage Body (SAB) has been set up in Ceredigion and it will manage all the aspects of technical approval of sustainable surface water drainage systems. It is	N/A
			drainage systems. It is therefore no longer necessary for the LDP SA/SEA monitoring framework to include these indicators.	IV/A

## **Analysis**

On 7<sup>th</sup> January 2019 a new service was introduced by Ceredigion County Council to deliver the statutory legislation enacted by Welsh Government under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

This legislation applies to ALL new developments of more than 1 house or where the construction area is 100m<sup>2</sup> or more.

A Sustainable Drainage Body (SAB) has been set up in Ceredigion and it will manage all the aspects of technical approval of sustainable surface water drainage systems. It is therefore no longer necessary for the LDP SA/SEA monitoring framework to include these indicators.

#### Conclusions

The SAB body has been established and through the regulatory framework are assessing the relevant applications as the indicator demonstrates all applications in a C1 or C2 floodplain met the TAN 15 tests therefore no further action is required at this time. ..

Sustainability Objective:	Sustainability Objective: 2a Minimise contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity.			
Indicator	Source Frequenc	Frequency	Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019– 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)	
			Nature of performance	Significance
Amount of new development (ha) permitted on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions) expressed as a % of all development permitted.	Ceredigion County Council	Annually	Since the start of the LDP period, the following proportion of permitted applications have been on brownfield land:  35% (112.64)	+
Amount of new development (ha) completed on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions) expressed as a % of all development completed.	Ceredigion County Council	Annually	Since the start of the LDP period, the following proportion of completed development has been on brownfield land:  25% (65.64ha)	+

Average density of housing	Ceredigion County Council	Annually	The average density of	
development permitted on allocated	(AMR Indicator H13)		housing development	
development plan sites.			permitted on allocated LDP	?
			sites is 19.59 units per	
			hectare.	

### **Analysis**

Being a rural county with little brownfield land available for development, greenfield land will inevitably contribute a high proportion of total developable land. However a percentage of brownfield land has been developed every year since adoption. AMR indicator H09 sets a target for residential development on previously developed land as 5%. This indicator shows that in excess of 20% of development is being secured and delivered on brownfield land for all types of development which is positive. The average density of development on LDP allocated sites is broadly consistent with the LDP guideline density for allocated sites of 23 units per hectare.

#### **Conclusions**

Despite having only a low level of brownfield development, there are currently no concerns about the implementation of the LDP's policies as they encourage the use of brownfield development where appropriate. The average density of development on LDP allocated sites is lower than the average LDP guideline density of 23 units per Hectare, however this fluctuates regularly and has been justified on a case by case basis. The LDP continues to minimise contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity.

			Performance		
Indicator	Source	Frequency	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2017 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	arch 2018) Significance	
Levels of key air pollutants (e.g. NO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> , Benzine, ozone ).	Ceredigion County Council Air Quality Progress Report 2018 was prepared and submitted by September 2019. The next Progress Report will be submitted by the 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2020	Annually	NO <sub>2</sub> :  An annual mean standard in 2018 of 40μg/m3 was not exceeded at any of the key monitoring / worst case and road-side locations in Ceredigion.  Concentrations of NO <sub>2</sub> continue to comply with the First European Air Quality Daughter Directive.	0	

PM <sub>10</sub>
No new monitoring of
particulate pollution was
undertaken in 2018.
Modelled background
PM10 concentrations in
Ceredigion in 2018 were
estimated to below
13μg/m3 as an annual
mean. Concentrations
even at the worst case,
roadside and hot-spot
locations in Ceredigion
were predicted to be well
below annual PM10
standard of 40 µg/m3
Benzene
Mandatory (and long-term
indicative) standards for

benzene were complied	
with in Ceredigion in 2018	
at all monitored 'hot spot'	
and kerb-side locations	
that are relevant to public	
exposure. The longer term	
indicative standard of	
3.25µg/m3 is also	
complied with at worst	
case locations in	
Ceredigion's main towns.	
Ozone	
The indicative 8 hour	
standard for Ozone was	
probably breached at a	
number of	
locations in Ceredigion in	
2018 (and in previous	

years – particularly those with very hot summers).

The Government accepts that ozone standards have been, and will continue to be breached with exceedances occurring more often in the south of the UK and in rural areas rather than cities and large towns.

### **Analysis**

Last year's AMR identified similar levels of air pollutants as this year, with all standards being complied with apart from ozone (but ozone standards are not currently contained in Regulations). No mean levels in relation to NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> or Benzene were exceeded.

Ozone is the only pollutant of those included in the National Air Quality Strategy that can be more problematic in rural than in urban areas. Because sunlight drives the reactions that produce ozone, it is understood why ozone is usually more of a problem in the summer and in the south of the country (rather than in the north). Highest levels are more likely to occur during hot sunny days and

levels increase during periods following the heavy production, and poor dispersion, of traffic fumes that are necessary for the precursor photochemical reactions to take place.

#### Conclusions

Despite breaches of indicative / guideline standards for ozone levels it is not considered that this has been caused by LDP policies. The Government accepts that ozone standards have been, and will continue to be, breached with exceedances occurring more often in the south of the UK and in rural areas rather than cities and large towns. Global warming could exacerbate this problem increasing public health and environmental concerns about ozone pollution.

Sustainability Objective: 2c Minimise the adverse effects of land-use on inland and coastal water resources quantity and quality					
Indicator	Source	Frequency	Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019)		
			Nature of performance	Significance	
Bathing water quality.	http://environment.data.gov.uk/wales/bathing-waters/profiles/index.html	Annually	14 monitored beaches for 2019 have quality standards of:  1. Aberporth: Good  2. Aberystwyth North: Good  3. Aberystwyth South: Good  4. Borth: Excellent  5. Cilborth: Excellent  6. Clarach South: Good	+	

	7. Llangrannog: Excellen	t
	8. Llanrhystud: Excellent	
	9. Mwnt: Excellent	
	10.New Quay Harbour:	
	Excellent	
	11.New Quay North: God	od
	12.New Quay Traeth	
	Gwyn: Good	
	13.Penbryn: Excellent	
	14.Tresaith: Excellent	
Analysis		

#### Analysis

Water quality is tested 20 times during the bathing water season from 15 May to 30 September each year. These samples are analysed against the standards laid out in the European Bathing Water Directive. Of the 14 beaches assessed in 2019 8 were classified as 'Excellent', and 6 as 'Good'. No beaches were classified as 'Sufficient' or 'Poor'.

## Conclusions

100% of the assessed beaches within Ceredigion are measured as meeting a minimum of 'Excellent' or 'Good' standards of the European Bathing Water Directive. LDP policies help support this by seeking to ensure that development does not pollute water bodies.

Sustainability Objective: 3a Make sustainable use of natural resources.					
	Source	Frequency	Performance		
Indicator			(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)		
			Nature of performance	Significance	
Total tonnage of Municipal waste	National Assembly of Wales	Annually	Total Municipal waste for		
and Performance against:	Performance Indicators WMT10		2018/19 was 34,26		
	(CCC).		3.51t		
Local Authority Recycling Targets			For comparison in		
(LART) i.e. minimum levels to be			2017/18 it was 35995.37		
achieved for preparing for re-use and recycling/composting (or			2016/17 it was 38115.07	+	
Anaerobic Digestion (AD)) in			2015/16 it was 35,202.76		
respect of municipal waste			For the financial year		
(expressed as a percentage). The			2018/19 overall the		
target for 2018/19 was 58% (rising			authority achieved 60.34%		
to 64% by 2019/20.			of Municipal waste		
			prepared for re-use,		

			recycled /composted (or sent for Anaerobic Digestion (AD)), against an LART target of 58%	
Performance against Landfill Allowance targets i.e. allowance limits for the tonnage of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) sent to landfill.	<ul><li>i. National Assembly of Wales</li><li>Performance Indicators</li></ul>	Annually	The volume of BMW sent to landfill during the financial year 2016/17 This equates to 44.8% of the landfill allowance being used.	+
The allowance target set for the authority is progressively more restrictive over time. It was set at 9,656 tonnes for 2016/17 9,160 tonnes for 2017/18				

Total Household/Industrial and	NRW Waste Permit Returns	Annually	The total tonnage for the	
Commercial waste produced	Data Interrogator		2019 calendar year was	
/recycled/landfilled per annum.			99658.49t, of which	
			8203.59t was landfilled (all	
			landfilled out of County),	
			29338.14t was recovered,	+
			3673.029t was transferred,	
			14250.22t was incinerated	
			and 44193.51t was sent for	
			treatment.	

### **Analysis (Provisional)**

The authority continues to meet its Local Authority Recycling Targets (LART) and \*landfill diversion targets.

Ceredigion is currently sending its residual waste to an Energy from Waste facility under contract to LAS Recycling in Lampeter up until 2022 whilst a longer term solution is sought

All the source segregated food waste collected by the Central Wales Waste Partnership including Ceredigion is sent to an out of County Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility, which contributes significantly to the authority's current success in meeting both the LART and landfill diversion targets.

Although the Council continues to meet the recycling/composting targets the authority remains committed to meeting the progressively more challenging targets that lie ahead, and is committed to driving the management of waste further up the waste hierarchy in line with national and European policies To do this, to date the authority has successfully relied upon (i) the existing waste sites within Ceredigion, (ii) the availability of land allocation E0301 on the Glanyrafon Industrial Estate, (iii) regional scale facilities located outside of Ceredigion and (iv) any new sites that might be developed under the permissive waste policies contained within the LDP.

The authority introduced a new kerbside waste collection service during 2019. This provided additional services for glass and AHP (Absorbent Hygiene Products), and introduced changes to the frequency in collection of residual waste. These changes will help the Authority to continue to perform in terms of recycling and diversion of waste from landfill.

The land allocated under E0301 has the capacity to meet any foreseeable future need for any regional resource recovery or waste treatment facility to serve the Central Wales Partnership Area, or alternatively to serve as a component element within a broader longer term Central and West Wales residual waste solution area. Whether or not the E0301 site is ever selected as a regional waste site the use, or continued availability of site E0301 should, when taken together with any other land that might become available for resource recovery and waste facilities under LDP's permissive waste policies enable Ceredigion to accommodate the full range of resource recovery and waste infrastructure that might be needed, whether it be for the municipal waste that the authority is responsible for or commercial and industrial waste that is managed by the private sector, sufficient to meet or exceed all present and foreseeable waste targets.

\*\* Total Household/Industrial and Commercial waste includes Municipal waste.

## Conclusions

There are currently no concerns about the LDP's effect on Ceredigion's capacity to keep within the Landfill Allowance Targets, or to exceed the Local Authority Recycling Targets (LART)

Sustainability Objective: 3b Build and maintain environmentally friendly, high quality services and infrastructure.					
			Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)		
Indicator	Source	Frequency			
			Nature of performance	Significance	
The number of Service Centres	Ceredigion County Council	Annually	3 Service Centres		
constrained by infrastructure issues	(AMR Indicator Q06)		constrained by		
(Sewage treatment and water			infrastructure issues	+	
supply).			(Sewage treatment and/or		
			water supply).		

#### **Analysis**

Engagement with DCWW is positive and ongoing. Since the beginning of the plan period the number of service centres that are constrained in part have reduced from 9 to 3. Refer to AMRQ06 above for further details.

### Conclusions

Engagement with DCWW is positive. Since the beginning of the plan period the numbers of service centres that are constrained in part have reduced from 9 to 3. The LDP review and revision, as part of the candidate site process will consider any site specific infrastructure issues. This will ensure that any allocations to come forward in a replacement LDP are deliverable.

Sustainability Objective: 4a To value, conserve and enhance biodiversity.					
Indicator	Source		Performance		
		Frequency	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)		
			Nature of performance	Significance	
<ul> <li>% of development permitted where there are predicted to be significant residual long term effects on:</li> <li>LNRs, SINCs and priority habitats and species;</li> <li>Ecological connectivity;</li> <li>Trees, hedgerows and woodlands of visual, ecological, historic, cultural or amenity value; or</li> <li>Ecosystem services and natural processes.</li> </ul>	Ceredigion County Council and Natural Resources Wales.	Annually	1.88% of development was permitted where there are predicted to be significant residual long term effects on the environment and local biodiversity.	0	

% of applications where there are	Ceredigion County Council and	Annually	82.89% of development	
enhancements for:	Natural Resources Wales.		was permitted to include	
Biodiversity (including LNRs,			environmental	
SINCs and priority habitats and			enhancements in	
species);			accordance with the	
- Facionical Compostivity			requirements of Polices	?
Ecological Connectivity;			DM14, DM15, DM20 and	
Trees, hedgerows and			DM22.	
woodlands; or				
Ecosystem services and natural				
processes				
Loss of priority habitat (ha) due to	Ceredigion County Council.	Annually	5% of applications for	
new development.			development have resulted	0
			in a loss of priority habitat	0
			(due to loss of hedgerows).	
Loss of sites (ha) that meet SINC	Ceredigion County Council.	Annually	5% application led to a	
criteria due to new development.			loss of sites that meet	0
			SINC criteria (scrub).	

### **Analysis**

1.88% of development was permitted where there are predicted to be significant residual long term effects on the environment and local biodiversity. 82.89% of development was permitted to include environmental enhancements in accordance with the requirements of Polices DM14, DM15, DM20 and DM22. 38 applications for development have resulted in a loss of priority habitat (due to loss of hedgerows without the inclusion of a condition relating to replanting or translocation of the lost hedgerow).

The monitoring highlights that for the most part indicators are being met and hence biodiversity is being valued, conserved and enhanced. Notwithstanding actions have been identified to further support policy implementation and improve performance for the next monitoring period. For further information refer to LDP Indicators Q04 and Q05 above.

#### **Conclusions**

The objective has not been met. Actions have been identified to support better performance moving forward.

Sustainability Objective: 5a To understand, value, protect, enhance and celebrate Ceredigion's landscape, historic environment, diversity, and local distinctiveness, historic and cultural heritage					
Indicator	Source	Frequency	Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	arch 2020)	
Amount of development (ha, units and proportion) permitted and completed within Special Landscape Areas.	Ceredigion County Council.	Annually.	Residential Development Permitted: Hectares: 4.28(24%) Units: 53 (19%) Residential Development Completed: Hectares: 1.14 (22%) Units: 22 (28%) Non-residential Development Permitted:	+ +	

			Hectares: 0.36 (22%) Units: 5 (24%) Non-residential Development Completed: Hectares: 0.75 (77%) Units: 4 (44%)	
Amount of development (ha, units and proportion) permitted and completed within a LANDMAP Aspect Area with an overall evaluation of Outstanding and Amount of development (ha, units and proportion) permitted and completed within the Visual and Sensory LANDMAP Aspect Area with an overall evaluation of Outstanding.	Ceredigion County Council.	Annually.	LANDMAP Apsect Area with Overall Evaluation Outstanding Residential Development Permitted: Hectares: 11.89 (67%) Units: 206 (74%) Residential Development Completed: Hectares: 3.62 (70%)	+

Units: 62 (78%)	
Non-residential	
Development Permitted:	
Hectares: 0.14 (8%)	
Units: 2 (88.5%)	
Non-residential	
Development Completed:	
Hectares: 0.81 (82%)	
Units: 7 (78%)	
Visual and Sensory	
LANDMAP Aspect Area	
with an overall	
evaluation of	
Outstanding	
Residential Development	
Permitted:	

Hectares: 0.69 (4%) Units: 8 (3%) **Residential Development** Completed: Hectares: 0.08 (2%) Units: 1 (1%) Non-residential **Development Permitted:** Hectares: 1.21 (74%) Units: 16 (76%) Non-residential **Development Completed:** Hectares: 0.81 (82%) Units: 7 (78%) **Analysis** 

Ceredigion is home to a rich, diverse and highly valued landscape. Consequently, around 45% of its land area has been deemed of high enough quality to afford designation as part of Special Landscape Areas (SLAs), of which there are thirteen. It also has around 15% of its land identified as being of Outstanding value according to LANDMAP's Visual and Sensory Methodological Chapter, making it of national or even international importance.

It should be noted that neither the SLA designations nor the outstanding LANDMAP evaluations necessarily preclude development and that many forms of development will have no effect on landscape. It should also be noted that where development does occur within SLAs and other highly valued landscapes, then the policies of the LDP can be used to require a higher quality of design and landscaping.

An analysis of the relevant full and reserved matters planning applications reveals that in terms of hectarage 45% of residential permissions within SLAs are within SLA7: The Teifi Valley. This is to be expected since the valley is not only one of Ceredigion's largest SLAs, but it is also it's most populous, incorporating four Service Centres (Lampeter, Adpar, Tregaron and Cenarth).

#### **Conclusions**

There are currently no concerns about the LDP's effect on Ceredigion's most highly valued landscapes.

Sustainability Objective:	<ul> <li>Maintain distinctive cultural identity and ensure the needs of the changing demographics are reflected; and</li> <li>Build vibrant, safe and cohesive communities.</li> </ul>			
		Frequency	Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)	
Indicator	Source			
			Nature of performance	Significance
Amount of affordable homes (units and proportion) permitted and completed under Ceredigion County Council's Affordable Homes planning policy.	Ceredigion County Council (AMR Indicator H10 & H11).	Annually	Since the adoption of the LDP, the following affordable homes have been committed:  Permitted: 838(23%)  Completed: 521 (23%)	+
Number of 6 key facilities (food shop, PO, petrol station, public house, village hall, primary school) in a Service Centre.	Ceredigion County Council (AMR Indicator E06).	Annually	See Appendix 8.  Last available information 2019 AMR	+

Number of Lower Super Output	Welsh Government	As available	According to the Welsh	
Areas (LSOAs) in the most deprived	https://statswales.wales.gov.uk		Index of Multiple	
30%.			Deprivation (WIMD)	
			(2019), 3 out of 46 LSOAs	
			(6.5%) were identified as	
			being within the most	
			deprived 30%. These	
			were, Aberystwyth	
			Penparcau 1	
			(W01000515),	?
			Aberteifi/Cardigan - Rhyd-	
			y-Fuwch (W01000510) and	
			Aberteifi/Cardigan - Teifi	
			(W01000511).	
			2 out of 46 LSOAs (4.3%)	
			were identified as being	
			within the most deprived	
			20%. These were	
			Aberteifi/Cardigan - Rhyd-	

			y-Fuwch (W01000510) and Aberteifi/Cardigan - Teifi (W01000511).  1 out of 46 LSOAs (2.2%) was identified as being within the most deprived 10%, this was Aberteifi/Cardigan - Teifi (W01000511).	
Notifiable offences recorded by police by type.	Office for National Statisticshttps://www.ons.gov.uk /peoplepopulationandcommunity /crimeandjustice/datasets/record edcrimedataatcommunitysafetyp artnershiplocalauthoritylevel  https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplep opulationandcommunity/crimean	As Available	Statistics for notifiable offences for 12 months preceding March 2019 are as follows:  • Violence with Injury (Offences): 457  • Violence without Injury (Includes Harassment	?

<u>djustice/datasets/recordedcrime</u>	and Assault) (Offences):
<u>databycommunitysafetypartners</u>	770
<u>hiparea</u>	Robbery (Offences): 8
	Theft from the Person
	(Offences): 8
	Criminal Damage and     (0)
	Arson (Offences): 479
	Domestic Burglary
	(Offences): 138
	Non Domestic Burglary  (Office 2.2.2): 40
	(Offences): 48
	Vehicle Offences
	(Includes Theft of and from Vehicles)
	(Offences): 65
	Drug Offences
	(Offences): 318

	Sexual Offences	
	(Offences): 150	

In respect of Affordable Homes, the percentage is above the required target of 20% for both permissions and completions. See AMR Indicator H10 for further details.

In respect of services and facilities in Service Centres, there has been little variation in the numbers of key services and facilities in recent years and since the LDP has only been the basis for decision making since April 2013 it is too early to tell if this strategy is having a significant effect on retaining or enhancing them. See AMR Indicator E06 for further details.

With regards notifiable offences recorded by police by type, there have been no significant changes in the number or type of notifiable offences since plan adoption.

#### **Conclusions**

The AMR suggests that the proportion of Affordable Homes permitted and completed is making a positive contribution to the maintenance of the distinctive cultural identity of the County in a way that is responsive to a range of needs by enabling access to housing for local people in affordable housing need for both private and social housing sectors.

There has been little variation since adoption of the numbers of key services and facilities in Rural Service Centres, deprived LSOA's and notable offences.

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Sustainability Objective:	Sustainability Objective: 7a Promote and provide opportunities and services to maintain healthy communities.				
Indicator			Performance		
	Source	Frequency	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 31 <sup>st</sup> M	larch 2019)	
			Nature of performance	Significance	
Proportion of dwellings within agreed walking/cycling distance (400m) of key health services.	Ceredigion County Council.	Annually	Proportion of dwellings within agreed walking/cycling distance (400m) of key health services: 10.5% (2019 data)	?	
Proportion of new dwellings within 300m of their nearest natural green space.	Ceredigion County Council.	As Available.	This indicator could not be monitored this year as information was not available. Notwithstanding it is noted that previous monitoring identified a positive relationship.	N/A	

Amount of new open space facilities	Ceredigion County Council	Annually.	No loss of open space	
(ha) provided.	(AMR Indicator Q01 & Q03).		within the county.	+

Many of the applications received during this monitoring period relate to sites already granted as outline under the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and as such it has not been possible to require the development to provide open space in accordance with Policy LU24.

The proportion of dwellings within proximity to key health services is 10.5%. This is due to the rural nature of the county and historic population distribution. Due to this indicator not being reported previously this will act as a baseline for future monitoring. It is hoped that results improve as more permissions are granted in accordance LDP strategy to ensure a sustainable pattern of development.

Due to the rural nature of Ceredigion, all properties are within 300 metres of natural greenspace according to the NRW data on 'provisionally accessible natural greenspace' in 2014. Refinement of the information on natural greenspace from NRW needs to occur in order to provide a more precise answer in future plan periods.

#### Conclusions

The LDP continues to promote and provide opportunities and services to maintain healthy communities.

Sustainability Objectives:  8a Promote, develop and improve opportunities for sustainable and environmentally friendly tourism, leisure and recreation facilities within Ceredigion.					
Indicator	Source Frequency	Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)			
Tourist days and Tourist numbers by  i. Serviced Accommodation,  ii. Non-Serviced Accommodation,  iii. Staying with friends or relatives and  iv. Day Visitors.	Ceredigion County Council  http://www.discoverceredigion.c o.uk/English/footer/tradepartner site/toursismreportstatistics/Pag es/default.aspx	As Available	Nature of performance  This information is for the 2018 calendar year and is the latest information available:  1,214,000 Total Staying Visitors including:  • 188,000 persons staying in Serviced Accommodation  • 914,000 persons staying	Significance	
			<ul> <li>914,000 persons staying in Non-Serviced Accommodation</li> </ul>		

113,000 persons staying	g
with Friends or	
Relatives	
1.52 million day visitors	

There has been no significant changes in total visitor numbers or visitor types in recent years and a slight increase in the economic impact of tourism is evident. The levels of visitor numbers both staying and non-staying have fluctuated marginally over the past 10 years but have consistently been around the figures presented here. However the levels of economic benefit of tourist visits continues to steadily increase.

#### **Conclusions**

Whilst there has been a notable drop in numbers for staying visitors this does not appear to be Ceredigion specific. The suite of tourism polices in the LDP are considered to support the objective and the LDP continues to promote, develop and improve opportunities for sustainable and environmentally friendly tourism, leisure and recreation facilities within Ceredigion.

Indicator	Source		Performanc	е
		Frequency	(1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)	
			Nature of performance	Significance
Number and % of people aged 16-64 with NVQ qualifications.	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/rep orts/lmp/la/1946157390/report.a spx?town=ceredigion%20- %20tabquals#tabquals	Annually.	<ul> <li>NVQ4 and above: 16,800 (35.4%)</li> <li>NVQ3 and above: 29,700 (62.4%)</li> <li>NVQ2 and above: 37,600 (78.9%)</li> <li>NVQ1 and above: 42,000 (88.1%)</li> <li>Other qualifications: 2,100 (4.5%)</li> <li>No qualifications: 3,500 (7.4%)</li> </ul>	?

Proportion of people aged 16-24	Ceredigion County Council.	2011 - 13	Not due to be monitored	
within 30, 60, 90 minute travel time		and 2021 -	this year	
thresholds of 'Learning Providers'		23		N/A
by (i) walking (ii) public transport				
and (iii) car.				

The LDP strategy continues to promote growth in sustainable locations. Changes due to schools modernisation will be factored into the LDP Review.

In Ceredigion the numbers achieving NVQ qualifications has increased. Other qualifications has decreased and no qualifications has increased. When comparing Ceredigion to the Wales averages the Ceredigion population have higher levels of NVQ Qualifications and lower levels of Other Qualifications. Further, only 7.4% of the Ceredigion population have no qualifications compared to the Wales average of 8.5%.

#### **Conclusions**

There are no concerns over the LDP Strategy and policy in relation to the objective.

Sustainability Objectives: 10a Promote the use of the Welsh language.					
Indicator	Source	Frequency	Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020)		
			Nature of performance	Significance	
Number and % of persons age 3 and over who say they can speak Welsh by Census year.	Office of National Statistics  http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/index .html	2011 - 13 and 2021 - 23	<ul> <li>31<sup>st</sup> March 2011:</li> <li>All persons aged 3 and over: 73,847</li> <li>Persons who can speak Welsh: 34,964</li> <li>Persons who cannot speak Welsh: 38,883</li> <li>Percentage of people who say they can speak Welsh: 47%</li> </ul>	N/A	
% of persons aged 3 and over who say they can speak Welsh by	Welsh Government	Annually	31 March 2019, persons aged 3 and over:	?	

Annual Population Survey	https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/		All persons aged 3 and	
estimates.	Catalogue/Welsh-		over: 74,100	
	Language/annualpopulationsurv eyestimatesofpersonsaged3and		Persons who can speak	
	overwhosaytheycanspeakwelsh-		Welsh: 42,400	
	<u>by-localauthority-measure</u>		<ul> <li>Persons who cannot speak Welsh: 31,600</li> </ul>	
	https://statswales.gov.wales/Cat alogue/Welsh- Language/Annual-Population- Survey-Welsh- Language/annualpopulationsurv eyestimatesofpersonsaged3and overwhosaytheycanspeakwelsh- by-localauthority-measure		Percentage of people     who say they can speak     Welsh: 57.3%	
Number and % of Ceredigion pupils	Ceredigion County Council	Annually	Data is for the academic	
who speak Welsh at home.	School Census		year –2018 - 2019:	?

Analysis				
The number and % of pupils receiving a Teacher Assessment in Welsh (first language) at the end of Key Stage 3.	Welsh Government <a href="https://statswales.gov.wales">https://statswales.gov.wales</a> (National Strategic Indicators)	Annually	Data for year 2019/2020: 477 pupils were assessed in Welsh out of a total of 686 pupils (69.5%)	?
	https://statswales.gov.wales/Cat alogue/Education-and- Skills/Schools-and- Teachers/Schools- Census/Pupil-Level-Annual- School-Census/Welsh- Language/speakingwelshhomep upils5andover-by- localauthorityregion-category		<ul> <li>Speaks Welsh at home: 2898 (35%)</li> <li>Does not speak Welsh at home: 3426 (41%)</li> <li>Not applicable (cannot speak Welsh): 2099 (25%)</li> <li>No information provided:0</li> </ul>	

The APS estimates and the School Census both indicate that the number of Welsh speakers in Ceredigion has decreased slightly. In March 2019 57.3% of people in Ceredigion could speak Welsh. This compares to 59.6 (2018), 58.6% (2017), 53% (2016), and 52.3% (2015 and 2014) 54.3% (2013).

Education data taken from Ceredigion's annual School Census and Welsh Government's National Strategic Indicator indicates there has not been a significant change in the number of children who do and do not speak Welsh at home or undertake school assessments in Welsh during the monitoring period.

Policy DM01 of the LDP requires that the impact of development on the Welsh Language and the Community is assessed in certain circumstances. To support the implementation of this policy an SPG was adopted on 23rd June, 2015. Following the adoption of the SPG the Council is also reporting the performance of Policy DM01 requirements for a Community Linguistic Impact Assessment (CLIA) in the annual Welsh Language Monitoring Report. However this guidance does not necessarily reflect the latest TAN 20 and will need to be amended in accordance with the new policy during the review process.

#### **Conclusions**

Given the period the plan has been in place it is not possible to draw any conclusions regarding the LDP's effect on the Welsh language at this stage and the impact of the plan on the Welsh Language will be best considered following the next census. Causally linking linguistic change and spatial planning is extremely difficult. Evidence above suggests that there has not been a significant change to Welsh speakers in Ceredigion in recent years.

Sustainability Objectives:	and					
	11b Improve accessibility to economy.	services for com	munities, and connectivity for	the sake of the		
			Performance	е		
Indicator	Source	Source Frequency (1st April 2				
			Nature of performance	Significance		
Proportion of households within 30, 60 and 90 minute travel time thresholds of amenities, including supermarket, post office and doctor surgery and/or hospital;	Ceredigion County Council	Annually	Supermarket  Car:  30 min.: 99.94%  60 min.: 0.05%  90 min.: 0.01%	?		
by walking, car and public transport.			<ul><li>Over 90 min.: 0%</li><li>Public Transport:</li></ul>			

• 30 min.: 67.51% -	
2017 Data	
• 60 min.: 14.19% - 2017 Data	
• 90 min.: 1.64% - 2017	
Data	
• Over 90 min.: 17.08%	
- 2017 Data	
Walking:	
• 30 min.: 36.73%	
• 60 min.: 8.62%	
• 90 min.: 11.99%	
• Over 90 min.: 42.65%	
Post Office	
• Car:	

• 30 min.: 99.97%	
• 60 min.: 0%	
• 90 min.: 0%	
Over 90 min.: 0.01%	
Public Transport:	
• 30 min.: 77.67% 2017	
Data	
• 60 min.: 6.42% 2017 Data	
• 90 min.: 0.43% 2017	
Data	
• Over 90 min.:15.49%	
2017 Data	
Walking:	
• 30 min.: 56.60%	

<ul> <li>60 min.: 18.35%</li> <li>90 min.: 14.05%</li> <li>Over 90 min.: 10.98%</li> </ul>	
Doctor surgery and/or hospital	
• Car: • 30 min.: 99.97%	
<ul> <li>60 min.: 0%</li> <li>90 min.: 0%</li> <li>Over 90 min.: 0.03%</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Public Transport:</li> <li>30 min.: 73.16% 2017</li> <li>Data</li> </ul>	

			<ul> <li>60 min.: 9.79% 2017 Data</li> <li>90 min.: 0.73% 2017 Data</li> <li>Over 90 min.: 16.32% 2017 Data</li> <li>Walking: <ul> <li>30 min.: 44.20%</li> <li>60 min.: 12.69%</li> <li>90 min.: 15.78%</li> <li>Over 90 min.: 27.31%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Volume of road traffic.	http://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2 016/161130-road-traffic-2015- en.pdf	Annually	Traffic volume was last recorded in 2019 as follows:	?

	https://statswales.gov.wales/Cat alogue/Transport/Roads/Road- Traffic/volumeofroadtraffic-by- localauthority- year?_ga=2.216523606.112274 4816.1568042032- 246819962.1561535796		0.86 Billion vehicle kilometres.	
The main mode of transport for traveling to work.	Office of National Statistics  http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/index .html	2011-13 and 2021- 23	<ul> <li>31st March 2011:</li> <li>All categories: Method of travel to work (alternative): 57,405</li> <li>Work mainly at or from home: 6,780 (11.8%)</li> <li>Underground, metro, light rail, tram: 32 (0.1%)</li> <li>Train: 125 (0.2%)</li> </ul>	N/A

Bus, minibus or coach: 910 (1.6%)
• Taxi: 98 (0.2%)
Motorcycle, scooter or moped: 148 (0.3%)
• Driving a car or van: 17,917 (31.2%)
Passenger in a car or     van: 1,652 (2.9%)
• Bicycle: 361 (0.6%)
• On foot: 4,266 (7.4%)
Other method of travel    to work: 157 (0.3%)
• Not in employment: 24,959 (43.5%).

Number of car or vans per	Office of National Statistics	2011-13	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2011:	
household.	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/index .html	and 2021- 23	<ul> <li>All households: 31,562</li> <li>Households with no cars or vans: 5,803 (18.4%)</li> <li>Households with 1 car or van: 13,627 (43.2%)</li> <li>Households with 2 cars or vans: 8,677 (27.5%)</li> <li>Households with 3 cars or vans: 2,449 (7.8%)</li> <li>Households with 4 or more cars or vans: 1,006 (3.2%)</li> <li>Sum of all cars or vans: 42,905.</li> </ul>	N/A
Analysis	1	1		

The impact of new residential development as a proportion of existing housing stock dispersed across the County is likely to be largely imperceptible on a year by year basis and in respect of some of the data; causal relationship between journey times and residential development is not easily identifiable. Analysing the data over a longer time period may however offer some indication as to the effects of the LDP.

In terms of travel times to key facilities, the results remain largely unchanged since adoption The % over 90 mins from key facilities by public transport has increased due to changes in the public transport network and frequency of services; however, the majority remain within 30mins travel time.

### **Conclusions**

The AMR cannot draw any conclusions regarding the effect of the LDP at this point. It is likely that a year by year 'no change' scenario will persist and that substantive effects will not be identifiable until more development has come forward. Any significant changes should be the subject of analysis of potential causes beyond the impact of the LDP.

Sustainability Objectives: 12a Encourage a vibrant and diversified economy.				
			Performance (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019)	
Indicator	Source	Frequency		
			Nature of performance	Significance
Number and % of economically active people in employment.	NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/rep orts/Imp/la/1946157390/printabl e.aspx	Annually	April 2019 – March 2020:  • Economically Active: 36,700 (7.5%)  • In employment: 35,800 (71.1%)  • Employees: 11,900 (48.5%)  • Self-employed: 6,100 (22.8%)  • Unemployed (model-based): 1,00 (2.6%).	+

Median gross weekly pay for	NOMIS Official Labour Market	Annually	2019:	
residents within Ceredigion.	Statistics  https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/rep orts/Imp/la/1946157390/printabl e.aspx		<ul> <li>Full-time workers: £504.4</li> <li>Male full-time workers: £513.0</li> <li>Female full-time workers: £456.9</li> </ul>	?
Number of employees by broad economic sector.	Stats Wales:  https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/ Catalogue/Business-Economy- and-Labour-Market/People-and- Work/Employment/Jobs/Whole- Workforce/WorkplaceEmployme nt-by-WelshLocalAreas-Industry	Annually	<ul> <li>Workplace employment by industry 2018 as follows:</li> <li>Agriculture, forestry and fishing: 4,300</li> <li>Production: 2,000</li> <li>Construction: 2,500</li> <li>Wholesale, retail, transport, hotels and food: 9,100</li> </ul>	+

<ul> <li>Information and communication: 500</li> <li>Finance and insurance activities: 300</li> <li>Real estate activities: 700</li> </ul>	
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities: 3,300	
<ul> <li>Public administration, defence, education and health: 11,300</li> <li>Other service activities: 1,900</li> <li>All industries: 35,900</li> </ul>	

Amount of economic development permitted on allocated sites as a % of LDP allocations (ha and units).	Ceredigion County Council (AMR Indicator E03).	Annually	See AMR Indicator E03 results.	+
Amount of economic development completed on allocated sites as a % of LDP allocations (ha and units).	Ceredigion County Council (AMR Indicator E03).	Annually	See AMR Indicator E03 results.	+
Percentage of premises vacant in the town centres of Aberaeron, Aberystwyth, Cardigan, Lampeter, Llandysul and Tregaron.	Ceredigion County Council.	Annually	Survey carried out February 2019:  • Aberaeron: 5.3%  • Cardigan: 8.3%  • Aberystwyth: 10.4%  • Lampeter: 10.5%  • Llandysul: 16.7%  • Tregaron: 10%.	0
% of retail uses on primary retail frontage.	Ceredigion County Council (AMR Indicator E07).	Annually	See AMR Indicator E07 results.	+

% of retail uses on secondary retail frontage.	Ceredigion County Council (AMR Indicator E07).	Annually	See AMR Indicator E07 results.	+
Footfall levels in Aberystwyth.	Ceredigion County Council.	Annually	Footfall recorded 22 <sup>nd</sup> of November 2019, between 10am and 5pm:  • Great Darkgate Street: 2316  • Sgwar Owain Glyndwr: 2102  • Terrace Road (North): 1691  • Terrace Road (South): 1460  • Chalybeate Street: 1270  • Clocktower – Bridge Street: 459	?

Clocktower – Upper     Great Darkgate: 489	
Promenade two locations: 806	
Eastgate: 398	
• Pier St: 683	
• Total: 11674	

While the economic recession caused the numbers in employment to drop from 69.6% in 2010 to 61.3% in 2011/2012, since then there has been a steady rise in numbers in employment. This monitoring period shows an increase in the proportion of economically active persons in employment from 70.7% (2018) to 77.5% (2019). The proportion of economically active persons in employment may seem low, being lower than the Wales (76.9%) and UK (79.1%) average but Ceredigion has a relatively high student population, which contributed to a significant percentage of those individuals not in employment.

Gross weekly pay for full time employees has not varied significantly since the LDP was adopted. Further, given that the Ceredigion figures are derived from survey data for a small area, the year on year change may be more the result of sample variability than evidence of an actual change in income. Notwithstanding, wages in Ceredigion continue to be lower the Welsh and UK averages and the assumed growth is also below the average annual rate of inflation for this period.

In relation to the development of the LDP's allocated employment sites, 50% of their area is now committed for development and 50% of the units have been completed. Most of the completions recorded were completed prior to the adoption of the LDP as many of the LDP's employment allocations have been identified in order to allow for the co-ordinated redevelopment and/or rationalisation of their existing uses. This is a satisfactory situation at this point in the Plan period.

Shop vacancy rates are highly variable between Town Centres. The average shop vacancy rate within Ceredigion's Town Centres is 10.2%. This figure compares to 9.7% (2019), in 2019 the rate for Tregaron was 3.3% (due to the small number of retail unit in Tregaron any change affects the percentage greatly). This is on a par with the UK vacancy average, which according to the Local Data Company was 12.2% in March 2020 & the Wales average 15.9%. Therefore, with the exception of Llandysul (16.9%) all town centres are performing better than the Welsh national average and overall, the situation is an optimistic one, particularly as Aberystwyth, which is by far Ceredigion's largest shopping centre, has a vacancy rate of just 10.4%.

Ceredigion's Primary and Secondary retail frontages, which exist only in Aberystwyth and Cardigan, also offer a varied picture. In Aberystwyth Primary Frontages, the proportion of retail uses varies from between 88.9% to 42.9%; while it's Secondary Frontages vary between 76.9% and 26.7%. In Cardigan Primary Frontages, the proportion of retail uses varies between 72% and 76% in it's two primary retail frontage areas while it's Secondary Frontages vary between 90.9% and 23.1%.

It should also be noted that the indicator monitors the performance of A1 uses only. Policy LU21 defines retail as A class and not A1 specifically and the policy is applied as such. If you were to consider A class uses (and not only A1) all Primary and Secondary retail frontages in both Aberystwyth and Cardigan would be well in excess of the 75% and 50% requirement.

When considering A class uses (including use classes A1, A2 and A3), primary frontages in Aberystwyth range from 87.5 – 100% (combined 95.4%) and in Cardigan 96 –100% (98% combined) and secondary frontages in Aberystwyth range from 84.6 – 100% (combined 92%) and in Cardigan range from 71.4 – 100% (combined 96%). This picture indicates that all frontages are all exceeding required policy targets.

Footfall surveys have been conducted in Aberystwyth annually since 2012. The total footfall recorded in 2019 was 11674 which is greater 2018 (7681), however in 2018 several locations were not counted. But is comparative to the figures of 2017 (12351), 2016 (10,144) and 2015 (9886).

#### **Conclusions**

There are indications of a mixed picture regarding growth in the economy and job market within Ceredigion. However, it is too early to tell whether or not this is a long term trend and whether or not it is in any way causally linked to the implementation of LDP. Despite these uncertainties, there is no evidence to suggest that the LDP is having a negative effect on the local economy and therefore, within the context of the SA/SEA, the overall effect of the LDP does not raise any concerns at the present time.

#### 5. Conclusions and Recommendations

- The findings of the 3<sup>rd</sup> AMR in 2016 triggered plan review. An LDP Review Report has been prepared and consulted on. The Review Report sets out the extent of changes required to the LDP identified in the preceding AMR's, updates to the evidence base and ongoing surveys. A delivery Agreement has been prepared and submitted and signed off by Welsh Ministers, The Preferred Strategy consultation and two calls for candidate sites has also been undertaken.
- 5.2 In regard to contextual changes, new legislation, policy and external conditions which have been introduced during this monitoring period, they mainly relate to technical guidance re TAN 2 and supporting documentation on One Planet developments. This guidance has been utilised in planning decision making and in preparation of the AMR. In regard to the AMR Indicators, this year's results show that the plan is performing successfully across a range of areas. Of the 32 AMR Indicators 23 (71%) are meeting identified targets or where targets are not being met there are no concerns over the implementation of polices. Only 9 (28%) have been identified of concern and the housing indicator's performance is summarised in the following table:

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Indicator	Policies	Performance	Comment
AMRH02 –	S01, S02, S03,		A less than positive movement has occurred towards the identified
Settlement Strategy	S04.		targets from plan adoption comparative to last year although the ratio is
Countywide		-	broadly consistent with the identified target.
		-	The target has not been met for completions which when measured from adoption are 45:25:31. The LDP revision should consider the Settlement strategy and continue to identify ways to deliver housing in sustainable locations.
AMRH03 –	S01, S02, S03,		The results show a varied picture with some individual settlement
Settlement Strategy	S04.		groups moving towards and some moving away from the required
Settlement Groups			balance identified in Appendix 2 of the LDP.
			It is recommended that the LDP revision should consider the settlement strategy in general and specifically delegated and non-delegated planning application decisions by location (and specifically post plan adoption) and spatial distribution of growth need and delivery to better understand the spatial variations in balance across the County.

Indicator	Policies	Performance	Comment
AMRH04 –	S01,		46% of Linked Settlements have reached or exceeded their 12%
Settlement Strategy	S04		growth limit. It is noted that at the point of plan adoption in 2013 40% of
<ul> <li>Development in</li> </ul>			Linked Settlements had already reached or exceeded their growth limit
'Linked Settlements'			as a result of inherited planning approvals made under a previous
		_	planning regime. For all Linked Settlements which have reached or
			exceeded their 12% growth no further development should be permitted
			unless justified under Policy S04.
			The LDP revision should consider why there is a negative shift away
			from capacity limits across the county.
AMRH05 –	S01,		21 units in 'other locations' approved during the monitoring period was
Settlement Strategy	S04		in accordance with the LDP and National Policy. 11 units were
<ul> <li>Development in</li> </ul>			approved outside that permitted by the LDP strategy, TAN 6 and PPW
'Other Locations'		-	9.2.22. However one was a managers dwelling and one will provided a
			commuted sum for affordable housing and the remaining 9 were
			conversions/reinstatements.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Indicator	Policies	Performance	Comment
AMRH06 – Annual	S01, S02, S03,		The AAR has not been achieved however, the 2018-based projections
Housing	S04, LU05		reflect a reversal in the demographic trend compared to forecast
Completions versus			trajectories on which the LDP relied. Put quite simply, the growth
Anticipated Annual		-	anticipated by the 2008 forecasts has not taken place at the rate
Build Rate			predicted and a later forecast (2011) was accompanied by a WG letter
			to Heads of Planning to treat this lower data with caution.
AMRH07 – Delivery	S01, S02, S03,		The identified targets for 2019 (84% commitments and 64%
of Allocated Housing	S04		completions) have not been met. The percentage of anticipated units
Sites			(permissions) and completions on allocated sites have both changed
		-	from the previous monitoring period to 19% and 4% respectively.
			The LDP review will need to consider delivery of allocated sites in more detail.
AMRH08 – Housing	S01, S03		Whilst the target has not been achieved, positive movement in the right
Development in the		-	direction is evident since plan adoption and since the previous
Right Locations			monitoring period.

Indicator	Policies	Performance	Comment
			The LDP revision will need to consider the appropriateness of existing allocated sites to inform a replacement Plan.
AMRH14 – Delivery of Housing	LU05	-	Average ratio across the County is 20.5 outstanding consents to every 1 completion. Completions are complicated by external factors outside the control of the LPA including financing requirements, the lack of volume builders, and limited commercial finance opportunities for small independent builders. The figure has also been affected by the inability to carry out the Completions & Outstanding consents survey due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

- In regard to the LDP Housing indicators where concerns have been identified, this year's AMR continues to show some positive movements towards identified targets for some indicators, however the rate of progress is not as fast as anticipated and concern remains that many plan period targets will not be achieved by 2022. Other housing indicators highlight the need for further investigation and new and emerging evidence which is informing the LDP review. The key concerns identified by the 7<sup>th</sup> AMR relate primarily to the LDP strategy and housing supply and delivery and specifically Policies S01, S02, S03 and S04 and LU05.
- 5.4 LDP review and revision (which has already been triggered by the 3<sup>rd</sup> AMR in 2016) will need to consider the following:
  - The 2018 based population and household projections and their implications for development;
  - The Settlement strategy (county-wide, at settlement group level, and development coming forward in 'linked settlements and other locations);
  - The appropriateness of allocated sites; and
  - The lack of housing delivery in general and in service centres/the right locations.
  - How to support a more effective supply and delivery of housing (and affordable housing) across the County; and
  - The delivery of existing employment allocations and the economic land supply needs into the future.
  - Updated and emerging evidence base.
- 5.5 Finally, the AMR includes 53 Sustainability Indicators. This year's monitoring results indicate that an overall positive effect on sustainability has been realised.

# **Appendix 1 Summary of LDP Indicators**

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
AMRH01	Overall population; HE and non-HE population; and Average net migration.	Local	N/A	N/A	N/A	?	N/A	N/A	N/A		
AMRH02	From the date of adoption the ratio of both completions and commitments across the County as a whole to be moving towards the % split sought Countywide by the end of the plan period.	Local	0	0	-	+	-	-	-		
AMRH03	From the date of adoption, within individual Settlement Groups the ratio of both completions and	Local	0	0	-	-	-	-	-		

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	commitments between										
	Service Centre and 'Linked										
	Settlements and Other										
	Locations' is in line with or										
	working towards the										
	requirements set out in										
	Appendix 2 of Volume 1 the										
	LDP.										
AMRH04	From 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2007, at a										
	Settlement Group level, the										
	growth in total housing stock	Local	0	0	-	-	-	-	-		
	committed within individual										
	Linked Settlements.										
AMRH05	From the date of adoption,										
	the type of development	Local	?	0	-	-	-	-	-		
	permitted.										
AMRH06	Annual Housing Completions	Core	+	0	_	_	_	_	_		
	versus Anticipated Annual										

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Build Rate as of 1 <sup>st</sup> April per annum.										
AMRH07	Amount of housing development granted planning permission on allocated sites as a % of LDP allocations (units and ha) as follows:  At 31st of March 2015, 40%  At 31st of March 2017, 60%  At 31st of March 2019, 84%  At 31st of March 2021, 100%  Amount of housing development completed on allocated sites as a % of LDP allocations (units and ha) as follows:	Core	0	0		-	-				

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	At 31 <sup>st</sup> of March 2015, 20%  At 31 <sup>st</sup> of March 2017, 40%  At 31 <sup>st</sup> of March 2019, 64%  At 31 <sup>st</sup> of March 2021, 88%										
AMRH08	Amount of housing development permitted on allocated sites as a % of total development permitted in the Service Centres (ha and units post LDP adoption).  Amount of housing development completed on allocated sites as a % of total development completed in the Service Centres (ha and units post LDP adoption).	Core	0	0			-		-		

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
AMRH09	Amount of new development (ha) permitted on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions) expressed as a % of all development permitted.  Amount of new development (ha) completed on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions) expressed as a % of all development completed.	Local	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
AMRH10	The number of net additional affordable and general market dwellings permitted since (1st April) 2007.	Core	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	The number of net additional affordable and general market dwellings completed since (1st April) 2007.										
AMRH11	The proportion of residential applications where a viability challenge is mounted.  The number of sites where a successful challenge is mounted to reduce the Affordable Housing yield as a proportion of number of challenges.	Local	+	+	+	+	0	0	0		
AMRH12	Completions and Commitments by type	Local	?	0	0	0	0	0	0		
AMRH13	Average density of housing development permitted on	Local	0	0	+	+	0	0	0		

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	allocated development plan sites										
AMRH14	The ratio of outstanding permitted residential units to residential completions.	Local	0	0	0	-	-	-	-		
AMRH15	Number of Full or RM consents by housing type and bedroom number since adoption.  Number of completions by housing type and bedroom number since adoption.	Local	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
AMRE01	Net economic land supply/ development (ha/sq. m)	Core	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
AMRE02	Amount of economic development permitted on	Core	+	+	+	0	0	0	0		

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Reference											
	allocated sites as a % of LDP										
	allocations (ha and units).										
	Amount of economic										
	development completed on										
	allocated sites as a % of LDP										
	allocations (ha and units).										
AMRE03	Amount of economic										
	development permitted on										
	allocated sites as a % of total										
	development permitted (ha										
	and units).										
	Amount of economic	Local	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
	development completed on										
	allocated sites as a % of total										
	development completed (ha										
	and units).										
AMRE04	Amount of new development	Local	0	0	+	+	+	+	+		
	(ha) permitted on previously										

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions) expressed as a % of all development permitted.  Amount of new development (ha) completed on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions) expressed as a % of all development completed.										
AMRE05	Amount of major (development over 800 gross sq. m) office, retail and leisure development, permitted within and outside	Core	+	?	?	+	+	0	0		

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	established town and district										
	centre boundaries.										
AMRE06	Number of 6 key facilities										
	(food shop, PO, petrol										
	station, public house, village	Local	?	+	+	+	+	+	+		
	hall, primary school) in a										
	Rural Service Centre										
AMRE07	Stable or increasing retail										
	use on Primary Retail										
	Frontages in Aberystwyth										
	and Cardigan.	Local	0	0							
	Stable or increasing retail	Local	U	0	+	+	+	+	+		
	use on Secondary Retail										
	Frontages in Aberystwyth										
	and Cardigan.										
AMRQ01	Amount of open space and										
	recreational facilities lost to	Local	0	+	+	+	+	+	+		
	development (ha and units)										

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	which is on windfall and non- allocated land										
AMRQ02	Amount of greenfield land lost to development (ha) which is on windfall or non-allocated land	Local	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
AMRQ03	Relevant planning applications as captured by Policy LU24.	Local	0	0	0	0	0	-	-		
AMRQ04	% of development permitted where there are predicted to be significant residual long term or unknown effects on:  LNRs, SINCs and priority habitats and species;  Ecological connectivity;	Local	+	0	-	0	0	0	0		

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Trees, hedgerows and woodlands of visual, ecological, historic, cultural or amenity value; or Ecosystem services and natural processes										
AMRQ05	% of applications where enhancements for: Biodiversity (including LNRs, SINCs and priority habitats and species); Ecological Connectivity; Trees, hedgerows and woodlands; or Ecosystem services and natural processes	Local	-	-	0	+	0	0	0		

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	as required in accordance with Policies DM14, DM15, DM20 and DM22										
AMRQ06	The number of Service Centres constrained by infrastructure issues (Sewage treatment and water supply).	Local	?	?	+	+	+	+	+		
AMRQ07	% of development categorised under paragraph 5.1 of TAN 15 permitted in C1 and C2 floodplain areas that do not meet all of the tests set out under paragraph 6.2 i-v of TAN 15.	Local	-	0	+	+	+	0	0		
AMRQ08	The installed MW capacity of renewable energy	Local	0	?	0	0	?	?	?		

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	development approved within SSA D										
AMRQ09	Amount of waste management capacity permitted expressed as a % of the total capacity required as identified by the Regional Waste Plan.	Local	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
AMRQ10	The extent of primarily land- won aggregates permitted in accordance with the Regional Technical Statement for Aggregates expressed as a % of the total capacity required as identified in the Regional Technical Statement.	Core	0	0	0	+	+	+	+		

# **Appendix 2 Summary of Sustainability Indicators**

SAC	Objective	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1a	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in both existing and new development.	Annual emissions of basket greenhouse gases (by sector).	?	?	?	+	?	?	?		
		Ceredigion's global ecological footprint.	-	-	0	0	0	0	0		
		The installed MW capacity of renewable energy development approved.	+	+	+	+	?	?	?		
		Average consumption of Ordinary Domestic Electricity, Economy 7 Domestic Electricity, and Domestic Gas.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
1b	Ensure that adequate measures are in place to	Number of new residential developments (units and	0	?	?	?	?	?	?		

SA Objecti	ive	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
and to	t to climate change o mitigate the effects mate change.	proportion) built to achieve at least Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4.									
		Number of commercial or other relevant developments (units and proportion) of 1,000m2 / 1ha or over that achieve BREEAM standard excellent.	+	+	?	?	?	?	?		
1c To re	duce flood risk.	Amount of development (units and ha) permitted in C1 and C2 floodplain areas as defined by TAN 15.	0	0	0	+	+	+	+		
		Amount of new residential development (units and proportion) permitted with SuDS.	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A		
		Amount of new non- residential (units)	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A		

SA	Objective	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
		development over 500m2									
		permitted with SuDS									
2a	Minimise contamination	Amount of new development									
	and safeguard soil quality	(ha) permitted on previously									
	and quantity.	developed land (brownfield									
		redevelopment and	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
		conversions) expressed as a									
		% of all development									
		permitted.									
		Amount of new development									
		(ha) completed on previously									
		developed land (brownfield									
		redevelopment and	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
		conversions) expressed as a									
		% of all development									
		completed.									
		Average density of housing	+	+	+	+	?	?	?		
		development permitted on						•			

SA	Objective	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
		allocated development plan sites.									
2b	To maintain and improve air quality across Ceredigion.	Levels of key air pollutants (e.g. NO2, PM10, Benze, ozone)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2c	Minimise the adverse effects of land-use on inland and coastal water resources quantity and quality.	Bathing water quality.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
3a	Make sustainable use of natural resources.	Total tonnage of Municipal waste and  Performance against: Local Authority Recycling Targets (LART) i.e. minimum levels to be achieved for preparing for re-use and recycling/composting (or Anaerobic Digestion (AD)) in	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		

SAC	Objective	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
		respect of municipal waste									
		(expressed as a									
		percentage). Target currently									
		set at 52%.									
		Performance against Landfill									
		Allowance targets i.e.									
		allowance limits for the									
		tonnage of Biodegradable	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
		Municipal Waste (BMW) sent		Ċ	<u> </u>	·	·	·	·		
		to landfill. Set at 11,635									
		tonnes for 2012/13 & 11,140									
		tonnes for 2013/14.									
		Total Household/Industrial									
		and Commercial waste	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
		produced /recycled/landfilled				_					
		per annum.									
3b	Build and maintain	The number of Service									
	environmentally friendly,	Centres constrained by	0	0	+	+	+	+	+		
		infrastructure issues									

SA	Objective	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
4a	high quality services and infrastructure.  To value, conserve and enhance biodiversity.	(Sewage treatment and water supply).  % of development permitted where there are predicted to be significant residual long term or unknown effects on:  • LNRs, SINCs and priority habitats and species;  • Ecological connectivity;	+	2015	2016	0	0	0	0	2021	2022
		<ul> <li>Trees, hedgerows and woodlands of visual, ecological, historic, cultural or amenity value; or</li> <li>Ecosystem services and natural processes.</li> </ul>				U	U	U	O		
		% of applications where there are enhancements for:	-	-	0	+	?	?	?		

SAC	Objective	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
		Biodiversity (including LNRs,									
		SINCs and priority habitats									
		and species);									
		Ecological Connectivity;									
		Trees, hedgerows and									
		woodlands; or									
		Ecosystem services and									
		natural processes.									
		Loss of priority habitat (ha)				0	0	0	0		
		due to new development.	-	-	-	0	0	0	0		
		Loss of sites (ha) that meet									
		SINC criteria due to new	0	0	-	0	0	0	0		
		development.									
5a	To understand, value,	Amount of development (ha,									
	protect, enhance and	units and proportion)									
	celebrate Ceredigion's	permitted and completed	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
	landscape, historic	within Special Landscape									
	environment, diversity, and	Areas.									

SA	Objective	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	local distinctiveness, historic and cultural heritage.	Amount of development (ha, units and proportion) permitted and completed within a LANDMAP Visual	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
		and Sensory Aspect Area with an overall evaluation of Outstanding.									
6a	Maintain distinctive cultural identity and ensure the needs of the changing demographics are reflected; and 6b Build vibrant, safe and cohesive communities.	Amount of affordable homes (units and proportion) permitted and completed under Ceredigion County Council's Affordable Homes planning policy.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
	communities.	Number of 6 key facilities (food shop, PO, petrol station, public house, village hall, primary school) in a Service Centre.	?	?	+	+	+	+	+		

SA	Objective	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
		Number of LSOAs in the most deprived 30%.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
		Notifiable offences recorded by police by type.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
7a	Promote and provide opportunities and services to maintain healthy communities.	Proportion of dwellings within agreed walking/cycling distance (400m) of key health services.*	N/A	N/A	N/A	?	?	?	?		
		Proportion of new dwellings within 300m of their nearest natural green space.	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A		
		Amount of new open space facilities (ha) provided.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
8a	Promote, develop and improve opportunities for sustainable and environmentally friendly tourism, leisure and	Tourist days and Tourist numbers by (i) Serviced Accommodation, (ii) Non- Serviced Accommodation, (iii) Staying with friends or	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

SAC	Objective	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	recreation facilities within Ceredigion.	relatives and (iv) Day Visitors.									
9a	Increase opportunities to	'Number and % of people	?	?	+	?	?	?	?		
	build the Ceredigion education and skills base.	aged 16-64 with NVQ qualifications'	+	?	?	?	?	?	?		
		Proportion of people aged 16-24 within 30, 60, 90 minute travel time thresholds of 'Learning Providers' by walking public transport and car.	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
10a	Promote the use of the Welsh language.	Number and % of persons age 3 and over who say they can speak Welsh by Census year.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
		% of persons aged 3 and over who say they can speak	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		

SAC	Dbjective	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
		Welsh by Annual Population									
		Survey estimates.									
		Number and % of Ceredigion									
		pupils who speak Welsh at	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		ļ
		home.									
		The number and % of pupils									
		receiving a Teacher									
		Assessment in Welsh (first	?	?	+	0	?	?	?		
		language) at the end of Key									
		Stage 3.									
11a	Reduce the need to	Proportion of households									
	travel/transport and	within 30, 60 and 90 minute									
	promote sustainable	travel time thresholds of									
	modes of transportation;	amenities, including (i)	2	?	?	?	?	?	?		
	and11b Improve	supermarket, (ii) post office		·	·	:	·	·	·		
	accessibility to services for	and (iii) doctor surgery									
	communities, and	and/or hospital; by walking,									
		car and public transport.									

SAC	Dbjective	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	connectivity for the sake of	Volume of road traffic.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
	economy.	The main mode of transport for traveling to work.	?	?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
		Number of car or vans per household.	?	?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
12a	Encourage a vibrant and diversified economy.	Number and % of economically active people in employment.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
		Median gross weekly pay for residents within Ceredigion.	?	+	+	?	?	?	?		
		Number of employees by broad economic sector.	?	+	+	+	+	+	+		
		Amount of economic development permitted on allocated sites as a % of LDP allocations (ha and units).	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		

SA Objective	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Amount of economic									
	development completed on									
	allocated sites as a % of	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
	LDP allocations (ha and									
	units).									
	Percentage of premises									
	vacant in the town centres of									
	Aberaeron, Aberystwyth,	+ +	+	0	0	0	0	0		
	Cardigan, Lampeter,									
	Llandysul and Tregaron.									
	% of retail uses on primary	0	0	+	+	+	+	+		
	retail frontage.	U	U	T		_		_		
	% of retail uses on	0	+	+	+	+	+	+		
	secondary retail frontage.	U								
	Footfall levels in	?	?	?			?	?		
	Aberystwyth.	•	•	•	+	+	?	?		

## **Appendix 3: Status of Allocated Sites 2019 - 2020**

## Housing

Site	Site Name	Gross Area	Units	Settlement	Status
Reference		(ha)			
H0101	Cae Rhiwgoch, Aberaeron	1.78	19	Aberaeron (Llwyncelyn)	Owner has discussed site with an RSL.
H0102	Site adj to Llwyncelyn Primary Llwyncelyn.	2.49	39	Aberaeron (Llwyncelyn)	Issues in regard to the WWTW. Improvements will form part of Welsh Water's submission to industry regulators for AMP 7 (2020-2025). Prior to regulatory investment this site could come forward in the short term should developers fund improvements themselves. One unit complete on part of site
H0103	Land behind Ivy Dean Llwyncelyn	2.26	41	Aberaeron (Llwyncelyn)	Local developer on-board to deliver units.  Note: Launchford Developments Ltd don't own whole site. A170702 application for 9 units refused 19/09/2018

Site	Site Name	Gross Area	Units	Settlement	Status
Reference		(ha)			
H0104	Land south of	0.44	9	Aberaeron (Llwyncelyn)	Remainder of allocation has permission and
	Maesypentre				is under construction.
	Llwyncelyn				
H0201	Land at	2.76	78	Cardigan	LDP trajectory: 2013-2017. Site is part of a
	Stepside Farm,				wider ongoing scheme. No other identified
	Gwbert Road				problems in terms of deliverability overall.
	(1)				Developer builds at a pace to suit his
					business/market and still has consents on an
					adjoining non allocated site. Part of site in
					different ownership and has submitted a pre-
					application query submitted in 2016
					regarding development options for the site.

Site Reference	Site Name	Gross Area (ha)	Units	Settlement	Status
H0202	Land at Stepside Farm, Gwbert Road (2)	1.16	33	Cardigan	LDP trajectory: 2018-2022. Site is part of a wider ongoing scheme. No other identified problems in terms of deliverability overall.  Developer builds at a pace to suit his business/market and still has consents on an adjoining non allocated site.
H0203	Pentop Fields	0.64	19	Cardigan	A130988 application by RSL (Tai Ceredigion) for 23 units social housing units at Awel yr Afon, including wheelchair access bungalow - approved. All under construction 2020.
H0204	Adj. to Roby Villa, St Dogmaels	0.63	16	Cardigan	The site owner has been contacted regarding progress and we await further updates. Site for sale.
H0301	Maes Crugiau, Penparcau	1.50	53	Aberystwyth/ Llanbadarn Fawr/ Waunfawr/ Penparcau	Site Complete

Site	Site Name	Gross Area	Units	Settlement	Status
Reference		(ha)			
H0302	Piercefield	3.90	118	Aberystwyth/ Llanbadarn	Full permission granted for 49 dwellings.
	Lane,			Fawr/ Waunfawr/	
	Penparcau			Penparcau	
H0303	Land adjoining	4.15	129	Aberystwyth/ Llanbadarn	LDP trajectory: 2013-2017.This site is owned
	Hafod y Waun			Fawr/ Waunfawr/	by the Council who Submitted alongside an
				Penparcau	RSL partner an application for phase 1 of the
					scheme, however the local community have
					submitted a Village Green application and
					the outcome of this is awaited before a
					determination on the planning application
					can be made (this was a a decision by the
					planning committee).
H0304	Cefnesgair,	1.45	58	Aberystwyth/ Llanbadarn	A140679 – Outline application for 48 units
	Llanbadarn			Fawr/ Waunfawr/	issued 13/11/2019
	Fawr			Penparcau	

Site	Site Name	Gross Area	Units	Settlement	Status
Reference		(ha)			
H0305	Maesceinion, Waun Fawr	9.49	266	Aberystwyth/ Llanbadarn Fawr/ Waunfawr/ Penparcau	The site owner has been contacted regarding progress and we await further updates.
M0305 (part)	Llanbadarn Campus, Llanbadarn Fawr	10	450 Housing (See main entry in Mixed Use table below)	Aberystwyth/ Llanbadarn Fawr/ Waunfawr/ Penparcau	LDP trajectory: 2018 - 2022. This is part of a mixed use development with the housing element of the site to come forward after the employment uses on site have been secured.

Site Reference	Site Name	Gross Area (ha)	Units	Settlement	Status
H0306	Land at Southgate, Penparcau	5.40	189	Aberystwyth/ Llanbadarn Fawr/ Waunfawr/ Penparcau	LDP trajectory: Development to occur in 2 phases over last part of the plan period (2018-2022). Hydraulic restrictions exist in relation to sewage - can be addressed by private contributions. Major highway improvements required.
H0401	Land opposite Parc y Trap	2.69	35	Adpar	Extensive pre-application discussions have commenced with regard to bringing this site forward. Negotiations with regards to the sale of Council owned land are currently being finalised and a planning application is expected imminently.
H0501	Former Lampeter Primary School	0.65	12	Lampeter	A170192 for 20 affordable units refused 30/04/2018. A180436 application for demolition of school – no prior approval required. Site complete 2020

Site Reference	Site Name	Gross Area (ha)	Units	Settlement	Status
H0502	Site rear of Ffynon Bedr	0.81	20	Lampeter	LDP trajectory: 2013-22: No known issues with regard to deliverability. Discussions with the site owner have indicated that development of the site will be forthcoming.
H0503	Site on corner of Forest Road	0.57	9	Lampeter	No known issues with regard to deliverability.  Discussions with the site owner have indicated that development of the site will come forward during the plan period.
H0504	Forest Road	4.52	90	Lampeter	Discussion has commenced with regard to bringing this site forward.
H0505	Land adj Maes- yr-deri	4.20	105	Lampeter	No known issues with regard to deliverability. Extensive pre-application discussions with the site owner and agent have indicated that development of the site will be forthcoming. Pre-App Q150046 in Feb 2015. Application A190013 for 95 units refused 01/03/2019.

Site Reference	Site Name	Gross Area (ha)	Units	Settlement	Status
H0601	Rear of the Beeches	4.85	126	Llandysul	Part of site has been sold to RSL.
H0701	Land off Dewi Road	1.80	36	Tregaron	Application for 42 units approved 02/2/2016
H0702	Land rear to Rhyd Y Fawnog	1.52	38	Tregaron	LDP trajectory: 2018-2022.  No known issues with regard to deliverability.  Discussions with the site owner have indicated that development of the site will be forthcoming.
M0701 (part)	Cylch Caron Project, rear of Talbot	2.1	20 Housing	Tregaron	Reserved matters approval 15/03/2017 for 34 units.
H0801	Trenchard Estate south	0.25	10	Aberporth / Parcllyn	Pre app A160268 - Erection of new Aberporth Sports & Social Club on plot 1 & erection 48 residential units.

Site	Site Name	Gross Area	Units	Settlement	Status
Reference		(ha)			
H0802	Trenchard	1.15	21	Aberporth / Parcllyn	Permission granted for 21 units A160770
	Estate west				extent time submission RM - to allow a
					further 3 years approved 09/01/2017.
H0803	Maeswerdd,	0.79	15	Aberporth / Parcllyn	LDP trajectory: 2013-2017.
	Lon Ysgolig				The planning permission granted under the
					UDP which covered part of the allocation has
					expired. Landowner contacted by LPA to
					encourage release of the site. Site has been
					up for sale.
H0804	Field next to	1.57	52	Aberporth / Parcllyn	LDP trajectory: 2018-2022. No clear
	Brynglas Estate				indication that the developer is committed to
					early development of this site, therefore
					delivery is expected later the plan period.

Site Reference	Site Name	Gross Area (ha)	Units	Settlement	Status
H0805	Land at Plas Newydd South east off Parc Y Delyn	0.99	25	Aberporth / Parcllyn	LDP trajectory: 2018-2022  Issues in regard to the WWTW which will need to be addressed by private contributions. Access would require demolitions and site is actively farmed at present.
M0802	Sports and social club and playing fields	3.90	48 Housing (See main entry in Mixed Use table below)	Aberporth / Parcllyn	LDP trajectory: 2018 - 2022  Proposal involves a relatively complex negotiation to provide alternative sports/club facilities for which negotiations well advanced.

Site	Site Name	Gross Area	Units	Settlement	Status
Reference		(ha)			
H0901	Land adjacent	1.85	56	Bow Street	LDP trajectory: 2018-2022. Hydraulic
	to Erw Las				restrictions relating to sewage existed until
					improvements were made in the summer of
					2014 allowing development to occur.
H0902	Land adjacent	0.87	22	Bow Street	LDP trajectory: 2013-2017. Hydraulic
	to Ysgol				restrictions relating to sewage existed until
	Gynradd				improvements were made in the summer of
	Rhydypennau				2014 allowing development to occur. Site for
					sale.
H1001	Land rear of	6.98	134	New Quay	Discussion has commenced with regard to
	Towyn Farm				bringing part of the site forward. Pre-app
					Q160296. Application A181235 for 35
					refused 30/09/2020.

Site Reference	Site Name	Gross Area (ha)	Units	Settlement	Status
H1101	Land off Spring Meadow Estate	0.37	7	Cenarth	A150130 - RSL Erection of 15 affordable dwellings and associated works comprising 1 x 5 bedroomed special needs bungalow, 2 x 2 bedroomed wheelchair bungalow, 1 x 1 bedroomed wheelchair bungalow, 6 x 2 bedroomed house, 4 x 2 bedroomed houses, 1 x 4 bedroomed house. Approved December 2015. Site levelled 2017. Site was inaccessible to survey but some units had roofs on 2020.
H1102	Land at and n/ east of Tegfan	0.86	14	Cenarth	Discussion has commenced with regard to bringing this site forward.

Site Reference	Site Name	Gross Area (ha)	Units	Settlement	Status
H1103	North east Cenarth School	0.79	17	Cenarth	LDP trajectory: 2013-17. Site forms an extension to an existing development site.  The landowner/developer has released the previous site on a piecemeal basis gradually over recent years, but policy now seeking better progress.
H1201	Site rear to Bryn Salem	0.54	10	Felinfach/Ystrad Aeron	All 23 units completed in 2016.
H1202	Cae'r Bont	8.22	90	Felinfach/Ystrad Aeron	No further discussion with regard to bringing this site forward has been held.
H1203	Land off B4342	1.57	24	Felinfach/Ystrad Aeron	A181211 - Erection of 9 dwellings (2 affordable) approved 19/08/2020
H1301	Land rear of Brynawen	1.08	22	Llanarth	9 dwellings adjacent still to be delivered prior to extending into allocated site. S106 signed for this 29/01/2015. Permission for further 26 units.

Site Reference	Site Name	Gross Area (ha)	Units	Settlement	Status
H1302	Land adj to Vicarage	0.83	9	Llanarth	Reserved Matters permission for 9 dwellings of which 4 are to be affordable properties, granted 29/01/2015.
H1303	Land adj to Allt Y Bryn	0.84	5	Llanarth	No known issues regarding deliverability.
H1304	Alma Street	2.64	32	Llanarth	Discussion has commenced with regard to bringing this site forward. Outline Planning Application is imminent. Likely to deliver in the next 5 years.
H1401	Land Opposite Y Gorlan	3.34	84	Llanilar	LDP trajectory:  2013-2017 (42 units)  & 2018-2022 (42 units)  Rate of development of existing consents in the settlement to be acceptable in terms of timing before this site is released.

Site Reference	Site Name	Gross Area (ha)	Units	Settlement	Status
H1501	Land rear or Pont Pen-lon	1.30	20	Llanon	LDP trajectory: 2013-2017 (10 units)  &2018-2022 (10 units)  Hydraulic restrictions exist in relation to  WwTW at Llanrhystud - improvements to  Sewage Pumping Stn Llanon would ensure  same pass forward flow rate is maintained.
H1502	Stad craig Ddu.	2.46	37	Llanon	0.82 ha of site granted full permission for 24 units. Construction underway.
H1503	Land rear of Cylch Peris	1.39	28	Llanon	A190018 Residential development of 34 units (including 10 affordable housing units) approved 10/03/2020.

Site Reference	Site Name	Gross Area (ha)	Units	Settlement	Status
H1601	Clos Alltfach	1.48	37	Llanrhystud	Hydraulic restrictions exist in relation to WwTW due to the extent of development in whole settlement. Issues in regard to WwTW. Improvements will form part of Welsh Water's submission to industry regulators for AMP 7 (2020-2025). Prior to regulatory investment this site could come forward in the short term should developers fund improvements themselves. The adjoining site is under construction 2016.
H1602	Pentref Uchaf	0.86	22	Llanrhystud	Hydraulic restrictions exist in relation to WwTW due to the extent of development in whole settlement. Improvements will form part of Welsh Water's submission to industry regulators for AMP 7 (2020-2025). Prior to regulatory investment this site could come forward in the short term should developers fund improvements themselves.

Site Reference	Site Name	Gross Area (ha)	Units	Settlement	Status
H1801	Land adjacent to Y Gelli	2.95	64	Penrhyncoch	Outline planning application approved 27/07/2015 (A130975). First 26 units either complete or under construction. And permission A180670 issued 11/04/2019 for 27 units (plots 27 – 53)
H1901	Land adjacent to Heol Elennydd	2.87	37	Devil's Bridge	LDP trajectory:2013-2017 & 2018-2022  Hydraulic restrictions exist in relation to  WwTW due to the extent of development in  whole settlement. Issues may have to be addressed through AMP6 bid, if successful, occur 2015-22.
H1902	Land adjacent to Pendre	0.67	9	Devil's Bridge	Application A150060 - Outline Processing 2018 - Erection 11 dwellings and associated works, approved 04/08/2020
H2001	Dolwerdd	1.76	44	Pontrhydfendigaid	The site owner has been contacted regarding progress and we await further updates.

Site Reference	Site Name	Gross Area (ha)	Units	Settlement	Status
H2002	Land Adjacent to Rock House	0.77	19	Pontrhydfendigaid	LDP trajectory:2013-2017  Hydraulic restrictions exist in relation to  WwTW due to the extent of development in  whole settlement. Issues may have to be addressed through AMP6 bid, if successful, occur 2015-20.
H2101	Y Dderwen	0.84	10	Talybont	Outline permission granted subject to signing of Section 106 agreement.
H2102	Maes y Deri	1.21	13	Talybont	LDP trajectory: 2013-2017  DCWW have confirmed that no upsizing of Talybont's water system is required to meet the growth identified in the LDP. Therefore there are no restrictions on development of this site.
H2103	Glan Ceulan	1.07	20	Talybont	Outline application A160043 - Erection of 22 dwellings and associated works - processing 2020.

Site Reference	Site Name	Gross Area (ha)	Units	Settlement	Status
H2104	Maes-y-Llan	1.4	42	Talybont	The site owner has been contacted regarding progress and we await further updates.
H2201	Land adjoining Min-y-Graig	0.80	20	Borth	LDP trajectory:2013-2017  DCWW have confirmed that no upsizing of Borth's water system is required to meet the growth identified in the LDP. No other delivery issues known.  A200789 Outline application for 15 dwellings processing 2020.
H2202	Land adjoining Borth County Primary School	2.04	51	Borth	LDP trajectory:2013-2017  DCWW have confirmed that no upsizing of Borth's water system is required to meet the growth identified in the LDP. No other delivery issues known.

## Employment (including waste facilities) 2019 - 20

Site	Site Name	Gross	Additional	Category	Permitted	Settlement Group	Status
Reference		Area	available		Uses		
		(ha)	Land (ha)				
E0201	Parc Teifi,	11.71	3.4	High Quality	B1, B2	Cardigan	Majority of site
	Cardigan				and B8		complete.
E0202	Pentood	9.30	N/A	Neighbourhood	B1, B2	Cardigan	Site complete.
	Industrial				and B8		
	Estate,						
	Cardigan						
E0301	Glanyrafon	7.25	7.25	Local	B2	Aberystwyth/	Part of site has
	Industrial					Llanbadarn Fawr/	permission for materials
	Estate					Penparcau/Waunfawr	recycling facility.
	Extension,						Currently being used for
	includes						storage of rock salt.
	waste						Remainder of site no
	allocation,						permission.
	Llanbadarn						
	Fawr						

Site	Site Name	Gross	Additional	Category	Permitted	Settlement Group	Status
Reference		Area	available		Uses		
		(ha)	Land (ha)				
E0302	Glanyrafon	32.35	1.75	Local	B1, B2	Aberystwyth/	Permission granted for
	Industrial				and B8	Llanbadarn Fawr/	around 50% of 1.75ha of
	Estate,					Penparcau/	additional available land.
	Llanbadarn					Waunfawr	
	Fawr						
E0303	Llanbadarn	2.34	N/A	Neighbourhood	B1, B2	Aberystwyth/	Site complete.
	Industrial				and B8	Llanbadarn Fawr/	
	Estate,					Penparcau/	
	Llanbadarn					Waunfawr	
	Fawr						
E0304	Cefn Llan	2.70	N/A	High Quality	B1	Aberystwyth/	Site complete.
	Science Park,					Llanbadarn Fawr/	
	Llanbadarn					Penparcau/	
	Fawr					Waunfawr	
						TTGGTTGTT	

Site Reference	Site Name	Gross Area (ha)	Additional available Land (ha)	Category	Permitted Uses	Settlement Group	Status
E0305	Capel Bangor Business Park, Capel Bangor	16.88	9.7	Prestige	B1, B2 and B8	Aberystwyth/ Llanbadarn Fawr/ Penparcau/ Waunfawr	Planning Permission has lapsed for the site.
E0501	Llambed Business Park	7.97	Gross: 8.39 Net: 3.32	Local	B1, B2 and B8	Lampeter	Over 50% of site complete.
E0502	Old Mart Site	1.07	1.07	Local	B1	Lampeter	Approx. 50% of site complete.
E0601	Llandysul Enterprise Park	6.43	1.6	High Quality	B1, B2 and B8	Llandysul	Approx. 50% of site complete
E0602	Horeb Business Park	5.13	3.2	High Quality	B1 and B2	Llandysul	Approx. 30% of site complete

Site Reference	Site Name	Gross Area (ha)	Additional available Land (ha)	Category	Permitted Uses	Settlement Group	Status
E0801	Parc Aberporth, Blaenannerch	10.68	3.2	Prestige	B1, B2 and B8	Aberporth / Parc-Llyn	Approx. 70% of site complete
E1201	Aeron Valley Enterprise Park	16.21	N/A	Local	B1, B2 and B8	Felinfach/ Ystrad Aeron	Site complete.

### Mixed Use Allocations 2019 - 2020

Site	Name	Area	Permitted Uses	Settlement Group	Status
Reference		(ha)			
M0201	Pwllhai, Cardigan	0.75	Employment (0.25ha of B1), Transport and Retail	Cardigan	No permission
M0301	Old Post Office, Aberystwyth	0.17	Retail and Housing	Aberystwyth/ Llanbadarn Fawr/ Penparcau/ Waunfawr	No permission

Site Reference	Name	Area (ha)	Permitted Uses	Settlement Group	Status
M0302	Mill Street Car Park, Aberystwyth	1.23	Retail, Transport and Community	Aberystwyth/ Llanbadarn Fawr/ Penparcau/ Waunfawr	Site complete
M0303	Park Avenue, Aberystwyth	3.67	Retail, Leisure and Recreation	Aberystwyth/ Llanbadarn Fawr/ Penparcau/ Waunfawr	Planning application on part of site for 33 residential units. Further application for 24 residential units also approved.
M0304	Swyddfa'r Sir, Aberystwyth	0.79	Housing and Community	Aberystwyth/ Llanbadarn Fawr/ Penparcau/ Waun Fawr	A150666 hotel and apartments
M0305	Llanbadarn Campus, Llanbadarn Fawr	20.87	Employment (4.54ha of B1a and B1b), Education and Housing (See entry in housing table above)	Aberystwyth/ Llanbadarn Fawr/ Penparcau/ Waunfawr	No permission
M0306	Penglais Farm, Waunfawr	12.57	Student Accommodation	Aberystwyth/ Llanbadarn Fawr/ Penparcau/ Waunfawr	Permission complete.

Site	Name	Area	Permitted Uses	Settlement Group	Status
Reference		(ha)			
M0701	Cylch Caron	3.67	Community and	Tregaron	Reserved matters approval
	Project, rear Talbot		Housing (See entry in		15/03/2017 for 34 units.
	Hotel		housing table above)		
M0801	West Wales Airport, Blaenannerch	52.22	Transport, Tourism and Research and	Aberporth / Parcllyn	Permission granted.
			Development		
M0802	Social Club and playing fields	3.90	Community and Housing (See entry in Housing table above)	Aberporth / Parcllyn	No permission

## *Transport Infrastructure 2019 - 2020:*

Site	Name	Gross Area	RTP programme	Settlement Group	Status
Reference		(ha)	heading:		
T0301	Rhydyfelin Park &	1.94	Development of Park	Aberystwyth/	The transport land allocations
	Ride		and Ride Initiatives	Llanbadarn Fawr/	for park and ride at Rhydyfelin
				Penparcau/	and Bow Street reflect their
				Waunfawr	ongoing inclusion in the
					'refresh' of the Tracc RTP in the
					form of the Mid Wales LTP
					(draft due to be submitted to
					WG in January 2015)– for the
					Strategic Bus Corridor
					Infrastructure Improvements
					Capital Programme.

Site	Name	Gross Area	RTP programme	Settlement Group	Status
Reference		(ha)	heading:		
T0901	Bow Street Railway	3.12	Public Transport	Bow Street	The transport land allocations
	Station and Parking		Interchanges (Bus		for park and ride at Rhydyfelin
			and Rail)		and Bow Street reflect their
					ongoing inclusion in the
					'refresh' of the Tracc RTP in the
					form of the Mid Wales LTP
					(draft due to be submitted to
					WG in January 2015)- for the
					Strategic Bus Corridor
					Infrastructure Improvements
					Capital Programme. Funding
					awarded for Feasibility study for
					new railway station and
					associated infrastructure.
					Application A180296 for railway
					station and associated work
					and footpaths approved
					25/09/2019

Site Reference	Name	Gross Area (ha)	RTP programme heading:	Settlement Group	Status
T2101	Dovey Junction Improvement access road	N/A Linear Allocation	Railway Station Improvements	Talybont	Development completed.

#### Mineral Resource 2019 - 2020

Site	Name	Area (ha)	Settlement Group	Status
Reference				
MNA0201	Cardigan Sand and Gravel, Penyparc	12.79	Cardigan	No permission
MNA0701	Pant Quarry, Llanddewi Brefi	3.18	Tregaron	No permission

## **Appendix 4: List of Supplementary Planning Guidance**

Name	Status
Aberystwyth Shopfront and Commercial Façade Design	Adopted May 2013.
Guide	
Open Space	Adopted 24 <sup>th</sup> April 2014.
Special Landscape Areas	Adopted 24 <sup>th</sup> April 2014.
Affordable Housing	Adopted 25 <sup>th</sup> September 2014.
Renewable Energy	Adopted 28 <sup>th</sup> January 2015.
The Built Environment & Design	Adopted 28 <sup>th</sup> January 2015.
Transport Assessment	Adopted 28 <sup>th</sup> January 2015.
Car Parking Standard	Adopted 28 <sup>th</sup> January 2015.
Nature Conservation	Adopted 28 <sup>th</sup> January 2015.
Community and the Welsh Language	Adopted 23 <sup>rd</sup> June 2015.

# **Appendix 5 AMRH03: Settlement Strategy, Settlement Groups**

Grŵp Aneddiadau  Settlement Group	Grŵp	(a) Cyfanswm Gofyniad (SEFYDLO G) (a)Total Requireme nt (FIXED)	(b) Unedau a gwblhawyd (01/04/2007 – 31/04/2019) (b) Completio ns (01/04/2007 – 31/03/2020)	(c) Caniatadau sy'n sefyll ar 30/04/2020  (c)Outstandi ng Consent at 30/04/2020	(d) *Dymchwel iadau a Thrawsne widiadau'n arwain at angen ychwaneg ol am dai (01/04/2007 - 31/03/2020) (d) *Demolitio ns and Conversio ns leading to extra need for housing (01/04/2007 - 31/03/2020)	(e) Gofyniad sydd ar ôl (a-(b+c+d))  (e)Remainin g Requiremen t (a-(b+c+d))	(f) Newid yn y gofyniad sydd ar ôl ers yr adroddiad blaenorol 31/03/2020  (f) Change in Remaining Requireme nt from previous report 31/03/2020
1 (Llwyncelyn)	Aneddiadau	197	106	60	-2	33	-2

		Settlement						
		Group						
		Canolfan Gwasanaetha u Service Centre	131	49	26	1	57	0
		Lleoliadau	131	49	20	-1	57	0
		<b>Erail</b> l Other	00	<b>5</b> 7	24	4	04	
		Locations	66	57	34	-1	-24	-2
		Grŵp Aneddiadau Settlement						
		Group	564	359	110	-16	-14 97 5 -2 14 2 -74 1192 26 -68 1149 25	7
2	<b>Aberteifi</b> Cardigan	Canolfan Gwasanaetha u Service						
		Centre	420	273	64	-14	97	5
		Lleoliadau Eraill Other Locations	144	86	46	-2	1/	2
		Grŵp	144	00	40	-2	14	
	Aberystwyth,	Aneddiadau Settlement						
	Llanbadarn	Group	2058	613	327	-74	1192	26
3	Fawr, Penparcau,	Canolfan Gwasanaetha u Service						
	Waun Fawr	Centre	1877	506	290	-68	1149	25
		Lleoliadau Eraill	181	107	37	-6	43	1

		Other						
		Locations						
	Castell	Grŵp Aneddiadau Settlement Group	142	82	50	-5	15	1
4	Newydd Emlyn (Adpar) Newcastle	Canolfan Gwasanaetha u Service Centre	54	19	20	-3	18	0
	Emlyn (Adpar)	Lleoliadau	54	19	20	-3	10	0
		<b>Eraill</b> Other						
		Locations	88	63	30	-2	-3	1
		Grŵp Aneddiadau Settlement Group	352	143	131	-8	86	7
5	Llanbedr Pont Steffan Lampeter	Canolfan Gwasanaetha u Service Centre	231	65	103	-6	69	6
		Lleoliadau Eraill Other						
		Locations	121	78	28	-2	17	1
6	Llandysul	Grŵp Aneddiadau Settlement		. يا ر		_		
		Group	442	144	172	-2	128	10
		Canolfan	226	8	81	0	137	11

		Gwasanaetha						
		<b>u</b> Service						
		Centre						
		Lleoliadau						
		Eraill						
		Other				_		
		Locations	216	136	91	-2	-9	-1
		Grŵp						
		Aneddiadau						
		Settlement	470	00	70		40	00
		Group	176	62	72	0	42	36
		Canolfan						
7	Tregaron	Gwasanaetha u Service						
		Centre	102	24	46	0	32	36
		Lleoliadau	102	24	40	U	32	30
		Eraill						
		Other						
		Locations	74	38	26	0	10	0
		Grŵp			-	-	-	
		Aneddiadau						
		Settlement						
		Group	332	111	101	-2	122	0
		Canolfan						
8	Aberporth /	Gwasanaetha						
	Parcllyn	<b>u</b> Service						
		Centre	220	35	43	-2	144	0
		Lleoliadau						
		Eraill						
		Other				_		_
		Locations	112	76	58	0	-22	0

		Grŵp						
		Aneddiadau						
		Settlement						
		Group	119	55	15	0	49	0
		Canolfan	110		10		70	
		Gwasanaetha						
9	Bow Street	u Service						
		Centre	100	35	8	0	57	0
		Lleoliadau						
		Eraill						
		Other						
		Locations	19	20	7	0	-8	0
		Grŵp						
		Aneddiadau						
		Settlement						
		Group	233	97	55     15     0     49       35     8     0     57       20     7     0     -8       97     38     -2     100       36     24     -2     93       61     14     0     7       25     23     0     17	-2		
		Canolfan						
1	Ceinewydd	Gwasanaetha						
0	New Quay	<b>u</b> Service						
		Centre	151	36	24	-2	93	-3
		Lleoliadau						
		Eraill						
		Other					_	
		Locations	82	61	14	0	7	1
		Grŵp						
		Aneddiadau						
		Settlement	0.5	0.5	00		47	
1	Cenarth	Group	65	25	23	0	1/	0
1		Canolfan						
		Gwasanaetha						
		u Service	40	40			00	
		Centre	49	12	14	0	23	0

1		Lleoliadau						
		Eraill						
		Other						
		Locations	16	13	9	0	-6	0
		Grŵp						
		Aneddiadau						
		Settlement						
		Group	177	77	25	-1	76	0
		Canolfan						
1	Felinfach /	Gwasanaetha						
2	Ystrad Aeron	<b>u</b> Service						
		Centre	112	27	5	0	80	0
		Lleoliadau						
		Eraill						
		Other						
		Locations	65	50	20	-1	-4	0
		Grŵp						
		Aneddiadau						
		Settlement						
		Group	115	46	56	-1	14	0
		Canolfan						
1	Llanarth	Gwasanaetha						
3		<b>u</b> Service				,		
		Centre	77	14	41	-1	23	0
		Lleoliadau						
		Eraill						
		Other	00	00	4.5			
		Locations	38	32	15	0	-9	0
		Grŵp						
1 4	Llanilar	Aneddiadau						
4		Settlement	470	50	4.5	_	00	
		Group	179	52	45	-1	83	0

		Canolfan						
		Gwasanaetha						
		<b>u</b> Service						
		Centre	125	16	32	0	77	0
		Lleoliadau						
		Eraill						
		Other						
		Locations	54	36	13	-1	6	0
		Grŵp						
		Aneddiadau						
		Settlement						
		Group	147	91	70	-2	-12	0
		Canolfan						
1	Llanon	Gwasanaetha						
5	Liailoii	<b>u</b> Service						
		Centre	108	51	46	-1	12	0
		Lleoliadau						
		Eraill						
		Other	0.0	40	2.4		0.4	
		Locations	39	40	24	-1	-24	0
		Grŵp						
		Aneddiadau						
		Settlement	100	F.2	26	0	4.4	
		Group	123	53	26	0	44	0
		Canolfan Gwasanaetha						
1 6	Llanrhystud	u Service						
		Centre	97	34	17	0	46	0
		Lleoliadau	91	34	17	0	40	0
		Eraill						
		Other						
		Locations	26	19	9	0	-2	0
		Locations	20	19	<u> </u>	U	-2	U

		Grŵp Aneddiadau						
		Settlement						
		Group	23	9	1	-1	14	0
		Canolfan						
1 7	Llanybydder	Gwasanaetha						
/		<b>u</b> Service	4.4	0	0		4.4	
		Centre	14	0	0	0	14	0
		Lleoliadau						
		Eraill						
		Other	0	0	4	_	0	0
		Locations	9	9	1	-1	0	0
		Grŵp Aneddiadau						
		Settlement						
		Group	120	53	62	0	5	0
		Canolfan	120	33	02	0	<u> </u>	
1		Gwasanaetha						
8	Penrhyncoch	<b>u</b> Service						
		Centre	105	46	58	0	1	0
		Lleoliadau						
		Eraill						
		Other						
		Locations	15	7	4	0	4	0
		Grŵp						
		Aneddiadau						
		Settlement						
1	Pontarfynach	Group	102	28	20	0	54	0
9	Devil's Bridge	Canolfan						
		Gwasanaetha						
		<b>u</b> Service						
		Centre	47	0	1	0	46	0

		Lleoliadau						
		Eraill						
		Other						
		Locations	55	28	19	0	8	0
		Grŵp						
		Aneddiadau						
		Settlement						
		Group	114	30	20	-1	65	1
		Canolfan						
2	Pontrhydfendiga	Gwasanaetha						
0	id	<b>u</b> Service						
		Centre	73	9	7	0	57	1
		Lleoliadau						
		Eraill						
		Other						
		Locations	41	21	13	-1	8	0
		Grŵp						
		Aneddiadau						
		Settlement				_		
		Group	131	24	28	0	79	0
		Canolfan						
2	Talybont	Gwasanaetha						
1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<b>u</b> Service	0.4				70	
		Centre	84	8	4	0	72	0
		Lleoliadau						
		Eraill						
		Other	47	40	0.4		_	
		Locations	47	16	24	0	7	0
	V Dowth	Grŵp						
2 2	Y Borth	Aneddiadau						
~	Borth	Settlement	00	4.5	_		70	
		Group	89	15	5	-1	70	0

Canolfan Gwasanaetha u Service Centre	75	10	0	0	65	0
Lleoliadau Eraill Other Locations	14	5	5	-1	5	0

<sup>\*</sup>Figures may not sum due to rounding.

## **Appendix 6: AMRH04 Settlement Strategy – Development in 'Linked Settlements'**

\* A negative value shows the number of units where the allowance has already been exceeded by.

	Anheddiad Cyswllt Linked Settlement	Stoc tai Ebrill 07 Housing stock April 07	12% o stoc tai 2007 12% of 2007 housing stock	Caniatadau sy'n sefyll ar 30/04/2020 Outstanding Consents as of 30/04/2020	Unedau a gwblhawyd fel yn Ebrill 2020 Completions as of April 2020	Colledion o Stoc Tai 2007 o fis Ebrill 2020 Losses from 2007 Housing Stock as of April 2020	Ymrwymiadau Commitments	Unedau sydd ar ôl Remaining Units
1	Aberarth	118	14	8	2	0	10	4
1	Ciliau Aeron	91	11	3	14	0	17	-6
1	Ffos-y-Ffin	221	27	8	18	0	26	1
1	Pennant	71	9	5	6	0	11	-2
1 C	yfanswm/Total	501	60	24	40	0	64	-4
2	Ferwig	56	7	4	14	0	18	-11
2	Gwbert	74	9	5	8	-1	12	-3
2	Llangoedmor	48	6	2	2	0	4	2

	Anheddiad Cyswllt Linked Settlement	Stoc tai Ebrill 07 Housing stock April 07	12% o stoc tai 2007 12% of 2007 housing stock	Caniatadau sy'n sefyll ar 30/04/2020 Outstanding Consents as of 30/04/2020	Unedau a gwblhawyd fel yn Ebrill 2020 Completions as of April 2020	Colledion o Stoc Tai 2007 o fis Ebrill 2020 Losses from 2007 Housing Stock as of April 2020	Ymrwymiadau Commitments	Unedau sydd ar ôl Remaining Units
2	Llechryd	296	36	16	33	-1	48	-12
2	Penparc	226	27	14	9	0	23	4
2 C	yfanswm/Total	700	84	41	66	-2	105	-21
3	Blaenplwyf	78	9	0	6	0	6	3
3	Capel Bangor	155	19	2	6	0	8	11
3	Capel Seion	60	7	1	6	0	7	0
3	Commins Coch	178	21	0	4	-1	3	18
3	Goginan	89	11	2	0	0	2	9
3	Llanfarian	173	21	22	17	0	39	-18
3	Llangorwen	60	7	0	0	0	0	7

	Anheddiad Cyswllt Linked Settlement	Stoc tai Ebrill 07 Housing stock April 07	12% o stoc tai 2007 12% of 2007 housing stock	Caniatadau sy'n sefyll ar 30/04/2020 Outstanding Consents as of 30/04/2020	Unedau a gwblhawyd fel yn Ebrill 2020 Completions as of April 2020	Colledion o Stoc Tai 2007 o fis Ebrill 2020 Losses from 2007 Housing Stock as of April 2020	Ymrwymiadau Commitments	Unedau sydd ar ôl Remaining Units
3	Rhydyfelin	126	15	1	14	-1	14	1
3 C	yfanswm/Total	919	110	28	53	-2	79	31
4	Betws Ifan	35	4	1	6	0	7	-3
4	Beulah	78	9	1	12	0	13	-4
4	Brongest	33	4	1	4	0	5	-1
4	Bryngwyn	77	9	0	6	0	6	3
4	Cwm Cou	48	6	3	5	0	8	-2
4	Llandyfriog	57	7	1	0	0	1	6
4 C	yfanswm/Total	328	39	7	33	0	40	-1
5	Betws Bledws	31	4	0	0	0	0	4

	Anheddiad Cyswllt Linked Settlement	Stoc tai Ebrill 07 Housing stock April 07	12% o stoc tai 2007 12% of 2007 housing stock	Caniatadau sy'n sefyll ar 30/04/2020 Outstanding Consents as of 30/04/2020	Unedau a gwblhawyd fel yn Ebrill 2020 Completions as of April 2020	Colledion o Stoc Tai 2007 o fis Ebrill 2020 Losses from 2007 Housing Stock as of April 2020	Ymrwymiadau Commitments	Unedau sydd ar ôl Remaining Units
_	Cellan/Fishers	0.4	40		7	0	7	0
5	Arms	81	10	0	7	0	7	3
5	Cwrtnewydd	79	9	0	8	0	8	1
5	Drefach	53	6	6	3	0	9	-3
5	Gorsgoch	33	4	0	7	-1	6	-2
5	Llangybi	57	7	0	2	0	2	5
5	Llanwnnen	85	10	15	10	0	25	-15
5	Llwyn-y-groes	29	3	0	0	0	0	3
5	Silian	34	4	0	1	0	1	3
5 Cyfanswm/Total		482	58	21	38	-1	58	0

	Anheddiad Cyswllt Linked Settlement	Stoc tai Ebrill 07 Housing stock April 07	12% o stoc tai 2007 12% of 2007 housing stock	Caniatadau sy'n sefyll ar 30/04/2020 Outstanding Consents as of 30/04/2020	Unedau a gwblhawyd fel yn Ebrill 2020 Completions as of April 2020	Colledion o Stoc Tai 2007 o fis Ebrill 2020 Losses from 2007 Housing Stock as of April 2020	Ymrwymiadau Commitments	Unedau sydd ar ôl Remaining Units
6	Aberbanc	35	4	13	15	0	28	-24
	Capel Dewi							
6	(SOUTH)	47	6	0	2	0	2	4
6	Coed y Bryn	36	4	1	5	0	6	-2
6	Croeslan	78	9	6	13	0	19	-10
6	Ffostrasol	74	9	2	12	0	14	-5
6	Henllan/Trebedw	95	11	16	2	0	18	-7
6	Horeb	27	3	4	3	0	7	-4
6	Maesymeillion	29	3	2	4	0	6	-3
6	Penrhiwllan	109	13	3	10	0	13	0

	Anheddiad Cyswllt Linked Settlement	Stoc tai Ebrill 07 Housing stock April 07	12% o stoc tai 2007 12% of 2007 housing stock	Caniatadau sy'n sefyll ar 30/04/2020 Outstanding Consents as of 30/04/2020	Unedau a gwblhawyd fel yn Ebrill 2020 Completions as of April 2020	Colledion o Stoc Tai 2007 o fis Ebrill 2020 Losses from 2007 Housing Stock as of April 2020	Ymrwymiadau Commitments	Unedau sydd ar ôl Remaining Units
6	Pentrellwyn	38	5	0	1	0	1	4
6	Prengwyn	31	4	0	5	-1	4	0
	Rhydlewis /							
6	Hawen	69	8	4	5	0	9	-1
6	Rhydowen	52	6	0	6	0	6	0
6	Talgarreg	58	7	5	11	0	16	-9
6 C	yfanswm/Total	778	93	56	94	-1	149	-56
7	Bronnant	48	6	2	4	0	6	0
7	Llanddewi Brefi	165	20	7	12	0	19	1
7	Llangeitho	64	8	5	0	0	5	3

	Anheddiad Cyswllt Linked Settlement	Stoc tai Ebrill 07 Housing stock April 07	2007 housing stock	Caniatadau sy'n sefyll ar 30/04/2020 Outstanding Consents as of 30/04/2020	Unedau a gwblhawyd fel yn Ebrill 2020 Completions as of April 2020	Colledion o Stoc Tai 2007 o fis Ebrill 2020 Losses from 2007 Housing Stock as of April 2020	Ymrwymiadau Commitments	Remaining Units
7 C	yfanswm/Total	277	33	14	16	0	30	3
8	Blaenannerch	69	8	0	4	0	4	4
8	Blaenporth	97	12	8	1	0	9	3
8	Brynhoffnant	48	6	7	0	0	7	-1
8	Llangrannog	92	11	0	2	0	2	9
8	Pontgarreg	83	10	13	7	0	20	-10
8	Sarnau	56	7	8	12	0	20	-13
8	Tanygroes	76	9	2	9	0	11	-2
8	Tresaith	93	11	4	9	0	13	-2
8 C	yfanswm/Total	614	74	42	44	0	86	-12

	Anheddiad Cyswllt Linked Settlement	Stoc tai Ebrill 07 Housing stock April 07	12% o stoc tai 2007 12% of 2007 housing stock	Caniatadau sy'n sefyll ar 30/04/2020 Outstanding Consents as of 30/04/2020	Unedau a gwblhawyd fel yn Ebrill 2020 Completions as of April 2020	Colledion o Stoc Tai 2007 o fis Ebrill 2020 Losses from 2007 Housing Stock as of April 2020	Ymrwymiadau Commitments	Unedau sydd ar ôl Remaining Units
9	Llandre	184	22	7	18	0	25	-3
9 Cy	yfanswm/Total	184	22	7	18	0	25	-3
10	Caerwedros Cross Inn (Ceinewydd/New	61	7	1	7	0	8	-1
10	Quay)	112	13	6	34	0	40	-27
10	Maen-y-groes	59	7	0	3	0	3	4
10	Pentre'r Bryn	34	4	1	5	0	6	-2
10	Plwmp	41	5	2	3	0	5	0
10 0	Cyfanswm/Total	307	37	10	52	0	62	-25

Anhed Cysw Linked Settle	Ebrill 07 Ilt Housing d stock	12% of 2007	Caniatadau sy'n sefyll ar 30/04/2020 Outstanding Consents as of 30/04/2020	Unedau a gwblhawyd fel yn Ebrill 2020 Completions as of April 2020	Colledion o Stoc Tai 2007 o fis Ebrill 2020 Losses from 2007 Housing Stock as of April 2020	Ymrwymiadau Commitments	Unedau sydd ar ôl Remaining Units
11 Llandy	ygwydd 43	5	0	3	0	3	2
11 Cyfansw	/m/Total 43	5	0	3	0	3	2
12 Cilcen	ınin 86	10	6	5	0	11	-1
12 Cribyn	104	12	0	17	0	17	-5
12 Dihew	ryd 56	7	0	7	0	7	0
12 Talsar	n 43	5	6	0	0	6	-1
12 Cyfansw	/m/Total 289	35	12	29	0	41	-6
Derwe	en						
13 Gam/0	Oakford 33	4	1	3	0	4	0
13 Gilfacl	hreda 88	11	1	2	0	3	8

	Anheddiad Cyswllt Linked Settlement	Stoc tai Ebrill 07 Housing stock April 07	12% o stoc tai 2007 12% of 2007 housing stock	Caniatadau sy'n sefyll ar 30/04/2020 Outstanding Consents as of 30/04/2020	Unedau a gwblhawyd fel yn Ebrill 2020 Completions as of April 2020	Colledion o Stoc Tai 2007 o fis Ebrill 2020 Losses from 2007 Housing Stock as of April 2020	Ymrwymiadau Commitments	Unedau sydd ar ôl Remaining Units
13	Mydroilyn	66	8	4	5	0	9	-1
13 (	Cyfanswm/Total	187	22	6	10	0	16	6
14	Cnwch Coch	31	4	0	1	0	1	3
14	Llanafan	82	10	2	7	0	9	1
	Llanfihangel y							
14	Creuddyn	33	4	1	1	0	2	2
14	Lledrod	53	6	0	6	0	6	0
14 (	Cyfanswm/Total	199	24	3	15	0	18	6
15	Bethania	39	5	0	3	0	3	2

Anheddiad Cyswllt Linked Settlement	Stoc tai Ebrill 07 Housing stock April 07	12% o stoc tai 2007 12% of 2007 housing stock	Caniatadau sy'n sefyll ar 30/04/2020 Outstanding Consents as of 30/04/2020	Unedau a gwblhawyd fel yn Ebrill 2020 Completions as of April 2020	Colledion o Stoc Tai 2007 o fis Ebrill 2020 Losses from 2007 Housing Stock as of April 2020	Ymrwymiadau Commitments	Unedau sydd ar ôl Remaining Units
Cross Inn							40
15 (Llanon)	34	4	6	18	-1	23	-19
15 Nebo	37	4	10	5	0	15	-11
15 Cyfanswm/Total	110	13	16	26	-1	41	-28
16 Llangwyrfon	40	5	3	7	0	10	-5
16 Cyfanswm/Total	40	5	3	7	0	10	-5
17 Alltyblacca	60	7	1	6	0	7	0
17 Highmead	37	4	0	1	0	1	3
17 Cyfanswm/Total	97	12	1	7	0	8	4
18 Cyfanswm/Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Anheddiad Cyswllt Linked Settlement	Stoc tai Ebrill 07 Housing stock April 07	12% o stoc tai 2007 12% of 2007 housing stock	Caniatadau sy'n sefyll ar 30/04/2020 Outstanding Consents as of 30/04/2020	Unedau a gwblhawyd fel yn Ebrill 2020 Completions as of April 2020	Colledion o Stoc Tai 2007 o fis Ebrill 2020 Losses from 2007 Housing Stock as of April 2020	Ymrwymiadau Commitments	Unedau sydd ar ôl Remaining Units
19 Ponterwyd	82	10	14	21	0	35	-25
19 Cyfanswm/Total	82	10	14	21	0	35	-25
Pont-rhyd-y-							
20 groes	77	9	4	1	0	5	4
20 Ysbyty Ystwyth	58	7	3	6	0	9	-2
20 Ystrad Meurig	28	3	0	3	-1	2	1
20 Cyfanswm/Total	163	20	7	10	-1	16	4
21 Eglwysfach	37	4	0	2	0	2	2
21 Tre Taliesin	110	13	2	6	0	8	5
21 Tre'r Ddol	68	8	9	0	0	9	-1

Anheddiad Cyswllt Linked Settlement	Stoc tai Ebrill 07 Housing stock April 07	12% o stoc tai 2007 12% of 2007 housing stock	Caniatadau sy'n sefyll ar 30/04/2020 Outstanding Consents as of 30/04/2020	Unedau a gwblhawyd fel yn Ebrill 2020 Completions as of April 2020	Colledion o Stoc Tai 2007 o fis Ebrill 2020 Losses from 2007 Housing Stock as of April 2020	Ymrwymiadau Commitments	Unedau sydd ar ôl Remaining Units
21 Cyfanswm/Total	215	26	11	8	0	19	7
22 Dol-y-bont	32	4	2	0	0	2	2
22 Ynyslas	54	6	0	3	0	3	3
22 Cyfanswm/Total	86	10	2	3	0	5	5
Cyfanswm/Total	6601	792	325	593	-8	910	-118

## **Appendix 7: AMRH15 Range of Housing – Performance**

Number of Full or RM consents by housing type and bedroom number since adoption (April 2013 - March 2020).

	Housing Type						
No. of	Change of use to						Need according
Bedrooms	Dwelling	Change of use to Flat	Dwelling	Flat	Total	%	to LHMA 2016 %
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
1	21	20	45	76	162	16%	2%
2	32	19	142	61	254	25%	15%
3	27	6	317	4	354	35%	74%
4 or more	16	2	224	0	242	24%	10%
Grand Total	96	47	728	141	1012	100%	100%

## Number of completions by housing type and bedroom number since adoption (April 2013 – March 2020).

	Housing Type						
No. of	Change of use to						Need according
Bedrooms	Dwelling	Change of use to Flat	Dwelling	Flat	Total	%	to LHMA 2016 %
1	11	39	12	68	130	15%	2%
2	24	26	94	37	181	21%	15%
3	13	3	289	5	310	36%	74%
4 or more	17	7	208	1	233	27%	10%
Grand Total	65	75	603	111	856	100%	100%

## **Appendix 8: AMRE06 Vitality of Rural Service Centres 2018/19**

## Amenity Survey was unable to be conducted in 2019/2020 due to Covid restrictions.

SG Number	RSC Settlement Name	Food Shop	Post Office	Petrol Station	Public house/Hotel	Village Hall	Primary school
8	Aberporth / Parcllyn	2	2	0	3	3	1
				1 (included			
				but is just			
9	Bow Street			outside the			1
				monitoring			
		2	1	boundary	1	1	
10	Ceinewydd	4	1	0	8	2	1
11	Cenarth	1	0	1	0	0	1
12	Felin-fach / Ystrad Aeron	2	1	1	2	1	1
13	Llanarth	1	0	1	1	2	1
14	Llanilar	1	0	0	1	1	1
15	Llan-non	2	1	1	2	1	1
16	Llanrhystud	2	1	1	1	2	1

18	Penrhyn-coch	2	1	1	1	3	1
							1 (included
							but is outside
19	Pontarfynach						the
							monitoring
		0	0	0	0	0	boundary)
20	Pontrhydfendigaid	1	1	0	2	2	1
21	Tal-y-bont	1	0	1	2	1	1
22	Y Borth	2	2	0	7	2	1