



LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

Final LDP
Sustainability
Appraisal

June 2017



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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Introduction

i. This is the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Local Development Plan 2011-2016 (LDP), as required under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004. On Monday 14th August 2006, the Vale of Glamorgan Council, as the responsible authority, determined that the Vale of Glamorgan LDP was likely to have significant environmental effects and accordingly a Strategic Environmental Assessment would be carried out during the preparation of the Plan and any subsequent reviews of the Plan.

ii. Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (The Act) requires that each local authority in Wales prepares a LDP. Work formally began on the Vale of Glamorgan LDP in January 2007. The plan sets out the Council's land use strategy and policy framework for the period 2011-2026.

iii. As part of the LDP process, the Council is required¹ to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of the Plan, which incorporates the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive^{2,3}. The reason for undertaking an SA during the preparation of the LDP is to assist the Council in identifying any likely significant economic, environmental and social effects and in so doing, allows the Council to ensure that the LDP includes suitable mitigation measures to minimise any negative effects and also to maximise positive effects.

iv. Accordingly, this report updates the Council's Sustainability Appraisal Report (2013) of the Vale of Glamorgan Deposit LDP, to take account the amendments made to the Deposit LDP as a consequence of post deposit public consultations and changes to the Plan made during in the LDP Examination. These were set out in the following SA Report Addendums, namely:

- **SA of the Focused Changes (September 2015)**
- **SA of the Matters Arising Changes (September 2016)**
- **SA of the Further Matters Arising Changes (February 2017)**

v. In accordance with the iterative nature of SA, for each of the aforementioned stages the Council undertook SA appraisals of the changes proposed to the Plan where screening of the changes proposed indicated there could be significant effects. These changes consisted of either amendments to policies contained in the Deposit LDP, the inclusion of new policies or the inclusion of new site allocations. The final SA Report also contains details of future Plan monitoring proposals.

vi. The final SA report incorporates the findings of the above appraisals to provide a comprehensive summary report to accompany the Adopted LDP. For consistency, the final SA contains the same LDP policy numbering, however, it should be noted that the final version of the LDP Written Statement will contain revised policy numbering following the incorporation of all recommended changes. Further detail on the appraisals undertaken is provided within the individual reports referenced which are available to view on the Council's website at www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/ldp

¹ Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004

² Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, June 2001

³ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004

This Sustainability Appraisal Report

vii. This SA report summarises the SA assessment for each section of the Adopted LDP in turn, identifying what the likely effects might be of implementing the LDP strategy and the individual policies.

viii. A set of sustainability objectives have been developed for the SA and were identified by the Council at the scoping stage of the LDP and form the basis of the Sustainability Appraisal. The purpose of the Sustainability Objectives is to provide a consistent definition of sustainable development for the SA process. The Vision, LDP Objectives, Strategy, policies and allocations contained within the LDP are as a consequence tested against the Sustainability Objectives as part of a process of systematic appraisal. The Sustainability Objectives are:

1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.
3. To maintain and improve access for all.
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.
7. To minimise waste.
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres.
15. To promote appropriate tourism.

Likely significant effects of the Vale of Glamorgan LDP and how the SA has influenced the Deposit Vale of Glamorgan LDP

ix. The SA indicates that the LDP will deliver significant social and economic benefits through the provision of housing to meet the needs of its population over the plan period, including much needed affordable housing. Alongside this the plan seeks to provide for a range of local employment opportunities and to enhance the prosperity of the wider South East Wales region through the identification of strategically important employment sites. Furthermore the LDP seeks to ensure the necessary infrastructure is provided to support the planned growth, including improved accessibility through sustainable transport provision.

x. Conversely, the SA indicates that the levels of growth planned within the Vale of Glamorgan are likely to result in some significant negative impacts, primarily as a result of increased demand for energy from new homes and businesses, as well as that from private and public transport. This may also lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions and demand for natural resources. The Council has sought to utilise the SA process to include policies within the adopted LDP which seek to mitigate/ or reduce the impacts identified.

xi. The iterative appraisal of the Vale of Glamorgan LDP has therefore assisted in the development of a suite of LDP policies that seek to mitigate potential adverse effects identified during the production of the Deposit Plan and the subsequent amendments to the Plan, the result of which is a more sustainable plan.

Compliance with the SEA Directive and Regulations

xii. The SEA Regulations set out certain requirements for reporting the SEA process, and specify that if an integrated appraisal is undertaken, the sections of the SA Report that meet the requirements set out for reporting the SEA process must be clearly signposted. The requirements for reporting the SEA process are identified in the first column of the Table below. The second column identifies the section of this report, the SA Scoping Report or accompanying detailed assessments that addresses these requirements.

SEA Environmental Report Requirements	
Contents of the SEA report as required by the SEA regulations.	Where covered
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans.	Section 3.
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan.	Section 4. Detailed baseline information is also provided within the Vale of Glamorgan SA Scoping Report (July 2007)
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 4.
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance	Section 4, Table 3 of this Report. Detailed baseline information is also provided within the Vale of Glamorgan SA Scoping Report (July 2007).
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 4, Table 2 of this Report. Detailed baseline information is also provided within the Vale of Glamorgan SA Scoping Report (July 2007).
The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues including (a) biodiversity; (b) population; (c) human health; (d) fauna; (e) flora; (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air; (i) climatic factors; (j) material assets; (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; (l) landscape; and (m) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).	Section 6. Full appraisal details are also provided in the 2013 Sustainability Appraisal Report (Section 5).
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Where significant adverse effects, including environmental effects, have been predicted, the SA has sought where possible to identify means of offsetting these effects as part of detailed assessments. These are summarised in Section 6 of this document and set out in detail in the 2013 SA Report (Section 4). Details of subsequent appraisals of new or amended policies are contained within the SA Addendums.
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 5.
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17	Section 8.
A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.	The Non-Technical Summary is set out at the beginning of this report.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report forms part of the Council's documents for the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP) revised to reflect the changes made to the Deposit LDP and as a consequence of the September 2015 Focused Changes; and the Matters Arising Changes (September 2016) and Further Matters Arising Changes (February 2017) following the public examination of the LDP.
- 1.2 The purpose of sustainability appraisal is to identify the LDP's likely significant economic, environmental and social effects, and to suggest measures to minimise any negative effects and maximise the positive ones. Sustainability appraisal helps to foster a more inclusive and transparent process of producing a LDP, and helps to ensure that the LDP is integrated with other policies
- 1.3 As part of the LDP process, the Council is required⁴ to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of the Plan, which incorporates the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive^{5,6}. The reason for undertaking an SA during the preparation of the LDP is to assist the Council in identifying any likely significant economic, environmental and social effects of the LDP. In doing so, this allows the Council to ensure that the LDP includes suitable mitigation measures to minimise any negative effects and also to maximise positive effects.
- 1.4 Accordingly, this report updates the Council's SA of the Deposit LDP (September 2013), to take into account amendments made to the Deposit LDP as a consequence of the examination of the Plan and post deposit plan consultations. Namely:
 - **SA of the Proposed Focused Change (September 2015)**
 - **SA of the Proposed Matters Arising Changes (September 2016)**
 - **SA of the Further Matters Arising Changes (February 2017)**
- 1.5 In accordance with the iterative nature of SA, for each of the aforementioned stages the Council undertook SA appraisals of the changes proposed to the Plan where scoping indicated potential for significant effects. These changes consisted of either amendments to policies contained in the Deposit LDP, the inclusion of new policies, and new site allocations.
- 1.6 This final SA report summarises and incorporates the findings of the above detailed appraisals in order to provide a comprehensive summary report to accompany the Adopted LDP. Whilst this report provides a comprehensive summary of the iterative appraisal process it should be read alongside the individual detailed assessments for each stage of the LDP process. The individual SA Reports addendums listed above can be viewed on the Council's website. For consistency, the final SA contains the same LDP policy numbering, however, it should be noted that the final version of the LDP Written Statement will contain revised policy numbering following the incorporation of all recommended changes.

⁴ Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004

⁵ Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, June 2001

⁶ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004

2. Appraisal Methodology

- 2.1 Section 62(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Council to appraise the sustainability of the LDP and prepare a report of the findings as an integral part of the process of plan preparation. The Welsh Government Local Development Plan Manual defines sustainability appraisal as a: “tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors)”. Sustainability appraisal helps to demonstrate that the LDP is sound by ensuring that it reflects sustainable development objectives, and contributes to the reasoned justification of policies.
- 2.2 Welsh Government guidance indicates that sustainability appraisal must include the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations³. The SEA Regulations transpose into Welsh law the requirements of the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive) which requires formal environmental assessment during production of certain plans and programmes (including LDPs) which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. In preparing its LDP, the Council must comply with the SEA Regulations.

2.2 Stages of Appraisal

- 2.2.1 This SA report summarises the stages of appraisal carried out in Plan preparation which utilised the SA Scoping Report which the Council produced in October 2007. The Scoping Report reviewed the policy context for the LDP and described the economic, social and environmental issues affecting the Vale of Glamorgan. From this, the Council proposed a Sustainability Appraisal Framework which was subsequently used to appraise the impacts of the LDP policies through the following stages of LDP preparation. The Sustainability Appraisal process for the LDP has considered following stages of plan preparation:
- LDP Options Appraisal Report Sustainability Appraisal (November 2007)
 - LDP Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report (December 2007)
 - Revised Options Appraisal Report (March 2009)
 - Deposit LDP Sustainability Appraisal Report (October 2013)
 - Focussed Changes Stage Addendum (June 2015)
 - Matters Arising Changes Stage Addendum (September 2016)
 - Further Matters Arising Changes Stage Addendum (February 2017)
- 2.2.2 This report contains a comprehensive summary of the relevant Sustainability Appraisals of policies for the final version of the Plan taking account of the changes proposed during the Plan making process. The LDP Inspector's Report contains a number of Inspectors Matters Arising Changes (known as IMACs) which contain minor changes policy wording. This report confirms that the changes do not affect the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal process and therefore individual appraisals of these changes have not been produced.

2.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive and Regulations

- 2.3.1 The SEA Regulations set out certain requirements for reporting the SEA process, and specify that if an integrated appraisal is undertaken, the sections of the SA Report that meet the requirements set out for reporting the SEA process must be clearly signposted. The requirements for reporting the SEA process are identified in the first

column of the Table 1 below, the second column identifies the section of this report or the and or relevant appendices that address these requirements.

SEA Environmental Report Requirements	
Contents of the SEA report as required by the SEA regulations.	Where covered
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans.	Section 3.
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan.	Section 4. Detailed baseline information is also provided within the Vale of Glamorgan SA Scoping Report (July 2007)
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The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues including (a) biodiversity; (b) population; (c) human health; (d) fauna; (e) flora; (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air; (i) climatic factors; (j) material assets; (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; (l) landscape; and (m) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).	Section 6. Full appraisal details are also provided in the 2013 Sustainability Appraisal Report (Section 5).
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Where significant adverse effects, including environmental effects, have been predicted, the SA has sought where possible to identify means of offsetting these effects as part of detailed assessments. These are summarised in Section 6 of this document and set out in detail in the 2013 SA Report (Section 4). Details of subsequent appraisals of new or amended policies are contained within the SA Addendums.
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 5.
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17	Section 8.
A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.	The Non-Technical Summary is set out at the beginning of this report.

2.4 SA methodology for policy appraisal

2.4.1 The objectives and aims which form the basis of the appraisal methodology were developed as part of the Council's work on its LDP SA Approved Scoping Report (July 2007), which is provided at Appendix 3. These were informed by the appraisal of other relevant plans and programmes that may either influence or be influenced by the Plan. Where possible the Council also gathered baseline information on social, economic and environmental issues relevant to the Vale of Glamorgan.

2.4.2 Prior to drafting the Scoping Report, the Council held an external stakeholder workshop with the environmental consultation bodies and relevant stakeholders on 11 October 2006. In addition, an internal officer workshop was held on 19 October 2006 to further discuss the findings of the external stakeholder workshop.

2.4.3 Consultation on the Council's Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping report was undertaken between the 12 February and the 19 March 2007. Responses to the consultation exercise and proposed amendments to the scoping report were reported to the Council's Cabinet on the 6 June 2007.

2.5 Summary of the SA Methodology

2.5.1 The SA of the LDP has been undertaken against the SA objectives developed at the Scoping Stage of the SA process and has been carried out using a matrix-based approach based on ODPM guidance⁷. The matrix also ensures that the spatial nature of effects is taken into consideration together with the significance of the identified effects. The performance (direction and severity) against the SA objectives is recorded in the matrix using the symbols shown below.

++	Strongly contributes to the achievement of the SA objective
+	Contributes to the achievement of the SA objective
0	There is no clear relationship with the achievement of the SA objective or the relationship is negligible
-	Detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
--	Strongly detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
+/-	Both contributes and detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
?	Is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. Sufficient information may be unavailable to enable an assessment to be made.

2.5.2 In assessing the impact of each element of the LDP, the following aspects were considered while carrying out the appraisal:

- **Direction of impact:** Whether the effects are positive, negative or neutral
- **Significance:** Whether the effects would be slightly or greatly significant
- **Spatial Scale:** Since the LDP will seek to address issues either common to the Vale or those that exist in a discrete area, the appraisal considers the locality of the effects in the Vale of Glamorgan i.e. whether they would affect the rural and/or urban areas or both. In addition, any potential trans-boundary effects outside the study area were also considered.

⁷ Annex 10 of the *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*, ODPM, November 2005

- **Temporal:** Whether the LDP would have a positive, neutral or negative effect in the short, medium or long-term. This aspect is measured in 5 year intervals to reflect the 15 year plan period
- **Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative impacts (positive or negative):**
 - (i) Secondary effects are indirect effects, for example health effects of air pollution as a result of increased road transport.
 - (ii) Synergistic effects are those which relate to the outcome of a number of objectives that interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects, for example improved access to services, affordable housing and built environment together would result in enhancing community spirit.
 - (iii) Cumulative effects are the overall effect of the LDP, and include secondary and synergistic effects.
- **Mitigation:** The identification of potential intervention measures that may assist in reducing negative impacts or enhancing outcomes in support of the SA objectives. In most instances this involves recommendations for issues that need to be addressed through planning policies contained within the LDP.

3. The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011-26

3.1 The Vale of Glamorgan LDP sets out:

- The overarching framework for the development of land within the authority for the 15 year period 2011-2026, identifying the key challenges and opportunities facing the Vale of Glamorgan. These issues were identified by the Council as part of the SA scoping work undertaken by the Council;
- The national, regional and local planning policy context;
- The Council's vision and aspirations for the Vale of Glamorgan, which builds upon the Council's Community Strategy and are reflected within 10 LDP strategic objectives;
- The overall strategy for the development of land over the 15 year plan period that will deliver the plans vision and strategic objectives;
- Key Strategic and detailed policies for managing and implementing the LDP strategy.

3.1.1 The LDP Vision

3.1.2 In considering how the LDP should guide and manage future development, a clear vision of how the Vale of Glamorgan should look in 2026 has been produced. The Council's Community Strategy (2011 to 2021) has been developed in partnership with the Vale of Glamorgan Local Service Board and through extensive public consultation and includes a Vision for the Vale of Glamorgan up to 2021. To ensure consistency between the LDP and the Community Strategy, the Community Strategy Vision¹ has been adopted as the overarching vision for the Vale of Glamorgan LDP:

"Our Vision for the Vale of Glamorgan is a place:

- *That is safe, clean and attractive, where individuals and communities have sustainable opportunities to improve their health, learning and skills, prosperity and wellbeing; and*
- *Where there is a strong sense of community in which local groups and individuals have the capacity and incentive to make an effective contribution to the future sustainability of the area.”*

3.3 LDP objectives

3.3.1 In support of the social, economic and sustainable themes intrinsic to the LDP and Community Strategy Vision, 10 key strategic objectives have been developed that set the context of the LDP Strategy:

- **Objective 1: To sustain and further the development of sustainable communities within the Vale of Glamorgan, providing opportunities for living, learning, working and socialising for all.**
- **Objective 2: To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan makes a positive contribution towards reducing the impact of and mitigating the adverse effects of climate change.**
- **Objective 3: To reduce the need for Vale of Glamorgan residents to travel to meet their daily needs and enabling them greater access to sustainable forms of transport.**
- **Objective 4: To protect and enhance the Vale of Glamorgan’s historic, built, and natural environment.**
- **Objective 5: To maintain, enhance and promote community facilities and services in the Vale of Glamorgan.**
- **Objective 6: To reinforce the vitality, viability and attractiveness of the Vale of Glamorgan’s town, district, local and neighbourhood shopping centres.**
- **Objective 7: To provide the opportunity for people in the Vale of Glamorgan to meet their housing needs.**
- **Objective 8: To foster the development of a diverse and sustainable local economy that meets the needs of the Vale of Glamorgan and that of the wider South East Wales Region.**
- **Objective 9: To create an attractive tourism destination with a positive image for the Vale of Glamorgan, encouraging sustainable development and quality facilities to enrich the experience for visitors and residents.**
- **Objective 10: To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan uses land effectively and efficiently and to promote the sustainable use and management of natural resources.**

3.3.2 The LDP is also supported by a range of technical papers, of which this Sustainability Appraisal is one.

4. SUSTAINABILITY CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This Section summarises the process undertaken by the Council and the key issues encountered in analysing data and establishing a Sustainability Framework. The full details of the review of relevant plans and programmes, the analysis of baseline information, and the analysis of the characteristics of Vale of Glamorgan are contained in the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Approved Scoping Report – July 2007 (Appendix 3).

4.2 Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

4.2.2 As part of the development of the SA framework for the Vale of Glamorgan, it was necessary for the Council to understand the relationships between the Local Development Plan (LDP) and sustainability objectives contained in other relevant policies, plans and programmes. In order to do this the Council identified and reviewed international, national, regional and local policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) to identify any social, environmental or economic objectives that should be reflected in the SA framework.

4.2.3 During the PPP Review, consideration was given to identifying any synergies and inconsistencies between the documents being reviewed. It was found, through the review that in general, the policies, plans and programmes relating to the same themes or topic areas tended to be consistent with one another as they sat within a policy hierarchy. Care was taken to review up-to date documents, and no obvious inconsistencies were identified within the PPP review.

4.2.4 The review of PPPs highlighted a series of objectives that the Council has included within its SA framework relating to a range of social, environmental and economic issues and objectives that feature prominently in the relevant policies, plans and programmes as shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Key Sustainability Themes within Plans, Programmes and Policies Reviewed	
Theme	Over arching principle
Climate Change	To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.
Sustainable Development	To maintain sustainable and equitable economic development this recognises the need to protect the environmental alongside the careful management of natural resources.
Sustainable Resources: Energy	To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.
Sustainable Resources: Minerals	To encourage the prudent use of natural resources through efficient use and recycling
Sustainable Resources: Waste	To achieve a reduction in waste production and disposal through encouraging

Natural Resources: Water	To maintain and improve water quality and to achieve sustainable water resource management.
Biodiversity and habitat protection	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and protect and enhance wildlife habitats
Air Quality	To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.
Flood Risk	To reduce the risk of flooding and its impact on public well-being, the economy and the environment.
Landscape & Townscape	To protect and enhance landscape character, encourage sustainable design solutions, enhance the built environment and ensure ease of access for all.
Agriculture & The Rural Economy	To enhance the quality of life in rural areas by encouraging a sustainable, diverse and viable rural economy.
Economic Development & Regeneration	To promote the spread of economic prosperity through facilitating economic development and stimulating economic regeneration in priority areas
Retail	To support the viability and vitality of retail centres
Tourism	To encourage the development of a buoyant sustainable tourism sector through maximising economic and social benefits whilst safeguarding cultural and environmental assets.
Transport and Accessibility	To reduce the impact that transport has on the environment by tackling reliance on car use, encourage public transport and ensuring good access to essential services and facilities for all.
Housing including Affordable Housing	To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home.
Community Involvement Social Inclusion	To reduce poverty and social exclusion.
Crime Reduction & Community Safety	To reduce crime and fear of crime.
Culture and Cultural Heritage	To create and sustain vibrant communities and protect and enhance cultural heritage
Education & Lifelong Learning	To raise educational achievement levels and provide the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work.
Health & Well Being	To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health

- **Description of Baseline Conditions**

4.2.5 Collection of baseline information is required under SEA legislation, and this is fundamental to the SA process in providing a background to, and evidence base for, identifying sustainability issues within the Vale of Glamorgan as well as providing the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the LDP. To make judgements about how the emerging content of the LDP will progress or hinder sustainable development, it is essential to understand the economic, environmental and social circumstances in the Vale of Glamorgan today and their likely evolution in the future. The aim is to collect only relevant

and sufficient data on the present and future state of the Vale of Glamorgan to allow the potential effects of the LDP to be adequately predicted.

- **Limitations and Assumptions**

4.2.6 There is a wide range of information available for the Vale of Glamorgan that can be used to profile the current conditions of the environment. However, the information is often held by a range of national and regional organisations within different datasets. In addition, the baseline dates relative to those datasets are sometimes inconsistent. The main issues surrounding the collection of the baseline information, and subsequently the development of the indicators, are:

- Data was not always available at the local level. It was considered that using national or regional data would not be an adequate substitute as it would have failed to give a clear indication of the main issues affecting the Vale;
- Information was often only available on specific issues, and did not necessarily match the ideal sets of information in terms of the environmental, economic and social baseline
- It was difficult to identify trends for a number of the indicators due to limited data.

4.3 The Sustainability Characteristics of the Vale of Glamorgan

4.3.1 The collection of baseline data provides a picture of the current social, economic and environmental issues within and affecting the Vale of Glamorgan that the Council has sought to address via the LDP. The data also provides a basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the Plan. A robust understanding of the baseline position is important in ensuring a sound evidence base for the Local Development Plan (LDP).

4.3.2 The detailed baseline data for the Vale of Glamorgan is contained within the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Approved Scoping Report – July 2007 (Appendix 3), and the information recorded for each indicator includes:

- Quantified information;
- Comparators and trends; and
- Issues for the Sustainability / LDP.

4.3.3 A brief overview of the social, environmental and economic issues of the Vale of Glamorgan is outlined below, and have been identified through the work undertaken by the Council as part of the Council's Community Strategy as well as consultation and engagement with key stakeholders in preparing the LDP baseline information. It should be noted that where possible the Council has updated data information to take account of the most recent published data.

- **Location and Regional Context**

4.3.4 The Vale of Glamorgan is Wales' most southerly Unitary Authority, lying west of Cardiff between the M4 and the Severn Estuary and covering 33,097 hectares, of which approximately 85% (28,132 hectares) is agricultural land. The Vale of Glamorgan has 53 kilometres of coastline, of which 19 kilometres is designated as Heritage Coast. Its

neighbouring authorities are Bridgend County Borough Council to the west, Cardiff Council to the east and Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council to the north.

4.3.5 The A48 links the Vale of Glamorgan to the south east region and beyond, with the M4 motorway located to the north of the administrative boundary. Barry is also connected to the wider region by the main Vale of Glamorgan rail line between Bridgend and Cardiff. The only commercial airport in South East Wales is located at Rhoose, some 8 kilometres to the west of Barry Town Centre. A runway also exists at MoD St Athan.

- **Socio Economic Portrait**

4.3.6 The 2012 2014 mid-year estimates indicate that the population of the Vale of Glamorgan is 126,831 127,685 of which approximately 50,000 52,000 reside in Barry. A further 46,000 49,000 are distributed amongst the larger towns of Penarth, Llantwit Major, Dinas Powys and Cowbridge. The remaining population is accommodated throughout the Vale of Glamorgan's smaller rural villages and hamlets.

4.3.7 The Population Projections (2011) indicate that the population of the Vale of Glamorgan is set to rise from 126, 700 in 2011 to 132,500 by 2026. Whilst the gender profile will remain largely unchanged with 49% males and 51% females, the age of the population shows a projected increase of 8% in children under 18 and 37% in people of retirement age.

4.3.8 The Welsh language is part of the social and cultural fabric of Wales and the Welsh Government is committed to ensuring that the Welsh language is supported and encouraged throughout Wales. The importance of Welsh culture and heritage has been recognised in the Plan. However, having assessed the densities of Welsh language use across the Vale of Glamorgan it is not considered to be an issue which requires addressing in the Plan. As a result the proposals contained in the LDP are not considered to have a detrimental impact upon the Welsh language and culture or materially affect the linguistic balance of the Vale of Glamorgan or the communities within the Vale of Glamorgan.

4.3.9 The Vale of Glamorgan exhibits considerable socio-economic diversity containing some of the most affluent and the most deprived communities in Wales. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (2014) shows that of the 78 79 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in the Vale of Glamorgan, 4 LSOAs in Barry fall within the top 10% of most deprived areas in Wales. Particular areas of concern relate to high indices of deprivation in respect of employment, income, education, health and community safety. As a result of these socio economic factors the Welsh Government designated the town as a Strategic Regeneration Area in 2011. The designation will help to provide a focused approach to regeneration and assist in delivering both economic and social benefits to the town.

4.3.10 conversely, many of the other towns and villages in the Vale of Glamorgan are prosperous. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (2014) shows that 18 of the LSOAs in the Vale of Glamorgan are in the top 10% of least deprived areas in Wales. However, whilst the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation identifies a concentration of the most deprived LSOAs in Barry, it is acknowledged that smaller pockets of deprivation also exist within the rural and south eastern corner of the Vale of Glamorgan.

4.3.11 In terms of health inequalities, figures from the Public Health Wales Observatory show that life expectancy in the Vale of Glamorgan, as in Wales in general, is increasing. However, this improvement is not experienced equally across all areas with inequality gaps

existing between the most and least deprived areas for life expectancy. There are also inequalities in the quality of life relating to healthy life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy. The Slope Index of Inequality (SII) for the Vale of Glamorgan shows, for example, that the gap in life expectancy in males between the most and least deprived fifth is about 8 years. When considering healthy life expectancy the gap is even greater at around 20 years.

4.3.12 The proximity of the Vale of Glamorgan to Cardiff coupled with the rich and diverse nature of the towns and villages in the area have resulted in significant pressure for new residential development. An average house building rate of 426 dwellings per annum between 1998 and 2009 clearly demonstrates the strength of the housing market. The net result of this pressure is exhibited through relatively high land values and house prices. The Land Registry – House Price Index (May 2016) indicated that the average house price in the Vale of Glamorgan was £199,577.

4.3.13 High property prices contribute to an increase in the number of residents unable to enter the private property market. The Local Housing Market Assessment (2015-2020) shows an overall housing need of 559 affordable dwellings per annum for the period 2015-2020. The findings of the assessment make clear that there is an affordable housing need across the Vale of Glamorgan, with the highest areas of need identified in the wards of Penarth and Llandough, and Barry, followed by Llantwit Major, Dinas Powys, Cowbridge, Rhoose, Sully, St Athan, Wenvoe, Peterston Super Ely, Llandow/Ewenny and St Bride's Major.

4.3.14 The economic profile of the Vale of Glamorgan is one of diversity. The Employment Land and Premises Study (2013) indicates the range of the employment sectors currently operating in the Vale, and identifies that most of the Vale's businesses employ less than ten employees (84.5%). Almost a third (32.4%) of people in the Vale of Glamorgan are employed in professional and associate professional and technical occupations, compared with the Welsh national average of just over a quarter (26.6%). Conversely, 5.4% of people in the Vale are employed in occupations such as process, plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations (Welsh national average 8.1%). Hotels and restaurants provide nearly 5.2% of the employment base. The number of persons employed in agriculture and fishing, once dominant in the Vale of Glamorgan, accounts for less than 1% (0.7) of the employment market, compared to national average of 1.7%.

4.3.15 The Office of National Statistics Annual Population Survey (April 2015 – March 2016) indicates that unemployment in the Vale of Glamorgan is 4.3%, significantly below the Welsh average of 5.4%. The Office of National Statistics Survey of Hours and Earnings – resident analysis (2012), Personal Income by Tax Year Statistics 2013-2014 indicates that the average salary income in the area is £30,900 significantly above the Welsh average of £25,600.

4.3.16 The Council's Employment Land and Premises Study (2013) indicates that the economic downturn has affected long term employment land take up, identifying an annual requirement over the Plan period of 2.65 hectares (previously 4.1 hectares in the 2007 employment land study). Despite this, the 2013 study indicates that there is a strong demand for small to medium size premises and plots of land, particularly in the Barry area, which attracts business from Cardiff seeking budget accommodation. Additionally, the study identifies that Cowbridge and Penarth support a buoyant office premises market. Consequently, the study recommends that the Council should protect existing employment

land and premises, and also work with land owners to bring forward underused/vacant land in areas of demand.

4.3.17 The designation of the 'St Athan - Cardiff Airport' Enterprise Zone in September 2011 is of regional importance, and will focus on the aerospace and defence sector. This represents a significant opportunity to bring aerospace related inward investment to the area. A further major employment opportunity is located at the former Bosch factory at M4 Junction 34. This was acquired by Renishaw in 2011 for the purposes of expanding their manufacturing operations along with proposals for a Warehousing and Business Park and has outline planning permission for the development of the site to include Class B1, B2 and B8 uses; a hotel/residential training centre (Class C1/C2 uses); ancillary uses within Classes A1, A2, A3.

4.3.18 A key factor in the employment market is the proximity of the Vale of Glamorgan to Cardiff. At 2015, annual statistics on commuting published by the Welsh Government show that at 51.5%, the Vale has the highest rate of out-commuting in Wales compared to the national Welsh average figure of 30.6%. The majority of out commuting is into Cardiff (34.4%) and adjacent authorities of Bridgend (4.8%), Rhondda Cynon Taf (3.6%) and Newport (1.9%). Conversely, 14,300 people commute into the Vale to work. Nearly a half (47.6%) Just over a quarter of in-commuters come from Cardiff and 17.5% come from Bridgend.

4.3.19 The retail sector in the Vale of Glamorgan is made up of a range of convenience and comparison stores centred principally in the settlements of Barry, Penarth, Llantwit Major and Cowbridge. The Retail Study (2013) indicates that the retail sector in the Vale of Glamorgan is worth £554 million per annum. Currently nearly 85% of the total expenditure in relation to convenience goods and 30% of expenditure in relation to comparison goods is retained within the area.

4.3.20 The study indicates that there is potential to retain a greater proportion of the expenditure on convenience goods by providing additional floorspace in Barry, Penarth and Cowbridge. The leakage of comparison spend out of the area is attributable to a number of factors, the most significant of which is the proximity to Cardiff.

- **Environmental Portrait**

4.3.30 The Vale of Glamorgan benefits from a wide range of environmental resources, some of which are recognised for their value by international and national designations such as the Severn Estuary and the Glamorgan Heritage Coast. There are also a large number of national and locally important designated sites of nature conservation value which provide important habitats for local biodiversity including protected species. The Vale of Glamorgan has 27 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's), 1 Special Protection Area, 2 Special Areas of Conservation and one adjoining the Vale of Glamorgan at Kenfig (Bridgend) and 1 RAMSAR site.

4.3.31 In terms of cultural heritage, the Vale of Glamorgan has approximately 740 listed buildings, over 100 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 39 Conservation Areas, 18 areas included in the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens and 2 areas on the Register of Landscapes of Historic interest in Wales. A full list of these designations is contained in Appendix 10. The long term management of these important cultural assets is a key consideration.

4.3.32 As a coastal authority, potential rises in sea levels as a result of climate change may pose a threat to the Vale of Glamorgan's coastal environment as well as the towns and villages situated on the coast. The Shoreline Management Plans (2010) for the Vale of Glamorgan paint a picture of erosion and cliff falls causing some small scale recession along the coastline. The Plans indicate a need for limited long term intervention to prevent erosion in key areas such as Barry. The remainder of the coast line will be subject to non-intrusive management to prevent further erosion.

4.4 Key Sustainability Issues

4.4.1 From the review of policies, plans and programmes, and the analysis of the baseline data, including the findings from the stakeholder and officer workshops, it is possible to identify a number of key sustainability issues which should be addressed through the objectives and indicators in the SA framework. Table 3 provides a list of the key sustainability issues identified.

Table 3: Key Sustainability issues for the Vale of Glamorgan

	Key Issue	Identifying factors
SOCIAL	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of affordable housing and shortage of temporary accommodation ▪ Increased housing demand / need ▪ Increasing house prices ▪ Increasing need for smaller dwellings due to smaller households – under occupation of large dwellings ▪ Lack of range and choice of property types and tenure to meet demand ▪ Potential conflict between housing development and other land uses e.g. open countryside, biodiversity, landscape, employment, retail etc.
	Lack of local facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Residents need to travel outside the Vale for some types of health care ▪ Lack of local retailing facilities e.g. shops, pubs, restaurants, cafes etc. ▪ Lack of public open space (formal and informal, indoor and outdoor), pressure for development of existing sites ▪ Lack of local employment opportunities ▪ Lack of local facilities in new residential developments (e.g. Rhoose Point, Pencoedtre, Cogan Hall Farm etc.) ▪ High level of outward movement and expenditure especially to Cardiff, e.g. services, retail spend, employment etc., ▪ Lack of burial land / crematoria within the Vale ▪ Over capacity in schools and falling need / demand for school places in some areas – potential to lead to school closures
SOCIAL	Access for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of provision for special needs groups, especially mobility impaired e.g. ramps, lifts, hearing loop systems, signage etc. in public buildings, streetscape and new housing developments. ▪ Ageing population, therefore more people affected by mobility issues
	Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Isolated areas of deprivation especially in Barry and Penarth: ▪ Low economic activity (e.g. unemployed) ▪ Low educational achievement (e.g. Gibbonsdown and Court) ▪ Poor health (Barry, Penarth, St. Athan and St. Brides) ▪ Income inequality

Table 3: Key Sustainability issues for the Vale of Glamorgan

	Key Issue	Identifying factors
	Lack of community spirit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Missed opportunity to work together as a community ▪ Lack of community facilities ▪ Lack of community ownership / responsibility ▪ Lack of local identity, especially in new developments ▪ Lower levels of crime than national average but high perception of crime
ENVIRONMENT	Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Causes: pollution (pockets of pollution in the eastern Vale) from traffic and industry, over-reliance on energy generated from fossil fuels, loss of woodlands and countryside, etc. ▪ Consequences: increased risk of flooding, changes to farming practices (e.g. growing different crops), impact on biodiversity, economic impact, human lifestyle impact etc.
ENVIRONMENT	Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased levels of municipal waste produced year on year ▪ Lack of waste management / recycling facilities ▪ Fly-tipping throughout the Vale of Glamorgan
ENVIRONMENT	Impact of development on built and natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visual impact on open countryside / landscape / coast ▪ Consequences for biodiversity, flora and fauna – Vale has a large number of statutory and non-statutory designated nature conservation sites ▪ Loss of open spaces / recreation (urban and rural) ▪ Impact on built environment and threat to cultural heritage ▪ The majority of housing (60%) in recent years has been built on sustainable brownfield sites, but this is a dwindling resource ▪ Long-term demand for minerals across the South Wales Region ▪ Impact on water quality and water resources
ENVIRONMENT	Quality of new development particularly residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor design – visually uninspiring without local distinctiveness (e.g. public art, finishing materials etc) ▪ Lack of local community facilities ▪ Estates designed for motorcars - poor permeability for pedestrians and lack of facilities for cyclists ▪ Lack of off-street car parking ▪ Missed potential for sustainable building design, drainage and materials
ENVIRONMENT	Degradation of cultural heritage and historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments ▪ Insensitive new development damaging built environment ▪ Proliferation of highway signs and modern infrastructure in historic towns e.g. Cowbridge. ▪ Lack of funding to protect or enhance historic environment ▪ Some neglect of listed buildings, conservation areas, ancient monuments etc. ▪ Ignorance and complacency ▪ Lack of cultural facilities e.g. theatres, museums, art galleries, public art, etc.

Table 3: Key Sustainability issues for the Vale of Glamorgan

	Key Issue	Identifying factors
ECONOMY	Transport and accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Congestion at peak times on key routes to Cardiff ▪ Inappropriate traffic management measures ▪ General lack of parking (e.g. town centres, new housing developments etc) ▪ Insufficient public transport (especially in rural Vale) ▪ Lack of provision for cyclists and pedestrians ▪ Lack of 'park and ride' and 'park and share' sites ▪ Increased car ownership ▪ Increased reliability on cars for access to goods and services ▪ Increasing commuter distances to work ▪ Environmental impact of vehicular traffic e.g. noise, emissions etc ▪ Continued growth of air freight and passenger transport ▪ Increase in total freight movements, but sustained decrease in rail freight ▪ Access to MoD St Athan and Cardiff Airport
ECONOMY	Retail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Higher proportion of vacant units in Barry town centre than Cowbridge ▪ Congestion, traffic and perceived lack of parking ▪ Missed potential for an evening economy – potential for local jobs ▪ Growth of out-of-town retail developments especially for food goods e.g. Culverhouse Cross, and in adjoining authorities - Cardiff Bay, Talbot Green. ▪ Lack of suitable sites for bulky goods retailers within town centres ▪ Infrequent public transport to Cowbridge town centre
ECONOMY	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited employment opportunities within Vale ▪ Pressure for development for alternative uses on employment sites e.g. retail, car parking, residential etc. ▪ Reliance on travel to work by car ▪ Existing industrial sites with insufficient infrastructure for HGVs and poor public transport links e.g. Llandow ▪ Reliance on Cardiff / Bridgend for employment ▪ Decline in traditional agricultural industry ▪ Potential for increased home working ▪ Rural diversification
ECONOMY	Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Predominance of residential development at Barry Waterfront, Penarth Marina and promenade - not enough mixed use development to encourage tourism ▪ Lack of evening economy in Barry, especially Barry Island ▪ Growth in tourism has potential to conflict with other land uses e.g. farming, biodiversity, landscape, coast etc. ▪ Growth in farm diversification ▪ Tourism uses generally accessed by car

4.5 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

4.5.1 The key sustainability issues identified for the Vale of Glamorgan and the objectives identified in the PPP review have been used as the basis for the sustainability objectives in the SA framework. In addition, the discussions held at the SA stakeholder workshops have been taken into account.

4.5.2 Table 4 shows the SA Objectives developed for the Vale of Glamorgan which seek to balance the social, environmental and economic issues identified through. For clarity and ease of interpretation, each broad objective is accompanied by aims, which demonstrate the purpose of the objective in terms of the issues it seeks to address.

Table 4: Vale of Glamorgan Sustainability Appraisal Objectives & Aims	
1. Housing	
Origin	Objective
Social Environmental Economic	To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities Provide affordable housing Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations
2. Local Facilities	
Origin	Objective
Social Economic	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities
3. Access for all	
Origin	Objective
Social Environmental	To maintain and improve access for all. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale's community Improve public perception of access Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment Promote 'life-time' homes
4. Deprivation	
Origin	Objective
Social Economic	Reduce the causes of deprivation. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all. Prevent the isolation of deprived communities
5. Community Spirit	
Origin	Objective
Social	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the fear of crime Provide community facilities Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art) Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)

6. Climate Change

Origin	Objective
Social Environmental Economic	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions) Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building) Promote renewable energy generation Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks.

7. Waste

Origin	Objective
Environmental	To minimise waste. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/reuse materials) Provide and promote recycling facilities. Avoid landfill of waste

8. Land use

Origin	Objective
Environmental	To use land effectively and efficiently. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain greenfield land Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context. Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value. Restore contaminated land to beneficial use.

9. Environmental Assets

Origin	Objective
Environmental	To protect and enhance the built and natural environment. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil. Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources. Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas. Protect cultural heritage and archaeology. Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale's environmental assets.

10. Quality of new development

Origin	Objective
Social Environmental	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users. Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials) Promote sustainable design and construction solutions. Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians. Provide adequate green spaces. Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.

11. Cultural heritage and historic environment

Origin	Objective
Social Environmental	<p>To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale

12. Transport and accessibility

Origin	Objective
Social Environmental Economic	<p>To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. home working) Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means Provide and maintain effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)

13. Employment

Origin	Objective
Social Economic	<p>To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses Support a culture of entrepreneurship Encourage a range employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification

14. Retail

Origin	Objective
Economic	<p>To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport Ensure a range of uses within retail centres Avoid out-of-town retail development Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes Promote the evening economy in the Vale's town centres

15. Tourism

Origin	Objective
Economic	<p>To promote appropriate tourism.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote local economic growth through tourism Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes Manage tourism to protect the Vale's natural and built assets Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential) Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).

4.5.6 To satisfy the requirements of the SEA Directive, as transposed into the SEA Regulations (Schedule 2), the SA objectives should have regard to each of the issues outlined below. Table 5 shows which objectives relate to each issue, and it illustrates that in each case a number of objectives relate to the same SEA issue.

Table 5: Interrelationship between SEA Directive Issues and SA Objectives	
SEA Directive Issue	Relevant SA Objectives
a) Biodiversity	6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15
b) Population*	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
c) Human Health	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
d) Fauna	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15
e) Flora	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15
f) Soil	6, 7, 8, 9,
g) Water	6, 9, 15
h) Air	6, 9, 12
i) Climatic factors	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12
j) Material Assets*	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
k) Cultural heritage	2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15
l) Landscape	6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15

*These terms are not clearly defined by the SEA Directive.

5. Strategic Options Considered in the Preparation of the Vale of Glamorgan LDP

5.1.1 The SEA Directive requires an environmental report to describe and evaluate the environmental impacts of the plan 'and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan' (Article 5.1), and to include 'an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with' (Annex I). The Welsh Government's LDP Manual (Edition 2) explains that:

"The purpose of this task is to predict the social, environmental and economic effects of the options being considered in the LDP preparation process. The main technique is to predict both positive and negative effects of each option against the integrated LDP objectives which include the relevant SA criteria. The performance of each option can then be compared, taking account where necessary of the "business as usual" scenario, i.e. how the area would change under the current development plan in the absence of new policies being introduced. For the SA, assessment should focus only on those LDP impacts judged to have a "significant" effect on the environment as defined in the SEA Regulations." (Para 6.3.2.2).

5.1.2 This section discusses the sustainability impacts of the strategic options considered by the Council in the identification of the Strategy for the Adopted Vale of Glamorgan LDP.

5.2 Spatial Strategy Options

5.2.1 Originally the Council identified six spatial strategy options for the Vale of Glamorgan LDP. Following consultation with key stakeholders through stakeholder workshops (Appendices 4 and 5) a further three options were put forward, with a further option promoted following pre-deposit consultation on the Draft Preferred LDP Strategy during January and February 2008. In total 10 spatial strategy options have been considered and appraised as part of the LDP preparation as follows:

- **Council Strategy Options**

Option 1: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy – the business as usual scenario).

Option 2a: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).

Option 2b: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).

Option 3: Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).

Option 4: A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self – containment.

Option 5: Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St. Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.

- **Stakeholder Hybrid Options**

Option 6: A hybrid of option 1 and Option 4: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment.

Option 7: A hybrid of options 2b and 5. Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St. Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test. (Based on current populations)

Option 8: A hybrid of options 5 and 4. Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St. Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.

- **Post Pre Deposit Consultation Option**

Option 8a: (Combination of option 5 and a new rural settlement at Llandow): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St. Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement at Llandow known as Llandow Newydd) to accommodate further housing and associated development.

5.2.2 Full details of the appraisal of the options are provided within the LDP Sustainability Appraisal – Options Appraisal Report (November 2007) and the Sustainability Appraisal – Revised Options Appraisal Report (March 2009). The November 2007 Options Appraisal Report relates to the appraisal of options 1-9 and was undertaken by Hyder Consultants. The March 2009 Revised Options Appraisal Report relates to the appraisal of all 10 options and was undertaken by the Council and it is this appraisal that is summarised below:

5.2.3 For **Options 1, 2b, 5 and 7** the SA identified that spatially these would result in positive outcomes for both urban and rural areas, with Options 5 and 7 performing the strongest. Whilst the appraisal indicates that Option 5 and 7 also had the potential for providing mixed benefits in both rural and urban areas, it was considered that a combination of policy measures and the candidate site assessment stage would assist in mitigating potentially negative outcomes and also enhancing further positive outcomes identified.

5.2.4 For **Option 2a**, the SA highlighted that some benefits for both urban and rural areas would be realised, but the effectiveness of the options would be limited in both areas, and could also give rise to negative outcomes in the rural Vale. It was considered that this mixed effect was primarily due to the approach of allocating new development on a pro rata basis within all settlements according to current populations. The cumulative effects of this approach would take the form of limited benefits being realised in most settlements and additional pressures being placed on existing services in rural areas. In addition there would be reduced opportunities to address social and economic issues where they arise, as

well as an increase in the need to travel, all of which would be difficult to address through the policy measures identified.

5.2.5 For **Option 3**, the SA indicated that as a result of development being concentrated primarily within the larger settlements in the rural Vale, this would produce the least favourable outcome against the SA objectives for urban areas. As with option 2a, mitigation through policy intervention would have limited impact on the overall performance against the SA objectives, especially in relation to addressing economic and social disparities and affordable housing need that exists in the urban south eastern Vale of Glamorgan.

5.2.6 **Options 4, 6, 8 and 8a** all included a new settlement either wholly or as part of the options considered. For these options the SA highlighted that option 4, would lead to the least overall benefit in both rural and urban areas due to the concentration of all development within a new settlement. Similar negative outcomes were also identified for Option 6, and whilst this revealed some improved outcomes over option 4 for the urban settlements, these benefits would diminish over the plan period as development opportunities in these settlements reduced, limiting the influence of mitigation measures. The identification of a new rural settlement at Llandow (Llandow Newydd) within option 8a allowed the appraisal to consider more site specific issues that resulted in the appraisal identifying more mixed benefits and negative outcomes with the rural Vale. However common to all options involving a new settlement, was the limited ability to address outcomes through mitigation due to the relationship between the location of a new settlement and the ability to provide equal benefits across the area, including reduced opportunities for new development opportunities to address issues where they exist.

5.2.7 From the results of all Options appraised, in combination with the sustainability issues identified at the scoping stage of the SA, and the wider spatial planning policy framework such as that contained within Planning Policy Wales, Technical Advice Notes and the Wales Spatial Plan, the Council considered Option 5 to be the most appropriate spatial option for the Vale of Glamorgan.

6. Sustainability Appraisal of the Vale of Glamorgan LDP 2011-2026

6.1.1 In order to satisfy the requirement to undertake the Sustainability Appraisal of the LDP, all stages of Plan preparation and all policy content of the Adopted LDP has been assessed. Consequently, as appraisal work on the LDP has progressed between the Pre-deposit, Draft Preferred Strategy, Deposit Plan and through the Examination in Public, it is necessary to update the SA to reflect changes to the plan that form the final adopted LDP.

6.1.2 Accordingly, the following section considers the sustainability appraisal of the Adopted Vale of Local Development Plan (2011-2026), and builds upon previous SA work undertaken on the Deposit LDP contained within the Sustainability Appraisal Report (2013), and incorporates the SA of policy changes to the plan as a result of the Examination of the LDP, these being the Focused Changes (2015); Matters Arising Changes (September 2016) and Further Matters Arising Changes (February 2017) stages for which the Council undertook separate SAs in support of these proposed changes. Further details of these stages and SAs are available to view on the Council's website at www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/ldp

6.2 SA of the Adopted LDP Vision

6.2.1 The overall aim of the Vale of Glamorgan LDP is derived from the Council's Community Plan Vision. The LDP vision for the Vale of Glamorgan is a place:

"That is safe, clean and attractive, where individuals and communities have sustainable opportunities to improve their health, learning and skills, prosperity and wellbeing, and

Where there is a strong sense of community in which local groups and individuals have the capacity and incentive to make an effective contribution to the future sustainability of the area."

6.2.2 Table 6 below indicates that the Visions' aspiration for people to be able to enjoy a high quality of life in a safe environment, providing opportunities to improve health, prosperity and well being for individuals and the wider community is strongly compatible with the key sustainability objectives for reducing the causes of deprivation and encouraging social inclusion (e.g. housing, local job opportunities and improving access). Similarly, the SA indicated a direct relationship with the SA objectives for maintaining, protecting and enhancing community spirit.

Table 6: SA summary of the Adopted Vale of Glamorgan LDP Vision

Vision	
Our Vision for the Vale is a place that is safe, clean and attractive, where individuals and communities have opportunities to improve their health, prosperity and well-being, and where there is a strong sense of community in which local groups and individuals have the capacity and incentive to make an effective contribution to the future of the area.	
SA Objectives	Compatibility Analysis
To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	+
To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+
To maintain and improve access for all.	++
Reduce the causes of deprivation	++
To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	++
To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+/-
To minimise waste.	+/-
To use land effectively and efficiently.	?
To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+
To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	+
To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	++
To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+
To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	+
To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres.	+
To promote appropriate tourism.	+
Summary	
The LDP vision is broadly compatible with the sustainability objectives. There are no aspects of the vision which are assessed as being incompatible with the objectives set out in the SA Framework. The vision's emphasis on making the Vale a clean and attractive place is considered to be strongly compatible with the sustainability objectives which seek to protect or enhance the natural and built environment.	
The aspiration for people to be able to enjoy a high quality of life in a safe environment and to provide opportunities for improvement in health, prosperity and well being for individuals and the wider community is also strongly compatible with the key sustainability objectives for reducing the causes of deprivation and encouraging social inclusion (e.g. housing, local job opportunities and improving access). Similarly, there is a direct relationship between the SA objective for maintaining, protecting and enhancing community spirit.	
The appraisal has also indicated that in delivering the vision, there is potential for either negative or positive effects to arise in relation to the SA objectives for climate change and waste minimisation, and as such further consideration of these issues should be considered in the development of the LDP objectives.	

6.3 SA of the Adopted LDP Strategic Objectives

6.3.1 The Draft Preferred Strategy originally contained 8 strategic objectives. Subsequent amendments during the production of the Deposit Plan have seen further objectives relating to Retailing (Objective 6) and Tourism (Objective 9) being added to the Plan. As a result the Adopted LDP includes the following 10 strategic objectives that set out the guiding principles of the Plan:

- **Objective 1:** To sustain and further the development of sustainable communities within the Vale of Glamorgan, providing opportunities for living, learning, working and socialising for all.
- **Objective 2:** To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan makes a positive contribution towards reducing the impact of, and mitigating the adverse effects of climate change.
- **Objective 3:** To reduce the need for Vale residents to travel to meet their daily needs and enabling them greater access to sustainable forms of transport.
- **Objective 4:** To protect and enhance the Vale of Glamorgan's historic, built, and natural environment.
- **Objective 5:** To maintain, enhance and promote community facilities and services in the Vale of Glamorgan.
- **Objective 6:** To reinforce the vitality, viability and attractiveness of the Vale of Glamorgan's district, local and neighbourhood shopping centres.
- **Objective 7:** To provide the opportunity for people in the Vale of Glamorgan to meet their housing needs.
- **Objective 8:** To foster the development of a diverse and sustainable local economy that meets the needs of the Vale of Glamorgan and that of wider South East Wales Region.
- **Objective 9:** To create an attractive tourism destination with a positive image for the Vale of Glamorgan, encouraging sustainable development and quality facilities to enrich the experience for visitors and residents
- **Objective 10:** To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan uses land both effectively and efficiently; and to promote the sustainable use and management of natural resources.

6.4 Key Findings of the SA of the Strategic LDP Objectives.

6.4.1 The Sustainability Appraisal of the LDP objectives sought to test their compatibility against the SA objectives, thereby identifying any potential conflict or omission between both sets of objectives. The appraisal matrices (Table 7) revealed that the objectives are broadly consistent with the sustainability objectives. Nevertheless, in some instances the appraisal indicated a level of uncertainty (?) in relation to outcomes, as these outcomes would be dependent on the specific nature and scale of development.

6.4.2 In certain areas, the SA revealed areas of potential conflict (+/-) between the LDP objectives and the SA objectives. For example, the LDP objectives for housing and employment (former objectives 3 and 5) conflicted with SA objectives for climate change and waste minimisation. The appraisal also indicated the potential for other LDP objectives to offset these potential conflicts, such as the former objectives 2 and 9 (climate change and waste management). The addition of an objective specifically on sustainable tourism is

seen to strengthen local employment opportunities and provide support for local services and facilities. Consequently, when taken cumulatively, the SA appraisal of the LDP objectives indicate that they are generally compatible, with any potential conflicts between certain objectives being offset by other objectives.

Table 7: Summary SA of the LDP Objectives with the SA Framework Objectives

Key		SA OBJECTIVE	1.To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	3. To maintain and improve access for all	4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	7. To minimise waste	8. To use land effectively and efficiently	9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment	10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities	14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres.	15. To promote appropriate tourism
++	Major Positive Effect																
+	Positive Effect																
+/-	Positive or Negative Effect																
0	No Effect/ Neutral																
-	Negative Effect																
—	Major Negative Effect																
1: To sustain and further the development of sustainable communities within the Vale of Glamorgan, providing opportunities for living, learning, working and socialising for all.			+	+	+	+	++	+/-	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2:To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan makes a positive contribution towards reducing the impact of, and mitigating against the adverse effects of climate change			+/-	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	+	0	+
3: To reduce the need for Vale residents to travel to meet their daily needs and enabling them greater access to sustainable forms of transport.			0	+	+	++	+	++	0	+	+	0	0	++	0	+	0
4: To protect and enhance the Vale of Glamorgan's historic, built, and natural environment.			+/-	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	++	++	+	++	0	0	+	++
5: To maintain, enhance and promote community facilities and services in the Vale of Glamorgan			0	++	+	+	+	+	+	?	+/-	0	0	+	+	+	+
6: To reinforce the vitality, viability and attractiveness of the Vale of Glamorgan's district, local and neighbourhood shopping centres			0	++	++	+	+	+/-	-	+	+/-	0	0	++	+	++	+
7: To provide the opportunity for people in the Vale of Glamorgan to meet their housing needs			++	?	0	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+	0	?	0
8: To foster the development of a diverse and sustainable local economy that meets the needs of the Vale of Glamorgan and that of wider South East Wales Region.			0	0	0	++	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+	++	+	+
9: To create an attractive tourism destination with a positive image for the Vale of Glamorgan, encouraging sustainable development and quality facilities to enrich the experience for visitors and residents			0	++	0	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	++	+/-	++	++	++
10: To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan uses land both effectively and efficiently; and to promote the sustainable use and management of natural resources.			+/-	+/-	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	0

6.5 SA of the Adopted LDP Strategy

6.5.1 The Council's Draft Preferred Strategy as set out in the LDP Draft Preferred Strategy paper (December 2007) was:

"To concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development"

6.5.2 Whilst the overall Strategy has been carried forward into the Adopted LDP, the wording was amended slightly at Deposit stage to accurately reflect the role of the Cardiff Airport and St Athan Enterprise Zones as follows:

'To promote development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St Athan area to be a key development opportunity and Cardiff Airport to be a focus for transport and employment investment. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development'

6.5.3 This amendment to the strategy description is a more accurate reflection and expression of the previously adopted Draft Preferred Strategy and consequently it is considered that the Strategy as adopted is consistent with that undertaken for the Draft Preferred Strategy. The potential positive and negative effects of the adopted LDP Strategy option are set out below:

Potential Positive Effects

- Delivery of benefits to both urban and rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan as development would not be spread too thinly.
- Delivery of housing would be focused on the identified settlements.
- Local community facilities would be maintained and enhanced.
- New facilities may also be provided through planning conditions.
- High potential for previously developed land to be utilised, where it is available.
- Presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.
- Provides opportunities to bring about regeneration particularly in the urban centres, including the enhancement and protection of historic buildings.

Potential Negative Effects

- New development has the potential to cause negative effects on the natural environment in and around the settlements identified.
- A number of rural settlements are located in existing special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development.
- A number of settlements, namely, Rhoose, Barry and Sully are located in close proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment.
- There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.

6.6 SA of the Adopted LDP Strategic Policies

6.6.1 The Adopted LDP contains the following 11 strategic policies, which have been subject to detailed sustainability appraisal using the SA Framework, and incorporate the amendments to the final policies as a consequence of the Focused Changes and Matters Arising Stages.

- Strategic Policy SP1- Delivering the Strategy
- Strategic Policy SP2- Strategic Sites
- Strategic Policy SP3- Residential Requirement
- Strategic Policy SP4- Affordable Housing Provision
- Strategic Policy SP5- Employment Requirements
- Strategic Policy SP6- Retail
- Strategic Policy SP7- Transportation
- Strategic Policy SP8- Sustainable Waste Management
- Strategic Policy SP9- Minerals
- Strategic Policy SP10- Built and Natural Environment
- Strategic Policy 11-Tourism and Leisure

6.6.2 These 11 policies set the structure for the policy framework to deliver the LDP strategy. As such it is important that these policies set the right balance between promoting development and preserving and protecting important elements in the environment.

6.6.3 For those policies which allocate development, these often realise negative results because their impact on land gives rise to negatives and these are not always outweighed by positives for their provision. However, other policies will realise positive results, highlighting that the sustainability of the strategic policies can only be considered when the policies are considered in combination.

6.6.4 Accordingly, the appraisal (Table 9) indicates that the outcome for the strategic policies is very positive, with the policies receiving a high level of positive results, with 40% of the indicators are positive, whilst less than 10% are negative. It is a similar picture when looking at the individual assessment results, which again show similar levels of positive and negative results.

6.6.5 A summary of the mitigation measures identified in the SA of the Strategic Policies is shown in Table 8. This also sets out the Council's response and indicates where these were incorporated into the Plan. The majority of these recommendations were identified as part of the SA of the 2012 Deposit Plan and recommendations marked in italics indicate those that emerged from the revised appraisal of the 2013 Deposit Plan as set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Report (2013).

Table 8: SA Recommended Changes to Strategic Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
SP1	<p>1. The policy promotes sustainable transport solely for the purposes of reducing congestion. Amending the policy to reflect the promotion of sustainable transport as a principle, with particular proposals aimed at addressing specific congestion issues, would realise greater positive effects.</p> <p>2. The policy promotes the regeneration of Barry as a cornerstone of the LDP, but does not address either brownfield development or restoring contaminated land to beneficial use, both of which would realise significantly positive effects.</p> <p>3. Policy only seeks the positive management of built and natural assets. Addressing their protection and enhancement would realise significant positive effects.</p>	<p>1. Noted. Delete “to reduce congestion” from criteria 4.</p> <p>2. Noted. This issue is covered in Policy MD 1(6) – “makes beneficial use of previously developed land and buildings.” No change.</p> <p>3. Noted. Delete “Providing positive management of” from criteria 5 and replace with “Protecting and enhancing...”</p>
Amended Policy Assessment SP1	<p><i>The policy does not include any references to either brownfield development or restoring contaminated land to beneficial use, which would be associated with the regeneration of Barry Waterfront and would have implications for other sites and developments as well. Express reference would realise further positive effects.</i></p>	<p><i>Noted, but as above this issue is covered in Policy MD 1(6) – “makes beneficial use of previously developed land and buildings.” No change.</i></p>
SP2	<p>1. The policy promotes development at Barry waterfront that could lead to significant adverse impacts upon the maritime environment. Addressing the issue of the protection of the Maritime environment would realise greater positive effects in terms of flood risk, water quality and, potentially, climate change issues.</p>	<p>1. Noted. Add the following sentence to the end of paragraph 7.18: “In line with the Vision, proposals will also be required to have regard to its maritime context and where appropriate, protect and enhance the marine environment.”</p>

Table 8: SA Recommended Changes to Strategic Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
SP4	<p>1. The policy only addresses the required level of provision of affordable housing. The policy should address the spatial delivery of affordable housing as well.</p> <p>2. The Reasoned Justification does not qualify the issue of RSLs being able to develop anywhere (outside settlement boundaries).</p> <p>3. There are three Objective sets (6 - Climate Change, 7 - Waste Management and 8 - Efficient and effective Use of Land) that are realising highly negative effects. Addressing the relevant issues for these could significantly reduce the negative effects.</p> <p>4. There are two objective sets (9 - Protect and Enhance Built and Natural Environment, 14 - Vitality/Viability of Centres) that realise significant unclear effects. Addressing the relevant issues for these could realise more positive effects.</p>	<p>1. Noted. Paragraph 5.43 amended to reflect concerns. Reference to policies MG1, MG2, MG5 and MG6 added.</p> <p>2. Noted. Paragraph 5.44 amended to read: "In order to assist in the provision of affordable residential units, Policy MD 7 will provide a framework which allows for the development of affordable housing in sustainable locations outside the settlement boundaries of the towns and villages identified in the LDP settlement hierarchy."</p> <p>3. Add the following sentence to the end of paragraph 5.43: "The council will expect the provision of new affordable housing to be constructed to Welsh Quality Housing Standards and include measures for managing the reduction of energy use through construction and occupation."</p> <p>4. Disagree. Policy SP4 provides a framework for the delivery of affordable housing in the Vale of Glamorgan as a whole. Issues of site specific delivery are addressed in policies MG2, MG6 and MD7 as well as the Delivery and Implementation section of the Plan.</p>
Amended Policy Assessment SP4	<p><i>One issue that remains from the original assessment is that the policy does not address spatial distribution, which realises a number of unclear or negative effects, which could be reverted to positives is more clearly expressed</i></p>	<p><i>Noted. However, the spatial distribution of affordable housing is intrinsically linked to the spatial distribution of housing allocations within the Deposit LDP, as these allocations are the key mechanism for the delivery of affordable housing. Further consideration of the spatial distribution of housing allocations as well as future windfall development is, however, considered in more detail in the background papers.</i></p>
SP6	<p>1. Policy could be bolstered by reference to protection and enhancement of the built heritage in maximising reuse of existing buildings and new development.</p>	<p>1. Noted. The issue is addressed in the Policy and supporting text.</p>

Table 8: SA Recommended Changes to Strategic Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
SP11	1. The policy is heavily biased toward the promotion of tourism at the expense of protecting the existing tourism and, to a lesser extent, natural assets. A positive and direct reference to ensuring that new tourism development does not adversely impact the existing tourism asset would realise positive effects.	1. Noted. Policy SP11(3) amended to read "protect existing tourism assets and promote ..."
CSP Overall	<p>1. A policy addressing the issues of climate change is included in the Core Strategic Policies</p> <p>2. A policy addressing sustainable construction, reuse of existing buildings and use of secondary and recycled materials be included within the policy framework.</p> <p>3. The protection of high-grade agricultural land be included within the plan, preferably within the policy framework to provide formal policy backing.</p>	<p>1. Noted. This issue is addressed in national planning guidance. Sustainable development is addressed through a number of policies in the Plan.</p> <p>2. Policy MD 1 criteria 6 amended to read "Promotes sustainable construction and makes beneficial use of previously developed land and buildings."</p> <p>3. Noted but this is contained in national planning guidance.</p>

Table 9 – SA summary of the Adopted Vale of Glamorgan LDP Strategic Policies

Sustainability Objective / Aim		SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11
1	To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	++	O	O	-	O	-	-	O
2	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	++	+	O	O	+	+	+	O	O	+
3	To maintain and improve access for all.	+	+	O	O	+	O	++	O	O	O	O
4	Reduce the causes of deprivation.	++	++	O	+	+	O	+	O	O	O	+
5	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	+	+	O	O	+ / -	+	+
6	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	--	--	--	--	-	+ / -	+	+ / -	+	-
7	To minimise waste.	-	-	-	--	--	-	O	+	+	O	-
8	To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+ / -	-
9	To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+ / -	+ / -	?	+ / -	+	O	O	+ / -	++	+ / -
10	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
11	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	++
12	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / -	+ / -	-	+ / -	-	+ / -	+ / -	O	O	O	-
13	To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	++	++	O	O	++	+	O	O	O	-	+
14	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	+	++	O	+	++	+	O	O	+ / -	+
15	To promote appropriate tourism.	++	+	O	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	++

6.7 Managing Growth Policies

6.7.1 The Deposit LDP contained 26 Managing Growth Policies, and as a consequence of changes made to the LDP through the Matters Arising Changes, the final adopted LDP contains 30 Managing Growth Policies, as listed:

- MG1 Housing Supply in the Vale of Glamorgan
- MG2 Housing Allocations
- MG3 Strategic Site at Barry Waterfront
- MG4 Affordable Housing
- MG5 Gypsy and Traveller Site
- MG6 Provision of Educational Facilities
- MG7 Provision of Community Facilities
- MG8 Provision of Health Facilities
- MG9 Employment Allocations
- MG10 St Athan - Cardiff Airport Enterprise Zone
- MG11 Land to the South of Junction 34 M4 Hensol
- MG12 Retail Hierarchy
- MG13 Edge and Out of Town Retailing Areas
- MG14 Non A1 Retail Uses within Town and District Retail Centres
- MG15 Non A1 Retail Uses within Local and Neighbourhood Retail Centres
- MG16 Transport Proposals
- MG17 Special Landscape Areas
- MG18 Green Wedges
- MG19 Sites and Species of European Importance
- MG19A Nationally Protected Sites and Species
- MG19B Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites and Priority Habitats and Species
- MG20 Development in Minerals Safeguarding Areas
- MG21 Buffer Zones
- MG22 Dormant Mineral Sites
- MG23 Mineral Working (Including Oil and Gas Extraction)
- MG23A Specific Sites for Mineral Working
- MG24 Glamorgan Heritage Coast
- MG25 Public Open Space Allocations
- MG26 Tourism and Leisure Facilities
- MG27 Local Search Areas for Solar Energy

6.7.2 The purpose of these policies is to make provision for development to ensure that the plan meets the needs of the area for the end of the plan period. To do this, the policies either allocate land for specific types of development, or they identify land for protection from development, or they set out restrictions that apply to development to ensure it locates in appropriate places. Table 11 summarises the findings of the SA appraisal of the Managing Growth Policies contained within the adopted LDP.

6.7.3 The appraisal indicates that positive impacts would be realised in respect of social and economic objectives such as addressing housing need, local employment provision and addressing deprivation. The main negative effects were those policies which directly allocated land for development where the impacts would be on those associated with

climate change, energy demand and waste generation. However, when considered as a suite of policies, together the Managing Growth policies are overall positive, both in terms of the indicators and the policies realising less than 10% of the results as negative.

6.7.4 A summary of the mitigation measures identified in the SA of the Managing Growth policies is shown in Table 10. This also sets out the Council's response and indicates where these were incorporated into the Plan. The majority of these recommendations were identified as part of the SA of the 2012 Deposit Plan and recommendations marked in italics indicate those that emerged from the revised appraisal of the 2013 Deposit Plan as set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Report (2013).

Table 10: SA Recommended Changes to Managing Growth Policies		
Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
MG2 – Housing Allocations	1. The assessment process uses the precautionary approach and takes a worst-case scenario of effect where they are unclear. Increased certainty for this policy, through identifying whether the allocations are greenfield or brownfield, would be likely to realise more positive effects. Further consideration should be given to providing annotation on whether the site is Greenfield or brownfield.	1. Noted, However, information on Greenfield / brownfield status is provided in the Delivery and Implementation section of the Plan. No change required.
Amended Policy Assessment MG2	1. <i>Consideration should be given to include a short explanation of the reasons for using the assumed densities in the Reasoned Justification for clarification</i>	1. <i>The assumed densities used are considered to reflect local circumstances, both in respect of deliverability on recent developments and especially matters of local distinctiveness. Nevertheless as minimum targets they are considered to represent an efficient use of land, nor if explicit additional explanation considered necessary. No change required.</i>
MG10 – Strategic Site at St. Athan Strategic Opportunity Area	1. The Reasoned Justification identifies potential impacts upon local biodiversity and heritage factors but states that they can be mitigated so as to not preclude development. Other policies in the policy framework set out a no net loss, or even a net gain, requirement where adverse impacts are identified. The Reasoned Justification for this policy could be amended to reflect the other policies in the policy framework and this would realise a more positive assessment.	1. Noted. Add reference to biodiversity in Delivery and Implementation Section of the Plan.
Amended Policy Assessment MG10	1. <i>The Reasoned Justification requires that a line be safeguarded for a rail link to Cardiff Airport. However, the proposed rail link is not allocated in the Transportation policy. As such the two elements would appear to be contradictory. The plan would benefit from</i>	1. <i>Although a rail link route is no longer included in the LDP for reasons of deliverability, it is nevertheless considered necessary to consider 'future-proofing' in order that any development doesn't prejudice such delivery in the next Plan</i>

Table 10: SA Recommended Changes to Managing Growth Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
	<p><i>amendment to make the position consistent throughout the document.</i></p> <p><i>2. The Reasoned Justification sets out a requirement for an energy centre to serve the Cardiff Airport allocations. No reference has been made, however, to the potential for this energy centre to provide renewable energy (heat and power) through using biomass or other renewable methods. This would realise significant positives in terms of climate change.</i></p> <p><i>3. Whilst the relationship between the employment land and the additional land for Porthkerry Park is accepted it seems at odds with the principle of this employment policy for it to be included as a requirement, even though it is only referenced in the Reasoned Justification. It is allocated specifically in policy MG25, so setting the requirement out in this policy is unnecessary</i></p>	<p><i>period or beyond, should circumstances change.</i></p> <p><i>2. Agreed that more explicit reference of need for a sustainable energy centre, such as a combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant, would be appropriate to emphasise the importance of renewable energy as part of the Strategic Enterprise Zone development. Reasoned justification amended accordingly.</i></p> <p><i>3. The Porthkerry Park extension is an integral element of this strategic allocation, since it offers the significant level of protection between the EZ site and Barry required justifying such an extensive greenfield allocation.</i></p>
MG12 – Retail Hierarchy	<p>1. The policy is an administrative action without any policy content. The policy context for the retail hierarchy is contained in the subsequent policy MG13 and MG14 and consideration should be given to the deletion of this policy and the incorporation of the retail hierarchy into the subsequent 2 policies.</p>	<p>1. Whilst it is accepted that the policy as written sets a context for the retail policies that follow, it is important that this context is set through a managing growth policy to provide certainty and clarity.</p>

Table 10: SA Recommended Changes to Managing Growth Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
MG15 - Retail Uses Within Local and Neighbourhood Shopping Centres	<p>1. The policy contains two policy statements, one that relates to Local Centres and one that relates to Neighbourhood Centres, with differing policy content. Given that the policy sets out different policy requirements for the different types of centre, the policy framework may benefit from splitting the two policy elements into separate policies, which could provide more clarity.</p> <p>2. The policy makes reference to an “<i>over concentration</i>” of non A1 retail uses in local retail centres. However the term is not defined in the policy or reasoned justification and therefore the term is unclear and ambiguous. The policy would benefit from amendment to provide more certainty over what is meant by “<i>over concentration</i>”.</p> <p>3. The policy also makes reference to neighbourhood centres and “<i>other retail areas</i>”. The retail hierarchy set out as Policy MG12 sets out Local Centres and Neighbourhood Centres and it is assumed they have a defined area. However the hierarchy makes no reference to “<i>other retail areas</i>” and, as such, it is assumed that they do not have identified boundaries. The policy would benefit from clarification what “<i>other retail areas</i>” are, where they stand in the hierarchy and how the policy is to be applied to them.</p>	<p>1. Noted. However, the Council wishes the Policy to remain as drafted.</p> <p>2. Accepted and amended accordingly</p> <p>3. Agreed and amended accordingly</p>
MG 22 – Dormant Mineral Sites	<p>1. It is unclear what alternative uses would be acceptable for the sites. The policy would benefit from an amendment to the Reasoned Justification outlining what uses would be considered appropriate for the sites.</p>	<p>1. No change required. Given the specific policy does not refer to alternative uses, there is no need for clarification. Any alternative proposals would need to be considered having regard to other policies in the Plan, on a site by site basis.</p>
MG24 – Glamorgan Heritage Coast	<p>1. Criterion 3, as drafted, is very open, potentially allowing any development that might require a coastal location, irrespective of the potential damage it may cause. The Criterion would benefit from rewording to address appropriate coastal development that would not result in adverse impact to the Heritage Coast.</p>	<p>1. Noted. Criterion 3 amended to read “other development for which a coastal location is essential”. This is now – ties in with Policy MD14 (Tourism and Leisure).</p>

Table 10: SA Recommended Changes to Managing Growth Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
MG26 – Tourism and Leisure Facilities	1. The reasoned justification to the policy alludes to enabling development being required to realise the tourism allocations, and it also advises that overly residential biased development will not be permitted. This lacks clarity and certainty. The reasoned justification would benefit from the inclusion of more detail on what is likely to comprise appropriate enabling development, which in turn could realise significantly more positive effects.	1. Noted. Paragraph amended to read “In allocating the site for tourism and leisure uses the Council is aware that a level of enabling development in the form of residential or other commercial development is likely to be required to make a scheme commercially viable.”

Table 11 – SA summary of the Adopted Vale of Glamorgan LDP Managing Growth Policies

Sustainability Objective / Aim	MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	++	+	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	-	0
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	0	0	+	0	+	+ / -	++	+ / -	0	+	0	0	+	+ / -	+
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+ / -	0	-	0	0	+	0	0
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	0	0	+	0	+ / -	+	++	0	0	+ / -	0	0	0	+	+
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	-	--	--	-	+ / -	+/-	--	--	+/-	--	0	+	+	+
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	+ / -	+	0	0	0	0	0
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	-	+	++	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	0	+	++	+
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+ / -	+ / -	+	+ / -	-	-	0	0	+ / -	-	-	0	+ / -	+	+
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+ / -	0	0	0	0	+	0
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	0	0	+	+ / -	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	+ / -	+ / -	-	+ / -	-	+	-	--	+	--	0	+ / -	+	+
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	+	++	++	++	0	+	+ / -	0
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	++
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11 (contd.) – SA summary of the Adopted Vale of Glamorgan LDP Managing Growth Policies

Sustainability Objective / Aim	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG19 A	MG19 B	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG23 A	MG24	MG25	MG26	MG27
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	O	O	-	O	O	O	-	-	O	O	O	+	-	O	O
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	++	O	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+/-	+	+	O
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	++	O	O	O	O	O	+ / -	O	O	O	O	+	+	O	O
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	O
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+ / -	+	O	+	+	+	-	O	+	+	O	+/-	+	--	++
7 To minimise waste.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	++	O	O	O	-	O
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+ / -	+	+	+	+	-	+	++	+	+	+	+	O
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	-	+	+	++	++	++	+ / -	+	O	+	O	+	+	+ / -	+
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	O	O
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	+	O	++	+	+	O

12	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	To promote appropriate tourism.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.8 SA of the Adopted LDP Managing Development Policies

6.8.1 The Deposit LDP contained 19 criteria based Managing Development Policies and as a consequence of changes made to the LDP through the Matters Arising Changes, the final adopted LDP contains 20 Managing Development Policies, as listed:

- MD1 Location of New Development
- MD2 Design of New Development
- MD2A Provision for Open Space
- MD4 Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations
- MD5 Development Within Settlement Boundaries
- MD7 Housing Densities
- MD8 Environmental Protection
- MD9 Historic Environment
- MD10 Promoting Biodiversity
- MD11 Developments Outside Settlement Boundaries
- MD12 Conversion and Renovation of Rural Buildings
- MD13 Dwellings in the Countryside
- MD14 Tourism and Leisure
- MD15 New Employment Proposals
- MD16 Protection of Allocated Employment Sites
- MD16A Protection of Existing Employment Sites and Premises
- MD17 Rural Enterprise
- MD18 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation
- MD19 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation
- MD20 Assessment of Waste Management Proposals

6.8.2 The Managing Development Policy set is comprised of 20 policies that seek to control the type and nature of development, dependent upon the respective land use. The policies do not seek to allocate or promote development but to establish a framework against which the appropriateness of development proposals can be considered. In SEA terms development management policies score positively for ensuring development is appropriate and meets needs, but scores more negatively on development opportunities type factors, such as meeting housing needs, due to their restrictive nature.

6.8.3 Table 13 summarises the SA of the policies, highlighting that the overall outcome of the policies against the SA framework to be positive, both in terms of the indicators and the policies with over 35% of the results as positive, compared to just 5% negative results. It is the same picture when the indicators are considered. The Objectives realise one-third of the results as positive, with only 11% realising negatives, while the indicators as a whole realised nearly a quarter of results as positive whilst only 8% of the results were negative. As a result it is concluded that the policies will contribute towards achieving the SEA Objectives.

6.8.4 As with the Managing Growth policies the appraisal indicates that positive impacts would be realised in respect of social and economic objectives such as addressing housing need, local employment provision and addressing deprivation. The main negative effects were those policies which directly allocated land for development where the impacts would be on those associated with climate change, energy demand and waste generation.

Similarly, when considered as a suite of policies, together the Managing Demand policies will in combination realise neutral or positive outcomes.

6.8.5 A summary of the mitigation measures identified in the SA of the Managing Development policies is shown in Table 12. This also sets out the Council's response and indicates where these were incorporated into the Plan. The majority of these recommendations were identified as part of the SA of the 2012 Deposit Plan and recommendations marked in italics indicate those that emerged from the revised appraisal of the 2013 Deposit Plan as set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Report (2013).

Table 12: SA Recommended Changes to Managing Development Policies		
Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
MD1 - Location of New Development	<p>1. Despite the positive nature of the policy, the policy itself is difficult to interpret, as it does not set out how the criteria within the policy apply, i.e. does a development proposal have to satisfy all of them, some of them, and if so which are optional. Without this direction on how to implement the policy there is no method of resolving conflict between the Criteria, i.e. brownfield land can be of high ecological value, which could realise conflict between Criterion 8 and Criterion 9. Similarly farm development in the rural Vale is not going to support the objectives of the South Eastern Zone. For assessment purposes it was assumed that development would be required to satisfy all criteria. The policy would benefit from direction on how the policy is to be applied.</p> <p>2. The term "EQUINE FACILITIES" in Criterion 3 is not defined and so it is unclear whether the policy is seeking to promote commercial horse related activities (e.g. pony trekking, breeding stables) or whether it seeks to proliferate individual provision for pet horses and horse culture. This should be clarified.</p> <p>3. Criterion 6 supports development that "benefits" from existing infrastructure provision. The meaning of this is unclear. For assessment purposes it was assumed that this meant that proposed development would not compromise or overload existing infrastructure or would provide compensatory provision. The policy would benefit from clarification of this criterion.</p>	<p>1. Development proposals should aim to meet as many of the criteria as possible, although it is accepted that there will be instances where conflicts arise between criteria. Criterion 1 "Supports the objectives of the south east zone" has been deleted to reflect the strategy as a whole. Criterion 3 has also been amended for clarification purposes "In the case of residential development ..."</p> <p>2. Having considered the remarks it is considered that the reference to equine facilities is superfluous in any event as it is covered by the terms new enterprises and leisure. Accordingly, this has now been removed from the policy.</p> <p>3. Agree – add reference to impact on existing infrastructure in reasoned justification.</p>
MD2 - Place Making (now renamed <i>Design of New Development</i>)	<p>1. The policy and the Reasoned Justification do not accord on the scope of the policy, i.e. the policy sets out it applies in all cases, the RJ only relevant to "urban environment". The policy would benefit from a change that would address this issue.</p>	<p>1. Noted. Policy relates to existing towns and villages - change 'urban environment' to 'local environment' in reasoned justification.</p>

Table 12: SA Recommended Changes to Managing Development Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
	2. The policy is a list of criteria, but the policy does not set out whether one, some, or all, criteria need to be satisfied. In addition there is no guidance on how conflict between criteria is to be considered.	2. Noted. The word 'and' has been added between criteria 8 and 9. The Council acknowledges that not all criteria will be relevant e.g. criteria 4 & 6. Conflicts between criteria will need to be considered on a case by case basis.
MD3 – Design of New Development (now incorporated into Policy MD2)	1. Criterion 8 requires development to make a positive contribution toward tackling climate change, whilst most new development (housing, employment retail etc.) would only increase the causes of climate change. It may be more appropriate for the criterion to address the issue of a development minimising the causes of climate change related to that development, rather than seeking an overall reduction. The second part of the Criterion could also play a significant part in that, wherever possible, provision to facilitate the adaptation to climate change could also be secured. It is recommended that the criterion be reviewed in light of this.	1. Agree – Amend criterion 8 to read 'They minimise the causes of climate change and incorporate renewable and low carbon energy use features'. This has been incorporated into a revised policy MD2.
MD8 – Environmental Protection	1. The Policy is contradictory. The Policy, in the first paragraph, seeks to ensure that the development can demonstrate that it will not result in unacceptable impacts. However, the second paragraph of the policy sets out what may be requires where proposals do have unacceptable impacts. As such it would be difficult to implement the policy. It is recommended that the Policy be amended to provide consistency.	1. Noted. Second part of policy amended to read: "Where impacts are identified the Council will require applicants to demonstrate that appropriate measures can be taken to minimise the impact identified to an acceptable level. Planning conditions may be imposed or legal obligation entered into, to secure any necessary mitigation and monitoring processes."
MD7 – Housing Densities	1. The policy sets out the development density for residential development, but does not set out the background context of why the figures of 30 and 25 dwellings per hectare have been chosen. A nominal average density for residential development is generally accepted at 35 dwellings per hectare and, given that it is a government aim, and a SEA/SA aim in the assessment framework, to seek higher density development, the policy would benefit from the inclusion of background information explaining why the targets set represent high density development.	1 Noted. This figure reflects past trends and the sensitive nature of much of the Vale of Glamorgan. Policy MD7 states a minimum of 30 net dwellings per hectare for the main towns and villages so in reality the density in these locations could be higher e.g. Barry Waterfront. The following text has been added to the reasoned justification to clarify

Table 12: SA Recommended Changes to Managing Development Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
		"This reflects the sensitive nature of many rural villages and the character of existing built form."
MD10 – Promoting Biodiversity	<p>1. The policy and the Reasoned Justification do not accord on the scope of the policy, i.e. the policy sets out it applies in all cases, the RJ only relevant to "urban environment". The policy would benefit from a change that would address this issue.</p> <p>2. The policy is a list of criteria, but the policy does not set out whether one, some, or all, criteria need to be satisfied. In addition there is no guidance on how conflict between criteria is to be considered.</p>	<p>1. Applies in all cases. The Council disagrees that the reasoned justification is only relevant to the urban environment.</p> <p>2. Both criteria need to be satisfied (see word and) - enhance biodiversity by doing (ii). Policy acknowledges what is required if negative impacts are identified. Further clarification to be provided in Biodiversity SPG.</p>
MD11 – Affordable Housing in Rural Areas (now renamed <i>Affordable Housing Outside Settlement Boundaries</i>)	<p>1. The policy would benefit from amendment to include, or cross reference to, factors that will be taken into account in considering the appropriateness of the proposed location for affordable housing development, and how conflicting issues will be addressed.</p>	<p>1, Criteria sets out factors to be considered when assessing such proposals. Proposals would need to satisfy all of the criteria- word 'and' added. Criterion 5 is a key part of policy. Plan needs to be read as a whole- there are other policies on scale, form, impact on environment.</p>
MD13 – Replacement Dwellings in Rural Areas (now renamed <i>Dwellings in the Countryside</i>)	<p>1. The policy and Reasoned Justification are contradictory. The policy requires proposals to satisfy both Criterion 2 and Criterion 3, but the Reasoned Justification identifies that proposals need satisfy only one of the criteria. The Policy and Reasoned justification should be amended to ensure they are compatible.</p> <p>2. The policy does not require that the replacement dwelling be built on the same footprint as the previous building (there would be exceptions for those buildings that are constrained from appropriate extension). This could result in buildings being removed and being relocated a significant distance from their original position and incorporating land that was originally outside the curtilage of the existing dwelling. The policy would benefit from addressing the location of the replacement dwelling within the site.</p>	<p>1. Disagree</p> <p>2. Disagree- may be cases where changing the position of a dwelling may be favourable i.e. a positive change. This matter should be assessed on a case by case basis.</p> <p>3. New criteria added on residential curtilage</p>

Table 12: SA Recommended Changes to Managing Development Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
	3. The policy does not address the issue of curtilages. If a dwelling is relocated outside the original curtilage (as outlined in 2 above), a new residential curtilage would need to be identified which could significantly increase the extent of residential curtilage. The policy would benefit from addressing this issue and the potential adverse impacts this may cause.	
MD19 – Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation	<p>1. The policy sets out a non-exhaustive list of energy generation methods covered by the policy. By including a specified list there is potential that methods not included on the list will be treated more negatively than those that are included. In order to ensure that all methods of low carbon and renewable energy generation are considered consistently and fairly, it would be better to omit the list from the policy text and, if appropriate, the various methods can be set out and considered in the reasoned justification.</p> <p>2. The policy requires that proposals have no adverse impact upon a range of factors if they are to be permitted. Proposals for all forms of low carbon and renewable energy generation will have an adverse impact upon one or more of the factors. It would be better if the policy qualifies the level of adverse impact to introduce an element of flexibility, which could be realised by simply substituting the term “unacceptable impact” for “no adverse impact”</p> <p>3. The policy does not address the issue of using mitigation to overcome adverse impacts. Its inclusion in the policy would provide a further element of flexibility.</p>	<p>1. Agree. Amend policy accordingly. At the same time additional criteria has been added to the policy to take account of the potential impacts on electrical, radio or other communications due to the existence of Cardiff Airport and RAF St Athan.</p> <p>2. Agree. Amend “unacceptable impact” to “no adverse impact”.</p> <p>3. Agree. Amend paragraph 6.55 accordingly.</p>
Amended Policy Assessment MD14	<i>The policy cross-references to Policies MD2 and MD3, whilst the Reasoned Justification cross references Policies MD1 and MD3. One or other of the references should be amended for consistency.</i>	<i>RJ amended to correct error.</i>
Amended Policy Assessment MD15	<i>Criterion 3 addresses uses that would be required to be located away from other uses for amenity reasons. However, the policy is worded so that permission would be given if the proposals satisfied any one of the 3 criteria relating to the policy. As a result the presumption is that a “bad neighbour” use could be located anywhere, purely because it satisfies the requirement that it should be located away from other uses, i.e. such uses can be justified anywhere purely because they are bad neighbour uses. Consideration</i>	<i>Agreed. Reference added to require development to accord with Policies MD1, MD2 and MD3, plus addition of text “where it is clearly demonstrated that..” to criterion (iii) to emphasise onus is on developer to provide sufficient justification</i>

Table 12: SA Recommended Changes to Managing Development Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
	<i>should be given to the inclusion of other qualifications within the scope of the third criterion.</i>	
<i>Amended Policy Assessment MD16</i>	<i>The last criterion of the policy addresses redevelopment of existing employment sites. However, the criterion makes no distinction between the potential redevelopment use and, as such, actually requires a redevelopment for another employment use to require additional compensatory employment provision equal to that which was formerly present on the site. Consideration should be given to amending the policy to differentiate between redevelopment uses to not preclude employment redevelopment.</i>	<i>Agreed that policy wording can be tightened to realise better environmental effects.. Policy text amended to relate to "redevelopment for other uses".</i>

Table 13 – SA summary of the Adopted Vale of Glamorgan Managing Development Policies

Sustainability Objective / Aim	MD1	MD2	MD2A	MD4	MD5	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+/-
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	0	0
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	+	++	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	+	0	+	+	+	++	-	+
7 To minimise waste.	-	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	++	0	0	0	++	+	++	+/-	+/-
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+/-	+	0	+	+	+ / -	+	++	+
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	0	++	++	+	+	-	+	+	+/-
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	++	+
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+/-	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	++	0	0	0	+	0	0	+/-	0
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Table 13 (contd.) – SA summary of the Adopted Vale of Glamorgan Managing Development Policies

Sustainability Objective / Aim		MD 11	MD 12	MD 13	MD 14	MD 15	MD 16	MD 16A	MD 17	MD 18	MD 19	MD 20
1	To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
2	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	To maintain and improve access for all.	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	0	0	+	+	++	+	+	0	0
5	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	0
6	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	0	--	+ / -	-	--	0	0	-	+	++	0
7	To minimise waste.	-	+/-	-	-	0	+	-	+ / -	0	0	++
8	To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+ / -	+	+	0
9	To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+/-	+	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	+	0
10	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
11	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
12	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+/-	-	0	-	+	0	+	--	+	0	0
13	To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	0	+	0	+	++	++	++	+	0	0	0
14	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	0	0	0	+	+	0	+/-	0	0	0	0
15	To promote appropriate tourism.	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.8 Sustainability Appraisal of Candidate Sites

6.8.1 The Council developed a 3-stage assessment process for appraising sites submitted to the Council for consideration within the Deposit LDP. The site assessment methodology was developed by the Council and details of the findings of the candidate assessment process are provided in the Council's Findings of the Site Assessment Process Background Paper (2013).

6.8.2 Stage 3 of the candidate site methodology involved a Sustainability Appraisal of individual sites submitted to the Council for consideration within the Deposit Plan for development. In addition sites identified by the Council, and those which were previously allocated for development in the Adopted Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan and carried forward into the Deposit LDP have also been subject to a sustainability appraisal.

6.9 SA of the LDP Site Allocations

6.9.1 For the Deposit LDP, the Council undertook an appraisal of the sites allocated for residential, employment, tourism and education against the Sustainability Objectives of the Vale of Glamorgan LDP Sustainability Appraisal Framework. A further outcome of the site appraisals is to identify any site specific issues associated with development of the site, and identify appropriate mitigation measures to address any issues identified. Site specific development requirements are set out in Appendix 5 of the Deposit LDP.

6.9.2 As consequence of the LDP examination, additional site allocation has been included within the Adopted LDP, alongside a number of amendments to site boundaries and these changes have been subject to SA. Table 14 provides a summary of the sustainability appraisal of each site allocated for development within the Adopted LDP.

Table 14: Summary of SA of Allocated LDP Sites

Sustainability objectives		To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	To maintain and improve access for all	Reduce the causes of deprivation	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	To minimise waste	To use land effectively and efficiently	To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	To promote appropriate tourism
LDP Ref.	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MG2.1	Phase 2 Barry Waterfront	++	++	++	+	0	++	--	++	-	++	0	++	++	+	+
MG2.2	Land at Higher End, St Athan	+	+	+	+	0	+/-	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
MG2.3	Land at Church Farm, St Athan	++	++	++	+	+	+/-	-	+/-	0	+	0	++	0	+	0
MG2.4	Former Stadium Site/land adjacent to Burley Place St Athan	+	0	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	--	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	+	0
MG2.5	Land to the east of Eglwys Brewis, St Athan	+	+	+/-	+	0	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	+	0
MG2.6	Land adjacent to Froglands Farm, Llantwit Major	+	+	+/-	+	0	+/-	--	+/-	0	0	0	+/-	0	+	0
MG2.7	Land between new Northern Access Road and Eglwys Brewis Road, Llantwit Major	+	+	+/-	+	0	+/-	--	+/-	0	0	0	+/-	0	+	0
MG2.8	Barry Island Pleasure Park, Barry Island	++	++	++	+	+	++	--	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	++
MG2.9	Land at White Farm, Barry	++	+	++	+	0	+	-	+	0	+ / -	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.10	Land to the east of Pencoedre Lane, North East Barry	++	+	++	+	0	+	--	+/-	-	+	-	+	-	0	0
MG2.11	Land to the west of Pencoedre Lane, North East Barry	++	+	++	+	0	+	-	-	-	+	0	+	0	0	0

Table 14 (contd.): Summary of SA of Allocated LDP Sites

Sustainability objectives		To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	To maintain and improve access for all	Reduce the causes of deprivation	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	To minimise waste	To use land effectively and efficiently	To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	To promote appropriate tourism
LDP Ref.	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MG2.12	Ysgol Maes Dyfan	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	++	0	+	0
MG2.13	Barry Magistrates Court	++	+	++	+	0	++	-	++	0	+	0	++	0	0	0
MG2.14	Court Road Depot, Barry	+	+	++	+	0	++	-	++	0	+	0	++	0	0	0
MG2.15	Holm View	+	+/-	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	+	0
MG2.16	Hayes Wood, The Bendricks	+	+	+/-	+	0	+/-	-	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	-	0	0
MG2.17	Cowbridge Comprehensive Lower School, Cowbridge	++	+	++	+	0	+	-	++	+/-	++	+/-	++	0	+	0
MG2.18	Cowbridge Comprehensive 6 th Form Block, Aberthin Road	++	0	++	+	0	+	-	++	0	++	0	++	0	+	0
MG2.19	Land adjoining St Athan Road, Cowbridge	++	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	-	+	0	+	0	+	0
MG2.20	Land to the north and west of Darren Close, Cowbridge	++	++	++	+	0	++	--	--	--	+	-	++	+/-	+	0
MG2.21	Plasnewydd Farm, Llantwit Major	++	++	-	+	0	+/-	-	-	0	+	0	+/-	0	+	0
MG2.22	Land adjacent to Llantwit Major Bypass	+	+	-	+	0	-	--	-	0	0	0	+/-	0	+	0
MG2.XXA	Former Eagleswell Primary School, Llantwit Major	++	0	++	+	0	++	-	+	0	+	0	++	0	+	0
MG2.23	Land at Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock	++	++	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	?	+	0	+	0

Table 14 (contd.): Summary of SA of Allocated LDP Sites

Sustainability objectives		To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	To maintain and improve access for all	Reduce the causes of deprivation	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	To minimise waste	To use land effectively and efficiently	To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	To promote appropriate tourism
LDP Ref.	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MG2.24	Land adjoining St Josephs School, Sully Road	++	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	+/-	+	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.25	Headlands School, St Augustine's Road	++	+	++	0	+/-	++	-	+/-	+/-	+	0	++	0	+	0
MG2 XX	Land adjacent to Oak Court, Penarth	++	+	+	+	0	+	-	+/-	-	+	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.26	Land at and adjoining St Cyres School Murch Road	++	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.27	Land off Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys	++	+/-	+	0	+	++	--	+/-	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
MG.2 28	Land at and adjoining Ardwyn Pen-y-Turnpike Road	+	+	+/-	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	+/-	0	+	0
MG2.29	Land at Cross Common Road, Dinas Powys	++	+	+	0	0	+	--	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	0
MG2.30	Land south of Llandough Hill/Penarth Road	++	+	++	+/-	+	+	-	-	-	+	0	++	0	0	0
MG2.31	Land north and of Leckwith Road.	+	+	+	0	+/-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+/-	0	0	0
MG2.32	Llandough Landings	+	0	+/-	+	0	+/-	-	+	-	+	-	+/-	0	0	0
MG2.33	Land north of the Railway Line Rhoose	++	+	++	+	++	+	--	-	0	+	0	++	0	0	0

Table 14 (contd.): Summary of SA of Allocated LDP Sites

Sustainability objectives		To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	To maintain and improve access for all	Reduce the causes of deprivation	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	To minimise waste	To use land effectively and efficiently	To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	To promote appropriate tourism
LDP Ref.	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MG2.34	Land south of the Railway Line Rhoose	++	+	+	0	0	+/-	-	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.35	Land to the West of Port Road, Wenvoe	++	+	+	+	0	+/-	--	-	--	+	-	+/-	0	+	0
MG2.36	Land adjoining Court Close, Aberthyn	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
MG2.37	Land to the east of Bonvilston	++	+	+/-	+	0	+/-	-	-	--	0	--	+/-	0	0	0
MG2.38	Land to the rear of St David's Church in Wales, Primary School, Colwinston	+	+	+	0	0	+	-	-	-	+	-	0	0	0	0
MG2.39	ITV Wales Culverhouse Cross	++	0	+	+	-	+	--	+	-	0	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.40	The Garden Emporium, Fferm Goch	++	+	-	0	0	-	-	++	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.41	Ogmore Residential Centre Ogmore by Sea	++	+	+	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
MG2.42	Ogmore Caravan park Ogmore by Sea	++	+	+	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
MG2.43	Land to the east of St Nicholas	++	0	0	0	0	+	--	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0
MG2.44	Land off St.Brides Road, Wick	++	++	++	0	0	0	--	-	0	+	0	++	0	0	0
MG2.45	Land north of Sandy Lane, Ystradowen	++	++	+/-	+	0	+/-	-	-	+	+	+	+/-	0	0	0
MG2.46	Land west of Swanbridge, Sully	++	+	++	+	0	++	--	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0

Table 14 (contd.): Summary of SA of Allocated LDP Sites

Sustainability objectives		To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	To maintain and improve access for all	Reduce the causes of deprivation	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	To minimise waste	To use land effectively and efficiently	To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	To promote appropriate tourism
LDP Ref.	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MG5	Llangan, Gypsy and Traveller Site	+	0	+/-	0	0	+/-	-	+	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0
MG6.1	Penarth Learning Community, Penarth	0	++	+	++	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	+	+	0	0
MG6.2	Llantwit Major Comprehensive School	0	++	++	++	0	-	0	+	0	++	0	+	+	0	0
MG9.1	Land to the South of Junction 34 M4 Hensol	0	0	+/-	++	+	-	--	-	--	0	?	-	++	0	0
MG9.2	Land adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose	0	+	++	++	+/-	+	--	--	+/-	+/-	-	++	++	0	+
MG9.3	Aerospace Business Park, St Athan, Rhoose	0	0	+	++	+	+/-	-	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	++	+	0

Table 14 (contd.): Summary of SA of Allocated LDP Sites

Sustainability objectives		To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	To maintain and improve access for all	Reduce the causes of deprivation	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	To minimise waste	To use land effectively and efficiently	To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	To promote appropriate tourism
Policy Ref.	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MG9.4	Atlantic Trading Estate	0	0	+/-	++	+	-	-	+	-	0	-	+/-	++	0	0
MG9.5	Land at Fford Mileniwm, Barry	0	0	+	++	+	+/-	--	+	-	0	-	+/-	++	0	0
MG9.6	Hayes Lane, Sully	0	0	+/-	+	0	+	-	+	-	0	-	+/-	++	0	0
MG9.7	Hayes Road Sully	0	0	+/-	++	+	+/-	--	+	-	0	-	+/-	++	0	0
MG9.8	Hayes Wood Sully	0	+	+/-	+	0	-	-	++	?	0	?	+/-	++	0	0
MG9.9	Llandow Trading Estate	0	0	+/-	+	+	+/-	-	+	--	0	-	-	++	0	0
MG9.10	Vale Business Park, Llandow	0	0	+/-	+	+	+/-	-	+	-	0	?	-	++	0	0
MG26.2	Land at Nell's Point, Whitmore Bay	0	+	++	0	0	++	-	+	+/-	+	0	++	+	+	++
MG26.3	Land at Cottrell Park Golf Course	0	+	+/-	+	0	0	--	+	--	0	-	-	+	0	++

6.10 Summary of Mitigation Recommendations and Changes made to the Plan

6.10.1 A number of mitigation measures were recommended as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process. The Revised Options Appraisal Report (March 2009) considered the Strategy Options including the LDP Strategy (option 5). Due to the strategic nature of the options considered, generic mitigation measures were recommended that were common to all strategy options as the available mitigation related to planning policy issues and measures that could be addressed in the detail of the Deposit Plan or through further appraisal (for example, enabling the consideration of site specific and infrastructure issues).

6.10.2 The Sustainability Appraisal Report (2013) recommended more specific mitigation measures following the SA undertaken on the Deposit Plan. This process also reviewed the previous appraisal of policies contained in the earlier 2012 Deposit Plan. A number of these changes were incorporated into the Deposit Plan and these changes extended to policy amendments and clarifications to the reasoned justification as summarised in section 6 of this report. Where recommendations were not accepted the relevant planning justification has been provided as summarised above.

6.10.3 Following the Deposit Plan assessments, further changes were made to the LDP as part of the Examination in Public and the sustainability appraisal of these changes has been incorporated into the final appraisals matrices contained in this report. These arise from the Focused Change, Matters Arising Change and Further Matters Arising Changes. Many of these changes were concerned with clarifying drafting, improving clarity and alignment with guidance, updating references or rearranging material, and made no significant difference to the Plan's overall sustainability impacts. Other changes provided more certainty of effects or had no significant impacts over those identified for the required level of growth when and when considering the overall effect together with other policies of the Plan. Consequently, due to the nature of the changes no further mitigation measures were recommended. Full details of the appraisals are provided in the SA Addendum Reports (2015, 2016 and 2017).

7. Conclusions: Overview of the Assessments and Cumulative Outcomes

7.1.1 The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan is comprised of 61 policies, which seek to address the requirements for development over the plan period to 2026. The policy framework allocates land for specific uses, protects land and elements of the environment from loss and adverse impacts from development and provides a policy basis for delivering high quality development in appropriate locations. Given this, the appraisal of the Plan has identified that the LDP will impact both positively and negatively on the wide breadth of SA/SEA objectives, highlighting the complex and differing nature of the policies within the framework.

7.1.2 The SEA Regulations and the LDP Manual (Edition 2) require that a sustainability appraisal should include an evaluation of the significance of the predicted effects including “the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility... [and] secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects” which was undertaken as part of the Sustainability Appraisal Report (2013) and which has been updated and reflected on in this report. From the updated appraisal of policies it is clear that the LDP would deliver significant social and economic benefits through the provision of housing to meet the identified needs over the plan period, including much needed affordable housing. Alongside this the plan seeks to provide for a range of local employment opportunities and to enhance the prosperity of the wider South East Wales region through the identification of strategically important employment sites. The LDP also seeks to ensure the necessary infrastructure is provided to support the planned growth, including improved accessibility through sustainable transport provision.

7.1.3 Conversely, the SA indicates that the levels of growth planned in the Vale of Glamorgan are likely to result in some significant negative impacts, primarily as a result of the necessary development of greenfield land, increased demand for energy from new homes and businesses, as well as from private and public transport. In meeting local growth needs this may also lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions and an increase in waste and demand for natural resources.

7.1.4 With regards to the cumulative effects of the Plan, the Sustainability Appraisal Report (2013) concluded that the overall outcome for the Policy Framework is significantly positive in terms of impacts, when against individual SA objectives and when considering overall policy impacts, with high proportions of positive effects. The assessment concludes that the policy framework will realise positive environmental benefits that will contribute towards meeting the SA/SEA Objectives. Whilst the SA process has realised a smaller proportion of negative results, this is not significant in itself given the nature of the LDP in providing for future development needs of the area and the range of impacts that can be expected in meeting those needs. Given the extent of negative results, the Sustainability Appraisal Report concluded that the appraisal process had met the aim of minimising negative results. Further details are provided in Section 5 of the Sustainability Appraisal Report (2013).

7.1.5 Following the Deposit Plan, further changes were made to the LDP as part of the Examination in Public and accordingly Sustainability Appraisal was undertaken on the Focused Changes, Matters Arising Changes and Further Matters Arising Changes which are set out in addendums to the Sustainability Appraisal Report (2013). The final appraisals contained in this report incorporate these revised appraisals.

7.1.6 In most instances the revised appraisals did not affect the original assessment scores against the SA objectives. Some changes realised negative impacts associated with new

development as a result of new site allocations made as part of the Matters Arising Changes. These changes included two extended site residential allocations and two new residential site allocations. These changes were necessary following a reduction in the windfall allowance element of the housing supply and the Inspector's request to provide more certainty regarding local housing growth in the Plan. In addition, new allocations were made for gypsy and traveller pitch provision in addition to specifying sites for minerals working and the designation of six local solar search areas.

7.1.7 For the extended residential site allocations, the site assessments undertaken suggest that similar outcomes would be realised to those identified in the original site appraisals. For the new residential allocations, the appraisal has not raised any significant concerns above the sustainability outcomes associated with the development of land (such as an increase in the use of energy through development and transport, increased waste generation and movement of people and freight). Whilst it is accepted that the inclusion of additional sites in the LDP will increase the occurrence of such recorded impacts, the appraisal of policies within the plan indicate that they provide a sustainable framework that can assist in mitigating such affects, alongside national policy. Furthermore, the level of overall growth had not increased and the allocation of additional residential sites would provide more certainty regarding the location of future development and the likely local impacts.

7.1.8 Other changes made as part of the Examination led to the incorporation of further clarification and guidance for sites affected by flood risk and nature conservation, clarification of infrastructure requirements, the inclusion of settlement boundaries for Minor Rural Settlements and amendments to policy wording that enhanced SA outcomes when compared to earlier iterations. Overall, the assessments found that the changes to the Plan would not change the overall conclusion or the assessment of cumulative effects set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Report (2013). It is also noted that the Inspector's Report included three Inspector proposed changes (IMACs). However, due to the minor nature of these changes, these do not undermine the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal process undertaken.

7.1.9 Furthermore, with regard to the changes arising from the Examination, the LDP Inspector in his report stated that *"I am satisfied that these changes are in line with the substance of the overall Plan and its policies, and that they do not undermine the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and the other participatory processes that have been undertaken"* (Inspector's report, paragraph 1.5). The Inspector goes on to state that *"Changes arising from the examination process have also been subject to SA/SEA. I am satisfied that the SA/SEA process undertaken is robust and that it satisfies both the procedural and legal requirements"* (Inspector's report, paragraph 2.3).

7.1.10 Therefore, in addition to informing decision making, the iterative Sustainability Appraisal of the Vale of Glamorgan LDP has considered the cumulative effects of the Plan and, though the consideration of available mitigation, has assisted in the development of a suite of LDP policies that seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects, the result of which is a more sustainable plan. The on-going monitoring of the LDP will consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of the Plan and will consider the progress in achieving the sustainability objectives through the implementation of the Plan. This is discussed further in the following section.

8. Implementation and Monitoring

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 This section outlines the monitoring proposals that will be used in measuring the environmental, social and economic effects of the LDP as required by SA/SEA regulations. The suggested targets and indicators for the sustainability objectives identified in the Deposit Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report have been referred to however it is proposed that an integrated approach to Plan monitoring will be used as set out below.

- **The requirement for Monitoring**

8.1.2 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive requires that the significant environmental effects of implementing a plan or programme are monitored in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects and, if necessary, to identify the need for remedial action. In addition, the LDP Regulations and Welsh Government require local planning authorities to produce Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) to track the implementation and progress of the Local Development Plan. In this respect, official guidance contained within the LDP Manual (Edition 2), states that SA/SEA and Plan monitoring should be integrated and undertaken as part of the Annual Monitoring Report process to avoid any unnecessary duplication of results (Section 9.1).

- **SA Monitoring Proposals for the Local Development Plan**

8.1.3 The LDP contains a comprehensive monitoring framework to assess the performance and delivery of the Plan and its policies and proposals. This contains 49 indicators and a range of targets set across the Plan's 10 Objectives. In line with Welsh Government advice the SA monitoring of the Plan will be integrated with the Plan's Annual Monitoring Reports. Consequently, the LDP Monitoring Framework has been amended to make explicit cross reference to the relevant SA Objectives to assist in monitoring the social, environmental and economic effects of the Plan. In addition, supplementary environmental, social and economic information referenced in the earlier proposed SA Monitoring Framework will also be referred to where considered necessary and appropriate in assessing significant effects together with other available monitoring information.

8.1.4 Table 15 overleaf sets out the SA monitoring framework originally proposed in the 2013 Deposit Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report. This will assist the Council in measuring significant environmental effects and other aspects of the SA/SEA objectives where relevant. The targets and indicators were originally developed to assist in assessing the sustainability effects of the LDP against the SA Objectives and sub-aims. However, due to data availability and difficulties in setting meaningful and specific targets, it has not been possible to set SA monitoring indicators and targets for all sub-aims. The proposed indicators and targets, where available, will therefore be referred to in Annual Monitoring Reports where data is available and where these are relevant in considering the sustainability effects and SA Objectives. Notwithstanding this, the established SA Objectives, cross referenced in the LDP Monitoring Framework indicators, will be used as the basis to assess how well the Plan meets the goals of sustainable development at a global and local scale in future LDP Annual Monitoring Reports.

Table 15 - Proposed SA Report 2013 monitoring framework and indicators

1. Housing				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental Economic	To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenureBuild in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilitiesProvide affordable housingPreference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	Annual affordable housing provision as a % of all house builds	VOG Housing	Increase the level of affordable housing to address the identified need.
		Proportion of households unable to purchase a property	VOG Housing	Decrease the proportion of households in housing need
		Dwelling type / tenure	VOG Housing	Increase the range and choice of dwelling types and tenures to meet identified needs
		% of new housing built on previously developed land	JHLA Studies	Increase the % of new housing built on previously developed land
		House build rates	JHLA Studies	Match house build rates to identified needs.
2. Local Facilities				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Economic	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of GlamorganProvide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future usersEnsure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessiblePrevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	Number of new facilities (e.g. shops, restaurants, pubs, community centres, libraries, medical centres, recreational facilities, places of worship etc.) as a ratio of new house builds and / or population	Planning application database Census	Maintain or increase in the number of new local facilities as a proportion of new house builds and / or population
		Numbers of 'change of use' developments resulting in a loss of a community facility	Planning application database	Reduce the loss of community facilities where appropriate.
		Number of people who travel outside the Vale to access goods, services or employment	Census Transport surveys	Reduce the number of people who travel outside the Vale to access goods, services or employment

3. Access for all				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental	To maintain and improve access for all. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale's community▪ Improve public perception of access▪ Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment▪ Promote 'life-time' homes	Number of alterations to public buildings and spaces to provide for disabled persons access	Planning / building control database	Increase the number of alterations to public buildings and spaces to provide for disabled access
		Number of new developments with special provision for disabled persons	Planning / building control database	Increase special provision for disabled persons within new developments
		Number of life time homes as a proportion of all new homes	Planning / building Control database	Increase the number of life time homes as a proportion of all new homes
4. Deprivation				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Economic	Reduce the causes of deprivation. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and wellbeing, education, housing, environment and access, for all.▪ Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation:	WIMD	Reduce overall deprivation
		Educational achievement (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve educational achievement
		Health and well-being (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve health and well being
		Housing (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve access to good quality, affordable housing
		Environment (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve the environment in deprived areas
		Access (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve access for deprived areas
		Employment (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Increase employment opportunities

5. Community Spirit				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit. Aims: Reduce the fear of crime <ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide community facilitiesEncourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	Public perception of crime rates and fear of crime	Crime statistics	Reduce actual and perceived crime levels in the Vale of Glamorgan.
		New developments with local distinctiveness e.g. finishing materials, public art, facilities etc.	Planning application database	Increase the number of new developments with local distinctiveness
6. Climate Change				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental Economic	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)Promote renewable energy generationReduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplainsProtect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate changeProtect and promote the development of carbon sinks.	Emissions of greenhouse gases	WG Statistics	Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases
		Number of trips made by car.	Census/ Transport Surveys	Reduction in the number of trips made by car.
		Renewable energy generation	Planning/Building Control Database	Increase the level of energy generated by renewable means.
		Number of incidents of flooding within the Vale of Glamorgan / Properties at risk of flooding	NRW	Reduce number of incidents of flooding within the Vale of Glamorgan / Properties at risk of flooding
		Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	Planning / building control database	Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
		Development within flood plains	Planning/Building Control database	No inappropriate development within flood plains
		Energy consumption per head	DTI Energy Statistics	Reduce energy consumption per head

7. Waste				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Environmental	To minimise waste.	Annual volume of municipal waste	Waste Strategy	Reduce amount of municipal waste
	Aims:	% of waste re-used or recycled	Waste Strategy	Increase the amount if of waste re-used or recycled
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/reuse materials) Provide and promote recycling facilities. Avoid landfill of waste 	% of waste land-filled	Waste Strategy	Reduce tonnage of waste to landfill

8. Land use				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Environmental	To use land effectively and efficiently.	% of new development on brownfield land	JHLA and planning application database	Increase the % of new development on previously developed land
	Aims:	Proportion of new development on greenfield land.	JHLA and planning application database	Reduce the proportion of greenfield land being developed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain greenfield land Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context. Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value. Restore contaminated land to beneficial use. 	Density of new developments	JHLA and planning application database	Increase the density of new developments in line with policies
		Agricultural land quality	Agricultural land classification maps	Maintain the quality of agricultural land in the Vale of Glamorgan

9. Environmental Assets				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Environmental	To protect and enhance the built and natural environment. <u>Aims:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil. Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources. Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas. Protect cultural heritage and archaeology. Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale's environmental assets. 	% of new development on brownfield land	JHLA and planning application database	Increase the % of new development on previously developed land
		% change in the Vale's priority habitats and species	LBAP and CCW	Improve priority habitats and species
		Proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration
		Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems
		Water quality	NRW and VOG data	Maintain or improve water quality within and around the Vale of Glamorgan
		Water use per household	Dwr Cymru Welsh Water	Reduction in water use
		Improvement of fish stocks within the water environment	NRW	Maintain or enhance fish stocks
		Landscape quality	LANDMAP Register of Historic Parks and Garden Register Historic Landscape Interest in Wales	Maintain or improve the Landscape quality of the Vale of Glamorgan
		% of total length of footpaths and other rights of way which are easy to use by members of the public.	VOG Data	Increase in the % of footpaths and other public rights of way which are easy to use by members of the public

		Historic townscape (Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments)	Conservation Area Appraisals, CADW data Buildings at Risk Register	Maintain or improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan
		Area (ha) of accessible green space per 1000 population	VOG Data, NPFA	Maintain or increase level of accessible green space
		Number of new developments, which bring historic buildings back to beneficial use.	Planning application database CADW	Increase number of new developments, which bring historic buildings back to beneficial use.

10. Quality of new development				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users. Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials) Promote sustainable design and construction solutions. Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians. Provide adequate green spaces. Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space. 	Proportion of new developments delivering benefits for the public realm	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments delivering benefits for the public realm
		Number of new developments recognised by design awards	Design Awards (various)	Increase number of new developments recognised by design awards
		Proportion of new developments providing community facilities	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments providing community facilities

11. Cultural heritage and historic environment

	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	Number of new cultural facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase number of new cultural facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan
	Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale 	Historic townscape (Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments)	Conservation Area Appraisals, CADW data	Maintain or improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan

12. Transport and accessibility

	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental Economic	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. home working) Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means Provide and maintain effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way) 	Car ownership	Census	Reduce total levels of car ownership
		Modal shift	Census Transport Surveys	Increased use of alternative transport modes.
		Levels of congestion	VOG Surveys	Reduce levels of congestion
		Length of cycle ways in the Vale	VOG data	Increase length of cycle ways in the Vale
		Number of businesses/organisations with green travel plans	VOG	Increase in number of green travel plans
		Number of school with travel plans and/or safe routes to schools schemes	VOG	Increase in number of schools with travel plans or safe routes to schools schemes

13. Employment				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Economic	To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities. <u>Aims:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses ▪ Support a culture of entrepreneurship ▪ Encourage a range employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes ▪ Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs ▪ Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification 	Percentage of working age population in employment	Census	Increase total number in employment
		Percentage of population receiving benefits	WIMD	Decrease the number of people receiving benefits
		Distribution of employment across sectors	Census, ONS.	Maintain an economically sustainable split of employment across sectors
		Percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes	VOG Surveys	Increase the percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes

14. Retail				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Economic	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport Ensure a range of uses within retail centres Avoid out-of-town retail development Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes Promote the evening economy in the Vale's town centres 	Vacancy rates for properties within the retail centres	VOG Retail Surveys	Reduce the proportion of vacant units within town centres
		Proportion of A1, A2 and A3 uses in the town centre	VOG Retail Surveys	Ensure a mix of uses within the town centre with sufficient A1 to maintain the retail function.
		Access by public transport, walking and cycling	Public Transport Guide, Walking / Cycling Audits	Improve access by public transport, walking and cycling

15. Tourism				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Economic	To promote appropriate tourism. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote local economic growth through tourism Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes Manage tourism to protect the Vale's natural and built assets Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential) Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc). 	Number of new tourist related developments	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the number of tourist related developments in the Vale of Glamorgan
		Visitor numbers	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the total number of tourists visiting the Vale of Glamorgan
		Visitor spend	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the value of tourism spend per head
		Length of stay	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the average length of stay in the Vale of Glamorgan per tourist