

2015

Caerphilly County Borough Council
Local Development Plan up to 2021 (Adopted 23 November 2010)
4th Annual Monitoring Report 2015

Covering the period 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015

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1 Introduction

- 1.1** The Caerphilly County Borough Local Development Plan up to 2021 (LDP) was formally adopted by Caerphilly County Borough Council (CCBC) on the 23 November 2010. Following the adoption of its LDP, the Council has a statutory obligation under section 76 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for submission to the Welsh Government (WG).
- 1.2** This, the fourth AMR, is based on the period from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 and is required to be submitted to WG by the end of October 2015.
- 1.3** The main aim of the AMR is to assess the extent to which the LDP Strategy and Strategy Policies are being achieved. It therefore has two primary roles, firstly to consider whether the policies identified in the monitoring process are being implemented successfully; and secondly to consider the plan as a whole against all of the information gathered to determine whether a complete or partial review of the plan is necessary.
- 1.4** The 2013 AMR, produced for the period 1 April 2012 – March 31 2013 concluded that whilst the LDP Development Strategy remained sound, the downturn in the economy has had a marked effect on house building rates within the county borough and there was a need therefore to address the supply of housing land. Furthermore the second AMR recognised that in order to facilitate the Council's ambitious school rationalisation programme there was a need to identify sites for education provision, which necessitated a review of the plan.
- 1.5** The 2013 AMR therefore recommended that the Caerphilly County Borough Local Development Plan should be reviewed in its entirety to cover the plan period up to 2031. As a consequence the Council is in the process of preparing a Replacement Local Development Plan that will cover the plan period up to 2031 and which will supersede the existing LDP when it is adopted (anticipated being in 2017). In this context the Evidence Base and Policies across all topic areas are in the process of being monitored and reviewed in order to ensure that all forecasts and assumptions underpinning the Replacement Plan are appropriate and up to date.
- 1.6** The 2014 AMR reiterated the 2013 position and further concluded that there was a pressing need to address the lack of a five-year housing land supply. It therefore recommended: ***That limited greenfield release be considered on sites that are acceptable in planning terms in order to address the lack of a five year land supply in the short term.*** In light of this resolution one residential site that hitherto would have been a departure from the development plan has been approved providing 58 additional units.
- 1.7** Having regard for the fact that a complete review of the Adopted LDP is currently underway and that a Replacement Plan is being prepared for the county borough, the 2015 AMR, will be streamlined to only report on the following areas:
- An overview of the key findings in respect of the SA/SEA monitoring for the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015;
 - An overview of the key findings in respect of the Strategy Policies for the monitoring period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015;
 - Statutory indicators required by Welsh Government; and
 - The implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

2 Executive Summary

- 2.1** It is a statutory requirement that the Council submits an Annual Monitoring Report to the Welsh Government that monitors whether or not the LDP is being implemented successfully. The overall purpose of the AMR is to identify whether the LDP Strategy, or any the Strategy Policies are not being implemented and if they are not identify steps to rectify this.
- 2.2** This is the fourth AMR to be prepared for Caerphilly County Borough Local Development Plan up to 2021 (LDP) and it monitors the period from 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015. The Council is required to submit the 2015 AMR to Welsh Government by the 31st October 2015.
- 2.3** Monitoring of the plan for 2014/15 indicates that one new Strategy Policy has been triggered, specifically SP4 Settlement Strategy. Specifically monitoring indicates that one of the five Principal Towns vacancy rates exceeded 20% for the first time during this monitoring period.
- 2.4** The 2015 AMR also includes the results of the SEA/SA monitoring, which is required by the SEA Directive and national guidance. The

SEA/SA monitoring found an overall positive change in the state of the environment, meaning that the environmental position has improved slightly since the adoption of the LDP in 2010.

- 2.5** The 2015 AMR is also required to include information relating to 12 mandatory indicators, which are specified by Welsh Government. These indicators are included in Section 6 of the 2015 AMR.
- 2.6** An overview of the LDP Monitoring Data for the 2015 AMR provides an interesting insight into the implementation of the LDP over the monitoring period. Of particular note for 2014/15 is the following:
- The annual house-building rate increased slightly from 344 in 2013 to 351 dwellings in 2014 and to 414 dwellings in 2015
 - The housing land supply figure decreased from 2.9 in 2013 to 2.5 years in 2014 and to 1.9 in 2015 using the Welsh Government preferred residual method.
 - To date 4052 units (49% of the total housing requirement) has been delivered.
 - The average house price increased from £94,272 in 2014 to £98,881 in 2015
 - Unemployment rose from 8.4% to 8.6%.
 - The number of residents in employment decreased from 78,700 to 76,600.
 - There was a general drop in commuting rates as a percentage of all commuting both in terms of out commuting for work (36% to 30%) and out commuting generally from 50% to 49%.
 - Vacancy rates in the Principal Towns of Caerphilly and Risca/Pontymister decreased over the period whereas vacancy rates in, Blackwood and Bargoed increased. Vacancy rates in Ystrad Mynach remained the same.



3 Contextual Changes

- 3.1** External changes need to be considered as part of the AMR and what affect these have upon the AMR results.
- 3.2** As the review of the plan has already been triggered, the contextual changes that may affect the AMR and any policies within the plan will be considered as part of this process in a comprehensive and holistic way. These contextual considerations will include, but are not exclusive to, the introduction of the Planning (Wales) Bill, the updating of Planning Policy Wales, the revision of Technical Advice Note 1, Technical Advice Note 12, Technical Advice Note 21 and the introduction of Technical Advice Note 23.
- 3.3** All neighbouring local planning authorities are well advanced with the preparation of their respective development plans providing a local policy framework for development decisions within the region.

- Footfall in the Principal Town Centres in general increased.
- Customer satisfaction with the countryside recreation on offer in the county borough was sustained at 83%.
- The use of aggregates within the construction industry continued to fall.

- 2.7** For the first time the AMR also provides information on the implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy, which was introduced in the county borough on the 1st July 2014.
- 2.8** As CIL was only introduced on the 1 July 2014, only planning applications approved after that date would be CIL liable and further, only those that have commenced on site would have generated income. Unsurprisingly therefore, no income was raised in the monitoring period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 and consequently no schemes have been undertaken.
- 2.9** The 2015 AMR concludes that substantial progress has been made in implementing the Caerphilly County Borough Local Development Plan up to 2021. However it is important to note that the 2013 AMR triggered the first review of the LDP in October 2013 as a consequence of its findings. These issues remain the same for the 2015 AMR.



4 Strategic Environmental Assessment/ Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring

4.1 The results of the SEA Monitoring process are set out in Appendix 2 to this report. It should be noted that the monitoring period for the AMR is 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 and the findings of the assessment are included in the column headed 2015.

2015 SEA Monitoring Results

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

4.3 There are four years of AMR results that need to be considered as part of this section, the 2011 Dummy Run, the 2012, 2013 and 2014 AMR Report results and this year's results i.e. 2015. Whilst analysis of each set of results can be undertaken against all other sets, the key issues that need to be addressed are changes in respect of this year's results and those of the previous year (representing the yearly change) and those of the starting year (representing plan period change). As a result the analysis in this section undertakes comparisons between the 2015 results with those of the 2014 AMR and the original Dummy Run i.e. the baseline of 2011.

4.4 The first consideration is the number recorded for each type of result. The table below sets out the SEA Monitoring results by result type and year.

4.5 As can be seen from the table, there has been an increase in the number of double negative effects, from none to two. Double negative effects relate to Objectives that are showing signs of decline or are in danger of being undermined. The two Objectives realising double negative effects relate to making the most efficient use of land and increasing the percentage of people in employment. The negative effects from the former Objective relates to increasing permissions on high quality agricultural land, which could be an annual anomaly (as the previous year it was neutral, and the decrease in brownfield development, which could be a result of ongoing brownfield development reducing the availability of brownfield land in comparison to greenfield land. Given this, whilst concerning, these Objectives will need to be monitored over a period of years to determine whether the negative effects will continue.

4.6 There is also an increase in single negative effects and, whilst not as significant as double negative effects, this year's SEA/SA motoring is showing a marked negative shift in results. The increase in single-negative effects is due mainly to changes from single positive to single negative effects. However, it should be noted that a number of these Objectives have been realised as a result of an Objective that has remained at the same level as last year,

Comparison of Effects					
Result	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
XX	3	0	0	0	2
X	4	8	5	2	4
O	2	5	9	7	4
+	6	6	5	9	6
++	2	3	3	4	5
DNA	7	2	1	0	1
NM	1	1	2	3	3

Table 1 – Comparison of Effects Results Over Time

rather than increasing or decreasing. These instances realise negative effects in that they are not progressing toward the overall target, but are not actually realising negative effects on the environment as they are remaining constant. These Objectives will need to be monitored over a number of years to see if these fluctuations are temporary or represent an underlying trend.

- 4.7** A corresponding decrease in single positive effects has been realised, although this has been offset somewhat by a number of neutral effects changing to single positive effects in this years results. There has been a small increase in double negative effects recorded this year.
- 4.8** Overall, whilst realising a slightly more negative outcome, the positive effects clearly outnumber and outweigh the negative effects and such the plan can still be considered to be providing positive benefit in terms of the overall environment.

Comparison To Previous Years

- 4.9** Table 5 sets out the trends of how the Objective results have changed over time. This information is important as it gives an indication of whether the Objective results are constant or whether the results are changing significantly, and if so in which direction. The key periods that need to be assessed are the short term changes from last year (2014 – 2015) and the long term trends assessed against the first year monitoring (2011 – 2015)

Assessment of Recent Changes (2014 – 2015)

- 4.10** The table sets out the changes in groups, starting with negative changes (changing to a more negative result) neutral changes and then positive ones. As can be clearly seen from Table 5 the 2015 results show a marked change from previous years where changes are increasingly more positive. This year’s results show a significant increase in more negative

Effects Changes Over Time					
Change	2011 - 2013	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2011 – 2015
Positive To Neutral Changes	2	1	1	4	0
Neutral to Negative Changes	0	0	1	3	0
Positive to Negative Changes	1	1	1	3	1
DNA To Negative Changes	3	1	0	0	2
Double Positive to Double Negative Changes	0	0	0	0	0
No Change (Negative)	1	3	0	0	3
DNA To Neutral Changes	1	0	1	0	2
Negative to DNA Changes	0	0	0	0	2
Neutral to DNA Changes	0	0	0	0	0
Positive to DNA Changes	0	0	0	1	1
No Change (Neutral)	2	4	4	3	2
DNA To Positive Changes	3	0	0	0	2
Negative to Neutral Changes	4	4	1	0	1
Neutral To Positive Changes	0	0	4	3	1
Negative To Positive Changes	1	1	3	2	1
Double Negative to Double Positive Changes	0	0	0	0	0
No Change (Positive)	4	7	6	5	6

Table 2 – Comparison of Changes In Effects Over Time

changes, primarily at the expense of positive changes. It has been outlined above that a number of the negative effects are resultant from Objectives remaining constant rather than changing. These have accumulated together to produce the negative changes. It is far from clear whether this reversal is a trend or represents a single year blip in the information collection (a lot of information for this year's AMR has not been available due to various reasons and this has reduced positive which could have countered the more negative effects). Before any firm conclusions can be reached from the increase in negative changes, it will be necessary to review the results next year to consider whether this year's results are either an anomaly arising from the data this year, or whether underlying trends are starting to develop

- 4.11** As a result the corresponding positive and neutral changes show reductions from the 2014 results. The neutral changes have dropped by 1, whilst positive changes have reduced by 3. It is heartening to note, however, that 5 of the 13 positive results in 2014 have been retained as positive results, which compares favourably with the 3 results that stayed negative. Despite the significant changes, the overall positive and negative movements and results are equal, which indicates that, whilst a move toward more negative results has been realised, the overall position is one of balance for the current year.
- 4.12** Overall the changes between 2014 and 2015 show more negative results, although this is not sufficient enough to realise a negative overall assessment for the SEA/SA Monitoring.

Assessment of Long Term Changes (2011 – 2015)

- 4.13** The long-term comparison, whilst still showing a move toward more negative results (when considered against the 2014 long term assessment), clearly shows significant positive movement. Nearly half of the Objectives in the 2015 assessment realise positive changes

or retain positive status, whilst a further 7 Objectives realise neutral outcomes. The combined positive and neutral results account for three-quarters of the total number of Objectives, with only one-quarter of the Objectives being negative. Significantly, only 1 of the negative results is derived from a change from a positive result in 2011.

- 4.14** The long term assessment continues, therefore, to show a strong positive focus for the SEA/SA monitoring, despite the current year's more negative results. Further monitoring will identify whether the 2015 negative effects will start to become trends, but currently the long-term assessment can only conclude that the plan is having a positive and beneficial effect upon the environment as whole.

In Conclusion

- 4.15** The SEA monitoring exercise has raised the issue of increased negative effects and outcomes for the current year. There are significant differences in results when compared to last year's results, whilst the long-term assessment still shows a very strongly positive effect for the plan period. Whilst concern must be given to the increase in negative results in the 2015 monitoring, this must be tempered with the consideration that these results may be reflective of single year anomalies, have been influenced by an unusually high incidence of unavailable information and be balanced against the long term trend which is still showing strongly positive results.
- 4.16** Consequently the conclusion in respect of the SEA/SA Monitoring is for cautious acknowledgement that, for the plan period, the results show strong positive effects, whilst balancing this with caution that subsequent assessments may realise continued negative effects.

5 LDP Policy Monitoring

- 5.1** This is the fourth AMR to be prepared in respect of the Caerphilly County Borough Local Development Plan. The second AMR that covered the period 2012-13 triggered the review of the plan and a full review of the plan leading to the preparation of a Replacement Plan is now in the process of being undertaken.
- 5.2** The review will consider all of the policies within the plan and the overall plan strategy to see where changes need to be made in line with any contextual changes that may have taken place in the time since the plan was adopted. These will include the social, economic and environmental objectives of the Council and the plan. When complete this will inform the Replacement Plan that will cover the plan period up to 2031.
- 5.3** For ease of reference a traffic light system has been used to provide an overview of the progress that is being made in respect of the delivery of each of the Strategy Policies.
- 5.4** The statistical information relating to each of the Indicators and Factors is set out in the Annual Monitoring Report Statistical Tables. These tables do not form part of the Annual Monitoring Report and as a result they are not included in it.

Policy Monitoring Traffic Light System	
Result	Meaning
Green	Policy is being met or exceeded. No intervention required.
Orange	Policy is not delivering as anticipated but is delivering sufficiently and does not require intervention measures.
Red	Policy is failing to deliver as anticipated and intervention measures should be considered

Table 3 – Traffic Light System

Overview of the key findings in respect of the Strategy Policies for the monitoring period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015

- 5.5** The LDP Monitoring considers each of the 22 Strategy Policies against the LDP Monitoring Framework to identify whether the policies are being effective and to identify any policies that are not being implemented.
- 5.6** An overview of the LDP Monitoring Data for the 4th AMR period provides an interesting insight into the implementation of the LDP over the past 12 months. Of particular note for 2014/15 is the following:
- The annual house-building rate increased slightly from 344 in 2013 to 351 dwellings in 2014 and to 414 dwellings in 2015
 - The housing land supply figure decreased from 2.9 in 2013 to 2.5 years in 2014 and to 1.9 in 2015 using the Welsh Government preferred residual method.
 - To date 4052 units (49% of the total housing requirement) has been delivered.
 - The average house price increased from £94,272 in 2014. to £98,881 in 2015
 - Unemployment rose from 8.4% to 8.6%.
 - The number of residents in employment decreased from 78,700 to 76,600.
 - There was a general drop in commuting rates as a percentage of all commuting both in terms of out commuting for work (36% to 30%) and out commuting generally from 50% to 49%.
 - Vacancy rates in the Principal Towns of Caerphilly and Risca/Pontymister decreased over the period whereas vacancy rates in, Blackwood and Bargoed increased. Vacancy rates in Ystrad Mynach remained the same.

- Footfall in the Principal Town Centres in general increased.
- The use of aggregates within the construction industry continued to fall.
- Customer satisfaction with the countryside recreation on offer in the county borough was sustained at 83%.

5.7 As the review of the adopted plan is now under way, all of the policies will be assessed in light of monitoring information and to reflect any changes in national planning policy since the plan was adopted in 2010.

SP1 Development in the Heads of the Valleys Regeneration Area (HOVRA)

5.8 In the HOVRA the Strategy seeks to exploit appropriate development opportunities where they exist in order to create viable communities and address existing problems of deprivation in a manner that is consistent with the principles of sustainable development. It further seeks to promote the north of the County Borough as a tourist, employment and residential area in the heart of the valleys city region.

5.9 One of the main aims of the strategy in the HOVRA is to reverse the long-term trend of

Strategic Policy Delivery		
Strategy Policies		Progress
SP1	Development in the HOVRA	Green
SP2	Development in the NCC	Green
SP3	Development in the SCC	Green
SP4	Settlement Strategy	Orange
SP5	Settlement Boundaries	Green
SP6	Place Making	Green
SP7	Planning Obligations	Green
SP8	Minerals Safeguarding	Orange
SP9	Waste Management	Green
SP10	Conservation of Natural Heritage	Orange
SP11	Countryside Recreation	Green
SP12	Development of theValleys Regional Park	Green
SP13	Leisure Centre in the HOVRA	Red
SP14	Total HousingRequirements	Red
SP15	Affordable Housing Target	Red
SP16	Managing Employment Growth	Orange
SP17	Promoting Commercial Development	Green
SP18	Protection of the Strategic Leisure Network	Green
SP19	Transport Infrastructure Improvement	Green
SP20	Road Hierarchy	Green
SP21	Parking Standards	Green
SP22	Community, Leisure and Education Facilities	Orange

Table 4 – Strategy Policy Delivery

population decline in the area. The 2011 Census indicates that this has been achieved with the population increasing slightly from 30,626 in 2001 to 31,087 in 2011.

- 5.10** The one area that remains of concern however is the failure to diversify the housing stock within the area. One of the key characteristics of the current housing market realignment has been the tendency for buyers (whether private home buyers, investors or developers) to seek out the more secure prime market opportunities and avoid less certain or established market opportunities (unless there is a significant and discernible price incentive). This trend is something that is expected to continue until the UK economy and housing market enjoys a period of strong and sustained growth.
- 5.11** Low land values and issues of viability continue to be a major issue for residential development schemes within the HOVRA. It is evident that the delivery of housing in the HOVRA has remained consistently low with no significant improvement in delivery both in terms of number of units or as a proportion of total housing delivery across all strategy areas.
- 5.12** The development industry continues to consider the land in the HOVRA as currently economically unviable to develop. This is due to the fact that new development in this area would not realise the sales values necessary to cover build costs and generate a viable land value or commercial return to justify the capital investment necessary to take forward a scheme in this area. The development of sites in this area has therefore been primarily local builders, with little developer interest from national house builders. Little progress has been made therefore in terms of diversifying the housing stock in this area.
- 5.13** The major success in HOVRA to date has been the transformation of Bargoed as the Principal Town for the area. This work continues apace and is truly transformational. A number of initiatives have already been completed in

the town centre including the conversion of the Hanbury Baptist Chapel into a multi purpose community asset comprising housing, a worship space, library and resource centre. Morrison's now occupies the plateau site. Disappointingly the vacancy rate in Bargoed has increased to 22% in 2014, an increase of 4 % over the year.

SP2 Development in the Northern Connections Corridor

- 5.14** In the NCC the Strategy seeks to capitalise on the development opportunities in the Principal Towns of Blackwood and Ystrad Mynach and the economic opportunities offered by Oakdale Business Park. New development opportunities are focussed on both brownfield and greenfield sites that have good public transport links to encourage travel by sustainable modes and which make the most efficient use of existing infrastructure.
- 5.15** There has been considerable success in redeveloping brownfield sites in the NCC, which exploit the existing infrastructure. However there has been a disappointing take up of employment land across this area and significant land remains available within the NCC for employment at Ty Du, Nelson and Oakdale Business Park. Both of these sites are in public ownership and are actively being promoted. Current signs are that both of these sites will attract inward investment in the medium term.
- 5.16** Phase 1 of the Council's secondary rationalisation plans have been progressed with plans to build a new state-of-the-art secondary school as part of the authority's ambitious 21st Century Schools programme in the 'Islwyn West' area. Proposals to develop Oakdale Plateau 3 for a new secondary school have been made public and this is scheduled to open in 2017.
- 5.17** Both Principal Towns within the NCC have experienced an increase in vacancy rates between 2013 and 2014. Ystrad Mynach has

increased from 8% to 10, whilst Blackwood has risen from 9% to 13%. The Blackwood Gate Retail Warehouse Park, which has remained vacant for a long period of time, is now attracting retailers. Pound Stretcher and Home Bargains occupy two of the units and Aldi are proposing to relocate to the Park. It will be interesting to monitor how this impacts on vacancy rates in the town over the coming years.

- 5.18** The development strategy for the NCC remains valid. There will be a need however to identify new sites in sustainable locations for housing on both brownfield and greenfield land within the NCC through the review of the plan.

SP3 Development in the Southern Connections Corridor

- 5.19** In the SCC the objectives are to consolidate development within settlement boundaries on brownfield land and make the most efficient use of existing infrastructure in the interests of the environment and the principles of sustainable development.
- 5.20** There are two Principal Towns within the SCC. Vacancy rates in Caerphilly have increased from 9% in 2013 to 13% in 2014, whilst Risca has remained at 9% over the annual monitoring period.

- 5.21** One of the key characteristics of the current housing market realignment has been the tendency for investors to seek out the more secure prime market opportunities. Locally, Caerphilly Basin is the area that continues to be attractive to the housing industry and generally attracts the highest land values in the county borough. As a consequence the development strategy for the SCC has been generally successful in terms of consolidating development to within settlement boundaries on brownfield land.

- 5.22** There has been limited success in securing the target of 40% affordable housing through the planning system within the Caerphilly Basin, whereas in Lower Islwyn where the target is 10% there has been more success. There continues to be a significant need for affordable housing within the SCC.

- 5.23** Bedwas Colliery is the largest allocated brownfield site remaining in the SCC. At 23ha it is capable of accommodating approximately 630 dwellings. The Ness Tar Site is the largest unallocated site at 12ha. The costs associated with the remediation of both of these sites remain potentially prohibitive in the current economic climate. The Council is actively exploring options to unlock the development potential of the Bedwas Colliery Site as this is an allocated site and is open to discussions concerning the development potential of the Ness Tar Site. However it is acknowledged that neither of these sites is likely to be delivered in the short term.



5.24 The Council has operated a consolidation strategy for the Caerphilly Basin since 2006. This Strategy has been extremely effective at bringing brownfield sites back into beneficial use, and as a consequence there are now very few brownfield sites available.

SP4 - Settlement Strategy / SP5 - Settlement Boundaries

5.25 Settlement boundaries are a key mechanism for achieving resource efficient settlements and to provide an indication where development will be permitted. The delineation of settlement boundaries across the county borough is determined by the functional analysis of the strategy areas and the specific role and function of individual settlements.

5.26 The settlement boundary policy is proving to be an extremely effective mechanism for ensuring that new development promotes the effective use of urban land, concentrates development within settlements and prevents inappropriate development in the countryside. No intervention is required; however the Settlement Boundary will need to be reviewed in its entirety as part of the preparation of the Replacement Plan to reflect the change in the Development Strategy that will underpin the plan up to 2031.

SP6 - Place Making

5.27 As an integral part of the development management process Policy SP6 Place Making provides the strategic policy framework to ensure that sustainable places are created that are socially cohesive, enhance quality of life, meet the needs of current and future residents and reflect the role and function of settlements. The promotion of good design, sustainable transport, resource efficiency and the enhancement of natural heritage all contribute to development that encourages a sense of place and identity.

5.28 In order to set out more detailed guidance on the implementation of Policy SP6 the Council has prepared Supplementary

Planning Guidance (SPG), which provides detail in respect of how this policy, together with specific county wide policies will be implemented in key areas as follows: LDP4: Trees & Development; LDP 5: Car Parking Standards; LDP6: Building Better Places to Live; LDP7: Householder Development; LDP8: Protection of Open Space; LDP10: Buildings in the Countryside; and LDP12: Shop fronts and Advertisements.

5.29 Applications are considered in accordance with national and local policies and with SPG and collectively these are proving effective in raising the standard of new development being approved throughout the county borough.

SP7 - Planning Obligations

5.30 New development has the potential to increase pressure on existing community infrastructure and facilities. The provision of adequate infrastructure and services are a prerequisite of development taking place. In line with national guidance and Policy SP7 the Council negotiates obligations to remove obstacles to planned development.

5.31 To this end as an integral part of the development management process Policy SP7 Planning Obligations provides the strategic



policy framework for planning obligations to be sought to facilitate the provision of infrastructure and services. The Council has prepared Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) to provide detailed guidance to provide certainty to the development industry in respect of three key areas as follows: LDP1 Affordable Housing Obligations; LDP2 Education Obligations; and LDP3 Caerphilly Basin Highway Obligation. (Note: LDP2 and LDP 3 were superseded by the introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy on 1st July 2014).

- 5.32** Whilst Policy SP7 provides the strategic context for planning obligations, it recognises that the level of the obligations sought may affect development viability. The reasoned justification to the policy therefore makes provision for developers to provide evidence to the Council on viability as part of the negotiation process. This has proven to be extremely important in terms of ensuring that the LDP has sufficient flexibility to reflect changing economic circumstances. Viability continues to be an issue across the county borough, as land values have decreased since the crash of 2008. Policy SP7 and its reasoned justification provides a key mechanism by which the viability of obligations can be taken into account when considering development proposals.
- 5.33** The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) was introduced in the county borough as from 1st July 2014. CIL is a new charging system that can be applied to most forms of development to fund infrastructure improvements that support the development of the area in accordance with the Local Development Plan. CIL is not intended to replace S106 obligations; it will however subsume a lot of the matters and issues that are currently addressed through S106 obligations, which are presently indicated in Policy SP7. There will be a need therefore to review the provisions of Policy SP7 to remove infrastructure that is to be provided through CIL.

SP8 - Minerals Safeguarding

- 5.34** The county borough has a more than sufficient aggregates landbank and permitted reserves to meet the identified needs for the area contained in the South Wales Regional Technical Statement to cover the remaining period of the LDP. Consequently monitoring indicates that the Council continues to meet its objectives of contributing to regional demand and therefore in this respect Policy SP8 is proving to be effective. No intervention required.

SP9 - Waste Management

- 5.35** Policy SP9 identifies all protected B2 industrial sites as potentially suitable locations for new in-building waste management facilities and identifies the Area of Search Maps contained within the Regional Waste Plan as appropriate advice when seeking sites for in-building and open air facilities
- 5.36** Nine planning applications have been approved since the adoption of the LDP for waste related uses including new buildings to collect, sort, grade, process and redistribute ferrous and non ferrous materials and for the storage of wood and wood pellets. All of the proposed schemes are based on existing industrial sites or are extensions to existing waste sites or civic amenity sites, which would indicate that Policy SP9 is being successful in terms of directing waste facilities to appropriate locations. No intervention required.

SP10 - Conservation of Natural Heritage

- 5.37** Whilst change is inevitable and opportunities for growth and development need to be provided, respecting the unique and distinctive features of the characteristics of the natural heritage of the county borough is essential in both the natural and built environment.
- 5.38** The statutory designations such as the SSSI's and the SAC have seen no loss of land through

development during the plan period. This is not unexpected as the designations do afford a significant level of protection that would normally only see development allowed in exceptional circumstances.

- 5.39** Policy SP10 provides the policy framework and development criteria for proposals that affect locally designated natural heritage features, namely Special Landscape Areas, Visually Important Local Landscapes, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, Local Nature Reserves, Regionally Important Geological Sites, Green Corridors and Local Priority Habitats and Species.
- 5.40** Currently the monitoring of the plan indicates that the policies of the plan are not always protecting areas successfully. The number of applications that are resulting in the loss of areas of natural heritage is increasing annually. However, the figure is negligible and on balance the Policy is generally affording protection to those areas that are valued at the local level. No intervention required.

SP11 - Countryside Recreation

- 5.41** Monitoring indicates that there was a marked increase in both visitor numbers and customer satisfaction with the countryside recreation on offer in the county borough.
- 5.42** Current visitor numbers for sites are based on a Park Manager assessment in addition to data collected through remote collection; including traffic and pedestrian counters. It is estimated that in excess of 962,556 people visited facilities during the monitoring period an increase of 150,393 people.
- 5.43** Customer satisfaction with the countryside recreation facilities also was encouraging. This is based upon a rolling survey (surveying each venue in turn each year), which provides updated information every year compared against a baseline satisfaction of 54%. Significantly, customer satisfaction has increased from 78% in 2011/12 to 83% over the current monitoring period. Taken together

these Factors provide a good gauge in terms of the enjoyment being realised by residents in the countryside. No intervention required.

SP12 - Development of the Valleys Regional Park

- 5.44** The development of the Valleys Regional Park provides a key opportunity to attract tourist and investment to the county borough. Ongoing commitment to the development and maintenance of the existing country parks in the area is therefore critical. The Council continues to support and manage the existing parks throughout the county borough and improve upon the facilities within them whenever appropriate, and as and when funding becomes available. Currently, whilst there is an ongoing commitment to the development of Bedwas Community Park in the south of the county borough, there is no funding to progress this work. No intervention required.

SP13 - Leisure Centre in the HOVRA

- 5.45** The Council continues to have aspirations to improve the County Borough's strategic leisure infrastructure particularly within the HOVRA. To date no provision has been made for a new leisure centre within the HOVRA. Given the current economic climate a decision should be taken at the first review as to whether this policy remains deliverable.

SP14 - Total Housing Requirements

- 5.46** Whilst Monitoring indicates that no trigger points for housing completions have been reached, it is evident that new housing has not been delivered at the levels required in the first half of the plan period. Policy SP14 indicates that there is a housing requirement for 8625 new dwellings to be delivered to meet identified need over the plan period. In order to meet this need an average of 575 dwellings needs to be delivered per annum. To date 4052 (49% of the total housing requirement) has been delivered.

Housing Completions 1991/2015

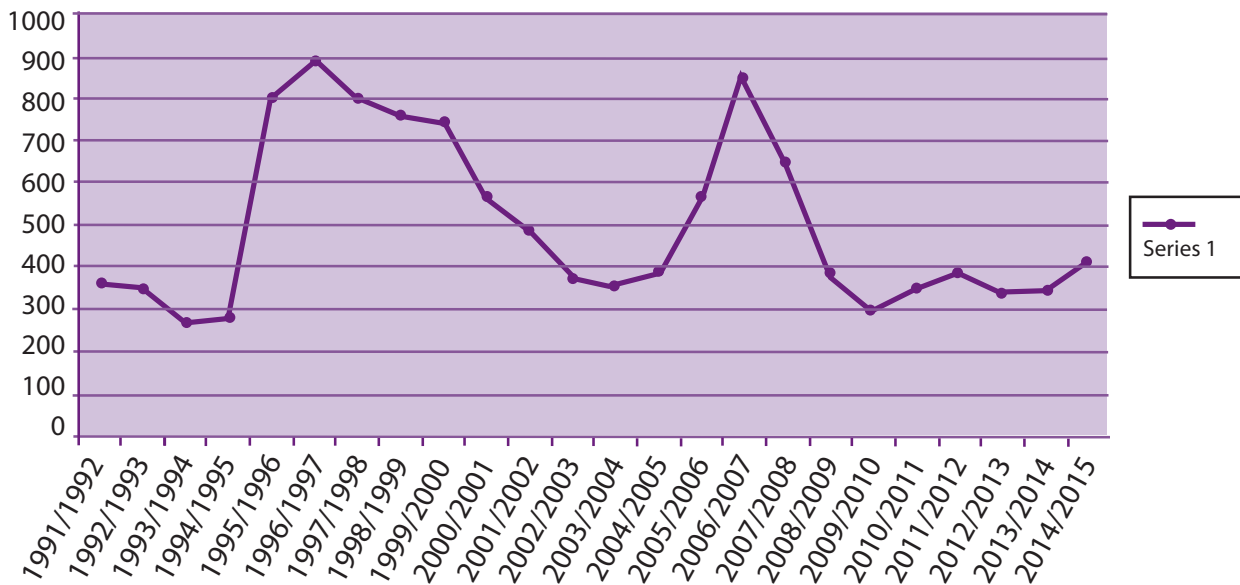


Table 5: Long term trends in house completions

5.47 Table 1 provides an overview of completion rates within the county borough from 1991 to 2015. This clearly illustrates the housing building boom in the mid 1990s and the subsequent decline, and the housing building boom experienced in the mid 2000s and the subsequent decline from 2008 in line with national trends.

5.48 It is acknowledged however that a 15-year plan period will contain periods of boom and bust so it is important to consider this position alongside other factors such as forecast completions for the next five years.

5.49 Given the significance of housing to people and the economy the requirement to maintain a 5-year supply of land for housing is set out in national planning policy and guidance and is a mandatory national indicator as well as being an AMR indicator.

5.50 The 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 JHLAS indicate that using the methodology prescribed in guidance that the 5-year land supply in Caerphilly county borough has been 4.3 years, 3.5 years, 2.9 years, 2.5 years and 1.9 years respectively. Where the land supply is less than 5 years, Technical Advice Note 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies states that local

authorities must take steps to increase the supply of housing land. The Council is actively working to increase the supply of housing land through a number of measures including: the early review of the Adopted LDP; the release of Council Owned land for development; the development of a unique delivery model to facilitate the development of challenging sites; and a pragmatic approach to development management whereby sites that are a departure from the adopted LDP but are otherwise acceptable in planning terms are recommended for approval.

SP15 - Affordable Housing Target

5.51 Affordable housing through the planning system is not being delivered at the rates required at this point in the plan period. This is unsurprising given that housing generally is not being delivered at expected rates. The downturn in the economy has had a marked effect on house building rates and therefore on the delivery of affordable housing. Viability continues to be an issue in overall house building and this has an adverse impact on the levels of affordable housing that can be delivered through the planning system.

- 5.52** A significant number of affordable units are being delivered through other mechanisms however and this has ensured that on many sites mixed communities are being delivered. There is a heavy reliance on capital grant funding for this aspect of delivery and if/when the availability of funding is reduced, this will significantly affect affordable housing delivery in the future.
- 5.53** The overall targets for affordable housing set out in Policy SP15 are unlikely to be achieved given the ongoing viability issues and potential reduction of capital grant funding. This is particularly the case where provision is reliant on the planning system and sites have significant constraints that impact on their viability. One way of potentially increasing affordable housing therefore, would be to explore the opportunity of releasing greenfield sites for development in areas which might realise higher land values. This issue will be addressed through the first review of the LDP.

SP16 - Managing Employment Growth

- 5.54** In terms of general economic trends, there has been little change over the monitoring period. However, both unemployment and economic inactivity have increased and out-commuting has also decreased, which suggests that fewer people need to travel beyond the County Borough for work.
- 5.55** There has been very little activity in terms of new development on the land allocated for employment use in the LDP with the exception of Dyffryn Business Park (North). The LDP allocates 101ha for employment use and to date 19.53 ha has been delivered. There is a need to review the sites and their distribution in order to ensure that those sites that are allocated continue to reflect the needs of the business sector.
- 5.56** At present the LDP protects 475 ha of existing employment land from alternative forms of development. However many of the existing industrial sites accommodate large, outdated industrial units that do not meet modern day needs. Evidence suggests that sites that contain smaller, more modern units that are more relevant to SME development and business start-ups, generally enjoy good occupancy rates and that there is level of demand for such premises in the county borough. Consideration should be given as to whether a greater emphasis on protecting and allocating sites for employment of this nature at the local level would represent a more effective approach to managing employment growth in the county borough. The plan is now under review and a decision will need to be taken in terms of the amount and distribution of employment sites that should continue to be afforded protection.
- 5.57** The categorisation of sites as Business, Primary and Secondary Estates should be examined to establish if this categorisation is stifling economic growth. The policy is devised as a means of steering different activities to appropriate sites; however it also prevents certain forms of development from locating on specific sites. For instance, the location of employment-generating uses such as retail, pubs and restaurants on primary and secondary sites (the category employing the greatest level of flexibility) is presently contrary to policy under the provisions of CW13, despite enquiries and applications to this effect.
- 5.58** The changing emerging emphasis in National Planning Policy requires closer collaboration between LPAs in terms preparing a regional evidence base and establishing a common approach with regard to employment land. This will be integral to the review of the LDP, particularly in terms of identifying strategic employment sites.
- 5.59** The lack of development activity on land allocated for employment is a matter of concern given the importance of this type of development for jobs and the economy. Wales is still experiencing a prolonged and gradual realignment of the economy and the

levels of growth employment anticipated at the start of the plan period are likely to take longer to deliver than originally envisaged. Increased activity in terms of early discussion with prospective employers has however increased during the monitoring period and it is anticipated that a number of new industrial developments will come forward in the short to medium term.

SP17 - Promoting Commercial Development

- 5.60** In setting out the retail hierarchy for the county borough the LDP identifies 5 Principal Towns, three commercial opportunity areas, four Local Centres and two Retail Warehouse Parks. The Principal Towns are the higher service centres, whilst the Local Centres are predominantly retail based. The Retail Warehouse Parks should be developed in preference to other edge of centre locations.
- 5.61** In recognition of the importance of the commercial sector for employment the LDP makes provision through Policy SP17 for the development of 29.3 hectares of commercial development. This is distributed throughout the principal town centres, local centres and on two retail warehouse parks. Significant progress has been made in delivering

commercial development on these sites, and to date 17 ha of land has been developed for commercial use. No intervention required.

SP18 - Protection of Strategic Leisure Network

- 5.62** Policy SP18 seeks to protect important networks of public open space, natural green space and recreational facilities from inappropriate development. Monitoring indicates that the suite of policies that provides this protection is performing well and whilst there has been some loss of open space this has been limited. No intervention required.

SP19 - Transport Infrastructure Improvement

- 5.63** The transport network plays a critical role in improving accessibility to employment opportunities, to shopping centres and to community and other facilities. Transport Infrastructure improvements advocated in the plan aim to encourage greater use of public transport, walking and cycling as alternatives to the car. The Strategy aims to continue to provide an efficient transport system whilst moving towards a more sustainable resource-efficient settlement pattern and transport system across the county borough. There has been significant progress made to date as outlined below.



5.64 Significant improvement has been made to the railway network with the new and improved park and ride facilities and the introduction of new stations. There continues to be a need to introduce additional stations on the network.

5.65 Whilst monitoring suggests that out commuting for work has declined in percentage terms the actual number of people commuting out of the county borough has increased and continues to increase. This is an issue that needs to be addressed.

5.66 There has been relative success in securing funding for cycleway proposals throughout the county borough

5.67 The air quality generally in the County Borough is good, however there are two designated Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) within the county borough in Caerphilly Town Centre and in Hafodyrynys. An in-depth study of the air quality within the Caerphilly AQMA has been undertaken to look at all possible sources that contribute to poor air quality within the area and quantify their contribution. This work indicated that traffic movement within the area, has an adverse impact on air quality and this is likely to also be the case in Hafodyrynys. Measures are being explored to address this issue and any land use implications arising from this work will need to be incorporated into the LDP through the review process, the most significant issue is the need for a south-east bypass for Caerphilly.

SP20 - Road Hierarchy

5.68 The identification of a road hierarchy within the LDP serves to ensure the efficient use of the highway network by ensuring that traffic is channelled onto the most appropriate routes in order to maintain appropriate environmental, amenity and safety conditions. Appendix 16 of the LDP contains policy advice on the restrictions that will apply to the various routes and further identifies the status of the main routes within the county borough. Since adoption, the Council has designated four

additional routes and these should now be included in the road hierarchy. It is proposed that the actual lists of roads in the various categories of the hierarchy should be removed from the LDP and included in Supplementary Planning Guidance instead, which has much less onerous requirements for amendment and updating. Notwithstanding this matter the policy is clearly being successful in channelling traffic to the most appropriate routes. No intervention required.

SP21 - Parking Standards

5.69 The application of parking standards enables a transparent and consistent approach to the provision of parking facilities associated with new development and change of use. The Council have prepared and adopted LDP5 Car Parking Standards, which identifies how the CSS Wales – Wales Parking Standards 2008 is to be applied across the county borough. As a consequence of this guidance 4% of eligible planning applications in the monitoring period realised reductions in car-parking requirements due to sustainability factors. No intervention required.

SP22 - Community, Leisure and Education Facilities

5.70 Caerphilly county borough schools are set to receive £92m to fund ambitious plans for education in the area. The Welsh Government is providing £46m, which is being matched by the Council. The funding will be made available over a seven-year period from 2014. A new comprehensive school is being provided at Oakdale as part of this process, which will result in the closure of two existing schools, namely Oakdale and Pontllanfraith. The new school is scheduled to open in 2017. The ongoing rationalisation process will require the Council to identify suitable sites for new schools, which will be addressed through the review of the LDP.

The Consideration of Identified Policies

- 5.71** As a full review of the Adopted LDP is under way, all of the policies will be assessed in light of monitoring information and to reflect any changes in national policy since the plan was adopted in 2010.
- 5.72** It is important to note that the following policies were triggered in previous AMRs:
- Policy SP3 Development Strategy SCC
 - Policy SP8 Minerals Safeguarding
 - Policy SP10 Conservation of Natural Heritage
 - Policy SP15 Affordable Housing Targets
 - Policy SP17 Promoting Commercial Development
 - Policy SP18 Protection Of The Strategic Leisure Network
 - Policy SP20 Road Hierarchy
- 5.73** Monitoring of the plan for 2014/15 indicates that one new Strategy Policy has been triggered, specifically SP4 Settlement Strategy. Specifically monitoring indicates that one of the five Principal Towns vacancy rates exceeded 20% for the first time during this monitoring period.
- 5.74** No intervention is necessary at this time, as all policies will be reassessed as an integral part of the review of the plan.

6 Mandatory Indicators

- 6.1** The LDP Regulations require that the AMR sets out information in respect of housing delivery in the County Borough since the Adoption of the plan. In particular the Regulations require that the AMR Include:
- The housing land supply taken from the current Housing Land Availability Study; &
 - The number (if any) of net affordable and general market dwellings built in the LPA's area
- 6.2** In addition, the Regulations also require that the information be provided for the period in respect of which the AMR is made; and the period since the LDP was first adopted or approved. Housing land availability information is monitored for the period April to end of March annually through the Joint Housing Land Availability Study (JHLAS). This information is set out in Appendix 1
- 6.3** As part of this process there is a requirement set out in Technical Advice Note 1 (TAN 1) to maintain a 5-year land supply. This is therefore, a mandatory indicator M1 and also a local indicator L48. To meet the requirement for a 5 year land supply the quantity of land agreed to be genuinely available should be compared with the remaining provision in the adopted plan, this method of calculating land supply is referred to as the residual method.
- 6.4** Due to a change in the reporting times for the JHLAS it is possible to report on two years of data in the 2015 AMR. IN this respect the 2013/14 and 2014/15 JHLAS indicate that land supply has been 2.5 years and 1.9 years respectively using the residual method. TAN 1 states that, where the housing land supply is less than 5 years, local authorities must take steps to increase the supply of housing land. The review of the adopted LDP has begun and this will look in-depth at the identification of additional development land to satisfy the 5-year land supply requirements of TAN1.

6.5 Paragraph 9.5.4 of the LDP Manual sets out the above two mandatory indicators, and also sets out a further 10 indicators that are required to be included in the AMR. These indicators are:

- The net employment land supply/development (ha/sq m.);
- The amount of development, including housing, permitted on allocated sites in the development plan as a % of development plan allocations and as % of total development permitted (ha and units);
- The average density of housing development permitted on allocated development plan sites;
- The amount of new development (ha) permitted on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions) expressed as a percentage of all development permitted;
- The amount of major retail, office and leisure development (sq m) permitted in town centres expressed as a percentage of all major development permitted (TAN 4);
- The amount of development permitted in C1 and C2 floodplain areas not meeting all TAN 15 tests;
- The amount of greenfield and open space lost to development (ha) which is not allocated in the development plan;
- The amount of waste management capacity permitted expressed as a

percentage of the total capacity required, as identified within the Regional Waste Plan (TAN 21);

- The extent of primary land-won aggregates permitted in accordance with the Regional Technical Statement for Aggregates expressed as a percentage of the total capacity required as identified in the Regional Technical Statement (MTAN);
- The capacity of Renewable Energy developments (MW) installed inside Strategic Search Areas by type (TAN 8).

6.6 Neither the LDP Regulations nor the LDP Manual set out a requirement to analyse the information set out in respect of the mandatory indicators. It should also be noted that all of the information required by these indicators is already included within the indicators set out in the SEA Monitoring Framework and the LDP Monitoring Framework. These indicators inform the policy analysis of the AMR and, as such, this information is already subject to consideration as part of the monitoring process. It is not, therefore, considered appropriate to analyse or consider the mandatory indicators further in this report.



7 Community Infrastructure Levy

- 7.1** The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a system of charges that local authorities can choose to levy against new development in their areas. Different rates of charge are identified for different types of development, dependent upon how viable each type of development is. The revenue generated from CIL is then used to fund infrastructure that will support future planned development in the county borough.
- 7.2** CIL was introduced in Caerphilly County Borough on 1 July 2014. It is a mandatory charge that is levied against all new qualifying development.
- 7.3** In order to ensure that the implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy is open and transparent, the Council must prepare an annual report on CIL. This can be a bespoke report or can be included in an existing reporting mechanism, such as the annual monitoring report which reports on the LDP. This is a sensible mechanism for reporting on CIL as it is inextricably linked to the LDP. The 2015 AMR is the first AMR therefore to also report on the implementation of CIL.
- 7.4** The CIL Report must be published on the Council's website by 31 December each year, for the previous financial year, i.e. in this instance for the reporting period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.
- 7.5** It is important to note that CIL only becomes payable on the commencement of the chargeable development, therefore it is inevitable that there is a delay between the formal introduction of the levy and funding being secured. As CIL was only introduced on the 1 July 2014, only planning applications approved after that date would be CIL liable and further, only those that have commenced on site would have generated income. Unsurprisingly therefore, no income was raised in the monitoring period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 and consequently no schemes have been undertaken.
- 7.6** For completeness, there is a requirement for the Charging Authority to pass 15% of the CIL income to the relevant Community Council and for this also to be reported through the AMR. For reasons of fairness and equity, the Council has also resolved to pass 15% of the CIL income to those areas that do not have a Community Council. In these areas the income will be used for projects identified in consultation with the Elected Ward Members. Clearly as no income was raised during this monitoring period no funds have been passed to any of the community councils or other community representatives in the county borough for this monitoring period.

8 Conclusions and Recommendations

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

Does the basic Strategy remain sound?

8.2 The evidence collected through the AMR process indicates that:

- The development strategy for the HOVRA is generally proving successful. The major success in HOVRA to date has been the transformation of Bargoed as the Principal Town for the area. The one area that remains of concern however is the failure to diversify the housing stock within the area.
- The development strategy for the NCC remains sound, however there will be a need to identify new sites in sustainable locations for housing on both brownfield and greenfield land at the first review of the plan: and
- The development strategy for the SCC has been extremely effective at bringing brownfield sites back into beneficial use, and as a consequence very few brownfield sites remain available for development in the Caerphilly Basin. Bedwas Colliery and Waterloo (Cray Valley) remain undeveloped for various reasons, with little apparent prospect of them coming forward in the short term. In the Risca area a number of brownfield sites remain available and there is a likelihood that these will come forward further to completion of the flood alleviation scheme in 2015.

8.3 The evidence collected through the AMR process indicates that the basic strategy has been effective. However given the success of the consolidation strategy in the Caerphilly Basin, the release of appropriate greenfield sites within this area should be given serious consideration through the first review of the plan. Notably this requires the current Development Strategy to be reconsidered.

What impact the policies are having Globally, Nationally, Regionally and Locally?

8.4 Globally the SEA Monitoring identifies a general positive change in the environment, whilst the LDP policy framework is contributing toward meeting sustainable development targets.

8.5 Nationally the LDP policy framework is delivering development to meet national requirements and projections.

8.6 The LDP is assisting in meeting regional objectives through site delivery and policy implementation, whilst locally policy intervention and allocation delivery assist with regeneration and meeting local social and economic need.



8.7 As outlined in Chapter 4 the SA/ SEA monitoring found the overall effects of the plan on sustainability and the environment to be realising a positive effect on the socio-economic and environmental well being of the county borough.

Do any policies need changing to reflect changes in National Policy?

8.8 There were no significant changes in national policy or legislation during 2014-15 that directly affect the implementation of the LDP. A number of existing documents have been updated in this period such as Planning Policy Wales. These updates will need to be taken into account during the review of the plan.

8.9 When the Planning (Wales) Bill receives royal assent, some matters such as housing numbers, transport infrastructure and the location of strategic employment sites will in future be determined regionally through a Strategic Development Plan.

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

8.10 Information collected through the AMR process indicates that the plan policies are generally being met and that the plan is moving towards its related targets. In terms of LDP policy, one new strategy policy has been triggered for consideration.

8.11 The LDP allocations are being delivered and are contributing toward the delivery of the LDP Strategy. The status of all of the LDP allocations is set out in Appendix 3 of this document.

8.12 Chapter 4 sets out the results of the SA/SEA monitoring process, which concludes that an overall positive effect has been realised. The only note of caution is that the findings of the SEA/SA monitoring reflect a short-term position and a longer period will need to be considered for a real pattern to be confirmed.

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

8.13 This is the fourth AMR to be prepared in respect of the Caerphilly County Borough Local Development Plan, and significantly the first review of the plan is now underway, with a planned examination date of 2017.

8.14 Section 5 provides a detailed analysis of the success of the plan to date against the monitoring indicators and factors in terms of delivering sustainable development. It also provides a summary of how the plan has performed specifically in 2014/15.

8.15 The findings of the SA/SEA monitoring exercise are outlined in Section 4 of the AMR. The results indicate that overall, the plan is travelling in a positive direction.

Do any aspects of the LDP need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended or are not achieving the Objectives of the Strategy and/or Sustainable Development Objectives?

8.16 It is important to note that the 2013 AMR has already triggered the first review of the LDP as a consequence of its findings. These issues remain the same for the 2015 AMR. Notably, the downturn in the economy continues to have a marked effect on house building rates in the county borough. Viability continues to be an issue in overall house building and this has an adverse impact on the levels of affordable housing being delivered through the planning system. Whilst there is a considerable amount of land identified in the LDP for housing, a number of these available sites are located in the HOVRA where the development industry is reluctant to develop. Conversely within more buoyant market areas specifically the Caerphilly Basin, very little brownfield land is now available for redevelopment.

- 8.17** The lack of a five-year housing land supply is a matter of concern that needs to be addressed if the overall housing requirement is to be met over the plan period. The monitoring evidence indicates that it is unlikely that this position will improve in the short term and there is a need to release limited greenfield sites in the short term to address the supply issue.
- 8.18** Furthermore, the provision of 41,000 dwellings, including 18,000 on greenfield sites in north Cardiff through the Cardiff LDP has the potential to attract volume house builders into Cardiff and away from neighbouring areas, such as Caerphilly. This is particularly pertinent to Caerphilly Basin where there is a brownfield strategy.
- 8.19** As indicated in the 2013 AMR, there is a need to identify suitable sites for new schools as a consequence of the Council's ambitious school rationalisation programme. The need to identify suitable sites for new schools, coupled with the need for the implementation of a sustainable approach to education provision requires consideration through the review of the LDP.

Recommendations

- R1** *The 2015 Annual Monitoring Plan has indicated that substantial progress has been made over the plan period in implementing the Caerphilly County Borough Local Development Plan up to 2021.*
- R2** *The 2015 Annual Monitoring Report has indicated that there is a continuing need to address the lack of a five year housing land supply.*
- R3** *The Council endeavours to prepare the Replacement LDP in a timely manner and in doing so undertake full consultation with residents of the County Borough.*

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

	2007 JHLAS Apr 06 - Mar 07	2008 JHLAS Apr 07 - Mar 08	2009 JHLAS Apr 08 - Mar 09	2010 JHLAS Apr 09 - Mar 10	2011 JHLAS Apr 10 - Mar 11	2012 JHLAS Apr 11 - Mar 12	2013 JHLAS Apr 12 - Mar 13	2014 JHLAS Apr 13 - Mar 14	2015 JHLAS Apr 14 - Mar 15	Total
Private Sector	835	554	265	189	241	275	236	189	N/A	
H.A. Public	17	102	122	111	117	115	108	162	N/A	
Total	852	656	387	300	358	390	344	351	414	4052
Land Supply Residual method	17.3*	22.5*	21.2*	14.2*	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.5	1.9	

Figures taken from Joint Housing Land Availability Studies

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

APPENDIX 2 – SEA/SA Monitoring Overview

Objective	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
To reduce the average resource consumption of each resident	X	DNA	NM	NM	NM
To improve the condition of housing and ensure the range of housing types are accessible to meet the needs of residents.	+	+	+	+	++
To reduce the incidence of crime	+	X	X	+	+
To improve educational achievement	XX	X	+	+	X
To allow equal opportunities for all	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
To increase the percentage of people of working age in employment	XX	++	O	O	XX
To increase the wealth of individuals in CCBC	DNA	X	X	+	O
To ensure a sufficient range of employment sites are available	DNA	X	X	++	O
To improve the health of individuals	XX	X	O	++	O
To retain the population of county borough to at least current levels and attain a more balanced demographic structure?	DNA	+	+	++	X
To allow all residents easy access to leisure facilities	DNA	+	++	+	++
To reduce air, noise, light and odour pollution and ensure air quality improves.	+	O	O	X	+
To protect the landscape value of the most important landscapes in the county borough and maintain a clean and accessible environment to encourage a greater sense of belonging.	DNA	X	O	O	X
To protect the cultural identity of the county borough	DNA	+	X	O	+
To protect and enhance important historic assets	+	++	++	O	+
To protect aquifers and improve the quality and quantity of the water in our rivers and to reduce water consumption	++	O	DNA	O	++
To minimise the number of developments affected by flooding	X	O	O	+	X
To make the most efficient use of land and to reduce contamination and safeguard soil quantity, quality and permeability.	+	X	O	O	XX
To protect geologically important sites and improve their accessibility	++	++	++	++	++
To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the reuse of materials	+	+	+	+	DNA
To enhance the biodiversity of the county borough	O	O	O	+	O
To reduce the total amount of CO ² produced within the county borough each year	X	DNA	X	NM	NM
To reduce congestion by minimising the need to travel, encourage alternatives to the car and make best use of the existing transport infrastructure.	X	O	O	+	+
To increase the proportion of energy gained from renewable sources.	DNA	+	+	X	++
To improve the performance of material assets within the county borough	O	X	O	O	+

2015 Results Summary					
XX	2	+	6	O	4
X	4	++	5	DNA	1
				NM	3

APPENDIX 3 – LDP Allocation Monitoring

Allocation		Developed	Planning App	Status / Comments
SP13	The Council will support the development of a leisure centre within the Heads of the Valleys Regeneration Area	Not Developed		
MW1.1	Cwmbargoed Disposal Point, north west of Fochriw	Not Developed		
HG1.1	Land to the South of Merthyr Road	Not Developed	P/05/0366, P/05/0295	Only 2 units complete. No planning applications submitted for remainder of site.
HG1.2	Land East of Llechryd Bungalow	Not Developed		
HG1.3	Old Barrel Store	Developed	06/0066/FULL	Completed 2012
HG1.4	Lower Hill Street	Not Developed		Previous permission expired
HG1.5	Maerdy Garage adjacent to Maerdy House	Not Developed		Previous permission expired
HG1.6	Maerdy Crossing	Not Developed	07/1011/OUT	Outline permission granted 2012
HG1.7	Former depot south of Pontlottyn Link Road	Not Developed		
HG1.8	Heol Evan Wynne	Developed	P/06/0124	Completed 2012
HG1.9	Greensway	Not Developed		
HG1.10	Land south west of Carn y Tyla Terrace	Not Developed		Previous permission expired
HG1.11	Land adjacent to Brynglas	Developed	07/0019/FULL	Completed 2013
HG1.12	Land off Railway Terrace	Not Developed		
HG1.13	Land at Graig Rhymney	Partially		Previous permission expired
HG1.14	Land adjacent to Abernant Road	Not Developed	09/0440/FULL	1 unit with full permission
HG1.15	Bedwellty Road	Under Construction	P/06/0671 (Outline), 12/0090/RM (Phase 1), 12/0104/NCC	Phase 1 developed
HG1.16	Land adjacent to Gelynos Avenue	Partially	Outline P/04/0510, full for individual plots	Self build development
HG1.17	Aberbargoed and District Hospital	Under Construction	12/0594/FULL	Under construction 2014
HG1.18	Aberbargoed Plateau	Not Developed		
HG1.19	Bargoed Retail Plateau	Not Developed		
HG1.20	YGG Cwm Rhymni	Developed	07/0719/FULL	Completed 2009.100% affordable housing
HG1.21	Park Estate	Not Developed		
HG1.22	Bedwellty Comprehensive School	Not Developed		

Allocation		Developed	Planning App	Status / Comments
HG1.23	Land within curtilage of the Pentwyn Inn	Developed	07/1166/FULL	Completed 2012. 100% affordable housing
HG1.24	Land off Brynhoward Terrace	Developed	10/0456/RM	Completed 2013
HG1.25	Allotment Garden, Llwyn on Lane	Developed	07/1455/RM	Completed 2011
HG1.26	Blackwood Ambulance Station	Not Developed		
HG1.27	Pencoed Avenue	Under construction	13/0058/NCC (west), 12/0707/RM (east)	Site to be developed in two phases. East site developed. West site extended condition for timeframe for submission of reserved matters.
HG1.28	Land east of Bryn Road	Not Developed		
HG1.29	South of Thorncombe Road	Not Developed	13/0005/RM	100% affordable housing. Under construction
HG1.30	Land at Hawtin Park	Not Developed	08/0752/OUT	Section 106 signed. Outline granted
HG1.31	Oak Terrace	Under construction	12/0870/FULL	Completed 2015
HG1.32	Tir-y-berth	Not Developed		
HG1.33	Penallta Colliery	Under construction	P/99/0781	Last phase currently under construction
HG1.34	Penallta Yard	Not Developed	12/0462/RM	Reserved matters approved 2013
HG1.35	Land at New Road	Not Developed	07/1477/OUT	Outline approved 2011
HG1.36	Land off Valley View	Partially	07/1211/FULL	
HG1.37	Greenhill Primary School	Not Developed		
HG1.38	Land to the east of Handball Court	Not Developed		
HG1.39	Former Cattle Market Site	Developed	P/04/1216	Completed 2012
HG1.40	Land at Gellideg Heights	Not Developed	12/0269/NCC	Application awaiting determination
HG1.41	Land at Ty Pwll	Developed	06/0421/FULL	Completed 2009
HG1.42	Land west of Old Pant Road	Not Developed	12/0578/OUT	Outline permission granted 2013
HG1.43	The Stores, Albertina Road	Not Developed	09/0688/OUT	Outline permission granted 2011
HG1.44	Land at Fields Park	Not Developed		
HG1.45	Pennar Lane	Developed	07/0608/FULL	Completed 2011
HG1.46	Chris Bowen Garage	Not Developed		Previous permission expired

Allocation		Developed	Planning App	Status / Comments
HG1.47	Land west of the A467 and Afon Ebbw	Developed	08/1126/FULL	Completed 2014
HG1.48	Twyncarn House	Developed	08/0649/FULL	Completed 2010. 100% affordable housing
HG1.49	Land at Hillary Rise	Not Developed	07/0453/RSM	Permission implemented by virtue of initial works but no construction of dwellings
HG1.50	Land adjacent to Pen-y-Cwarel Road	Not Developed		
HG1.51	Land north east of Llanarth Street	Partially	P/04/1557	Completed
HG1.52	Land at Station Approach, Risca	Not Developed	12/0531/OUT	Outline granted 2014
HG1.53	Rom River	Developed	08/1144/FULL	Completed 2010
HG1.54	Eastern part of land adjacent to River Ebbw	Not Developed		
HG1.55	Suflex Factory	Not Developed	07/1524/FULL 13/0809/CLEU	Permission implemented by virtue of initial works but no construction of dwellings
HG1.56	Tyn y Waun Farm	Not Developed		Previous permission expired
HG1.57	Waterloo Works	Not Developed	P/06/0037	Awaiting signing of s106
HG1.58	Former Petrol Filling Station, Newport Road	Not Developed		Previous housing permission expired. Now developed for an alternative use (retail)
HG1.59	The Grove	Not Developed	12/0898/FULL	100% affordable housing. Under construction
HG1.60	Bedwas Colliery	Not Developed		
HG1.61	St. James Primary School	Not Developed		Land no longer available for housing as Integrated Children's Centre remains on site in addition to school
HG1.62	Land at Venosa Trading Estate	Under construction	07/0447/FULL	Completed 2015
HG1.63	Land at Pontypandy Industrial Estate	Under construction	10/0658/RSM (Phase 1), 12/0860/RM (Phase 2)	Under construction 2015
HG1.64	Cardiff Road / Pentreban Street	Not Developed		Permission expired 2012
HG1.65	Land between Van Road / Maes Glas, and the Railway	Partially	10/0778/FULL (phase 1), P/05/1683 outline for phase 2 awaiting signing of s106	Phase 1 100% affordable housing completed
HG1.66	Gas Works Site, Mill Road	Under construction	11/0787/RM	Completed 2015

	Allocation	Developed	Planning App	Status / Comments
HG1.67	Caerphilly Miners Hospital	Under construction	11/0410/FULL	Phase 1 completed 2015
HG1.68	Castlegate	Partially	P/03/0926 (Outline), multiple full/RSM	Completed 2014
HG1.69	Hendre Infants School	Not Developed		
HG1.70	Cwm Ifor Primary School	Not Developed		
HG1.71	Land east of Coedcae Road	Developed		
HG1.72	Windsor Colliery	Not Developed	09/0243/OUT	Awaiting signing of s106
HG1.73	Land below Coronation Terrace	Not Developed	11/0630/NCC	Application awaiting determination
HG1.74	Jeremy Oils	Developed	P/04/0873, P/06/0695	Completed 2010
EM1.1	Land at Heads of the Valleys	Not Developed	09/0327/FULL	Full granted 2009 (wood storage shed)
EM1.2	Ty Du	Not Developed	07/0872/OUT	Full granted 2010 (B1)
EM1.3	Plateau 1, Oakdale Business Park	Not Developed	09/0573/NCC	Full granted 2009 (flying model planes)
EM1.4	Plateau 2, Oakdale Business Park	Not Developed		
EM1.5	Plateau 3, Oakdale Business Park	Not Developed		
EM1.6	Plateau 4, Oakdale Business Park	Partially	07/0835/LA	Consent granted 2007 (B1)
EM1.7	Hawtin Park north	Not Developed	14/0007/FULL	Full granted 2014 (Erect porch)
EM1.8	Hawtin Park south	Not Developed		08/0752/OUT granted 2014 (housing/commercial)
EM1.9	Dyffryn Business Park north	Partially	09/0365/FULL	Development commenced
EM1.10	Dyffryn Business Park south	Not Developed		
EM1.11	Penallta Extension	Not Developed	P/99/0768	Full granted 2002 (housing/employment)
EM1.12	Land at Caerphilly Business Park	Partially	07/0849/OUT	Outline granted 2008 (business park)
EM1.13	Land at Trecenydd	Not Developed		
EM1.14	Land at Western	Developed		Built out

Allocation		Developed	Planning App	Status / Comments
CM4.1	The Lawn	Resource Centre Developed	11/0140/FULL 09/0980/FULL	Erect extension to previously approved Caerphilly Integrated Health and Social Care Resource Centre, ref no 09/0980/FULL, to provide pharmacy facility. Erect Caerphilly Integrated Health and Social Care Resource Centre No proposals for a retail foodstore on this site at present.
CM4.2	Bargoed Retail Plateau	Retail Units developed	11/0259/OUT	Redevelop including engineering works (cut and fill) and sewer diversions to facilitate erection of retail units (Use Class A1), restaurants and cafes (Use Class A3), financial and professional services (Use Class A2), Cinema (Use Class D2), residential
CM4.3	Former Cinema, Hanbury Square	Developed	06/0646/FULL	Erect four storey office redevelopment
CM4.4	Car Park Site, Rear of High Street	Not Developed	06/0507/OUT	Erect new office development with associated public realm works and ancillary car parking – Application submitted by Urban Renewal
CM4.5	Gateway Site	Developed,	11/0934/PCO	Erect freestanding restaurant (McDonalds) with associated drive thru, car parking and landscaping
CM4.6	Penallta Colliery	Not developed	10/0067/FULL	Construct purpose-built crèche with associated external works (granted)
CM4.7	Former Palace Cinema	Developed	P/06/0046	Re-develop site for food store, retail and offices at ground floor and library at first floor
CM4.8	Adjacent to Lidl	Not developed		
CM4.9	Foundry Site	Developed	08/0568/FULL	Erect Class A1 retail foodstore, petrol filling station and associated car parking, access, servicing, landscaping and flood alleviation scheme, together with new pedestrian footbridge and riverside walkway
CM4.10	Gallagher Retail Park Extension	Developed	P/05/1368FULL	Phase 3 Gallagher Retail Park, Crossways, Caerphilly
CM4.11	Gallagher Retail Park Redevelopment	Developed	06/0550/NCC	Vary Condition 4 attached to Planning permission P/05/1369 in terms of range of goods to be sold. Condition varied, site redeveloped for Tesco
CM4.12	Park Lane	Not developed		Site cleared, development options pending.

Allocation		Developed	Planning App	Status / Comments
CM4.13	Cardiff Road	Not developed	06/0665/FULL	Permission lapsed
CM4.14	Castlegate	Developed	P/03/0926	Erect mixed use dev. of offices, hotel, P.H., inc. all engineering & building operations and landscaping
CM5.1	High Street, Bargoed	Not Developed		
CM5.2	High Street, Blackwood	Developed		
CM5.3	Castle Street To Piccadilly, Caerphilly	Developed		
CF1.1	North of Rhymney Cemetery, Rhymney – Cemetery extension	Not Developed	14/0385/LA	Cemetery extension granted 2014
CF1.2	The Lawn, Rhymney – Health and Social Care Resource Centre / Further Education	Developed		
CF1.3	Bryn Awel Primary School, Rhymney – New school	Developed	P/05/0239	Completed
CF1.4	Fochriw Youth Centre, Fochriw – New youth centre	Not Developed		
CF1.5	Leisure Centre, New Tredegar – New youth centre	Not Developed		
CF1.6	Hanger 81, Aberbargoed – New youth centre	Not Developed		
CF1.7	Adjacent to Ysgol Bro Sannan, Aberbargoed – School extension	Not Developed		
CF1.8	Aberbargoed Primary School, Aberbargoed – School extension	Not Developed	10/0870/LA	Permission granted 2011
CF1.9	South of Aberbargoed Plateau, Aberbargoed – Fire station	Developed	11/0649/FULL	Permission granted 2011
CF1.10	Hanbury Road Baptist Church, Bargoed – Library	Developed	09/0550/FULL	Completed
CF1.11	Gilfach Street, Bargoed – Health centre	Developed	09/0551/LBC	Completed
CF1.12	East of Gelligaer Cemetery, Gelligaer – Cemetery extension	Not Developed	07/1373/COU	Permission granted 2014 (Erect extension to existing cemetery)
CF1.13	Greenhill Primary School, Gelligaer – New school	Developed	11/0772/LA	Completed
CF1.14	Maesglas School, Gelligaer – GP surgery	Not Developed	09/0641/LA	Permission granted 2011
CF1.15	Ysgol Penalltau, Ystrad Mynach – New school	Developed	08/1030/FULL	Completed
CF1.16	Oakfield Street, Ystrad Mynach – GP surgery	Not Developed	P/06/0333	

Allocation		Developed	Planning App	Status / Comments
CF1.17	Ystrad Fawr, Ystrad Mynach – Local General Hospital	Developed	P/06/0164 08/0118/RM	Completed
CF1.18	Memorial Hall and Institute, Newbridge – Library	Developed		
CF1.19	Pantside, Newbridge – Community centre	Not Developed		
CF1.20	Adjacent to Recreation Ground, Hafodyrynys – Community centre	Developed	08/0288/NCC	Completed
CF1.21	West/east of Abercarn Cemetery, Abercarn – Cemetery extensions	Not Developed		
CF1.22	Pencerrig Street, lanbradach – GP surgery	Not Developed	08/1210/OUT 12/0735/RM	Allowed on Appeal 2009 (housing); RM granted 2014
CF1.23	Senghenydd Health Centre, Senghenydd – GP surgery	Not Developed		
CF1.24	Ysgol Ifor Bach, Senghenydd – New school	Developed	P/06/0298	Completed
CF1.25	Cwm Ifor Primary School, Caerphilly – New school	Not Developed	10/0750/LA	Permission granted 11
CF1.26	Adjacent to Penyrheol Cemetery, Caerphilly – Cemetery extension	Not Developed		
CF1.27	Hendre Junior School, Caerphilly – School extension	Not Developed		
CF1.28	St James Primary School, Caerphilly – New school	Developed	09/0706/LA	Permission granted 2010
CF1.29	Town Centre, Caerphilly – Library / Customer First Centre	Developed	06/0665/FULL	Full granted 2007 (mixed use)
CF1.30	Castlegate, Caerphilly – GP surgery / residential home for elderly	Developed	07/0305/FULL	Completed
CF1.31	Old Nantgarw Road, Caerphilly – New cemetery	Not Developed		
CF1.32	Workmen's Hall and environs, Bedwas – Cultural centre	Not Developed	07/0230/LBC	LBC granted 2007 (restoration of front elevation)
CF1.33	Former Bedwas Colliery, Bedwas – New school	Not Developed	13/0219/NCC	Granted 2014 (Extend period of submission of RM for further six months)
CF1.34	Former Cray Valley Paint Works, Waterloo – New school	Not Developed		P/06/0037 pending
CF1.35	Former Bus Station, Crosskeys – College extension	Developed	07/1279/FULL	Completed

Allocation		Developed	Planning App	Status / Comments
CF1.36	Palace Cinema, Risca – Library	Developed	P/06/0046	Completed
CF1.37	South of Danygraig Cemetery, Risca – Cemetery extension	Not Developed	P/02/1182	Permission granted 2010
LE2.1	Former Markham Colliery, Markham	Not Developed	11/0565/COU	Permitted COU to form country park. Funding and property acquisition required.
LE2.2	Bedwas Community Park, Bedwas	Not developed		
LE4.1	North of Glan y Nant, Rhymney	Not developed		
LE4.2	Former McLaren Colliery, Abertyswg	Not developed	14/0009/RET to retain cabins for changing facilities	
LE4.3	Pont Bren, Deri	Not developed		Site is unlikely to come forward
LE4.4	Heol Fargoed, Bargoed	Not developed		
LE4.5	Former Bedwellty Comprehensive School, Aberbargoed	Not developed		Site has been used as playing pitches, with storage container for changing rooms.
LE4.6	South of Gilfach, Gilfach	Not developed		Site is an informal play area, with MUGA and basketball hoop.
LE4.7	Pantside, Newbridge	Not developed	10/0801/FULL to provide engineering for new pitches – Refused 17/03/2011	
LE4.8	Adjacent to Ysgol Penalltau, Ystrad Mynach	Not developed		
LE4.9	Former Hospital, Ystrad Mynach	Site Developed		Application for demolition of hospital site submitted November 2011. New Centre of Excellence constructed and completed May 2014. Site is now operational.
LE4.10	Land off Penallta Road, Ystrad Mynach	Not developed		
LE4.11	Llanbradach Plateau, Llanbradach	Not developed		
LE4.12	Former Bedwas Colliery, Bedwas	Not developed		
LE4.13	Adjacent to Bedwas Comprehensive School, Bedwas	Not developed		
LE4.14	Adjacent to St Cenydd School, Caerphilly	Not developed		Site now a MUGA and so unlikely to become sports hall.
LE4.15	Castlegate, Caerphilly	Developed		Site is now a Junior Playing pitch

Allocation		Developed	Planning App	Status / Comments
TM1.1	Parc Bryn Bach, Rhymney / Tredegar	Not developed		
TM1.2	Winding House, New Tredegar	Developed	5/5/87/0962 5/5/93/0761 P/05/1135 08/0721/LA	Erection of extension to form Museum Erect extension for Interpretation centre Erect extension and demolish existing annexe Erect Artwork
TM1.3	Llancaiach Fawr and environs, Nelson	In progress	12/0825/LA	Enhancement to the manor house is underway.
TM1.4	Maesycwmmmer Mill, Maesycwmmmer	Not developed		
TM1.5	Rhymney Riverside Walk, Rhymney – Cefn Mably	Partially		
TM1.6	Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal, Crumlin Arm	Not Developed		EU funding to be applied for as a regional proposal.
TM1.7	Nantcarn Valley, Cwmcarn	Partially	13/0148/FULL	Application to increase the number of Mountain bike trails has completed.
TM1.8	Rhymney Riverside Walk, Rhymney - Cefn Mably	Partially		
TM1.9	Caerphilly Castle Grounds, Caerphilly	Partially		
TR1.1	Rhymney Valley Linear Cycle Route - Heads of the Valleys to Bedwas / Caerphilly, HOV	Developed		Route complete from Butetown to Rhymney Comprehensive
TR1.2	Completion and Extension of Cycle Route NCN 46	Outline design developed		
TR1.3	Bargoed Country Park to Bowen Industrial Estate	Outline design developed		
TR1.4	Extension to the Sirhowy Valley Cycle Route	Outline design developed		
TR1.5	Local Links to Bargoed Town Centre	Partially		
TR1.6	Link from Fochriw to NCN 46 via Rhaslas Pond	Not Developed		
TR1.7	Local Cycle Link from Argoed to Oakdale	Partially		One of two routes completed.
TR1.8	Rhymney Valley Linear Cycle Route - Heads of the Valleys to Bedwas / Caerphilly, Northern	Feasibility work developed		

Allocation		Developed	Planning App	Status / Comments
TR1.9	Network Links from Blackwood / Pontllanfraith	Not Developed		
TR1.10	Newbridge / Crumlin to Crosskeys and Sirhowy Valley / Pontllanfraith Cycle Link	Not Developed		
TR1.11	Local Links from Crumlin	Partially		Crumlin to Pontypool cycle route complete
TR1.12	Local Link from Penallta to Ystrad Mynach	Not Developed		Development of part of this route imminent
TR1.13	Rhymney Valley Linear Cycle Route - Heads of the Valleys to Bedwas / Caerphilly, Southern	Feasibility work developed		
TR1.14	Caerphilly Basin Radial Routes	Partially		Senghenydd to Caerphilly town centre cycle route complete
TR1.15	Link from Crosskeys NCN47 to Newbridge	Not Developed		
TR2.1	Cwmbargoed rail line between Ystrad Mynach and Bedlinog	Not Developed		
TR3.1	Nelson	Not Developed		
TR3.2	Crumlin	Feasibility work developed		Further funding required to progress scheme
TR3.3	Energlyn / Churchill Park	Developed		Station opened December 2013
TR4.1	Rhymney	Completed		Completed July 2014.
TR4.2	Bargoed	Developed		Bargoed Park and Ride official opening November 2009
TR4.3	Pengam	Developed		Pengam Park and Ride official opening June 2013
TR4.4	Llanbradach	Not Developed		
TR5.1	A467 Newbridge to Crosskeys	Not Developed		
TR5.2	A467 Newbridge to Crumlin	Not Developed		
TR5.3	A472 Ystrad Mynach to Nelson	Not Developed		
TR5.4	Newbridge Interchange	Not Developed		
TR5.5	A472 Crown Roundabout to Cwm Du Roundabout	Not Developed		No progress on wider scheme described in TR 5.5, but improvements to the southern section completed as part of the Ysbyty Ystrad Fawr development

Allocation		Developed	Planning App	Status / Comments
TR6.1	Tafwys Walk	Not Developed		
TR6.2	Trecenydd Roundabout	Developed		Works completed October 2011.
TR6.3	Pwllpant Roundabout	Outline design developed		Partial full design works to be commissioned 2015/2016.
TR6.4	Bedwas Bridge Roundabout	Not Developed		
TR6.5	Piccadilly Gyratory	Not Developed		
TR6.6	Penrhos to Pwllpant	Not Developed		
TR6.7	Pwllpant to Bedwas	Not Developed		
TR7.1	Cwm Du Junction / Maesycwmmmer Junction	Developed		Highway improvements to support the Ysbyty Ystrad Fawr development complete
TR7.2	Bedwas Colliery Access Road	Not Developed		
TR8.1	A469 Bargoed and A4049 Aberbargoed to Rhymney	Not Developed		

