LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

APPROVED SCOPING REPORT

VALE of GLAMORGAN
BRO MORGANNWG

Local Development Plan
Cynllun Datblygu Lleol

July 2007

The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan

Sustainability Appraisal

Approved Scoping Report

JULY 2007

Executive Summary

In January 2007, the Vale of Glamorgan Council formally commenced work on its Local Development Plan (LDP), which will set out the Council's land use strategy and policies for planning and development in the Vale of Glamorgan from 2011 to 2026.

As part of the LDP preparation the Council is required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Plan incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The overall aim of the SA is to ensure that the LDP's policies and proposals are consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

This Scoping Report outlines the initial stage of the SA process. It establishes the sustainability context and baseline for the Vale of Glamorgan and sets sustainability objectives against which the LDP will be assessed during its preparation.

The main Sustainability Issues identified for the Vale of Glamorgan, following a widespread review of relevant policies, plans and programmes, a collection of baseline data and discussions with stakeholders, officers and Members, are as follows:

SOCIAL

- Housing
- Local Facilities
- Access for all
- Deprivation
- Lack of community spirit

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Climate change
- Waste
- Impact of new development on built and natural resources
- Quality of new development, particularly residential
- Degradation of cultural heritage and historic environment

ECONOMIC

- Transport and accessibility
- Employment
- Retail
- Tourism

For each of these issues, Sustainability Objectives have been developed in accordance with relevant policies, plans and programmes. An SA Framework shows the methodology for assessing the LDP throughout it's preparation. Indicators and targets have been proposed as a way to measure the effectiveness of the SA Framework in due course.

This document has been amended to reflect comments made to the Draft Scoping Report during the public consultation exercise undertaken 12th February 2007 and the 19th March 2007. The proposed changes having been reported to the Council's Cabinet on the 6th June 2007.

Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	
1. Introduction	**1**
Background	1
Sustainability Appraisal	1
The Sustainability Appraisal Process	1
SA Scoping Report	2
Appropriate Assessment	2
Stakeholder Involvement	4
Consultation	4
2. Context Review	**5**
Implications for SA and LDP	5
3. Baseline Information	**9**
Our Society	9
Our Environment	10
Our Economy	10
4. Key Sustainability Issues for the Vale of Glamorgan	**11**
The 'No Plan' Scenario	14
5. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework	**16**
Assessing the LDP Against the SA Framework	17
Monitoring the Effectiveness of the LDP SA Framework	18

List of Figures

Figure 1: Process for Developing the SA Framework (Stage A)	3
Figure 2: Summary of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes	6-8
Figure 3: Key Sustainability Issues	11-14
Figure 4: Key Sustainability Issues with a 'No Plan' Scenario	15
Figure 5: Interrelationship Between SEA Directive Issues and SA Objectives	16
Figure 6: Method for Assessment of LDP policies and proposals against SA Framework	17
Figure 7: Sustainability Appraisal Framework	19-27

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes
Appendix 2 – Baseline Data for the Vale of Glamorgan
Appendix 3 – Environmental Baseline Data Maps
Appendix 4 – Assessment of SA Objectives for compatibility
Appendix 5 - Example Structure and Contents of SA Report
Appendix 6 - Glossary of terms

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan)(Wales) Regulations 2005, place a statutory duty on all Local Authorities in Wales to prepare a Local Development Plan (LDP) for their administrative areas. In January 2007, the Vale of Glamorgan Council formally commenced work on its LDP, which once adopted will replace the Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1996 - 2011. The LDP will set out the Council's land use strategy and policies for planning and development in the Vale of Glamorgan from 2011 to 2026.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

1.2 As part of the preparation of the LDP the Council is required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal[1] (SA) of the Plan incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment[2] (SEA). The Welsh Assembly Government defines Sustainability Appraisal as: *"a systematic and iterative process undertaken during the preparation (and review) of a plan which identifies and reports on the extent to which implementation of the plan will achieve the environmental, social and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined and identifies opportunities for improving plan performance in relation to these*"[3].

1.3 The overall aim of the SA is to ensure that the LDP's policies and proposals are consistent with the principles of sustainable development. Sustainable development is defined by the Welsh Assembly Government as *"Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"*[4]. The purpose of the SA framework is to inform the decision-making process throughout the preparation of the Vale of Glamorgan LDP.

1.4 To assist in carrying out the SA of the LDP, the Vale of Glamorgan Council has appointed specialist consultants, Hyder Consulting, to provide expert advice throughout the process to ensure that best practice is followed and the legal requirements are satisfied.

The Sustainability Appraisal Process

1.5 The Welsh Assembly Government's LDP Manual defines the five main stages in conducting a Sustainability Appraisal as:

STAGE A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;

STAGE B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects;

---

[1] The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004
[2] European Union Directive 2001/42/EC Strategic Environmental Assessment
[3] Welsh Assembly Government (2002) Sustainability Appraisal of Unitary Development Plans: A Good Practice Guide
[4] Welsh Assembly Government (2004) Sustainable Development Scheme

STAGE C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report;

STAGE D: Consulting on the preferred option of the development plan and SA report; and

STAGE E: Monitoring significant effects of implementing the development plan.

SA Scoping Report

1.6 This Scoping Report relates to Stage A in this process. It contains five discrete elements:

Task A1.	Review other relevant policies, plans, and programmes and sustainability objectives.
Task A2.	Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline and other information
Task A3.	Identify sustainability issues and problems.
Task A4.	Develop the SA framework, consisting of the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets.
Task A5.	Prepare and consult on the SA Scoping Report

1.7 Figure 1, overleaf, shows the process for developing the SA Framework in a flow diagram, illustrating the relationship between the key elements of the process.

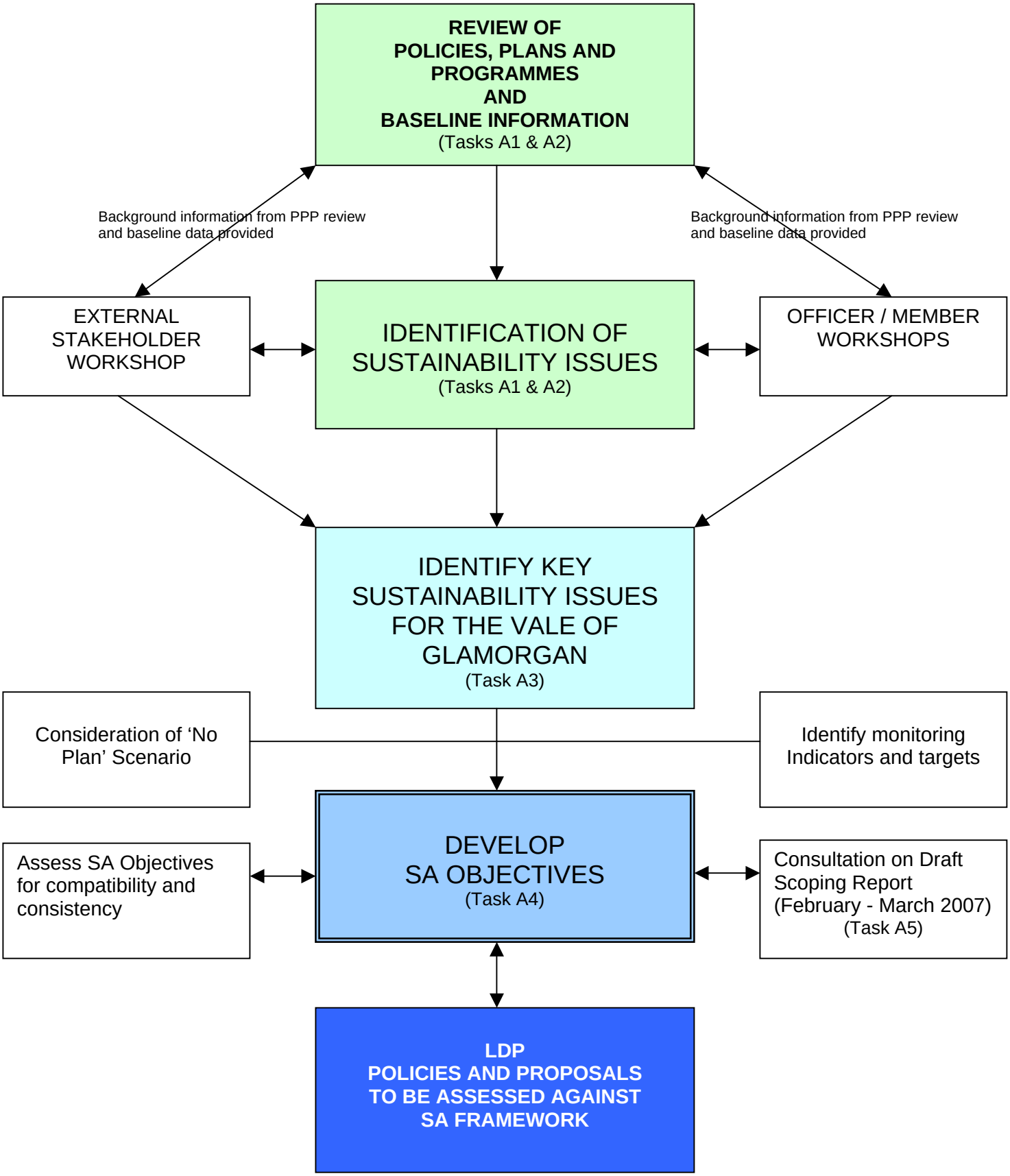
1.8 Once this SA Scoping Report has been subjected to wider public consultation and amended as necessary, the SA framework within it will be used to assess the LDP's policies and proposals throughout its preparation.

Appropriate Assessment

1.9 European Community Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (otherwise known as the Habitats Directive) requires any plans that may have an impact on designated sites under the Directive to undergo an appropriate assessment. The purpose of appropriate assessment is to assess whether the plan proposals would have any significant adverse effects on such sites. Where adverse effects are identified, the Council must consider whether there are alternative solutions, and / or appropriate mitigation and compensation.

1.10 Within the Vale of Glamorgan, there are 2 sites that are designated at European level for their importance for nature conservation under the Habitats Directive. These are Dunraven Bay and Severn Estuary. At this stage in the LDP process,

Figure 1: Process for Developing the SA Framework (Stage A)



the policies and proposals have not been prepared. Therefore, the Council will need to consider the likely effects in due course, in order to consider at a later stage whether there is a need for appropriate assessment.

1.11 The consultation draft Annex to TAN 5 (October 2006), which outlines how the Habitats Regulations should be implemented in respect of LDPs, states: "[Habitats Regulations Assessments] should not be incorporated into the SA or SEA. It should be run parallel with these processes." However, the guidance does note that the reporting can be done alongside the SA provided it is clearly signposted.

Stakeholder Involvement

1.12 In accordance with the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan Delivery Agreement (August 2006), the Council has engaged the environmental consultation bodies[5] and relevant stakeholders prior to drafting the SA Scoping Report by holding an external stakeholder workshop on 11th October 2006. The stakeholders were provided with background information beforehand from the policies, plans and programmes review and the baseline data collection. A detailed consultation report outlining the findings of the external stakeholder workshop is available separately. The sustainability issues and objectives derived at the workshop have been considered and included, where appropriate, within the SA framework.

1.13 Following the external stakeholder workshop, the planning and transportation division held an officer workshop to discuss the findings with representatives from various service areas of the Council, such as waste management, highways, housing, education and countryside. The officers were generally in agreement with the findings from the external stakeholder workshop and were able to offer some additional expertise to the debate. This feedback has also been used to develop this Scoping Report.

1.14 The Council's Members have been involved in the preparation of this Scoping Report, by Informal Cabinet and Planning Committee sessions. The feedback from these sessions has been used to develop this Scoping Report.

Consultation

1.15 The Approved LDP Delivery Agreement sets out the Council's Community Involvement Scheme, including details of any public participation and consultation at each stage in the preparation of the LDP.

1.16 In accordance with the Delivery Agreement, this draft Scoping Report will be the subject of a 5 week consultation period, which will take place between February and March 2007. All stakeholders on the LDP database will be notified of the consultation including the environmental consultation bodies. Written comments on the content will be welcomed and where appropriate changes will be made prior to adopting the final SA framework.

[5] CADW, Countryside Council for Wales and the Environment Agency

2. Policy Context Review

2.1 This section covers *Task A1: The review of other relevant policies, plans, and programmes and sustainability objectives.*

2.2 In preparing the SA framework the Council must take into account the relationships between the Local Development Plan (LDP) and other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives.

2.3 In order to do this the Council has identified and reviewed international, national, regional and local policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) in partnership with the appointed specialist consultants. In reviewing these PPPs, the Council has sought to identify any social, environmental or economic objectives that should be reflected in the SA framework.

2.4 Appendix 1 contains a comprehensive list and overview of the policies, plans and programmes that have been reviewed for the Vale of Glamorgan LDP and the SA. The Council is satisfied that this is a comprehensive and appropriate list, however it is not intended to be exhaustive. The information recorded for each PPP includes:

- Key objectives relevant to the LDP and SA;
- Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDP and SA;
- Implications for the LDP; and
- Implications for SA.

2.5 Each plan or programme will need to be taken into account, to a greater or lesser degree. In general, plans at European or International level have little direct relevance to the LDP and objectives have been transposed into UK specific strategies, guidance and legislation. They have however been included to provide strategic direction and for completeness.

2.6 During the PPP Review, consideration was given to identify any synergies or inconsistencies between the documents. On the whole the policies, plans and programmes reviewed within the same theme tend to be consistent with one another as they sit within a policy hierarchy, and care was taken to review up-to-date documents, which would be expected to be consistent with one another. No obvious inconsistencies were identified within the PPP review.

2.7 Figure 2, overleaf, provides a summary list of key sustainability objectives emerging from the review of policies, plans and programmes.

Implications for SA and LDP

2.8 The review of PPPs highlighted a series of objectives that the Council must try to address when preparing the Vale of Glamorgan LDP. In particular the SA framework needs to address a range of social, environmental and economic issues and objectives which feature prominently in the relevant policies, plans and programmes. As shown in Figure 1, these issues and objectives have been fed into the SA Framework objectives.

Figure 2: Summary of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Theme	Overarching Principle	Context	Key Documents
Climate Change	To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.	International	Rio Declaration on Environment and Climate and Development United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1994 (UNFCC) Kyoto Protocol 1997
		European	EU Climate Change Programme
		National	UK Climate Change Programme (2000/2006) The Welsh Assembly Government Environment Strategy Climate Change Wales-Learning to Live Differently (2001)
Sustainable Development	To maintain sustainable and equitable economic development which recognises the need to protect the environmental alongside the careful management of natural resources.	International	Rio Declaration on Environment and Climate and Development Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)
		European	Agenda 21 (1992) The European Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)
		National	UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 Starting to Live Differently (2004) The Sustainable Development Action Plan of the Welsh Assembly Government 2004 –07 The Welsh Assembly Government's Environment Strategy People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan Planning Policy Wales (2002)
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Sustainable Resources: Energy	To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.	National	Energy White Paper: Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy (DTI 2003) The Energy Challenge: Energy Review 2006 The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (2001) TAN 8: Planning for Renewable Energy (2005) MIPPS 01/2005 Planning for Renewable Energy
Sustainable Resources: Minerals	To encourage the prudent use of natural resources through efficient use and recycling.	National	Minerals Planning Policy Wales (MPPW) 2000. MTAN 1: Aggregates (2004)
Sustainable Resources: Waste	To achieve a reduction in waste production and disposal through encouraging sustainable waste management.	European	EU Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC) Waste To Landfill Directive 1999/31/EEC
		National	UK Waste Strategy (Defra 2000) Wise about Waste -The National Waste Strategy for Wales (2002)
		Regional	South East Wales Regional Waste Plan (2004)
Natural Resources: Water	To maintain and improve water quality and to achieve sustainable water resource management.	European	EU Water Framework Directive 200/60/EC Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC
		National	Water resources for the Future: Strategy for England & Wales
Biodiversity and habitat protection	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and protect and enhance wildlife habitats	International	The Convention on Biological Diversity
		European	EU Biodiversity Strategy (Feb 1998) EU Wild Birds Directive 1979/409 EC Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (1979) EU Habitats Directive 1992/43/EC Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)

Theme	Overarching Principle	Context	Key Documents
		National	UK Biodiversity Action Plan TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (1996)
		Local	Severn Estuary Strategy 2001 Vale Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2002 Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Air Quality	To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.	European	EU Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC
		National	UK Air Quality Strategy (2000/2003)
Flood Risk	To reduce the risk of flooding and its impact on public well-being, the economy and the environment.	National	Planning Policy Wales (2002) TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)
		Regional	Environment Agency Catchment Flood Management Plans – Ogmore & Tawe (including Thaw and Cadoxton)(Sept 2006) and Taff & Ely (August 2006)
Landscape & Townscape	To protect and enhance landscape character, encourage sustainable design solutions, enhance the built environment and ensure ease of access for all.	European	Pan- European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy European Landscape Convention (2000)
		National	Planning Policy Wales (2002) TAN 7: Outdoor Advertisement Control (1996) TAN 10: Tree Preservation Orders (1997) TAN 12: Design (2002) TAN 14: Coastal Planning (1998)
		Local	Landscapes Working for the Vale of Glamorgan (1999) Strategy for the Integration of Artworks in the Public Realm 2006 Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Agriculture & The Rural Economy	To enhance the quality of life in rural areas by encouraging a sustainable, diverse and viable rural economy.	European	EU Rural Development Policy
		National	Planning Policy Wales (2002) People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004) The Wales Rural Development Plan 2007-2013 (Draft) Farming for the Future: A New Directions for Farming in Wales (2001)
Economic Development & Regeneration	To promote the spread of economic prosperity through facilitating economic development and stimulating economic regeneration in priority areas.	European	European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) The European Employment Strategy
		National	People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004) Wales: A Better Country – The Strategic Agenda of the Welsh Assembly Government (2003) A Winning Wales - The National Economic Development Strategy of the Welsh Assembly Government (2002) Wales: A Vibrant Economy – The Welsh Assembly Government Strategic Framework for Economic Development Consultation (November 2005) TAN 3: Simplified Planning Zones (1996) TAN 19: Telecommunications (2002)
		Regional	An Economic Development Framework for South East Wales Vision & 10-year Strategy (2005)
		Local	Building A Brighter Barry - Regeneration vision and strategic framework for the Greater Barry Area 2006 Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013 The St.Athan Development Brief (July 2006)
Retail	To support the viability and vitality of retail centres.	National	Planning Policy Wales (2002) TAN 4: Retailing and Town Centres (1996)
Tourism	To encourage the development of a buoyant sustainable tourism sector through maximising economic and social benefits whilst safeguarding cultural and environmental assets.	National	Planning Policy Wales (2002) Achieving our Potential-National Tourism Strategy (2000) Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales (2003) TAN 13: Tourism (1997)
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Tourism Strategy (2006)

Theme	Overarching Principle	Context	Key Documents
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.	European	European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy (2001)
		National	The Future of Transport White Paper (DETR, 2004) The Transport Framework for Wales (November 2001) Trunk Road Forward Programme (2002) update 2004 Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales (2003) Road Safety Strategy for Wales (2003) Wales Transport Strategy 'Connecting Wales' July 2006 TAN 18: Transport (1998) People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004) Planning Policy Wales (2002)
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Local Transport Plan (2001) Vale of Glamorgan Bus Strategy (2003) Vale of Glamorgan Cycling Strategy (1997) Vale of Glamorgan Walking Strategy (Draft) Cardiff International Airport Draft Masterplan 2006 Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Housing including Affordable Housing	To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home.	National	TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (June 2006) TAN 2: Planning and Affordable Housing (2006) Better Homes for People in Wales: A National Housing Strategy for Wales 2001
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Strategy 2004
Community Involvement Social Inclusion	To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	International	Agenda 21 (1992)
		European	Aarhus Convention (2001)
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Crime Reduction & Community Safety	To reduce crime and fear of crime.	Local	Vale of Glamorgan Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002-2005 Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Culture and Cultural Heritage	To create and sustain vibrant communities and protect and enhance cultural heritage.	National	Iath Pawb - A National Action Plan for A Bilingual Wales (2003) TAN 20: The Welsh Language - Unitary Development Plans and Planning Control (2000) Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales (2003)
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
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.	Local	Vale of Glamorgan Children & Young People Strategy 2003-2008 Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Health & Well Being	To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	European	EU Directive Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise 2002/49 EC
		National	Well Being in Wales (2002) TAN 11: Noise (1997) TAN 16: Sport and Recreation (1998) Improving Health in Wales- A Plan for the NHS and its Partners (2001) Strategy for Older People in Wales (2003)
		Local	A Healthy Vale- Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy 2005-2009

3. Baseline Information

3.1 This section covers *Task A2: Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline and other information.*

3.2 The collection of baseline data provides a picture of the current social, economic and environmental issues within and affecting the Vale of Glamorgan that will need to be considered in the SA and 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).

3.3 To gather the relevant data, the Council used a range of sources of statistical information at local, regional and national levels. In addition the Council obtained qualitative data through the stakeholder workshops held prior to drafting this report.

3.4 The detailed baseline data for the Vale of Glamorgan is contained at Appendix 2. The Council has endeavored to obtain up-to-date and reliable baseline information. However, where it is not available any gaps have been highlighted in the detailed table. If practicable these gaps will be filled with baseline data still to be gathered throughout the LDP's preparation. Where consultees are able to provide data to fill these gaps this will be welcomed.

3.5 The information recorded for each indicator includes:

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

A brief overview of the social, environmental and economic issues of the Vale of Glamorgan is outlined below.

Our Society

3.6 The Vale of Glamorgan has a diverse society. It has some of the most affluent wards in Wales, such as Peterston-Super-Ely where the average annual income is £44,839. However, it also contains parts of Barry that fall within the highest 10% of most deprived areas in Wales. The Vale has an 'ageing population', and whilst population numbers have steadily increased over the last few decades, average household size has decreased, therefore increasing overall housing need. Geographically, the Vale is part rural and part urban, and as such it has a relatively low population density compared to the rest of the South East Wales region. There are different social issues in the rural Vale, such as poor access to services, compared to the urban Vale where issues such as poor health are more apparent. Whilst actual crime in the Vale is lower than the Welsh average, the community's perception of crime is still an issue. In respect of Welsh language, only 8.5% of the Vale's population can speak, read and write Welsh, compared to the national average of 15.8%.

Our Environment

3.7 The Vale of Glamorgan benefits from a wide range of environmental assets (see Figures I and II at Appendix 3). It contains a vast number of locally and nationally designated sites of nature conservation value, including two designated as European sites under the Habitats Directive. The Vale also contains areas of ancient woodland, woodland trust reserves, country parks and areas of common land. Around half of the Vale's coastline falls within the designated Glamorgan Heritage Coast and a vast area of the authority has been designated as Special Landscape Area. In terms of cultural heritage, the Vale has an extensive range of Listed Buildings, County Treasures and Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The Vale has 38 Conservation Areas, including one in Penarth which is specially protected under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as Amended). The abundance of natural and built environmental assets in the Vale creates issues in terms of protection against harmful impacts; at a local level from new development and at a global level from climate change. The vast majority of the land in the Vale of Glamorgan is agricultural land, which is increasingly subject to pressure for new development, particularly as the number of brownfield sites is depleted. Another issue for the Vale is the overall deficit in public open space and playing field provision. Flooding is also an issue, with a number of settlements in the Vale being at risk of potential flooding (see Figure III at Appendix 3). Waste levels have increased year on year, despite an increase in the amount of recycling, and like the national trend, energy consumption has increased annually in the Vale.

Our Economy

3.7 The Vale's economy must be considered in the regional context due to the close proximity to Cardiff, for example, a large proportion of the Vale's residents working population work outside the authority (46%). In addition, Cardiff is a source of goods, services and leisure activities for the Vale's residents. Vacancy rates in the town centres of Barry and Llantwit Major are high, in part due to the competition from the regional shopping centre of Cardiff. However, Cowbridge is a more vibrant town centre due to its niche market / tourism appeal. Unemployment rates in the Vale are comparable with the national trends. However, there are fairly large numbers of economically inactive (e.g. retired persons) especially in the rural parts of the Vale, and certain parts of Barry have higher unemployment rates. The Vale has a number of large employers and has a range and choice of designated employment sites. However, a number of these have been subjected to pressure for alternative development uses e.g. housing. The rural Vale has witnessed the gradual decline in traditional agricultural industries, therefore increased emphasis has been given to farm diversification. The Vale has the opportunity to increase appropriate tourism due to its coastal setting and attractive landscape.

3.8 Transport is a major factor for the Vale, car ownership has increased and communities are becoming more dependant on the private car to access goods and services. In addition congestion is an issue at peak times on the routes into and out of Cardiff at key junctions. The Vale is home to Cardiff International Airport and the port of Barry.

3.9 Housing is also a significant issue. House prices have steadily increased in the Vale across all house types and there is a general lack of affordable housing provision. The fall in the size of households has implications in terms of under-occupation of the existing housing stock and need for new housing.

4. Key Sustainability Issues for the Vale of Glamorgan

4.1 This section covers: *Task A3 - Identify sustainability issues and problems.* The identification of sustainability issues is an opportunity to define key issues for the LDP and to develop sustainable plan objectives and options. The issues are used within the SA Framework to develop key SA objectives against which the Plan can be assessed.

4.2 From the review of policies, plans and programmes, and the analysis of the baseline data, including the findings from the stakeholder workshop, it is possible to identify a number of key sustainability issues which should be addressed through the objectives and indicators in the SA framework.

4.3 Figure 3 provides a list of the key sustainability issues identified through tasks A1 and A2, and gives details of their source.

Figure 3: Key Sustainability Issues

	Key Issue	Identifying factors	Source
SOCIAL	**Housing**	▪ 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.	▪ JHLA Studies ▪ Land Registry ▪ VOG, Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009 ▪ Neighbourhood Statistics ▪ Census 1971, 81, 91 & 2001 ▪ PPPs (Themes: Affordable Housing, Landscape and Townscape) ▪ Stakeholder workshop ▪ Officer workshop
SOCIAL	**Lack of local facilities**	▪ 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	▪ VOG Council Opinion Survey 2003 ▪ NAW, Economic Inactivity in Wales (2003) ▪ VOG Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011 ▪ Planning applications and enquiries ▪ VOG, Assessment of Bus Service Provision (2005) ▪ WIMD ▪ PPPs (Themes: Retail, Transport and Accessibility, Community Involvement Social Inclusion, Health and Well Being) ▪ Stakeholder workshop ▪ Officer workshop
SOCIAL	**Access for all**	▪ 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	▪ Draft Walking Strategy ▪ Census 2001 ▪ PPPs (Themes: Transport and Accessibility, Community Involvement Social Inclusion, Health and Well Being) ▪ Stakeholder workshop ▪ Officer workshop

	Key Issue	Identifying factors	Source
SOCIAL	**Deprivation**	▪ 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 – Gibbonsdown and Court wards average salaried approximately £22,000 less than Peterston-Super-Ely	▪ Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 ▪ WAG Baseline Data (2004) ▪ VOG, Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005) ▪ Census 2001 ▪ PPPs (Themes: Economic Development & Regeneration, Community Involvement Social Inclusion, Education & Lifelong Learning, Health and Well Being) ▪ Stakeholder workshop ▪ Officer workshop
SOCIAL	**Lack of community spirit**	▪ 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	▪ Home Office Crime Statistics ▪ Vale of Glamorgan, Crime and Disorder Strategy ▪ PPPs (Themes: Community Involvement Social Inclusion, Crime Reduction and Community Safety, Culture) ▪ Stakeholder workshop ▪ Officer workshop
ENVIRONMENT	**Climate change**	▪ 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.	▪ DTI / VOG statistics ▪ Air quality archive ▪ Welsh Assembly Government Development Advice Maps (2004) ▪ UK Climates Impact Programme ▪ PPPs (Themes: Climate Change, Sustainable Resources: Energy, Air Quality, Flood Risk) ▪ Stakeholder workshop ▪ Officer workshop
ENVIRONMENT	**Waste**	▪ Increased levels of municipal waste produced year on year ▪ Lack of waste management / recycling facilities ▪ Fly-tipping throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	▪ Municipal Waste Management Strategy ▪ PPPs (Themes: Sustainable Development, Sustainable Resources: Waste) ▪ Stakeholder workshop ▪ Officer workshop
ENVIRONMENT	**Impact of development on built and natural environment**	▪ 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	▪ Local Biodiversity Action Plan ▪ Planning applications and enquiries ▪ JHLA Studies 2001-2005 ▪ South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party, Annual Report (2004) ▪ Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011 ▪ PPPs (Themes: Sustainable Development, Biodiversity and habitat protection, Landscape and Townscape) ▪ Stakeholder workshop ▪ Officer workshop

	Key Issue	Identifying factors	Source
ENVIRONMENT	**Quality of new development particularly residential**	▪ 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	▪ Planning applications / enquiries ▪ PPPs (Themes: Sustainable Resources: Energy, Landscape and Townscape, Transport and Accessibility, Crime Reduction and Community Safety) ▪ Stakeholder workshop ▪ Officer workshop
ENVIRONMENT	**Degradation of cultural heritage and historic environment**	▪ 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.	▪ VOG Schedule of Listed Buildings ▪ Conservation Area Appraisals (various) ▪ PPPs (Themes: Landscape and Townscape, Tourism, Culture) ▪ Stakeholder workshop ▪ Officer workshop
ECONOMY	**Transport and accessibility**	▪ 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 International Airport	▪ VOG Draft Walking Strategy ▪ VOG Cycle Study Report (1997) ▪ Sewta Park and Share Scoping Study 2005 ▪ NAW, Economic Inactivity in Wales (2003) ▪ Sewta Transport Survey 2005 ▪ Census 1971-2001 ▪ VOG Town Centre Parking Study (2005) ▪ VOG Traffic Surveys ▪ VOG, Assessment of Bus Service Provision (2005) ▪ Cardiff International Airport Master Plan 2006 ▪ DFT Statistics ▪ PPPs (Themes: Climate Change, Sustainable Resources: Energy, Air Quality, Transport and Accessibility) ▪ Stakeholder workshop ▪ Officer workshop ▪ St Athan development Brief (July 2006)
ECONOMY	**Employment**	▪ 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	▪ Planning applications and enquiries ▪ Census 2001 ▪ VOG, Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005) ▪ UK Food & Farming Statistics (Defra, 2006) ▪ PPPs (Themes: Sustainable Development, Agriculture and Rural Economy, Economic Development & Regeneration, Community Involvement and Social Inclusion) ▪ Stakeholder workshop Officer workshop

	Key Issue	Identifying factors	Source
ECONOMY	**Retail**	▪ 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	▪ VOG Retail Surveys ▪ VOG Town Centre Parking Study (2005) ▪ VOG Public Transport Timetable Booklet ▪ PPPs (Themes: Landscape and Townscape, Economic Development and Regeneration, Retail, Transport and Accessibility) ▪ Stakeholder workshop ▪ Officer workshop
ECONOMY	**Tourism**	▪ 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	▪ VOG Council STEAM Report (2005) ▪ Wales Tourist Board (2004) ▪ VOG, Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005) ▪ PPPs (Themes: Landscape and Townscape, Tourism, Culture) ▪ Stakeholder workshop ▪ Officer workshop

The 'No Plan' Scenario

4.4 The SEA Directive requires identification of *"the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without the implementation of the plan or programme"* (Annex 1 (b)).

4.5 Therefore, the key sustainability issues identified for the Vale of Glamorgan from all sources, have been analysed to assess the likely scenario if there was no Local Development Plan for 2011-2026 (see Figure 4 overleaf). This prediction is difficult as it is dependant upon a wide range of unknown factors. Therefore, this scenario is based on existing patterns and trends identified by tasks A1 and A2. It does not take account of other plans and strategies that could have potential effects on these issues.

Figure 4: Key Sustainability Issues with a 'No Plan' Scenario

	Issue	Potential 'No Plan' Scenario for the Vale of Glamorgan
SOCIAL	**Housing**	▪ Continual increase in demand for and potential shortfall of houses alongside increase in house prices ▪ Continued fall in the provision of affordable housing ▪ Development of housing on a windfall basis without a strategic framework – an appeal led development control system
	Lack of Local Facilities	▪ Continued loss of local facilities with no significant new provision e.g. open space ▪ Continued movement outside Vale to access goods and services elsewhere
	Access for all	▪ Continued minimum provision for mobility impaired ▪ Protection provided under the Disability Discrimination Act 1995
	Deprivation	▪ Continued isolation of deprived communities
	Lack of community spirit	▪ Continued missed opportunity for community resource ▪ Continued high perception of crime
ENVIRONMENTAL	**Climate change**	▪ Causes of climate change at a local level would continue to increase ▪ Consequences of climate change at a local level would pose an increasing threat of flooding
	Waste	▪ Continual increase in municipal waste levels and fly tipping despite increase in recycling ▪ Continued lack of waste management facilities in the Vale
	Impact of development on built and natural environment	▪ No strategic policy framework to control the impact of new development – an appeal led development control system ▪ Listed Buildings, Habitats and Biodiversity are protected by other legislation (but does not encourage enhancement). ▪ Loss of biodiversity and continuing pressures on landscape
	Quality of new development, particularly residential	▪ No improvement in the quality of design of new developments due to a lack of statutory framework – an appeal led development control system
	Degradation of cultural heritage and historic environment	▪ Continued degradation of historic environment with no strategic framework for improvement or protection ▪ Listed Buildings are protected by other legislation (but does not encourage enhancement). ▪ Continued lack of cultural facilities
ECONOMIC	**Transport and accessibility**	▪ Continued reliance on the car to access goods, services and employment, and associated traffic, congestion, parking problems and negative impact on the environment. ▪ Continued growth in freight by unsustainable means e.g. air and road.
	Employment	▪ Continued pressure on existing and allocated employment sites for alternative uses ▪ Continual increase in reliance on Cardiff and beyond for employment ▪ Continual decline in the rural economy
	Retail	▪ Continued fall in the vitality and viability of Barry Town Centre ▪ Continued pressure for growth of out-of-town retailing ▪ Continued increase in retail expenditure outside the Vale
	Tourism	▪ Unfettered tourism growth in some areas could harm the Vale's natural resources e.g. landscape, biodiversity, heritage etc. ▪ Continued missed opportunities for tourism weaken the Vale's economy

5. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

5.1 This section covers: *Task A4- Develop the SA framework, consisting of the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets.*

5.2 The key sustainability issues identified for the Vale of Glamorgan (as detailed under Task A3) and the objectives identified in the PPP review (Task A1) have been used as the basis for the sustainability objectives in the SA framework (see Figure 7 - pg18). In addition, the discussions held at the stakeholder workshops have been taken into account. This relationship between the SA tasks is illustrated clearly by Figure 1 on page 3 of this report.

5.3 Figure 7 (pages 18-25) shows the SA Objectives developed for the Vale of Glamorgan LDP. In accordance with the LDP Manual, the number of objectives has been kept to a manageable level, with a balance between social, environmental and economic (LDP Manual paragraph 5.6.5 refers). 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.

5.4 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. Figure 5 shows which objectives relate to each issue, and it illustrates that in each case a number of objectives relate to the SEA issue.

Figure 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, including architectural and archaeological 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.

5.5 The sustainability objectives contained in the SA Framework have been compared in terms of compatibility and the results (shown at Appendix 4) conclude that none of the objectives are considered to be incompatible with each other. Within the SA framework, no one sustainability objective carries more weight than another.

Assessing the LDP Against the SA Framework

5.6 Throughout the process, the LDP policies and proposals will be assessed against the SA framework to see if they are consistent with the principles of sustainable development as they relate to the Vale of Glamorgan. Figure 6, shows the proposed method by which the policies and proposals will be compared against the Sustainability Objectives in a matrix style format. The findings of these assessments will be published in a Sustainability Appraisal Report (known as the Environmental Report for the purpose of SEA). An example structure of an SA Report is attached at Appendix 5.

Figure 6: Method for Assessment of LDP policies and proposals against SA Framework

++	Policy / Proposal is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	Policy / Proposal is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	Policy / Proposal is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	Policy / Proposal is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	Policy / Proposal is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
?	The effect of the Policy / Proposal on the Sustainability Objective is unclear

LDP Policy / Option: **XXXXXXX**				
SA Objective and aims	Short term	Medium Term	Long Term	Comments
1. HOUSING - To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	**+**	**++**	**++**	
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	**0**	**?**	**?**	
Provide affordable housing	**+**	**+**	**+**	
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	**-**	**--**	**--**	

[NB. The above assessment is shown for illustrative purposes only as work has not commenced on the LDP policies and options to date]

Monitoring the Effectiveness of the LDP SA Framework

5.7 Figure 7 (overleaf) outlines a range of possible indicators, sources and targets that could be used to monitor the effectiveness of the SA Framework and the LDP in due course. At this stage the targets have been kept broad and will be further developed as the SA/LDP process progress. The SEA Directive requires that the Council monitor the significant environmental effects of the Plan and state in the Environmental Report the measures proposed for monitoring. This is to ensure that any unforeseen adverse effects are identified at an early stage in order to take any appropriate remedial action. Therefore, the Council will pursue this in more detail at the relevant stage in the process.

Figure 7: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Note: These objectives are not ranked in any order of weighting. The order corresponds with the list of key sustainability issues outlined in Figure 3 of this report.

The following table includes indicative aims and targets that will monitor the significant effects of the Local Development Plan. As the production of the Local Development Plan is an iterative process these may be modified as the plan develops if they are considered to be inadequate.

1. Housing				
Origin	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Target**
Social Environmental Economic	**To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.** Aims: ▪ 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	Annual affordable housing provision as a % of all house builds	JHLA Studies	Increase the level of affordable housing to meet the identified need.
		Average house price compared to average incomes	VOG Housing Strategy	Bring average house prices closer to average incomes
		Proportion of households unable to purchase a property	VOG Housing Strategy	Decrease the proportion of households unable to purchase a property
		Population / household structure	Census	Match dwelling type to population needs
		Dwelling type / tenure	VOG Housing Strategy	Increase the range and choice of dwelling types and tenures to meet demand
		% 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 with population needs.

2. Local Facilities				
Origin	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Target**
Social Economic	**To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.** Aims: ▪ 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	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	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 consider services / facilities are difficult to access	VOG Opinion Surveys	Reduce the number of people who consider services / facilities are difficult to access
		Number of people who travel outside the Vale to access goods, services or employment	Census Sewta surveys VOG Opinion Surveys	Reduce the number of people who travel outside the Vale to access goods, services or employment

3. Access for all				
Origin	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Target**
Social Environmental	**To maintain and improve access for all.** Aims: ▪ 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
		Public perception of ease of access within the built environment	VOG Opinion Surveys	Improve public perception of ease of access within the built environment
		Public perception of ease of access within the natural environment	VOG Opinion Surveys	Improve public perception of ease of access within the natural environment
		Number of new developments with special provision for disabled persons	Planning application 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				
Origin	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Target**
Social Economic	**Reduce the causes of deprivation.** Aims: ▪ Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, 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				
Origin	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Target**
Social	**To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.** Aims: ▪ 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)	Public perception of crime rates and fear of crime	Crime statistics	Reduce actual and perceived crime levels in the Vale of Glamorgan.
		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	Increase in the number of new local facilities as a proportion of new house builds and / or population
		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				
Origin	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Target**
Social Environmental Economic	**To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.** Aims: ▪ 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.	Number of new developments which use sustainable / renewable materials and / or which reduce the overall reliance on fossil fuels (BREEM Standards)	Planning / building control database	Increase the number of new developments which use sustainable / renewable materials and / or which reduce the overall reliance on fossil fuels (BREEM Standards)
		Emissions of greenhouse gases	WAG Statistics	Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases
		Number of trips made by car.	Census Sewta 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 new developments with renewable energy generation on site.
		Number of incidents of flooding within the Vale of Glamorgan / Properties at risk of flooding	Environment Agency	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

		Vale of Glamorgan's ecological footprint	Stockholm Environment Institute	Reduce the size of the Vale's ecological footprint
		Energy consumption per head	DTI Energy Statistics	Reduce energy consumption per head
		Change in seasonal weather e.g. average temperatures or precipitation.	Met Office Statistics	N/A

7. Waste				
Origin	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Target**
Environmental	**To minimise waste.** Aims: ▪ Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/reuse materials) ▪ Provide and promote recycling facilities. ▪ Avoid landfill of waste	Annual volume of municipal waste	Waste Strategy	Reduce amount of municipal waste
		% of waste re-used or recycled	Waste Strategy	Increase the amount if of waste re-used or recycled
		Access to household recycling schemes	Waste Strategy	Increase the % of households with access to (or using) curb-side recycling schemes
		Number of new developments which use sustainable / renewable materials	Planning / building control database	Increase the number of new developments which use sustainable / renewable materials
		% of waste land-filled	Waste Strategy	Reduce tonnage of waste to landfill

8. Land use				
Origin	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Target**
Environmental	**To use land effectively and efficiently.** Aims: ▪ 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	% of new development on brownfield land	JHLA and planning application database	Increase the % of new development on previously developed land
		Proportion of new development on greenfield land.	JHLA and planning application database	Reduce the proportion of greenfield land being developed
		Density of new developments	JHLA and planning application database	Increase the density of new developments
		Agricultural land quality	Agricultural land classification maps	Maintain the quality of agricultural land in the Vale of Glamorgan

	areas of high landscape value. ▪ Restore contaminated land to beneficial use.	Level of contaminated land	VoG data	Reduction in total area of contaminated land

9. Environmental Assets				
Origin	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Target**
Environmental	**To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.** <u>Aims:</u> ▪ 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	Environment Agency 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
		Number of water meters installed	Dwr Cymru Welsh Water	Increase in number of water meters installed
		Improvement of fish stocks within the water environment	Environment Agency	Increase in fish stocks
		Landscape quality	LANDMAP	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	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				
Origin	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Target**
Social Environmental	**To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.** <u>Aims:</u> ▪ 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.	Community perception of design quality	VOG Surveys	Improved community perception of design quality
		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 national design awards	Design Awards (various)	Increase number of new developments recognised by national design awards
		Proportion of new developments delivering local distinctiveness	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments delivering local distinctiveness
		Proportion of new developments providing community facilities	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments providing community facilities
		Number of new developments which use sustainable / renewable materials and / or which reduce the overall reliance on fossil fuels (BREEM Standards)	Planning application / building control database	Increase number of new developments which use sustainable / renewable materials and / or which reduce the overall reliance on fossil fuels (BREEM Standards)

11. Cultural heritage and historic environment				
Origin	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Target**
Social Environmental	**To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.** <u>Aims:</u> ▪ Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments ▪ Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale	Number of new cultural facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase number of new cultural facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan
		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
		Community perception of design quality within the historic landscape	VOG Surveys	Improve community perception of design quality within the historic landscape

12. Transport and accessibility				
Origin	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Target**
Social Environmental Economic	**To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.** <u>Aims:</u> ▪ Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes ▪ Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking) ▪ 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)	Proportion of people living and working in the Vale of Glamorgan	Census	Increase proportion of people living and working in the Vale of Glamorgan
		Car ownership	Census	Reduce total levels of car ownership
		Modal shift	Census Sewta Surveys	Increased use of alternative transport modes.
		Levels of congestion	VOG Surveys	Reduce levels of congestion
		Proportion of freight moved by rail	Sewta surveys, DoT.	Increase proportion of freight moved by rail
		Length of cycle ways in the Vale	VOG data	Increase length of cycle ways in the Vale
		Public perception of access to services	VOG Opinion Surveys	Improve public perception of access to services
		Number of businesses/organisations with green travel plans	VOG, Sewta	Increase in number of green travel plans
		Number of school with travel plans and/or safe routes to schools schemes	VOG, Sewta	Increase in number of schools with travel plans or safe routes to schools schemes

13. Employment				
Origin	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Target**
Social Economic	**To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.** <u>Aims:</u> ▪ Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment	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

	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	Proportion of people living and working in the Vale of Glamorgan	Census	Increase the proportion of people living and working in the Vale of Glamorgan
		Percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes	VOG Surveys	Increase the percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes

14. Retail				
Origin	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Target**
Economic	**To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres.** <u>Aims:</u> ▪ 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.
		Opening hours of premises in retail centres	VOG Retail Surveys / Planning applications	Increase average opening hours into evening hours.
		Availability of short stay car parking	VOG Parking Surveys	Increase the availability of short stay car parking
		Access by public transport, walking and cycling	Public Transport Guide, Walking / Cycling Audits	Improve access by public transport, walking and cycling

15. Tourism				
Origin	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Target**
Economic	**To promote appropriate tourism.** Aims: ▪ 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
		Mode of travel - % of tourists who used public transport whilst on holiday.	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase % of tourists who used public transport whilst on holiday.
		Number of business clusters promoting/ developing tourism - geographically and by sector	VOG Tourism Strategy Planning application database	Increase the number of business clusters promoting/ developing tourism - geographically and by sector

Appendix 1 – Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

INTERNATIONAL
Rio Declaration on Environment and Climate and Development
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1994 (UNFCC)
The Convention on Biological Diversity
Agenda 21 (1992)
Kyoto Protocol 1997
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)
EUROPEAN
Aarhus Convention (2001)
European Landscape Convention (2000)
The European Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (July 2002) 1600/2002/EEC
EU Habitats Directive 1992/43/EC
EU Rural Development Policy
The European Employment Strategy
EU Biodiversity Strategy (Feb 1998)
EU Water Framework Directive 200/60/EC
EU Bathing Water Quality Directive (2006/7EC)
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)
Environmental Liability Directive 2004
EU Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC)
EU Climate Change Programme
EU Wild Birds Directive 1979/409 EC
EU Directive Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise 2002/49 EC
EU Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC
Pan- European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy
Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)
Waste To Landfill Directive 1999/31/EEC
European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy (2001)
NATIONAL (United Kingdom wide)
UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005
The Future of Transport White Paper (DETR, 2004)
UK Air Quality Strategy (2000)
The Air Quality Strategy: Addendum (Defra 2003)
The Air Quality Strategy – A Consultation Document and Further Improvements in Air Quality (2006)
UK Climate Change Programme (2000)
Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006
Energy White Paper: Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy (DTI 2003)
Our Energy Challenge: Securing Clean Affordable Energy for the Long Term (DTI Jan 2006)
The Energy Challenge: Energy Review 2006 (DTI July 2006)
UK Biodiversity Action Plan
Water resources for the Future: Strategy for England & Wales
UK Waste Strategy (Defra 2000)
The Commons Act 2006
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

WALES SPECIFIC
People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004)
The Sustainable Development Action Plan of the Welsh Assembly Government 2004 –2007
Starting to Live Differently – The Sustainable development Scheme of the National Assembly for Wales (2004)
Wales: A Better Country – The Strategic Agenda of the Welsh Assembly Government (2003)
Climate Change Wales – Learning to Live Differently (2001)
The Welsh Assembly Government Environment Strategy (2006)
Energy Wales: A Route Map to Clean, Low-Carbon and More Competitive Energy Future for Wales - Consultation Document (2005)
A Winning Wales - The National Economic Development Strategy of the Welsh Assembly Government (2002)
Wales: A Vibrant Economy – The Welsh Assembly Government Strategic Framework for Economic Development Consultation (November 2005)
Skills and Employment Action Plan for Wales (2005)
Achieving our Potential-National Tourism Strategy (2000)
Achieving our Potential 2006-2013 – Tourism Strategy for Wales Mid Term Review
Sports Tourism in Wales: A Framework for Action (2003)
Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales (2003)
The Rural Development Plan for Wales 2007-2013 (Draft)
Farming for the Future: A New Directions for Farming in Wales (2001)
The Transport Framework for Wales (November 2001)
Trunk Road Forward Programme (2002) update 2004
Road Safety Strategy for Wales (2003)
Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales (2003)
Wales Transport Strategy 'Connecting Wales' July 2006
Wise about Waste -The National Waste Strategy for Wales (2002)
Climbing Higher-Sport and Active Recreation in Wales (2005)
Improving Health in Wales – A Plan for the NHS with its Partners (2001)
Well Being in Wales (2002)
Iath Pawb - A National Action Plan for A Bilingual Wales (2003)
Better Homes for People in Wales: A National Housing Strategy for Wales (2001)
Strategy for Older People in Wales (2003)
Towards E-Wales – A Consultation on Exploring the Power of ICT in Wales (2006)
Planning Policy Wales (2002) MIPP 01/2005 Planning for Renewable Energy (July 2005) MIPP 02/2005 Planning for Retailing and Town Centres (November 2005) MIPP 01/2006 Housing (June 2006) DMIPP 02/2006 Planning, Health and Well-Being (July 2006)
TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (June 2006)
TAN 2: Planning and Affordable Housing (2006)
TAN 3: Simplified Planning Zones (1996)
TAN 4: Retailing and Town Centres (1996)
TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (1996) or TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning Consultation Draft (January 2006)
TAN 6: Agricultural and Rural Development (2000)
TAN 7: Outdoor Advertisement Control (1996)
TAN 8: Planning for Renewable Energy (2005)
TAN 9: Enforcement of Planning Control (1997)
TAN 10: Tree Preservation Orders (1997)
TAN 11: Noise (1997)
TAN 12: Design (2002)
TAN 13: Tourism (1997) and TAN 13 Tourism Consultation Draft (2006)
TAN 14: Coastal Planning (1998)
TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)

TAN 16: Sport and Recreation (1998) or TAN 16 Sport and Recreation and Open Space Consultation Draft (2006)
TAN 18: Transport (1998) or TAN 18: Transport Consultation Draft (2006)
TAN 19: Telecommunications (2002)
TAN 20: The Welsh Language - Unitary Development Plans and Planning Control (2000)
TAN 21: Waste (2001)
Minerals Planning Policy Wales (MPPW) 2000.
MTAN 1: Aggregates (2004)
Local Development Plans Wales-Policy on the Preparation of LDPs (2005)
Draft Wales Coastal Tourism Strategy (January 2007)
REGIONAL
South East Wales Regional Waste Plan (2004)
An Economic Development Framework for South East Wales Vision & 10-year Strategy (2005)
Strategic Planning Guidance for South East Wales Volume 1 (2001)
Strategic Planning Guidance for South East Wales Volume 2 (2001)
Regional Transport Plan (when published)
Sewta (South East Wales Transport Alliance) Regional Strategies: – A Walking and Cycling Strategy, July 2006 – Regional Bus Strategy, February 2006 – Moving People: Improving Rail: the next five years, July 2005
Environment Agency Catchment Flood Management Plans-South West Area Ogmore & Tawe (including Thaw & Cadoxton) (September 2006) Taff & Ely (August 2006)
The Swansea Bay and the Severn Estuary Shoreline Management Plans.
Western Wales and Severn River Basin Management Plans
LOCAL
Vale of Glamorgan Corporate Plan 2005-2009
The Adopted Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011
Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Vale of Glamorgan Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2004)
Vale of Glamorgan Local Transport Plan 2001/02 to 2005/06
Vale of Glamorgan Cycling Study 1997
Vale of Glamorgan Draft Walking Strategy 2004
Vale of Glamorgan Bus Strategy 2004
Vale Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2002
Landscapes Working for the Vale of Glamorgan 1999
A Healthy Vale- Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy 2005-2009
Children & Young People Strategy 2003 -2008
Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Strategy 2004-9
Vale of Glamorgan Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002-2005
Vale of Glamorgan Tourism Strategy (when finalised)
Improving Countryside Access in the Vale (The Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan September 2006)
Strategy for the Integration of Artworks in the Public Realm 2006
Building A Brighter Barry - Regeneration vision and strategic framework for the Greater Barry Area 2006
Severn Estuary Strategy 2001
Cardiff International Airport Draft Masterplan 2006
The Vale of Glamorgan Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2005
Local Development Strategy for the Rural Communities of the Vale of Glamorgan (March 2007)
Bridgend County Borough Council Unitary Development Plan (12th May 2006)
St Athan Development Brief (July 2006)
Environment Agency Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies – Taff & Ely (June 2006), Thaw & Cadoxton (July 2006), Neath, Afan & Ogmore (Oct 2005).
The Ogmore (2002) and The Taff & Ely (Dec 2003) Salmon Action Plans

INTERNATIONAL POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Rio Declaration on Environment and Development			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at the Earth Summit of 1992, the Rio Declaration is a statement of 27 principles supporting sustainable development upon which nations have agreed to base their actions in dealing with environment and development issues.	Key International framework for sustainable development	Key to the development of sustainable principles of the LDP.	Key to the development of sustainable principles of the SA.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1994 (UNFCC)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted in May 1992 and entered into force in May 1994. The Convention's objective is to achieve stabilisation of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at levels that prevent dangerous human-induced interference with the climate system. Nations at the Convention committed to reduce their emission of greenhouse gases.	Key international targets agreed by member nations and integrated into the UK's Climate Change Programme (2000) (see below). Review was launched on 15 September 2004 looking at how existing policies are performing and the range of policies that might be put in place in the future.	Addressing climate should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives.	Climate change issues should be considered in developing the SA framework.
The Convention on Biological Diversity			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Convention on Biological Diversity was an important component of the Earth Summit and was signed at Rio by 153 countries including the UK and the rest of Europe. As the first treaty to provide a legal framework for biodiversity conservation, the Convention established three main goals: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.	Article 6 requires each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities to: (a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned; and (b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	Addressing biodiversity should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives.	Biodiversity issues should be fully considered in developing the SA framework.
Agenda 21 (1992)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Agenda 21, adopted at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, reflects a global consensus and political commitment at the highest level on development and environmental co-operation. It recognises that sustainable development is primarily the responsibility of governments and addresses global environment and development problems and suggests strategies, plans, policies and processes to achieve a balance between environment and development. The Agenda focuses on "the fulfilment of basic needs, improved living standards for all, better protected and	None.	Key international framework for the implementation of sustainable development at the local level.	Key international framework for the implementation of sustainable development at the local level, which should be considered in the formulation of the SA objectives.

managed ecosystems and a safer, more prosperous future". It addresses social and economic dimensions, conservation and management of resources for development, strengthening the role of major groups and means of implementation. Agenda 21 encourages international cooperation and the contribution of United Nations and other international, regional and sub regional organisations. It also encourages public participation and active involvement of non-governmental organisations and other groups.			
Kyoto Protocol 1997			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Legally binding agreement under which industrialised countries will reduce their collective emissions of *greenhouse gases* by 5.2% compared to the year 1990 in the commitment period 2008 - 2012. The goal is to lower overall emissions from six greenhouse gases - *carbon dioxide*, *methane*, *nitrous oxide*, *sulphur hexafluoride*, HFCs, and PFCs - calculated as an average over the five-year period of 2008 -12. Details of the UK's targets are contained within the UK Climate Change Programme (2000), which seeks to deliver its Kyoto target to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%, and move towards its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.	Key international targets agreed by member nations and integrated into the UK's Climate Change Programme (2000) (see below). Review was launched on 15 September 2004 looking at how existing policies are performing and the range of policies that might be put in place in the future.	Addressing climate should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives.	Climate change issues should be a key consideration in developing the SA framework.
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Signed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa in September 2002, the declaration reaffirms the international commitment to sustainable development.	Key commitment to ensure that the rich diversity, which is our collective strength, will be used for constructive partnership for change and for the achievement of the common goal of sustainable development. An undertaking to strengthen and improve governance at all levels, for the effective implementation of Agenda 21.	The Plan should support and reflect the sustainability objectives of Agenda 21 at the local level.	Sustainability objectives should underpin the sustainable principles of the SA.

EUROPEAN POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Arhus Convention (2001)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters was adopted on 25 June 1998 in the Danish city of Aarhus (Århus) at the Fourth Ministerial Conference as part of the "Environment for Europe" process. It entered into force on 30 October 2001. It establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective.	The Convention provides for: The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities ("access to environmental information"). This can include information on the state of the environment, but also on policies or measures taken, or on the state of human health and safety where this can be affected by the state of the environment. The right to participate in environmental decision-making. Arrangements are to be made by public authorities to enable the public affected and environmental non-governmental organisations to comment on, for example, proposals for projects affecting the environment, or plans and programmes relating to the environment, these comments to be taken into due account in decision-making, and information to be provided on the final decisions and the reasons for it ("public participation in environmental decision-making") The right to review procedures to challenge public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general ("access to justice").	Requirements should be covered within the Community Involvement Scheme.	Production of Sustainability Report in consultation with relevant organizations, in accordance with guidance and the Community Involvement Scheme.
European Landscape Convention (2000)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The European Landscape Convention (ELC) is the first international treaty specifically on landscape. It became effective from 1 March 2004, and the signed its agreement to the ELC on the 21st February 2006. It aims to promote the protection, management and planning (including active design and creation) of Europe's landscapes, both rural and urban, and to foster European co-operation on landscape issues.	None specific. However the Convention stresses the importance of the following principles when considering landscape protection: • Put people – from all cultures and communities - and their surroundings, at the heart of spatial planning and sustainable development • Recognise that landscape exists everywhere, not just in special places and, whether beautiful or degraded, is everyone's shared inheritance • Increase awareness and understanding of landscape and its value, as a unifying framework for all land-use sectors • Promote a more accessible, integrated and forward-looking approach to managing inherited landscapes and shaping new landscapes	The protection, management and enhancement of both urban and rural landscape will be an important issue for the LDP.	The protection, enhancement and management of townscapes and landscapes should be considered within the SA framework.

EU Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The EU's Sustainable Development Strategy aims, in tandem with the Lisbon Strategy for growth and jobs, for a more prosperous, cleaner and fairer Europe. Sustainable Development is an overarching concept. The EU Treaty requires the integration of sustainable development into all European policies, so they are designed in a balanced and mutually reinforcing way to meet economic, environmental and social objectives. This strategy is composed of two main parts. The first proposes objectives and policy measures to tackle a number of key unsustainable trends in the EU and globally. The priorities are to: • Combat climate change; • Ensure sustainable transport; • Address threats to public health, such as chemicals pollution, unsafe food and infectious diseases; • Manage natural resources more responsibly and stop biodiversity decline; • Combat poverty and social exclusion; and • Meet the challenge of an ageing population. The second — and arguably more ambitious — part of the strategy revises the very way that policies are made. It calls for a new approach to policy-making that ensures the EU's economic, social and environmental policies mutually reinforce each other. The Gothenburg Declaration forms the core of what is known as the EU's sustainable development strategy (EU SDS). But this strategy also encompasses other programmes and commitments. For example, it includes the commitments made at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg and the Millennium Development Goals agreed in 2000, as well as global pledges to increase official development aid and to take account of the needs of developing countries in international trade.	• The EU will meet its Kyoto commitment as a first step then aim to reduce atmospheric greenhouse gas emissions by an average of 1% per year over 1990 levels up to 2020. • Break the links between economic growth, the use of resources and the generation of waste. • Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010. • By 2020, ensure that chemicals are only produced and used in ways that do not pose significant threats to human health and the environment. • Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by2010. • Bring about a shift in transport use from road to rail, water and public passenger transport so that the share of road transport in 2010 is no greater than in 1998 (the most recent year for which data are available) • Raise the employment rate to 67% for January 2005 and to 70% by 2010; Increase the number of women in employment to 57% for January 2005 and to more than 60% by 2010. • Halve by 2010 the number of 18 to 24 year olds with only lower secondary education who are not in further education and training. • Increase the average EU employment rate among older women and men (55-64) to 50% by 2010.	Key European Context. Sustained economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment. The Plan should have a sustainable vision and provide sustainable spatial policies.	Key objectives that should underpin the Sustainability Appraisal objectives developed by the Vale of Glamorgan Council.
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (July 2002) 1600/2002/EEC			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The sixth Environment Action Programme (6th EAP), adopted in 2002, is the EU's ten-year (2002-2012) policy programme for the environment. The programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements: • Climate Change • Nature and Biodiversity • Environment and Health and quality of life • Natural Resources and Waste The Commission will start a mid-term review of the 6th EAP before the end of 2006.	Numerous actions are identified but few specific targets other than for greenhouse gas emissions: In the short term, the EU is committed, under the Kyoto Protocol, to achieving an 8% reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 2008-2012 compared to 1990 level (in the longer term a global reduction of 20-40% will be needed).	Key European Context. Seek to develop policies that ensure sustainable use of natural resources and the urban environment.	Key European Context.

EU Habitats Directive 1992/43/EEC			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Directive is the means by which the EU Community meets its obligations as a signatory of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention). The Directive applies to the UK and the provisions of the Directive require Member States to introduce a range of measures including the protection of species listed in the Annexes; to undertake surveillance of habitats and species and produce a report every six years on the implementation of the Directive. In the UK the Directive has been transposed into national laws by means of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended), and the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended). These are known as 'the Habitats Regulations'	No targets as such but established a network of sites within the EU of Community Importance. Once adopted they are designated by Member States as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and along with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the EC Birds Directive, form a network of protected areas known as Natura 2000.	The LDP is required to take account of the relevant requirements of the HD. This will typically require consideration of relevant EA and CCW guidance. Any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site should undergo an Appropriate Assessment of its implications for the conservation objectives of the site. Where this process concludes that the plan would adversely affect the integrity of a site, it will not proceed – unless there are no alternative solutions and it needs to be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest.	Habitat protection is an important aspect of sustainability that should be considered in the SA objectives.
EU Rural Development Policy 2007-13			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Implications are yet unclear, Sets the legal framework for member states for the development and implementation of agricultural policy centred around 3 core objectives: • Improving the competitiveness of the farm and forestry sector through support for restructuring, development and innovation • Improving the environment and the countryside through support for land management • Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity Under each of these broad objectives, Member States or regions can chose from a range of pre-defined support measures to build their programmes.	No relevant targets however include measures for promotion of sustainable land management (Axis 2) and for the diversification of the rural economy and quality of life (Axis 3). Issues which are of relevance to the SA/LDP Axis 2: Environment/Land Management Measures targeting the sustainable use of: **Agricultural land**: mountain areas; other areas with handicaps; Natura 2000 areas; agri-environment; animal welfare; support for non-productive investments **Forestry land:** first afforestation; first establishment of agro-forestry systems, Natura 2000 areas; forest-environment; restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions; support for non-productive investments. **Axis 3 : Diversification of the rural economy:** Diversification to non-agricultural activities; support for micro-enterprises; tourism **Improvement of the quality of life:** Basic services; village renewal; conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage (natural and cultural)	The LDP should seek to facilitate changes in agricultural practice as a result of the new Rural Development Strategy, particularly in relation to the diversification of the rural economy and sustainable agricultural practices.	Rural diversification that promotes sustainable development should be a key SA consideration of the SA.

The European Employment Strategy (EES) (1997/2000/02)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The EES is designed as the main tool to give direction to and ensure co-ordination of the employment policy priorities to which Member States should subscribe at EU level.	The Lisbon European Council (March 2000) set full employment as an overarching long term goal for the new European economy, setting a European Union wide target to achieve 70% overall employment and 60% employment for women by 2010.	Employment creation and economic development will be a key aspect of the LDP.	There are potential conflicts between the aim of promoting economic development and sustainable development, which needs to be considered within the SA framework/objectives.
EU Biodiversity Strategy (Feb 1998)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
This strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. This will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity reduction or losses and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the European Union (EU). The Strategy is developed around four major themes: • Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; • Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources; • Research, identification monitoring and exchange of information; • Education, training and awareness. Within each Theme the specific objectives that will need to be achieved in the context of Action Plans and other measures are highlighted.	The Strategy focuses specifically on the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectoral policies, in particular: • Conservation of natural resources • Agriculture, • Fisheries, • Regional policies and spatial planning, • Forests, • Energy and transport, • Tourism, • Development and economic co-operation	The LDP will need to take account of the relevant requirements of the Strategy in particular the Vale of Glamorgan Council's Local Biodiversity Action Plan (May 2002). The Plan should develop policies that support conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity.	Safeguarding biodiversity is an important aspect of sustainability which should be considered in the SA objectives
EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The WFD was transposed into English & Welsh law in December 2003, and will have a significant impact on the spatial planning process. It establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which: • Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; • Promotes sustainable water use based on a long term protection of available water resources; • Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment inter alia through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances.	The Directive has a series of implementation deadlines which stretch to December 2015 (the date by which environmental objectives must be met). In the UK, implementation of the Directive is being undertaken separately for England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. The Directive requires that a River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) is produced for each defined River Basin Districts (RBD). These include provision for assessing and monitoring and should include targets. The overall requirement of the Directive is to achieve "good ecological and good chemical status" by 2015 unless there are grounds for derogation. There is also a general "no deterioration" provision to prevent deterioration in status.	The LDP should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced e.g. reduction in pollution. In particular the requirements of TAN 15 Development and Flood Risk and information provided by the Environment Agency.	The protection of water resources is an important aspect of sustainability that should be considered in the SA objectives.

• Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and pre4vents its further pollution; and • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. The Directive promotes a holistic approach to water management and updates existing EC Water legislation through the introduction of a statutory system of analysis and planning based upon the river basin. It expands the scope of water protection to all waters and sets out clear objectives that must be achieved by specified dates.			
EU Bathing Water Quality Directive (2006/7EC)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The new Directive was adopted on the 15th February 2006 and lays down provisions for more sophisticated monitoring and classification of bathing water. It also provides for extensive public information and participation in line with the Århus Convention as well as for comprehensive and modern management measures. The Directive requires Member States to draw up a management plan for each site to minimise risks to bathers, based on an assessment of the sources of contamination that are likely to affect it. Users of the site should be actively involved in developing the management plan. Where bathing sites have a history of poor water quality, preventive measures should be taken to close the bathing area when such conditions are forecast. If the quality standards are not respected, remedial measures must be taken. Information on a bathing site's quality classification, the results of water quality monitoring, the site's management plan and other relevant information are to be made readily available to the public, both through displays at the site and through the media and internet. The new directive will complement: • The water framework Directive 2000/60/EC • The urban waste water treatment Directive Directive on nitrates pollution from agricultural sources	The new Directive requires the monitoring of two microbiological indicators of faecal contamination, E. Coli and Intestinal Enterococci. This simplification from the earlier directive reflects recognition that faecal material, for instance due to inadequate sewage treatment and pollution from animal waste, is the primary health threat to bathers. It will apply to surface water where a large number of people are expected to bathe, establishing a method for monitoring bathing water quality during the bathing season	The LDP should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced e.g. through the reduction in pollution	The protection of water resources is an important aspect of sustainability that should be considered in the SA objectives
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Bern Convention came into force on June 1, 1982 and lead to the creation in 1998 of the Emerald network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCIs) throughout the territory of the parties to the convention, which operates alongside the European Union's Natura 2000 programme. The Convention provides for the monitoring and control of endangered species, and the provision of assistance concerning legal and scientific issues.	The convention sets out to: • Conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats; • Promote co-operation between states; • Monitor and control endangered and vulnerable species; Assist with the provision of assistance concerning legal and scientific issues.	Addressing biodiversity should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives.	Biodiversity issues should be fully considered in developing the SA framework.

Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale. Since the Convention's entry into force, its membership has grown steadily to include 97 (as of 1May 2006)	Migratory species threatened with extinction are listed in Appendix I of the Convention. CMS Parties strive towards strictly protecting these animals, conserving or restoring the places where they live, mitigating obstacles to migration and controlling other factors that might endanger them	Addressing biodiversity should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives	Biodiversity issues should be fully considered in developing the SA framework.
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Ramsar Convention or Wetlands Convention was adopted in Ramsar, Iran in February 1971 and entered into force in December 1975. The Convention covers all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use. The UK ratified the Convention in 1976. The UK has generally chosen to underpin the designation of its Ramsar sites through prior notification of these areas as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). Accordingly, these receive statutory protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (WCA) 1981and the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000.	The Convention has three main 'pillars' of activity: • The designation of wetlands of international importance as Ramsar sites; • The promotion of the wise-use of all wetlands in the territory of each country; and International co-operation with other countries to further the wise-use of wetlands and their resources. The Convention's Contracting Parties have assumed a wide range of related obligations.	Addressing biodiversity should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives	Biodiversity issues should be fully considered in developing the SA framework
Environmental Liability Directive 2004			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Environmental Liability Directive came into force in April 2004. It is aimed at preventing environmental damage by forcing industrial polluters ("operators") to pay prevention and remediation costs. The Directive aims to establish a framework that would prevent "significant environmental damage" or rectify damage after it has occurred. Significant environmental damage will be defined by reference to: • Biodiversity, whether protected at EU or national levels; • Waters covered by the water Framework Directive; and • Human health (including land contamination when it is a threat to human health. Operators carrying out hazardous activities will be held strictly liable for preventing or restoring any damage caused by those activities to land, water and protected habitats and species.	The Directive provides specific criteria to assess when damage is "significant". Member states will be under a duty to ensure that the necessary preventative measures are actually taken. Member states can decide when measures should be taken by: • The relevant operator; • The competent authorities; or a third party.	Addressing biodiversity and improving the health and well being of the population should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives	Biodiversity and health issues should be fully considered in developing the SA framework.

EU Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Framework Directive on Waste establishes a framework for the management of waste across the EU and provides for a common definition of waste. The main objectives of the WFD also requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations, which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions. An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. The Directive is supplemented by a series of specific daughter Directives, covering particular waste topics e.g. air pollution from industrial plants and landfill.	Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular: • Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals. • Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours. • Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. Member States shall also take the necessary measures to prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste. See Welsh specific targets set out in the Welsh Assembly Governments Wise About Waste Strategy (June 2002) and Regional Targets contained within the South East Wales Regional Waste Strategy (March 2004).	The LDP land use policies for waste will need to support the objectives of National and Regional Waste Strategies.	The sustainable management of waste arising and encouraging overall waste reduction should be a Key SA objective.
EU Climate Change Program			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The European Climate Change Programme (ECCP) was launched in June 2000 by the European Union's European Commission. The goal of the ECCP is to identify, develop and implement all the necessary elements of a EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol. ECCP II was launched in October 2005 at a major stakeholder conference in Brussels. It will explore further cost-effective options for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in synergy with the EU's 'Lisbon strategy' for increasing economic growth and job creation.	To meet its target under the Kyoto Protocol of an 8% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by 2008-2012.	Climate change is a key issue, which the LDP must address through its land use strategy.	Key SA issue.
EU Wild Birds Directive 1979/409 EC			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Directive and its amending acts aim at providing long-term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States. It seeks to protect, manage and regulate all bird species naturally living in the wild including their eggs, their nests and their habitats; and regulate the exploitation of these species. Member States must also conserve, maintain or restore the biotopes and habitats of these birds by • Creating protection zones; • Maintaining the habitats; • Restoring destroyed biotopes; • Creating biotopes.	Specific targets are considered within the EU Habitats Directive and Biodiversity Strategy	The LDP will need to take account of the relevant requirements of the Strategy and not hinder the protection, management and control of species of naturally occurring wild birds. The Vale of Glamorgan Council's Local Biodiversity Action Plan (May 2002).	Safeguarding biodiversity is an important aspect of sustainability which should be considered in the SA objectives

EU Directive Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise 2002/49 EC			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The new directive from the European Parliament and Council on assessment and management of environmental noise was adopted in June 2002. As part of their implementation of the directive, the individual Member States have to draw up strategic noise maps and action plans aimed at preventing and reducing environmental noise. Environmental noise is noise from road traffic, railways, aircraft, and industrial plant. The directive contains four elements: • **Monitoring the environmental problem**; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators L_{den} (day-evening-night equivalent level) and L_{night} (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe. • **Informing and consulting the public** about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention. • **Addressing local noise issues** by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities. • **Developing a long-term EU strategy**, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. With this respect, the Commission has made a declaration the provisions laid down in article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise. The goal of the directive is to establish a common European approach, which - based on a prioritised foundation - aims to avoid, prevent or limit the effects, including annoyance, caused by exposure to environmental noise.	To achieve a reduction in the number of people regularly affected by long term high levels of noise from an estimated 100 million people in the year 2000 by around10% in the year 2010 and 20% by 2020	Not directly relevant to the LDP, however policy criteria will need to take account of the impact of development in relation to noise generation.	Noise problems can be seen as an aspect of Quality of Life and therefore should be addressed within the wider context of improving well-being. Looking at this issue in a wider context should be a SA requirement.

EU Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
A series of Directives has been introduced to control levels of certain pollutants and to monitor their concentrations in the air. In 1996, the Environment Council adopted Framework Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management. This Directive covers the revision of previously existing legislation and the introduction of new air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants, setting the timetable for the development of daughter directives on a range of pollutants. The general aim of the Directive is to define the basic principles of a common strategy to: • Define and establish objectives for ambient air quality in the Community designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment; • Assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria; • Obtain information on ambient air quality and ensure it is made available to the public; and • Maintain or improve ambient air quality. The Framework Directive was followed by daughter directives, which set the numerical limit values, or in the case of ozone, target values for each of the identified pollutants.	Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guide values for the pollutants identified. • Benzene; • 1,3-butadiene; • Carbon monoxide; • Lead; • Nitrogen dioxide; • Ozone; • Particles (PM10); and • Sulphur dioxide.	Not directly relevant to the LDP, but it should consider any effects policies may have on the levels of air pollution.	Protection of the environment is a key sustainability objective and improving air quality should be amongst the SA objectives.
Pan - European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Strategy's vision for the future is to achieve conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity for the whole continent of Europe and its territories within 20 years, and specifically to seek to ensure the following aims: • Threats to Europe's biological and landscape diversity are reduced substantially, and, where possible, removed. • Resilience of European biological and landscape diversity is increased. • Ecological coherence of Europe as a whole is strengthened. • Full public involvement in conservation of biological and landscape diversity is assured. The Strategy sets out to achieve the following objectives over this period: • Conservation, enhancement and restoration of key ecosystems, habitats, species and features of the landscape through the creation and effective management of the Pan-European Ecological Network.	None set.	Seeks to Integrate different interests bearing on the planning of rural areas and urban planning in such a way that natural and landscape values are safeguarded, especially in areas with high biological and landscape diversity value and in the wider countryside.	Landscape and biodiversity protection/enhancement should be a key SA objective.

• Sustainable management and use of the positive potential of Europe's biological and landscape diversity through making optimum use of the social and economic opportunities on a local, national and regional level. • Integration of biological and landscape diversity conservation and sustainable use objectives into all sectors managing or affecting such diversity. • Improved information on, and awareness of, biological and landscape diversity issues, and increased public participation in actions to conserve and enhance such diversity. • Improved understanding of the state of Europe's biological and landscape diversity and the processes that render them sustainable. Assurance of adequate financial means to implement the Strategy.			
Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Nitrates Directive was adopted in Europe in 1991 and has the objective of reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and preventing further such pollution. It is intended both to safeguard groundwater and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of eutrophication of freshwater and marine waters generally.	The Directive requires Member States to implement one of the following two options: 1. To apply agricultural *Action Programme measures* throughout their whole territory or; 2. To apply Action Programme measures within discrete *Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs)*	Plan policies should support the overall objectives and the requirements of the Directive.	SA should include objectives on water quality.
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**nplications for SA**
The ESDP is, as a legally non-binding document, a policy framework for better co-operation between EU sectoral policies with significant spatial impacts and between Member States, their regions and cities. It is intended to express a shared vision for the European territory as a whole.	The ESDP pursues three fundamental goals: economic and social cohesion, sustainable development and the competitiveness of the EU territory	Plan policies to support the overall objectives of the ESDP.	Objectives should be reflected within the SA Framework.

Waste To Landfill Directive 1999/31/EEC			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**nplications for SA**
The EU Landfill Directive [1999/31/EC] was adopted on 16 July 1999 and the bulk of the legislation came into force in the UK in June 2002 under the new Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002. The Directive aims to improve standards of landfilling across Europe, through setting specific requirements for the design, operation and aftercare of landfills, and for the types of waste that can be accepted in landfills. The Directive also intends to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. It defines the different categories of waste and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.	The Directive sets out successive targets for reducing biodegradable municipal waste (BMW). BMW must be reduced to 75% of the 1995 baseline by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020. The Directive also requires Member States to set up a national strategy for the implementation of these targets.	The LDP should take into account the reduction targets as transposed in UK law, in particular when considering the management of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW).	The SA should include objectives on reduction of BMW sent to landfill.
European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy (2001)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
On 12 September 2001, the Commission presented its White Paper on the future common transport policy. The 130-page document proposes 60 measures to overhaul the current transport policy in order to make it more sustainable and avoid huge economic losses due to congestion, pollution and accidents.	The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include: • Revitalising the railways • Improving quality in the road transport sector • Striking a balance between growth in air transport and the environment • Turning intermodality into a reality • Improving road safety • Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport	The Plan should consider how these issues may be addressed at a local level.	The SA should develop environmental objectives for sustainable transport.

NATIONAL (UNITED KINGDOM WIDE) POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Living Within Environmental Limits Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations. **Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society** Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all. **Achieving a Sustainable Economy** Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised. **Promoting Good Governance** Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity. **Using Sound Science Responsibly** Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.	Introduces a new set of high-level indicators: the UK Framework Indicators to give an overview of sustainable development and the priority areas in the UK. Consists of a set of 64 indicators (including some still to be developed e.g. well being index).	Key to Plan Framework	Key SA framework

The Future of Transport White Paper (DETR, 2004)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Sets out Government plans for transport in the long term. The strategy is built around 3 central themes: • Sustained investment over the long term • Improvement in transport management, and • Planning ahead	The white paper does not contain detailed quantified targets or specific indicators.	Important policy context, but not directly relevant to the VoG LDP. Nevertheless, effective access to employment, education and services is vital to improving Quality of Life and contributes to social inclusion. But transport, and the infrastructure to support, it has large environmental impacts, including contributing to greenhouse gas emissions. The LDP should consider these issues, and in particular reducing the need to travel by private car; reducing the volume of freight traffic; and Improving accessibility of key services to local communities	The issues surrounding access and travel are important considerations for the SA.

UK Air Quality Strategy (2000)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
This Strategy describes the plans drawn up by the Government and the devolved administrations to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term. The proposals aim to protect people's health and the environment without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs.	The pollutants covered are: • benzene; • 1,3-butadiene; • carbon monoxide; • lead; • nitrogen dioxide; • ozone; • particles (PM10); and • sulphur dioxide. Targets are set for each of these.	Not directly relevant to the LDP, but it should consider any effects policies may have on the levels of air pollution.	Protection of the environment is a key sustainability objective and improving air quality should be amongst the SA objectives.
The Air Quality Strategy: Addendum (Defra 2003)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
An addendum to UK Air Quality Strategy 2000, modifying objectives and setting new targets.	New targets set.	See above.	See Above.
UK The Air Quality Strategy- A Consultation Document on Options and Further Improvements in Air Quality (2006)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The review proposes an agenda for the implementation of long-term actions to improve air quality and reduce its impact on human health and the environment. of air pollutants and their impact on human health and the environment.	Overarching aim of the review is to reach a 60% reduction in carbon emissions by 2050.	The strategy highlights the role of the integration of land use planning and transport planning for assisting in improvements in air quality by reducing car journeys through locating developments accessible by public transport, walking and cycling, as well as smart choice initiative such as promoting travel plans.	The SA framework should recognise the links between air quality, transport and land use.

UK Climate Change Programme (2000)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Details how the UK plans to deliver its Kyoto target to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%, and move towards its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010. It aims to: • Improve business's use of energy, stimulate investment and cut costs; • Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation; • Cut emissions from the transport sector; • Promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector; • Improve energy efficiency requirements of the Building Regulations; • Continue the fall in emissions form agriculture and forestry; • Ensure the public sector takes a leading role.		The LDP policies should take account both of the need to minimise greenhouse gas emissions and the potential impacts of climate change.	Climate change issues should be considered in developing the SA framework.
Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Reaffirms local government responsibilities set out in Energy White Paper. Encouraging more sustainable development and land use, also by facilitating the rollout of low carbon technologies. Also contains a review of progress towards meeting the targets set out in the UK Climate Change Programme (2000). The programme includes new measures for reducing emission arising from the energy, business, agriculture, domestic, transport and public sectors.	See key targets set in the 2000 Climate Change Programme above.	The 2006 programme identifies the role that land use policies can contribute towards reducing emissions, especially in relation to the location design, and construction of new buildings.	Climate change issues should be considered in developing the SA framework.
Energy White Paper: Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy (DTI 2003)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The aims of the white paper are: • To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, as recommended by the RCEP, with real progress by 2020; • To maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and • To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.	Contains quantified targets for a number of policies, including carbon emissions (See Key Objectives), electricity from renewable sources (10% by 2010, 20% by 2020) and the industrial use of oil and gas.	LDP policies should take account of the need to minimise the use of energy and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, particular in regard to transport and access, building design and the increased use of renewable energy.	Efficient use of natural resources is a key component of sustainability. The SA framework should include objectives for improving energy efficiency and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Our Energy Challenge: Securing Clean Affordable Energy for the Long Term			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Sets proposals for tackling the UK's future energy needs and proposes a series of actions to take forward the strategy. The strategy examines the following energy related issues: • Carbon Reduction & Climate Change • Energy Efficiency- Homes, Transport and Industry • Renewable Energy- Winds, Solar, Wave, Biomass • Nuclear Energy, Oil, Gas and Coal • Fuel Poverty	None specific. However the document urges local planning authorities in England to set ambitious policies for the percentage of energy in new developments to come from on-site renewable. Also indicates that planning authorities should include policies in their development plans that require a percentage of the energy in new developments to come from on-site renewables, wherever viable.	Whilst referring to English Planning Authorities, the need to promote the development of on site renewable energy and carbon neutral developments should also be considered within the LDP.	Fuel Poverty, renewable energy, energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions should be considered within the SA framework.
The Energy Challenge: Energy Review 2006 (DTI July 2006)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The review sets out the Governments long-term goals for energy policy: • To put the UK on a path to cut our carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020; • To maintain reliable energy supplies; • To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and • To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.	None specific. The report sets out the steps need to respond to the energy challenges facing the United Kingdom. It makes a number of proposals for actions to be taken now, identifies proposals on which Government intends to consult further, and indicates areas where Government considers there is further work to be done.	LDP policies should take account of the need to minimise the use of energy and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, particular in regard to transport and access, building design and the increased use of renewable energy.	Efficient use of natural resources is a key component of sustainability. The SA framework should include objectives for improving energy efficiency and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The UK Biodiversity Action Plan, published in 1994 set out a programme for the conservation of the UK's biodiversity and the creation of Action Plans for the protection of many of our most threatened species and habitats.	None specific. However The UK Biodiversity Action Plan highlights a number of priority habitats and species with associated action plans at the species, habitat and local level, which are considered within Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP).	The LDP will need take account of the UK BAP principles and those contained within the Vale of Glamorgan Council LBAP.	The SEA should consider biodiversity impacts within its objectives.
Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for England and Wales, March 2001			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
This strategy has the following objectives: • To illustrate the impact of different social and economic choices on future water use; • To manage water resources in a way that causes no long term degradation of the environment; • To improve the state of existing degraded catchments; • To ensure that water is available to those who need it, and that it is used wisely by all; • To indicate the present state of water resources; • To cater robustly for risks and uncertainties; • To promote the value of water to society and the environment; • To review feasible water management options including innovative solutions where appropriate; • To provide a framework for logical decisions to be taken at the right time; • To identify actions and opportunities for the Agency and others to work together to achieve our vision.	None specific however recognizes the role of planning for promoting sustainable water technologies within new developments.	Include policies that require new development to use water efficiently and that improve the state of watercourses.	Sustainability objectives should consider water quality and promote its efficient use.

UK Waste Strategy (Defra 2000)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
This strategy describes the Governments vision for managing waste and resources better. Changing the way we manage waste and resources can make an important contribution to improving our quality of life. To tackle the amount of waste produced, breaking the link between economic growth and increased waste. Where waste is produced, we must put it to good use, through re-use, recycling, composting and recovering energy.	Key targets: By 2005 to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to 85% of that landfilled in 1998 To recover value from 40% of municipal waste by 2005 To recover value from 45% of municipal waste by 2010 To recover value from 67% of municipal waste by 2015 To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005 To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010 To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015 (Also see WAG targets contained within Wise about Waste Strategy (June 2002).)	This strategy is relevant to the LDP in that planning policies may affect the delivery of the UK's waste strategy.	Management of waste is an important SD issue that should be considered in the SA.
The Commons Act 2006			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Commons Act enables commons to be managed more sustainably by commoners and landowners working together through new commons councils with powers to regulate grazing, vegetation and other agricultural activities. It updates and improves the controls on works and fencing on commons and ensures that existing statutory protections are applied consistently. This includes reinforcing existing protections against abuse, encroachment and unauthorised development. The Act also safeguards public access by enabling some "missed" commons to be registered, and some wrongly registered land to be deregistered – through an overhaul of the registration system for common land (and town and village greens).	In Wales there are 175,000 hectares of common land representing around 12% of Wales's area. The Act also sets new, clear criteria for registering town or village greens, which will give local people the ability to register places that are of value to them for recreation and green space, and protect them permanently. However the Act has no direct relevance to the production of the LDP.	The LDP should consider the need to assess developments against having regard to statutorily designated common land.	Biodiversity is a key aspect of sustainable development that should be included within the SA framework.
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. The Act implements key elements of the Government's Rural Strategy published in July 2004. As well as establishing Natural England, the Act places a duty to conserve biodiversity on all public bodies and also contains a number of additional measures designed to streamline delivery and simplify the legislattive framework .	In exercising their functions, all public bodies must so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, have regard to biodiversity.	Addressing biodiversity issues should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives	Biodiversity issues should be fully considered in developing the SA framework

People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The objectives and aims of the WSP are based on 5 key principles: • Building Sustainable Communities • Promoting a Sustainable Economy • Valuing our Environment • Achieving sustainable accessibility • Respecting Distinctiveness The Vision for the South East region which covers the Vale of Glamorgan is: *"An innovative skilled area offering a high quality of life – international yet distinctively Welsh. It will compete internationally by increasing its global visibility through stronger links between the Valleys and the coast and with the UK and Europe, helping to spread prosperity within the area and benefiting other parts of Wales".*	No specific targets or indicators are set within the WSP. However, for The Vale of Glamorgan LDP the following area actions for the 'South East – The Capital Network' are of particular relevance: • Target improved bus, rail, inter-modal and park and ride services and facilities for commuting to provide real options and reduce dependency on the car. • Increase the transport capacity of the corridors and gateways to Europe and beyond. This will include capacity enhancements on the M4 and A465 corridors through the Trunk Road Forward Programme as well as development of routes from Cardiff International Airport. • The Welsh Assembly Government and South East Wales Transport Alliance will work with relevant local authorities in England to press for appropriate investment in road and rail links between South East Wales and London. • The use of undeveloped land for housing in locations with high development pressure should be minimised, in particular to the South of and along the M4. Local authorities in the area should commission research to identify availability of brownfield land and scope for re-use. • Local authorities are required to meet the Welsh Housing Quality Standard by 2012. The level of committed forward investment realised through this process should act as a catalyst for local social and economic regeneration and skills/training programmes for local people. • Local authorities should collaborate to ensure that their housing plans reflect the interdependence of urban settlement across the area as a whole. • Development should be avoided in areas vulnerable to future flooding in the light of estimates of the impact of climate change following the advice in TAN 15 Development and Flood Risk. • Employment site provision reviewed in consideration of this Plan and the WDA Property Strategy to bring forward new proposals and reallocate sites where necessary, optimise the potential of existing sites and develop proposals for the location of a Premier Business Park in South East Wales. • Reducing health inequalities and promoting healthier lifestyles through Health Challenge Wales and targeted action to tackle health inequalities. • Programmes such as 'Keep well this winter' tackling the wider determinants of health including social, environmental and economic wellbeing through Community Plans and Health, Social Care and Wellbeing strategies.	Key Regional context. There is a statutory requirement for Local Development Plans to take account of the Wales Spatial Plan's aims and objectives. For The Vale of Glamorgan the Wales Spatial Plan context for South East Wales Region will be of particular importance. The Wales Spatial Plan will be a material consideration for Local Planning Authorities in making planning decisions.	Key Regional context. The SA should consider the objectives outlined to ensure compatibility.

	• Improved collaboration between HE and FE institutions, ELWa, the WDA and business to identify opportunities to strengthen the knowledge economy and intervention on skill development linked to economic priorities.		
The Sustainable Development Action Plan of the Welsh Assembly Government 2004 –2007			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Action Plan sets out key actions that the Welsh Assembly Government believe will constitute a 'step change' in delivering sustainable development in Wales.	The Action Plan contains various targets and indicators under the following themes: Climate change Liveable Places, Strong Communities Our Natural Environment Supporting Welsh Business in Sustainable Production Reducing Consumption Leadership and Delivery Creating Organisational Excellence Delivering through our Agents Delivering with Local Government Delivering with Partners Wales: A Global Citizen Promoting awareness and Leadership Education for a Sustainable Future Making our Money Talk – Procurement, Grants Food	The LDP should assist the statutory duty of the WAG to promote sustainable development. Need to ensure that LDP Policies are consistent with national sustainability objectives and targets.	SA principles should compliment the WAG's vision of sustainable development in Wales.
Starting to Live Differently – The Sustainable Development Scheme of the National Assembly for Wales (2004)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The National Assembly for Wales has a duty under section 121 of the Government of Wales Act 1998 to promote sustainable development in the exercise of its functions. The Scheme is the National Assembly's overarching strategic framework and sets out the vision of a sustainable future for all of Wales where action for social, economic and environmental improvement work together to create positive change. The Action Plan contains the following vision for sustainable development in Wales: • Promoting a diverse, competitive, high added value economy, with high skills and education, that responds to sustainable development opportunities, minimises demands on the environment and maximises the distribution of the benefits; • Action on social justice that tackles poverty, poor health, and consequences of disadvantage and provides people and their communities with the means to help themselves break out of the poverty trap; • Action in our built and natural environment that enhances pride in the community, promotes biodiversity, promotes local employment and	None.	The LDP should assist the statutory duty of the WAG to promote sustainable development.	SA principles should compliment the WAG's vision of sustainable development in Wales.

minimises waste generation, energy, water and transport demands; • Strengthening Wales' cultural identity and helping to create a bilingual country, while looking confidently outwards and welcoming new cultural influences; • Creating a place which values its children and where young people want to live, work and enjoy a high quality of life, and where future generations enjoy better prospects in life and are not landed with a legacy of problems bequeathed by us; • Supporting people to live healthy and independent lives, irrespective of income, location or disability; • Valuing everyone in society and promoting equality of opportunity; • Promoting openness, partnership and participation, so that people can play a part in taking decisions that affect them; • Contributing to sustainable development at a global level as well as locally and taking account of the global impacts of decisions made in Wales.			
Wales: A Better Country – The Strategic Agenda of the Welsh Assembly Government (2003)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The WAG's over arching vision for health, education, employment for Wales. Key aims relevant to Plan and SA are • Promoting openness, partnership and participation; • Ensuring all our children and future generations enjoy better prospects in life, and are not landed with a legacy of problems bequeathed by us; • Promoting a diverse, competitive, high added-value economy, with high quality skills and education, that minimizes demands on the environment; • Strengthening Wales' cultural identity and helping to create a bilingual country; • Action in our built and natural environment that enhances pride in the community, supports bio-diversity, promotes local employment and helps to minimize waste generation, energy and transport demands; • Action on social justice that tackles poverty and poor health, and provides people and their communities with the means to help themselves and break out of the poverty trap; and • Supporting people to live healthy and independent lives.	Not applicable	The LDP should reflect the key principles of the WAG's strategic vision, particularly in regard to its aims relating to economy development and the built environment.	The SA should reflect the integrated economic, environmental and economic aims of the strategy.
Climate Change Wales – Learning to Live Differently (2001)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
This is the Assembly's framework for recognising and taking action against the causes and consequences of Climate Change. It relates directly to the Kyoto Protocol.	The UK as a whole has a domestic goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2010. "Better Wales, the strategic plan for the National Assembly for Wales, includes the following targets for sustainable development:	The potential effects of climate change must be considered and built into all aspects of the planning process so that it is sufficiently responsive to cope with the impacts of change as they arise.	One of the SA objectives should be to address the causes and consequences of climate change.

	• The generation of 5% of electricity from renewable sources by 2003; • To pursue a course of developing Wales as a global showcase for clean energy production; and • To encourage the development of strong environmental goods, services and renewables industrial sectors. “		
The Welsh Assembly Government Environment Strategy (2006)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Environment Strategy is the Assembly Government’s long term strategy for the environment of Wales, setting the strategic direction up to 2026 and has five main environmental themes: • Addressing climate change – covers climate change mitigation and adaptation. • Sustainable resource use – material consumption and waste; water; soils; minerals and aggregates. • Distinctive biodiversity, landscapes and seascapes – biodiversity; the marine environment; landscapes and seascapes and their historic component. • Our local environment – the built environment and access to green space; environmental nuisances; walkability in urban areas and access to the countryside and coast; and flood risk management. • Environmental hazards – pollution, chemicals and radioactivity For each of these subjects, the Strategy explains the issues and where we are now. It sets out the environmental outcomes we want to achieve and the associated indicators and timelines for delivery	None specific, however the Action Plan for the implementation of the Environment Strategy identifies the following areas of priority: • Minimise our greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change, • Conserve and enhance our biodiversity, while respecting the dynamics of nature, • Monitor and regulate known and emerging environmental hazards, • Tackle unsustainable practices, like waste production and disposal, and to • Conserve and enhance our land and sea, our built environment, our natural resources and heritage, developing and using them in a sustainable and equitable way and for the long-term benefit of the people of Wales.	The 5 key themes set out in the Environment Strategy are all of relevance to the LDP, and this is highlighted with the strategy itself particularly in relation to the allocation of sites for Regional Waste Management Facilities, safeguarding both natural and built environments as well as the promotion of good design and the construction of environmentally sensitive buildings.	The 5 main environmental themes of the Environment Strategy are all of relevance to the SA framework and are also key themes highlighted in other plans, policies and programmes.
Energy Wales: A Route Map to Clean, Low-Carbon and More Competitive Energy Future for Wales - Consultation Document (2005)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Provides a framework for improvements in energy supply, to promote clean energy production and energy efficiency.	Welsh energy policy currently has five important strands: A strong drive in Wales for: i. Securing 4 TWHr per annum of renewable electricity production by 2010 and 7TWHr by 2020. Much greater energy efficiency in all sectors, as is described in our ‘Energy Savings Wales’ energy efficiency action plan published in October 2004. iii. More electricity generation from cleaner, higher efficiency fossil-fuel plants. iv. Significant energy infrastructure improvements, and v. On a holistic basis, achieving measurable carbon dioxide emission reduction targets for 2020.	According to the WAG: “The planning system is crucial to clean energy and associated infrastructure development. The innovative and strategic approach proposed with TAN 8 for onshore wind farms and other renewables will be key to meeting our renewable electricity aspirations.”	The need for clean energy production and energy efficiency should be reflected in the SA framework.

A Winning Wales - The National Economic Development Strategy of the Welsh Assembly Government (2002)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
A Winning Wales is the Welsh Assembly Government's Strategy for transforming the economy of Wales, while promoting sustainable development. The Strategy points the need to: • Increase the knowledge, research and development, and innovation capacity in all parts of the Welsh economy; • Build on our considerable strengths in manufacturing; • Increase the number of jobs in financial and business services; and • Help more people into jobs to bring down our levels of economic inactivity. Its vision is: "To achieve a prosperous Welsh economy that is dynamic, inclusive and sustainable, based on successful, innovative businesses with highly skilled, well-motivated people".	Winning Wales sets Wales-wide targets for the next 10 years. These include: • Raising total employment by 135,000; • Improving enterprise and innovation; • Raising not just skill levels but our learning performance at every level; ensuring that Wales uses world-class electronic communications to their full potential. • Development of a better coordinated and well-targeted business support network; • Dynamic development of our country's green economy, including sustainable agriculture and energy production; • Smarter ways of connecting Wales to international business opportunities; • Support for the social business sector, which can bring growth and opportunity to disadvantaged communities.	The LDP land use strategy should assist in the WAG's economic vision.	The SA should seek the promotion of sustainable economic growth.
Wales: A Vibrant Economy – The Welsh Assembly Government Strategic Framework for Economic Development Consultation (November 2005)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
"Our Vision is of a vibrant Welsh economy delivering strong and sustainable economic growth by providing opportunities for all."	Main priorities are: • Increase employment still further, so that over time the Welsh employment rate matches the UK average, even as the UK employment rate itself rises; and • Raise the quality of jobs, so that average earnings increase and close the gap with the UK average.	The LDP land use strategy should assist in the WAG's economic vision.	The SA should seek the promotion of sustainable economic growth.
Skills and Employment Action Plan for Wales 2005			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Welsh Assembly Government aims for a Wales where everyone has the skills, motivation and opportunity to obtain good quality jobs that meet their aspirations and abilities, and where employers work with their employees and public sector agencies to raise skills to the highest possible levels to support high quality jobs in a growing economy.	The position on skills and employment in Wales is certainly improving but major challenges remain to: ▪ Reduce the Basic Skills deficit; ▪ Provide high quality, joined-up, competitive support for business; ▪ Create a more inclusive labour market; ▪ Tackle Wales' entrenched economic inactivity problem; ▪ Cope with the continued loss of low skilled jobs in certain sectors; ▪ Help employers, in particular SMEs, move up the value chain; ▪ Help employers adapt to new technologies and advances; ▪ Improve the quality of jobs in Wales; ▪ Retain our graduates and other key workers; ▪ Ensure everyone has the generic skills needed by employers; and ▪ Ensure that there are enough people with Welsh language skills needed for certain jobs and sectors.	The LDP should contain policies and proposals that protect or enhance employment opportunities in the Vale.	The environmental, economic and social implications of policies or proposals promoting skills and employment should be considered within the SA framework.

Achieving our Potential-National Tourism Strategy (2000)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Sets out the over arching tourism strategy for Wales until 2010 and is underpinned by 4 main principles of sustainability, quality, competitiveness and partnership. Sustainability is seen as the key relevant principle, which the strategy recognises must be developed responsibly if it is to achieve wider economic, environmental and cultural benefits for Wales.	None specific.	Tourism development and in particular sustainable tourism should be a key consideration of the LDP.	The promotion of sustainable tourism and access to the countryside should be considered within the SA framework.
Achieving our Potential 2006-2013 – Tourism Strategy for Wales Mid Term Review			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
A vision for 2013: A Customer Responsive, Innovative, Sustainable and Profitable industry which makes an increasing contribution to the economic, social, cultural and environmental well being of Wales. This revised vision has been based around four strategic aims, which are designed to achieve long term prosperity for the industry: 1. Realising the importance of understanding and responding to customer needs. 2. Accepting that there is a value to be gained from doing things differently to our competitors through innovative ways of working. 3. Acknowledging the need to secure a sustainable, long-term future through responsible destination and business management. 4. Seeking to maximise business profitability to drive growth in the tourism economy.	The Tourism Strategy for South East Wales emphasises the importance of developing urban and business tourism, events, cultural and heritage products as well as golf and luxury breaks. • Target - Value of business tourism to increase by a greater rate than tourism overall. • Indicator - Value of business tourism as a percentage of total tourism spend. Encourage accommodation, attraction businesses and essential infrastructure facilities to stay open for a longer season. • Target - 40% of all trips and 35% of all spend to take place during the shoulder season months (October - March) • Indicator - Percentage of trips and spend occurring during shoulder months by 2013. • Target - Increase in number of tourists using public transport to travel to and within Wales. • Indicator - % of tourists who used public transport whilst on holiday. Integrate development and marketing of activity based tourism (including walking, fishing, mountain biking, horse-riding, cycling, water sports, adventure and golf) and encourage the formation of business clusters. Target - Increase the number of business clusters promoting / developing tourism - geographically and sectorally.	The Plan should reflect the WAG's aspirations to promote tourism throughout Wales.	The promotion of sustainable tourism and access to the countryside should be considered within the SA framework.
Sports Tourism in Wales: A Framework for Action (2003)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
None specific. Nevertheless, the document highlights the economic potential of sport as tourism within Wales, which is of relevance to the Vale given its coastal and rural location.	None specific.	Tourism and recreation will be an issue within the LDP.	The promotion of sustainable tourism and access to the countryside should be considered within the SA framework.

Cultural Tourism Strategy For Wales (WTB, 2003)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
This document sets out a strategic framework to develop Wales' potential as a cultural tourism destination: "Our vision is for Wales to be recognised internationally as a destination offering a quality cultural tourism experience based on our unique culture which forms an essential part of the overall visitor experience." "Culture consists of all distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features which characterize a society or group." • Improving visitor accessibility to culture • To make the culture of Wales more accessible to all visitors and to add value to the total visitor experience. • Improving the quality of the visitor experience • To ensure that there is a quality authentic cultural tourism product that meets and exceeds visitor expectations. • Raising the profile of Wales as a cultural tourism destination • To support and encourage flagship events and festivals and to give an increasing emphasis in our marketing on the cultural tourism product. • Understanding the characteristics and needs of the cultural tourist • To research visitor expectations and needs.	The socioeconomic and demographic trends indicate that both within the UK and the target overseas markets, the proportion of the population who are likely to be interested in undertaking cultural tourism activities whilst on holiday is likely to grow. By 2010,Wales will be, and be known to be, a nation whose culture: • Is indivisible from the rest of its living • Is rich, distinctive and creative • Is both diverse and shared • Treasures its bilingualism as a growing reality • Nurtures and cherishes imagination, innovation and excellence • Nurtures imaginatively the talents of the young • Enables the arts, sport and creative industries to thrive at every level • Supports a creative approach to the promotion and public understanding of science • Ensures a ready outlet for the creativity of us all, individuals and communities • Ensures equality of access for all to participate • Is the springboard for both individual fulfilment and collective prosperity.	The potential for cultural tourism within the Vale should be recognised and promoted in the LDP.	The promotion of sustainable tourism and access to the countryside should be considered within the SA framework.

The Rural Development Plan for Wales 2007-2013 (Draft)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Wales RDP for the period 2007-2013 will operate under the Rural Development Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) 1698/2005) which offers a new strategic approach to rural development and focuses on these objectives: (1) Increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector through support for restructuring; (2) Enhancing the environment and countryside through support for land management; and (3) Enhancing the quality of life in rural areas and promoting the diversification of economic activities through measures targeting the farm sector and other rural actors. (4) Enhancing the use of the Leader approach, which provides a bottom up, community driven approach using local partnerships to inform the implementation of the other objectives.	Not applicable	The Vale of Glamorgan has a large rural area and 'rural issues' must be addressed in the LDP.	The SA must balance the need to protect the rural environment against the need to promote the rural economy.
Farming for the Future: A New Directions for Farming in Wales (2001)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
None specific. However Farming for the future highlights the t social, cultural, economic and environmental importance of farming and agriculture within Wales and sets out the WAG's strategy for assisting its adaptation post foot and mouth and in light of EU reforms.	None specific.	The LDP should seek to facilitate diversification of the rural economy.	Rural diversification that promotes sustainable development should be a key SA consideration of the SA.
The Transport Framework for Wales (November 2001)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Framework is based on the overall transport target set in Better Wales, which was to: "Develop a better co-ordinated and sustainable transport system to support local communities and the creation of a prosperous economy" Aim to achieve this target by: • Improving public and community transport in all areas to improve accessibility for those who do not have a car; in urban areas we have an added aim to attract people away from travelling by car; • Maintaining and enhancing our strategic transport corridors within Wales to provide high quality access and mobility; for internal movement and journeys and those wanting to gain access to the rest of the UK, Europe and beyond for economic, social or other reasons; • Facilitating the sustainable development of the full strategic potential of our major ports and Cardiff	The following indicators are used: • Travel time variability and journey times for all • How people travel to work or school • Road casualties • Accessibility to bus services or essential services. Target – By 2010 to enable 25% of commuting to work by means other than car. Target – By 2010 to achieve: • 40% reduction in the no. of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents • A 50% reduction in the no. of children killed or seriously injured; and • A 10% reduction in the slight casualty rate.	The LDP land use strategy should address the relationship between the location of developments and the need to travel.	The relationship between land-use, transport and sustainability should be fully recognised in the SA framework and the national objectives.

International Airport; • Maintaining and improving regional and local roads to preserve our assets, and to provide better access and mobility for road-based public transport, freight and private travel; • Contributing to the UK Government's target to increase by 80% the amount of freight moved by rail and to improve the efficiency and quality of the way we move freight by road; • Improving safety, health and environmental conditions particularly on our roads; • Increasing the amount of walking and cycling for necessary journeys, whether for the whole of short journeys or as part of a longer journey involving other means of transport.			
Trunk Road Forward Programme 2002 (update 2004)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Overarching Objective To maintain and improve the trunk road network in Wales in a sustainable manner, taking into account the social, economic and environmental needs and obligations of the nation. Other Key objectives ▪ To improve strategic (national and international) and regional accessibility and mobility. ▪ To reduce community severance. ▪ To meet the needs of disabled people. ▪ To promote cycling and walking, and provide opportunities for healthy lifestyles. ▪ To minimise any adverse effects on the environment generally; ▪ To conserve and enhance, where appropriate, landscapes townscapes and historic and cultural resources. ▪ To conserve and enhance, where appropriate biodiversity on the network through the Biodiversity Action Plan.	None specific, however the 2004 revision included access improvements to Cardiff International Airport Access in Phase 3.	To take account of the key objectives where possible.	The relationship between land-use, transport and sustainability should be fully recognised in the SA framework and the national objectives.

Road Safety Strategy for Wales (2003)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Sets out the WAG's road safety strategy to 2012, seeking to reduce real and perceived danger on Welsh roads and promote safe sustainable access for all. Key objectives of the strategy are to: • Improving safety for children – especially as pedestrians and cyclists. • Promoting safe use of "vulnerable" transport modes walking, cycling, motorcycling and horse riding. • Reducing excessive and inappropriate speed of motor vehicles. • Targeting other poor driving practices – use of mobile phones, drink driving, drug driving and driving whilst tired.	• By 2010 the strategy seeks to reduce recorded casualties compared with the average for 1994-98: • 40% reduction in the total number of Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) casualties. • 50% reduction in the total number of child Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) casualties. • 10% reduction in the rate of slight casualties per 100 million vehicle kilometres travelled.	As part of the Road Safety Strategy Local Authorities have a duty to implement safety schemes on local roads and promote local road safety education, training & publicity. Consequently, the LDP should ensure that new developments o highway proposals take account of road safety, particularly for non-motorised travellers.	Road safety should be considered within the SA, as part of improving access to service and facilities.
Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales (2003)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The vision of the Welsh Assembly Government is to halt the decline in walking and cycling and then to increase their role in how we travel in Wales.	None.	Strategy identifies the role land use planning has for the promotion of walking and cycling: • Adopt cycle parking standards and include them within Unitary Development Plans – for commercial premises these standards should provide cycle parking for both employees and visitors to the premises. • Ensure Unitary Development Plans, the proposed Local Development Plans and Community Plans include policies for the protection and enhancement of green spaces to incorporate walking, cycling and horse riding routes and provision for the less able. • Ensure Unitary Development Plans, the proposed Local Development Plans and Community plans include policies for the safeguarding of disused railway lines in both rural and urban areas as routes for walkers, cyclists, the less able and here appropriate for horse riders.	Promotion of sustainable transport modes should be a Key SA objective.

Wales Transport Strategy 'Connecting Wales' July 2006			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
• Theme 1: To achieve a more effective and efficient transport system • Theme 2: To achieve greater use of the more sustainable and healthy forms of travel • Theme 3: To minimise the need to travel	**Social** • Improving access to healthcare • Improving access to education and life-long learning; • Improving access to shopping and leisure facilities; • Encouraging healthy lifestyles; and • Improving the actual and perceived safety of travel. **Economic** • Improving connectivity (links) within Wales and internationally; • Improving the efficient, reliable and sustainable movement of people; • Improving the efficient, reliable and sustainable movement of freight; • Improving access to employment opportunities; • Improving access to key visitor attractions; and • Increasing the use of more sustainable materials in the maintenance of Wales' transport assets and in the provision new transport infrastructure. **Environmental** • Reducing the contribution of transport to greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to the impacts of climate change and reducing the contribution of transport on air pollution and other harmful pollutant emissions; • Reducing the negative impact of transport on the local environment – water pollution, land contamination, noise and vibration, light pollution and links between communities; • Reducing the negative impact of transport on our heritage – landscape, townscape, historical environment and Wales' distinctiveness; and • Reducing the negative impacts of transport on biodiversity and increasing positive impacts.	See key themes and targets	The land use planning system has the potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices and contribute to environmental Improvements. This should be reflected in the objective of the SA.
Wise about Waste-The National Waste Strategy for Wales (2002)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
• To make Wales a model for sustainable waste management by adopting and implementing a sustainable, integrated approach to waste production, management and regulation (including litter and fly tipping) which minimises the production of waste and its impact on the environment, maximises the use of unavoidable waste as a resource, and minimises where practicable, the use of energy from waste and landfill; • To comply with the requirements of relevant European Council (EC) waste Directives and UK legislation.	The primary Wales specific targets are: **Public bodies to reduce their own waste arisings:** • By 2005, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 5% of the 1998 arisings figure; • By 2010, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 10% of the 1998 arisings figure. **Minimum recycling and composting targets for each local authority to deliver**: • By 2003/04 achieve at least 15% recycling / composting of municipal waste with a minimum of 5% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 5% recycling; • By 2006/07 achieve at least 25%	The Strategy is a material consideration, which the VoG LDP must have regard to.	Management of waste is an important SD issue that should be considered in the SA.

	recycling/composting of municipal waste with a minimum of 10% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 10% recycling; • By 2009/10 and beyond achieve at least 40% recycling/composting with a minimum of 15% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 15% recycling. **Improved segregation of hazardous household waste:** • By 2003/04 all civic amenity sites should have facilities to receive and store, prior to proper disposal, bonded asbestos sheets. All sites should also have facilities for receiving and storing, prior to recycling, oils, paints, solvents and fluorescent light bulbs. The **secondary** Wales specific targets are: **Stabilisation and reduction of household waste:** • By 2009/10 (and to apply beyond) waste arisings per household should be no greater than those (for Wales) in 1997/98; • By 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300kg per annum. **The Assembly Government encourages businesses to join in with the public sector to meet, and exceed where possible, the following waste minimisation targets:** • By 2005, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 5% of the 1998 arisings figure; • By 2010, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 10% of the 1998 arisings figure. **To divert waste from landfill:** • By 2005, to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to less than 85% of that landfilled in 1998; • By 2010, to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste going to landfill to less than 80% of that landfilled in 1998. **To reduce hazardous waste:** • By 2010, to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated by at least 20% compared with 2000. **To divert biodegradable waste from landfill:** • By 2005, to reduce the amount of biodegradable industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to 85% of that landfilled in 1998; • By 2010, to reduce the amount of biodegradable industrial and commercial waste going to landfill to 80% of that landfilled in 1998. **To re-use and recycle construction and demolition waste:** • By 2005, to re-use or recycle at least 75% of C&D waste produced; • By 2010, to re-use or recycle at least 85% of C&D waste produced.		

Climbing Higher-Sport and Active Recreation in Wales (2005)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
• Develop public transport services to ease access to the natural environment and provide more bike racks on public transport. • Ensure that the requirement for sport, active recreation and physical activity provision be taken into account in the planning process. For example; new housing developments should make provision for sport, physical activity and play areas and cycle paths, while new office developments should include bike racks, changing rooms, and fitness facilities. • Ensure all rights of way are fully open to the public (especially those at a low level and those providing access to higher level footpaths). • Improve the quality of the cycle networks in towns and cities, integrated wherever practicable with the National Cycle Network.	• The percentage of the people in Wales using the Welsh natural environment for outdoor activities will increase from 40% to 60% and the frequency of experience will treble (Aim 12) • A traffic-free footpath, jogging trail or cycle-path should be within a ten-minute walk for 95% of people in Wales (Aim 13)	To assist in implement the national objectives in so far as they relate to land use planning.	Health is a key social issue and impacts upon it should be assessed in the SA.
Improving Health in Wales – A Plan for the NHS with its Partners (2001)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
A vision for care: meeting the needs of patients, professionals and the public. The National Assembly's goal is to achieve full health potential for all the people of Wales and in this endeavour it has two main aims: ▪ To promote and protect people's health throughout their lives; ▪ To reduce the incidence of the main diseases and injuries experienced in Wales, and to alleviate the suffering they cause.	The objectives for primary care over the next decade are as follows: ▪ To offer universal and faster access to high quality services; ▪ To better enable patients to use the primary care system appropriately but to take greater control and responsibility for their own health; ▪ To offer an extended range of services in locally accessible primary care settings; ▪ To improve the quality of premises, taking the opportunity to develop new models of service delivery; ▪ To develop a new primary care workforce with the capacity to deliver new services to patients; ▪ To enable primary care, in partnership with others, to play a full part in the protection and promotion of the health and well being of the people of Wales.	To ensure the policies and proposals reflect the Assemblies aspirations for health and well-being.	To ensure the wider health and well-being implications of the Plan are assessed through the SA.
Well Being in Wales (2001)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
None specific. Sets out the Assembly Government's strategy for the improvement of health and reduce inequalities in relation to access to health care services. The strategy highlights the importance of public transport in assisting accessibility to health and leisure facilities and how environmental conditions can both improve and hinder health. Similarly, the benefits of walking and cycling on health are also highlighted.	No specific. However the strategy highlights a number of issue relevant to the LDP in areas if accessibility, transport, environmental improvement, and walking and cycling.	Ensure that the LDP includes policies to improve public health e.g. through walking and cycling initiatives and development it locations accessible to other services and facilities etc.	The SA objectives should reflect the need to promote better public health and combat social exclusion. The SA directive refers explicitly to the need to consider 'human health' as an issue.

Iaith Pawb-A National Action Plan for A Bilingual Wales (2003)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Assembly Government's broad ambitions for the Welsh language: • *By 2003-04: to stabilise the proportion of Welsh speakers and sustain the growth amongst young people* • *By 2010: more people who can speak Welsh, with the sharpest increase among young people.*	None specific.	The document highlights the role of the planning system can have in sustaining Welsh speaking communities through the requirements of Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20 'Unitary Development Plans and Planning Control'	The Welsh language should be seen as an integral part of planning for sustainable communities.
Better Homes for People in Wales: A National Housing Strategy for Wales 2001			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The overarching strategy for improving the existing housing stock in Wales including a range of topics relating to improving access to affordable accommodation. The Strategy highlights the role of the planning system for delivery affordable housing. The WAG's vision is: "We want everyone in Wales to have the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable, housing; to be able to choose where they live and decide whether buying or renting is best for them and their families." That all households in Wales are given the opportunity to live in good quality homes i.e. homes, which are (inter alia) located in attractive and safe environments. "Good quality social housing must be readily available for those who cannot afford to buy. That is why we will continue to work in partnership with developers and community groups to build on the high standards of housing design and estate layout that are now common across many parts of Wales' social housing stock."	None specific.	The issue of housing including affordability will be a key LDP issue.	Housing for all should be a key SA objective.
Strategy for Older People in Wales (2003)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The Welsh Assembly Government are committed to tackling discrimination against older people, promoting positive images of ageing and giving older people a stronger voice in society. The key themes of the Strategy are: Valuing Older People -Tackling discrimination against older people, promoting positive images of ageing and giving older people a stronger voice in society. A Changing Society -Promoting older people's capacity to continue to work and learn for as long as they want, and to make active contribution once they retire. Living Longer and Healthier -Promoting and improving the health and well-being of older people. Coping with Increasing Dependency: Health, Social Care and Housing -Promoting high quality services and support to enable older people to live as independently as possible in a suitable and safe environment.	None	That Plan policies and proposals reflect the key aims and objectives of the Strategy for Older People in Wales	That the needs of older people should be reflected in the social sustainability objectives.

Towards E-Wales – A Consultation on Exploring the Power of ICT in Wales (2006)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Vision: That our economy and society is dynamic, prosperous, and inclusive, thriving on strong human networks, and underpinned by an electronic infrastructure that is at the leading edge of innovation, which allows all our communities, real or virtual, from our largest towns and cities, to our most rural locations, to engage and thrive in equal measure.	Ensure businesses, public services and people in Wales have the capacity to maximise exploitation of ICT	The Plan needs to be sure that its policies reflect how critical ICT is becoming to many aspects of life.	That the role of ICT in enabling sustainabile development should be reflected in the Plan and SA.
Planning Policy Wales (2002)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Planning policies and proposals should: • Promote resource-efficient settlement patterns that minimise land-take (and especially extensions to the area of impermeable surfaces) and urban sprawl, especially through preference for the re-use of suitable previously developed land and buildings, wherever possible avoiding development on greenfield sites • Locate developments so as to minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car • Contribute to climate protection by encouraging land uses that result in reduced emissions of greenhouse gases, in particular energy-efficient development, and promoting the use of energy from renewable sources • Minimise the risks posed by or to, development on or adjacent to, unstable or contaminated land and land liable to flooding. This includes managing and seeking to mitigate the effects of climate change. • Play an appropriate role in securing the provision of infrastructure (including water supplies, sewerage and associated wastewater treatment facilities, waste management facilities, energy supplies and distribution networks) – the basis for sustainable communities – and telecommunications infrastructure, while ensuring proper assessment of their sustainability impacts. • Contribute to the protection and improvement of the environment, so as to improve the quality of life, and protect local and global ecosystems. In particular, planning should seek to ensure that development does not produce irreversible harmful effects on the natural environment. The conservation and enhancement of statutorily designated areas and of the countryside and undeveloped coast; the conservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes; the conservation of the best and most versatile agricultural land; and enhancement of the urban environment all need to be promoted • Help to ensure the conservation of the historic environment and cultural heritage, acknowledging and fostering local diversity. • Minimise the use of non-renewable resources, and, where it is judged necessary to use them, maximise	None. However the following principles underpin the Assembly Government's approach to planning policy for sustainable development and therefore should be taken into account in both the preparation of the LDP and the scope of the SA- • Putting people, and their quality of life now and in the future, at the centre of decision-making; • Ensuring that everyone has the chance to obtain information, see how decisions are made and take part in decision-making; • Taking a long term perspective to safeguard the interests of future generations, whilst at the same time meeting needs of people today; • Respect for environmental limits, so that resources are not irrecoverably depleted or the environment irreversibly damaged. This means, for example, contributing to climate protection, protecting and enhancing biodiversity, minimising harmful emissions, and promoting sustainable use of natural resources; • Applying the precautionary principle. Cost-effective measures to prevent possibly serious environmental damage should not be postponed just because of scientific uncertainty about how serious the risk is; • Using scientific knowledge to aid decision-making, and trying to work out in advance what knowledge will be needed so that appropriate research can be undertaken; • While preventing pollution as far as possible, ensuring that the polluter pays for damage resulting from pollution. In general the Assembly Government will seek to ensure that those meet costs whose actions incur them; • Applying the proximity principle, especially in managing waste and pollution. This means solving problems locally rather than passing them on to other places or to future generations; • Taking account of the full range of costs and benefits, including those which cannot be easily valued in money terms, when making plans and decisions, and taking account of timing, risks and uncertainties.	The Plan must adopt the policy principles laid out in PPW.	See key targets

efficiencies in their use. The use of renewable resources and of sustainably produced materials from local sources should be encouraged. • Encourage opportunities to reduce waste and all forms of pollution and promote good environmental management and best environmental practice. • Ensure that all local communities – both urban and rural – have sufficient good quality housing for their needs, including affordable housing for local needs and for special needs where appropriate, in safe neighbourhoods • Promote access to employment, shopping, education, health, community, leisure and sports facilities and open and green space, maximising opportunities for community development and social welfare. • Foster improvements to transport facilities and services, which maintain or improve accessibility to services and facilities, secure employment, economic and environmental objectives, and improve safety and amenity. In general, developments likely to support the achievement of an integrated transport system should be encouraged. • Foster social inclusion by ensuring that full advantage is taken of the opportunities to secure a more accessible environment for everyone that the development of land and buildings provides. This includes helping to ensure that development is accessible by means other than the private car • Promote quality, lasting, environmentally sound and flexible employment opportunities. • Support initiative and innovation and avoid placing unnecessary burdens on enterprises (especially small and medium sized firms) so as to enhance the economic success of both urban and rural areas, helping businesses to maximise their competitiveness. • Respect and encourage diversity in the local economy. • Promote a greener economy and social enterprises. • Contribute to the protection and, where possible, the improvement of people's health and well being as a core component of sustainable development. Consideration of the possible impacts of developments – positive and/or negative on people's health at an early stage will help to clarify the relevance of health and the extent to which it needs to be taken into account.			

TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (June 2006)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Sets out the framework for JLHA studies. The purpose of the studies is to monitor the provision of market and affordable housing, provide an agreed statement of residential land availability for development planning and control purposes and set out the need for action in situations where an insufficient supply is identified.	Requires Local Planning Authorities to provide a readily available 5-year supply of housing land.	Local planning authorities must ensure that sufficient land is genuinely available to provide a 5-year supply of land for housing. This land supply must inform the strategy contained in the development plan. JHLA studies provide an important part of the evidence base for plan preparation. Information on past housing completions (market and affordable) and future housing land supply should be included in the AMR.	The Housing needs of the Vale's current and future population should be assessed and balanced against the need to protect environmental quality and ensure economic viability.
TAN 2 Planning and Affordable Housing (2006)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The guidance defines affordable housing for the purposes of this TAN and provides advice to local planning authorities on how to determine affordability. The concept of affordability is defined as the ability of households or potential households to purchase or rent property that satisfies the needs of the household without subsidy.	None	One of the key issues that LDPs will need to address is housing land supply both for market and affordable housing. The guidance requires local planning authorities to: • Include an affordable housing target in the development plan, which is based on the housing need, identified in the local housing market assessment. • Indicate how the target will be achieved using identified policy approaches. • Monitor the provision of affordable housing against the target (via the Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report) and where necessary take action to ensure that the target is met.	The supply of affordable housing helps maintain sustainable communities and this should be reflected in the SA.
TAN 3 Simplified Planning Zones - 1996			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
None specific, however Simplified Planning Zones are seen as a mechanism for encouraging economic development in areas of high employment.	None	None directly, however employment and land use allocations will be a key aspect of the LDP.	Employment policies and land allocations should be a key aspect of the SA.
TAN 4 Retailing and Town Centres (1996)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
This offers advice on how to monitor retail centres and how to manage vitality and viability. No specific objectives.	Car parking standards should seek to achieve an adequate level of town centre parking reflecting the range of uses found and the range and level of public transport alternatives.	Information on the retail industry in a local planning authority's area together with information on the functioning of their town centres will assist the preparation of development plans and the consideration of planning applications. Baseline information and time series data can provide a picture of change and a guide to future trends.	Ensuring that communities have access to a range of services locally should be a key SA objective.

TAN 5 Nature Conservation and Planning (1996)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
To protect important sites and habitats of nature conservation.	None.	Nature conservation surveys and issues should be included in the evidence base for Plan preparation. The LDP should consider the need to assess developments against having regard to nature conservation designations. Plan should have regard to International, National, Regional or Locally Important Sites of Nature Conservation.	Safeguarding biodiversity is an important aspect of sustainability which should be considered in the SA objectives
TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning Consultation Draft (January 2006)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Once published the TAN shall be a material consideration during the publication of the LDP		Once published the TAN shall be a material consideration during the publication of the LDP	Nature conservation should be considered within the SA framework.
TAN 6 Agricultural and Rural Development (2000)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Contains advice on: Farm viability Re-use of rural buildings Farm diversification Agricultural Development Agricultural and forestry dwellings Development involving horses	None	When preparing development plans and considering planning applications, local planning authorities should consider the quality of agricultural land and other agricultural factors and seek to minimise any adverse affects on the environment.	The SA objectives and appraisal should take account of the specific issues affecting rural areas. There are potential conflicts between the aim of protecting the countryside and economic development requires maintaining and enhancing thriving rural communities.
TAN 7 Outdoor Advertisement Control (1996)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Local planning authorities need to recognise the importance of advertisements to the national economy and should not stifle original designs or new display techniques. The display of outdoor advertisements can only be controlled in the interests of amenity and public safety.	None	The Plan should contain policies and guidance on the likely acceptability on proposals for advertisements.	The control of development to protect visual amenity and public safety whilst enabling economic viability should be considered in the SA.

TAN 8: Renewable Energy (2005)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
LPAs are expected to consider matters of energy efficiency and energy conservation.	The Assembly Government has a national target that: • 4TWh of electricity per annum to be produced by renewable energy by 2010 and 7TWh by 2020.	The LDP should take into account the contribution that can be made by the area towards climate change and renewable energy targets. Local Planning Authorities should develop appropriate policies so that they put in place a comprehensive framework for other forms of renewable energy, as well as wind power.	The SA should consider the potential for the plan to influence climate change by promoting renewable energy.
TAN 9 Enforcement of Planning Control (1997)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The town and country planning system regulates the development and use of land in the **public interest**.	None	The control of development will be a key function of the LDP and this will be reflected in the plan's policies.	None
TAN 10 Tree Preservation Orders (1997)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Local Planning Authorities are empowered, in the interest of amenity, to protect trees and woodlands by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs).	None	The plan policies should include, where appropriate, measures to protect trees and provide for tree planting and landscaping.	The conservation, preservation and enhancement of trees and woodland should be considered within the SA.
TAN 11 Noise (1997)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Provides advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impacts of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burden of business.	No targets, but does provide advice on noise levels in respect of specific uses.	Area specific noise policies may be useful in some circumstances. Where it is particularly difficult to separate noise sensitive development from noisy activities, plans should contain an indication of any general policies that the local planning authority proposes to apply in respect of conditions or planning obligations.	The SA objectives should reflect the need to reduce the potential impact on developments of noise and other pollutants.
TAN 12 Design (2002)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The TANs objective for good design are: • Achieving sustainable design solutions • Sustaining or enhancing character • Promoting innovative design • Promoting a successful relationship between public and private space • Promoting high quality in the public realm • Ensuring ease of access for all • Promoting legible development • Designing for change • Promoting quality, choice and variety	None	The planning system is seen to be pro-active in raising the standard of design and in raising awareness of design issues amongst the general public and the private sector. This should be reflected within the LDP's policies for design.	Design and in particular sustainable design/construction and energy efficiency should be a key consideration in the SA.

TAN 13 Tourism (1997)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
None specific to the TAN, however the TAN itself supports the WAG's objectives for tourism as set out in Planning Policy Wales - • To encourage sustainable tourism in Wales, maximising its economic and employment benefits, promoting tourism in all seasons, and encouraging its development in non-traditional destinations, while safeguarding the environment, and the interests of local communities and • To manage change in the tourism sector in ways which respect the integrity of the natural, built and cultural environment to provide for economic growth, employment and environmental conservation.	None	The issues tourism raises should be addressed in preparing development plans. Development plans may provide guidance on opportunities for larger scale or innovative projects, appropriate facilities for the countryside or designated areas and the provision of facilities in historic towns or seaside resorts.	The promotion of sustainable tourism should be considered within the SA objectives.
TAN 13 Tourism Consultation Draft (2006)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Once published the TAN shall be a material consideration during the publication of the LDP.		Once published the TAN shall be a material consideration during the publication of the LDP.	
TAN 14 Coastal Planning (1998)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
None specific to the TAN, however it supports the WAGs objectives for the coast as set out in Planning Policy Wales- • Recognise the importance of the coast for conservation of the natural and historic environment; • Recognise the importance of the coast for urban and rural development, including housing, local industry and agriculture; and • Recognise the importance of the coast for tourism, leisure and recreation.	None	Local Planning Authorities should consider and define the most appropriate coastal zone in its area. It is important to recognise that on-shore development can often have an impact offshore. Development plan policies should not provide for development on the coast, which does not require a coastal location.	The conservation, preservation and enhancement of the Vale of Glamorgan's coastlines should be considered within the wider SA objective for the protection of biodiversity and natural resources. The local planning authority should consult with CCW and the Environment Agency, to undertake an assessment of coastal conditions, concentrating on risk, sediment budgets and sensitivity issues.

TAN 15 Development and Flood Risk (2004)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Direct new development away from those areas that are at high risk of flooding. Where development has to be considered in high-risk areas (zone C) only those developments, which can be justified.	Contains methodology with targets for assessing flood consequences.	The LDPs policies and land allocations will need to take account of the need to avoid unnecessary development in areas prone to flooding. Namely, through: • Guiding development to locations at little or no risk from river, tidal or coastal flooding or from run off arising from development in any location; • Bearing in mind that government resources for flood and coastal defence are directed at reducing risks for existing development and are not available to provide defences in anticipation of future development; • Managing the consequences of flooding where development can be justified and the consequences are considered acceptable; • Making provision for future changes in flood risk, for example taking account of climate change, where they can be anticipated; • Bearing in mind measures within Catchment Flood Management Plans or Shoreline Management Plans to restore substantial functionality and/or natural heritage benefits of flood plains through the removal of inappropriate existing built development. Planning authorities should use the development advice maps to identify whether flooding is a strategic issue and hence likely to influence the overall strategy of the development plan.	The SA should ensure that flood risks are adequately considered in the LDP. Managing flood risk is an important part of contributing towards achieving sustainable development.
TAN 16 Sport and Recreation (1998)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Playing fields are of special significance for their recreational and amenity value and, in towns and cities, for their contribution to the urban environment. Undeveloped land that has recreational or amenity value should be protected if it can be demonstrated that there is (or would be) a deficiency in accessible public open space in the area.	Annex A contains illustrative material prepared by the National Playing Fields Association which authorities may find helpful in formulating their own standards for formal sports facilities for adults and informal playing space for children.	Consideration will need to be given in particular areas to the relationship between the recreational use of land and the interests of conservation. It is important that major sports grounds should be readily accessible by a variety of means of transport and that their economic and other benefits are carefully considered in relation to access, amenity and environmental considerations. Where sports activities generate noise, local planning authorities should identify areas where these can be carried on compatibly with other uses.	Open space has a positive community value for recreation and therefore the SA should consider this issue as part of the wider community and environmental objectives of the SA.

TAN 16 Sport, Recreation and Open Space Consultation Draft (2006)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Once published the TAN shall be a material consideration during the publication of the LDP		Once published the TAN shall be a material consideration during the publication of the LDP	
TAN 18 Transport (1998)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
None specific to the TAN, however, land use planning can help to achieve the Assembly Government's objectives for transport as set out in Planning Policy Wales: • Reducing the need to travel, especially by private car, by locating development where there is good access by public transport, walking and cycling; • Locating development near other related uses to encourage multi-purpose trips and reduce the length of journeys; • Improving accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport; ensuring that transport is accessible to all, taking into account the needs of disabled and other less mobile people; • Promoting walking and cycling; • Supporting the provision of high quality public transport; • Supporting traffic management measures; • Promoting sustainable transport options for freight and commerce; • Supporting sustainable travel options in rural areas; • Supporting necessary infrastructure improvements; and • Ensuring that, as far as possible, transport infrastructure does not contribute to land take, urban sprawl or neighbourhood severance.	None	By guiding the location of new development, reducing the need to travel, and promoting transport choices, which are less polluting, land, use planning can contribute in the longer term to environmental improvements. The Plan should reduce the need to use trunk roads and other through routes for short local journeys. Local authorities should identify these routes as corridors for movement where development will be resisted. The extra traffic generated by a proposed development may bring forward the need for transport improvements in the vicinity of the scheme, and beyond. Local Planning Authorities should therefore take account of the local impacts of their locational policies on transport infrastructure and air quality. Traffic management, public transport improvements, transport interchange facilities and parking policies are key tools in combating these pressures.	The land use planning system has the potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices and contribute to environmental improvements. This should be reflected in the objective of the SA
TAN 18 Transport (Draft) 2006			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key target s and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Once published the TAN shall be a material consideration during the publication of the LDP		Once published the TAN shall be a material consideration during the publication of the LDP	The land use planning system has the potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices and contribute to environmental Improvements. This should be reflected in the objective of the SA.

TAN 19 Telecommunications (2002)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key target s and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
None specific to the TAN, however the TAN itself supports the WAGs main planning objectives for telecommunications as set out in Planning Policy Wales— • To facilitate the development of an advanced broadband telecommunications infrastructure throughout Wales; • To promote an integrated approach to the provision and renewal of environmental and telecommunications infrastructure; and • To ensure that environmental and telecommunications infrastructure is provided in such as way as to enable sustainable development objectives to be met, avoiding adverse impacts on the environment (including the natural and historic environment), local communities and health.	None	Development plans should cater for telecommunications development by taking account of the strategic requirements of telecommunications networks. Policies should take account of: • The need to minimise the impact of development and in particular the need to protect the best and most sensitive environments; and • The limitations imposed by the nature of the telecommunications network and the technology. Plans may allocate particular sites for major telecommunications developments to encourage site sharing.	Telecommunications systems can help achieve the sustainability objectives of encouraging a diverse economy and access to services. However, they can have negative environmental impacts, and possibly, health concerns.
TAN 20 The Welsh Language - Unitary Development Plans and Planning Control (2000)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The TAN highlights that the land use planning system should take account of the needs and interests of the Welsh language and in doing so contribute to its well-being.	None	Where the use of the Welsh language is part of the social fabric of a community, the needs and interests of the language should be taken into account in the formulation of the policies set out in the Plan.	The Welsh language should be seen as an integral part of planning for sustainable communities
TAN 21 Waste (2001)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The land-use planning system has an important role to play in achieving sustainable waste management. It should: • Provide a planning framework which enables adequate provision to be made for waste management facilities to meet the needs of society for the reuse, recovery and disposal o f waste, taking account of the potential for waste minimisation and the particular needs in respect of special waste1; • Help meet the needs of business and encourage competitiveness; • Encourage sensitive waste management practices in order to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment and avoid risks to human health; • Have regard to the need to protect areas of designated landscape and nature conservation value from inappropriate development; • Have regard to the need to protect the amenity of the community and of land uses and users affected by existing or proposed waste management facilities;	None set within the TAN. However the LDP policies for waste will need to take account of how it can contribute to any new targets set by the during the LDP period.	Plans must make explicit the capacity of the area to deal with waste, and also make accurate and quantified assessments about their own waste arisings.	The SA should consider waste minimisation and appropriate waste management.

• Minimise adverse environmental impacts resulting from the handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste; • Consider what new facilities may be needed, in the light of wastes forecast to arise; and, • Ensure that opportunities for incorporating re-use/recycling facilities in new developments are properly considered.			
Minerals Planning Policy Wales (MPPW) 2000.			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The overriding objective is to provide a sustainable pattern of mineral extraction by adhering to 5 key principles- • Provide mineral resources to meet society's needs and to safeguard resources from sterilisation • Protect areas of importance to natural or built heritage • Limit the environmental impact of mineral extraction • Achieve high standard restoration and beneficial after-use • Encourage efficient and appropriate use of minerals and the re-use and recycling of suitable materials The main aims relating to minerals planning as follows: • Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone: to provide for the benefits of increased prosperity through an adequate supply of minerals that society needs now and in the future, together with protecting and improving amenity; • Effective protection of the environment: to protect things that are highly cherished for their intrinsic qualities, such as wildlife, landscapes and historic features; and to protect human health and safety by ensuring that environmental impacts caused by mineral extraction and transportation are within acceptable limits; and to secure, without compromise, restoration and aftercare to provide for appropriate and beneficial after-use; • Prudent use of natural resources: to help conserve non-renewable resources for future generations through efficient use, recycling and minimisation of waste; to protect renewable resources from serious harm or pollution; and to promote the use of appropriate alternative materials; • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth: to ensure an adequate supply of minerals that are needed at prices that are reasonable; and to safeguard mineral resources for future generations.	None	Plans should provide a clear guide to where mineral extraction is likely to be acceptable. They should include policies, which protect sensitive environmental features and provide environmental and resource protection.	Mineral extraction is relevant to many aspects of sustainable development such as agriculture, transport, employment, and land use planning and resource use.

Minerals Technical Advise Note 1 (MTAN) Wales- Aggregates (2004)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
The overarching objective in planning for aggregates provision therefore is to ensure supply is managed in a sustainable way so that the best balance between environmental, economic and social considerations is struck, while making sure that the environmental and amenity impacts of any necessary extraction are kept to a level that avoids causing demonstrable harm to interests of acknowledged importance. • To provide aggregate resources in a sustainable way to meet society's needs for construction materials • To prevent unacceptable aggregates extraction from areas of acknowledged landscape, cultural, nature and geological conservation and hydrological importance • To reduce the impact of aggregates production • To achieve a high standard of restoration and aftercare, and provide for a beneficial after-use • To encourage the efficient use of minerals and maximising the potential use of alternative materials as aggregates	Over the entire LDP period the following land banks should be maintained- • A minimum 10 year land bank of crushed rock and • A minimum 7 year land bank for sand and gravel	The TAN must be taken into account in plan preparation in order to ensure that effects of mineral extraction are minimised and mitigated.	Mineral extraction is relevant to many aspects of sustainable development such as agriculture, transport, employment, and land use planning and resource use.
Local Development Plans Wales-Policy on the Preparation of LDPs (2005)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	**Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for Plan**	**Implications for SA**
Provides the framework for Local Development Plans and Sustainability Appraisals. To provide for an adequate and continuous supply of land to meet society's needs in a way that is consistent with overall sustainability principles and objectives.	The plan preparation process should take 4 years.	The plan should adhere to the framework for preparation in this document.	None specific.
Draft Wales Coastal Tourism Strategy (January 2007)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Draft Wales Coastal Tourism Strategy seeks to identify a clear way forward for the development of Coastal Tourism within Wales which realises and builds on the economic potential of the coastline of Wales whilst respecting its environmental quality and recognising the importance of achieving community benefits. The strategy will provide spatial guidance for the future allocation of funds to support coastal tourism in the regions of Wales through the Spatial Plan. The strategy adopts the following vision and strategic aims: *'An integrated year round coastal tourism industry, based on an outstanding natural environment and a quality tourism product that meets and exceeds visitor expectations, whilst bringing economic, social and environmental benefits to coastal communities'.* • To encourage economic, social and environmental benefits for coastal communities • To improve the quality of the visitor experience • To achieve an integrated approach to the development and management of coastal tourism • Coastal Tourism is a year round industry	None specific.	To ensure that policies and proposals reflect the Welsh Assembly Governments aspirations for Coastal Tourism within Wales.	The SA objectives should reflect the aims and objectives of the Draft Coastal Tourism Strategy.

REGIONAL POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

South East Wales Regional Waste Plan (2004)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Regional Waste Plan has the following Vision and Aims: To provide an agreed strategy for the region setting out a land use planning framework for the efficient and effective management of wastes in South East Wales with the following aims: A. To meet the needs of communities and businesses in a sustainable way B. To minimise adverse impacts on the environment and health C. To accord with the principles, policies and targets set by national and European legislation 5 key principles are considered to be fundamental: • **Sustainability** – ensuring *"development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"* and seeking to 'de-couple' waste production from economic growth to ensure that the increase in production of waste is slower than the increase in the economy; • **The Waste Hierarchy** – establishing that waste should be managed by, in descending order of desirability, reduction, re-use, recovery of materials, recovery of energy and, least desirable, disposal; • **Proximity -** the principle that waste should be managed as near as possible to where it is produced; • **Regional Self Sufficiency** – the principle that as far as practicable waste should be managed within the region where it is produced; • **Flexibility** – the principle of leaving options open for as long as possible to monitor change and allow new opportunities to emerge	The Regional Waste Plan sets the following targets- • Aim to achieve the 2020 Landfill Directive targets by 2013 • Achieve this principally through maximising recycling and composting • Deal with residual waste by Mechanical Biological Treatment • Choose between either sending the residual waste from MBT to landfill or using it as Refuse Derived Fuel • Limit the amount of waste going to landfill to that which can not be dealt with acceptably in any other way. In addition to the above, the LDP will have to have regard to any new targets set by the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan during the LDP period.	The LDPs land use framework is required to assist in the implementation of the regional strategy.	The SA objectives should include objectives devoted to waste minimisation and appropriate waste management.

An Economic Development Framework for South East Wales Vision & 10-year Strategy. (2005)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The South East Wales Economic vision for South East Wales: A region on the way to becoming one of the most prosperous in Europe, and providing opportunities for every individual, enterprise and community to share in that prosperity.	None.	None directly, however economic development will be a key aspect of the LDP.	Economic development should be a key aspect of the SA.

Strategic Planning Guidance for South East Wales Volume 1 (2001)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The guidance will serves the following purposes: i) To provide a context for the preparation, consideration and revision of Unitary Development Plans (UDPs). ii) To minimise delays and conflicts between planning authorities at the public inquiry stage. iii) To identify areas of agreement on common issues. iv) To identify strategic spatial policy issues that may need resolution and identify the mechanisms for resolving them. v) In addition, it provides an opportunity for interested organisations to contribute to the Regional Planning process. The guidance covers the following areas- • Population and Housing • Transportation • Retail Development • Employment Land • Land Reclamation • Green Belts and Green Wedges • Landscape and Nature Conservation • Urban Regeneration	None.	The LDP should have regard to the recommendations within the guidance and to any other additional regional planning studies/guidance published during the preparation of the LDP.	All, or most, of the issues covered with the guidance are relevant to sustainable development. The SA framework should ensure these issues have been considered.
Strategic Planning Guidance for South East Wales Volume 2 (2001)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
See above The strategy covers the following areas- • Minerals • Waste management, • Energy • Sports leisure and recreational development • Tourism • Coastal issues	None.	The LDP should have regard to the recommendations within the guidance and to any other additional regional planning studies/guidance published during the preparation of the LDP.	All, or most, of the issues covered in the guidance are relevant to sustainable development. The SA framework should ensure these issues have been considered.
Regional Transport Plan (when published)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Once published the RTP shall be a material consideration during the publication of the LDP.		Once published the RTP shall be a material consideration during the publication of the LDP.	The SA framework should consider improving and increasing the use of sustainable and Integrated transport.

Sewta (South East Wales Transport Alliance) Regional Strategies:			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
A Walking and Cycling Strategy, July 2006 – STRATEGIC INTEGRATION To ensure that regional and local transport and non-transport policies and strategies support the delivery of the regional walking and cycling strategy. – HIGH QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE To develop high quality and attractive walking and cycling networks linking places where people live to places of employment, town centres and essential services through a series of linked, region-wide programmes. – MAKE BETTER USE OF THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM To make better use of existing transport system by giving greater priority to walking and cycling – TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE To improve professional expertise and promote technical excellence in the development of walking and cycling facilities and promotional activities. – INFLUENCE TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR To increase the numbers of people walking and cycling through practical 'soft' measures that encourage modal shift through travel behaviour change. – MEASURING SUCCESS To establish a region-wide programme to monitor walking and cycling trips as part of the monitoring programme for the Regional Transport Plan. **Regional Bus Strategy, February 2006** – Modal shift to buses, through providing safe, attractive and reliable alternatives to the car; – Economic growth and prosperity through addressing spatial exclusion; and – Reductions in social exclusion. To provide guidance for the ongoing review, development, implementation and monitoring of bus services, thus providing coordination and consistency across the region. **Moving People: Improving Rail: the next five years, July 2005** Sewta has a 5-year rail improvement plan and has commissioned a longer-term rail strategy. The Rail Improvement programme consists of a range of measures; including new passenger lines and stations, increased service levels capacity and line speed enhancements and improved stations. Target to increase train patronage and to create a modal shift in travel behaviours.	• Review relevant public service sector management policies and key national, regional & local policy mechanisms and produce guidance on how they can best integrate and support the delivery of Sewta's walking and cycling objectives. • Develop walking and cycling links to and within town and city centres • Develop walking and cycling links to and between public transport interchanges in conjunction with the Sewta Bus and Rail Strategies • Develop walking and cycling links to centres of learning including expansion of the Safe Routes to Schools programme and school travel plans. • Maintain an attractive environment for walking and cycling through co-ordinating the improvement of local route maintenance regimes and providing sufficient revenue funding. • Develop regional and local accessibility models and maps to identify local exclusion factors and how walking and cycling can overcome these, meet local accessibility needs and help tackle social exclusion. • Re-allocate highway space for walking and cycling facilities as part of traffic management and road safety schemes. • Provide walking and cycling facilities as part of bus corridor improvements in conjunction with the Sewta Bus Strategy. • The assessment of bus corridors and consensus among stakeholders identified that capital investment should be focused on the core commuter transport corridors, thereby promoting reliable access to the main employment sites - Secondary economic centres include central and eastern Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cwmbran and Merthyr Tydfil where selected schemes are also necessary and supported. • The recommendation of this Strategy is therefore to promote the short-term implementation of the proposed bus priority and infrastructure measures in central Cardiff. The A470, A469 and A48 Cowbridge corridors are all subject to ongoing Transport Grant capital funding support, with works scheduled over the next five years. • Line and frequency improvements along the Vale of Glamorgan line • The opening of the Ebbw Vale line in late 2007 • Maesteg line and frequency improvements completion date in 2010	Develop Integrated travel Develop cycle and walking paths Influence travel behaviours Increase patronage on sustainable travel modes (e.g. by train, bus, car sharing and walking and cycling) Help to reduce social exclusion – improve access to public transport and services Road safety and congestion levels. Reduce the reliance of the private car.	The SA framework should consider improving and increasing the use of sustainable and Integrated transport. The SA framework should consider improving the access to public transport.

Environment Agency Catchment Flood Management Plans- Ogmore to Tawe (including Thawe & Cadoxton) September 2006/ Taff & Ely (August 2006)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The key objective of a CFMP is to develop complementary policies for long-term management of flood risk within the catchment that take into account the likely impacts of changes in climate, the effects of land use and land management, deliver multiple benefits and contribute towards sustainable development.	None specific. However CFMP contain the following aims which are considered of relevance: • To reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, the natural, historic and built environment caused by floods • To maximise opportunities to work with natural processes and to deliver multiple benefits from flood risk management, and make an effective contribution to sustainable development • To support the implementation of EU directives, the delivery of Government and other stakeholder policies and targets, and the Environment Agency's Environmental Vision • To promote sustainable flood risk management; and • To inform and support planning policies, statutory land use plans and implementation of the Water Framework Directive.	Flooding and Climate change are important considerations for the LDP. Consequently, the CMFPs include a series of matters relating to measure for mitigating future climate change as they relate to new development proposals located near existing water courses which should be considered within the LDP, these include: • Expansion of floodplain storage areas alongside the watercourses; • Promotion of SUDS; • Capturing runoff and use for water shortages; • Provide household capacity storage facilities; • Rainwater harvesting; • Integrating future development with future defences; • Consider future climate change in development plans; • Stronger restraints on development in risk areas; • Existing reservoirs being used for flood storage, especially in the upper reaches of the Taff catchment; and • Property developers should consider adopting holistic construction methods.	The issues of flooding and climate change should be considered within the SA framework**.**
The Swansea Bay and the Severn Estuary Shoreline Management Plans			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Shoreline Management Plans (SMP) provide the basis for sustainable coastal defence policies and develop objectives for the future management of the shoreline. Sustainable coastal defence policies need to take account of the inter-relationships between defenses, developments and processes acting upon the coast and they should avoid as far as possible tying future generations into inflexible and expensive options for defence.	These have been split into: General Management Objectives: these are the primary objectives for shoreline management planning in the estuary; and Topic Objectives: these concern particular issues and supplement the General Management Objectives.	While SMPs have no statutory status, they can be useful in informing the LDP process. The LDP should consider the SMP management objectives and strategies.	The issue of coastal defence should be considered within the SA framework.
Western Wales and Severn River Basin Management Plans			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
River Basin Management Plans set out in general terms how the water environment will be managed and will provide a framework for more detailed decisions to be made. The plans include information on the characteristics of each River Basin, a summary of the significant pressures and impacts upon water bodies and the economics analysis of water use and a summary of the programmes pressures and impacts of measures required for the River Basin District to	None specific. The plans perform the following functions: • They act as an inventory and documentation mechanism for the information gathered including: environmental objectives for surface and ground waters, quality and quantity of waters, and the impact of human activity on water bodies. • They co-ordinate programmes of measures and other relevant programmes within the river basin district.	Not relevant at this time.	The impact of development upon water resources should be a key feature of the SA Framework.

achieve Water Framework Directive objectives. A final version of the Severn River Basin Management Plan will be published by 22nd December 2009.	• They form the main progress reporting mechanism to the EC as required by Directive Article 15. The first river basin management plans must be published by the end of 2009 and will indicate the quality and quantity objectives to be achieved by 2015.		

LOCAL POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Vale of Glamorgan Corporate Plan 2005-2009			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The plan outlines short, medium and long term actions to achieve the Council's Vision for the Vale as 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 It identifies the following strategic objectives: • Community Leadership • Lifelong Learning • Community Well Being • The Environment • Regeneration • Corporate Resources	None specific the LDP/SA. However, the Corporate Plan includes 'corporate priorities' for each strategic objective, stated in broad terms that are implicit to the LDP and SA- **Community Leadership** *'To work with partners from the voluntary, public, private and other sectors to deliver the shared vision for the future of the Vale and to ensure a co-ordinated approach to realising that vision'* **Lifelong Learning** ***'To provide high quality, accessible learning opportunities which meet the needs of learners of all ages and to develop and promote a culture of lifelong learning for all.'*** **Community Well Being** *'To make the Vale a safe, healthy and enjoyable place in which individuals, children and families can live their lives to the full* **The Environment** *"To achieve a quality environment through promotion and use of sustainable practices, and by making the best use of current and future resources."* **Regeneration** *'To encourage the development of a diversified and sustainable community and to work in partnership with others to promote regeneration and economic development'.*	A number of strategic objectives are relevant to the LDP, particularly those contained within the themes of Community Well Being The Environment and Regeneration.	All, or most, of the objective proposed are relevant to sustainable development. The SA framework should ensure that all relevant issues have been considered.
The Adopted Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The UDP is the adopted land use plan for the Vale of Glamorgan until it is replaced by the LDP. Its strategic aims and objectives could be incorporated in to the SA and tested as one of the strategic options for the LDP framework.	See Key Objectives	The LDP will replace the UDP.	See Key objectives

Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The main purposes of the Strategy are: • To improve the quality of life of local communities in the Vale • To provide a focus for improved joint working and planning between public agencies and the voluntary and business sectors. • To contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.	The strategy includes detailed strategic actions and priorities for addressing issues raised during the consultation process, under the themes of: • Economic Regeneration • Community Safety • Lifelong Learning • Health & Well Being • Environmental Improvement Whilst the strategy does not include any quantified targets indicators, these are implicit in most of the measures proposed.	In preparing LDPs, local planning authorities must have regard to their Community Strategy and where appropriate express in land use planning terms, those elements of the strategy that relate to the development of land providing they conform with national and international policy and obligations. In this respect a number of actions and priorities are directly relevant to the LDP, particularly those contained within the themes of Economic Regeneration and Environmental Improvement.	The SA should consider the issues raised in the strategy.

Vale of Glamorgan Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2004)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The objectives of the Strategy is that of the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan- Expansion of recycling and reuse schemes for municipal waste such that the waste strategy targets for each of the target years of 2006/07 and 2009/10 are met and in fact exceeded. All residual waste would be sent to a Mechanical Biological Treatment plant. Continued landfill of waste residues will be required. The principle of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy that is relevant to the LDP is that- "Waste minimisation is central to reducing the amount of waste produced in the Vale, and this will be a priority for the Council over the next few years"	None specific to the period covered by the LDP. Nevertheless the LDP will need to ensure that it supports the continued need to minimise waste production.	The LDP policies for waste will need to take account of how it can contribute to any new targets set by the WAG and the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan during the LDP period.	The SA objectives should include objectives devoted to waste minimisation and appropriate waste management.

Vale of Glamorgan Local Transport Plan 2001/02 to 2005/06			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The LTP supports a range of objectives contained within the Council's Best Value Plan and the Adopted Unitary Development Plan. In addition the objectives of SWIFT (now Sewta) are supported.	The LTP includes detailed actions and aims, and whilst no quantified targets are set these are implicit in most of the actions proposed.	The land use planning system has the potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices. This should be reflected in the LDPs strategy and policies.	The potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices and contribute to environmental Improvements should be reflected in the objective of the SA

Vale of Glamorgan Cycling Study 1997			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Overall objective of the strategy – "To increase use in the Vale of Glamorgan"	• To quadruple the number of cycle trips in the Vale by 2012 • To increase the modal split for cycling by 5% by 2012	The land use planning system has the potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices. This should be reflected in the LDPs strategy and policies.	The potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices and contribute to environmental Improvements should be reflected in the objective of the SA.
Vale of Glamorgan Draft Walking Strategy 2004			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The strategy's aim is to promote walking in the Vale of Glamorgan in the context of relevant local and national policy objectives.	None specific.	The land use planning system has the potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices. This should be reflected in the LDPs strategy and policies.	The potential to promote sustainable travel choices and should be reflected in the objective of the SA
Vale of Glamorgan Bus Strategy 2004			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The key objectives for the Vale of Glamorgan LABS are: 1) To improve the bus journey "experience" as a whole. 2) To outline the current provision and spend on all supported/ education bus services and community/taxi services in the Vale of Glamorgan. 3) To identify ways of improving the frequency, reliability and standard of bus services to residential, employment, retail and tourism destinations. 4) To identify opportunities for enhancing bus information and facilities. 5) To ensure that new developments are accessible by bus. 6) To examine the potential for the use of community and taxi transport modes for local public transport services, or parts of. 7) To establish a mechanism for monitoring the patronage and reliability of local public transport services. 8) To identify opportunities for the funding of local public transport services. 9) To consider the needs of all who travel by bus, including those with mobility impairments. 10) To continue to provide support for 'socially necessary' services. 11) To establish, where possible, ***Quality Bus Partnerships***	None specific to the period covered by the LDP.	The land use planning system has the potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices. This should be reflected in the LDPs strategy and policies.	The potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices and contribute to environmental Improvements should be reflected in the objective of the SA

Vale Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2002			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Local Biodiversity Action Plan The overall objective of the Vale of Glamorgan LBAP is to conserve and enhance the biodiversity of the Vale by: • Protecting all habitats and species important at a local as well as national or international level for nature conservation; • Promoting optimum management for these sites; • Where appropriate, improving degraded habitats or creating new habitats; and • Creating a healthy environment in which the commoner species can thrive; • Creating public awareness of local biodiversity through education and information to all sectors. **Habitat Action Plans** 19 Action Plans have been developed which set priorities for nationally and locally important habitats within the Vale of Glamorgan. Additional Action Plans are being considered for a further 3 Habitats. **Species Action Plans** 21 Action Plans have been developed which set priorities for nationally and locally important species within the Vale of Glamorgan. Additional Action Plans are being considered for a further 22 species and a range of butterflies.	The plan sets out currently known information and detailed actions in relation to habitats and species relevant to the Vale of Glamorgan. Many of the actions are directed at. It includes detailed targets for particular habitats as appendices. These are mainly stated in broad, rather than quantified terms.	The LDP should consider the need to assess developments against nature conservation designations and other relevant, related criteria.	Biodiversity is a key aspect of sustainable development that should be included within the SA framework.
Landscapes Working for the Vale of Glamorgan 1999			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Provides and an assessment of the different landscape characteristics of the Vale of Glamorgan and provides the overarching strategy for conserving and enhancing those characteristics. The key issues: • Conserve the rural character, identity and tranquillity of the Vale • Conserve historically and ecologically valuable landscapes • Conserve and enhance all the coastal landscapes • Enhance the urban fringe • Raise the quality and sustainability of design and landscape management The broad themes of the strategy are: • Towards Sustainable Development • Landscape supporting Economic Development • Protecting Tranquillity • Reinforcing the Vale's Identity • Conserving the Coast	The strategy outlines 33 different landscape character areas with descriptions, evaluations and strategies for each. In addition, 38 detailed landscape schemes and 7 detailed initiatives and studies have been compiled into an Action Programme comprising volume 3 of the study.	The key issues contained within the strategy will need to be considered within the LDP, particularly in relation to the plans land use strategy.	The key issues of the strategy should be considered as part of the SA.

• Conserving the Rural Vale • Enhancing the Urban Fringe • Conserving the Natural Heritage • Conserving the Historic Heritage • Improving Access • Towards a Woodlands Strategy • Improving Landscape Management			
A Healthy Vale - Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy 2005-2009			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Strategy sets out a prioritised work plan for improving the health and social well being of residents of the Vale of Glamorgan. The Strategy stresses prevention and considers health inequalities.	The strategy does not suggest quantified local targets, but is intended to address national targets.	Ensure that the LDP includes policies to improve public health (e.g. through walking and cycling initiatives and better homes) and combat social exclusion.	The SA objectives should reflect the need to promote better public health and combat social exclusion. The SA directive refers explicitly to the need to consider 'human health' as an issue.
Children & Young People Strategy (2003-2008)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Consider the impact on children and young people of all developments across sectors.	None specific. However the Strategy contains a number of aims relating to children and young people which the LDP can influence, these being; • That all children and young people have access to a comprehensive range of educational, training and learning opportunities, including acquisition of essential personal and social skills; • That all children and young people have access to play, leisure, sporting and cultural activities The Strategy also highlights housing and public transport as being issues affecting children and young people.	The LDP will need to take account of the impact that new developments may have existing services including educational provision. Additionally, that the LDP will include policies that encourage employment and other services as well as ensuring the provision of play /leisure space.	Access to services, transport and educational provision, employment as well as social inclusion are issues that affect children and young people are all issues that need to be addressed with the SA framework. As these are seen as key aspects to achieving sustainable communities.
Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Strategy 2004 - 9			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Identifies 12 strategic targets 1. Promote a good quality private housing sector 2. Improve supply and facilitate broader access to the private rented sector 3. Facilitate broader access to home ownership 4. Protect and improve the condition of properties and communities through area renewal 5. Improve the supply of affordable rented accommodation in the public sector across the Vale of Glamorgan 6. Improve the quality and condition of the Council housing stock 7. Reduce the level of homelessness 8. Develop housing and support solutions for	None specific.	Addressing both housing need and demand will be a key aspect of the LDP.	The provision of decent, affordable housing is an essential element of sustainability that should be considered in the SA.

vulnerable adults, young people and children 9. Ensure people from black and minority ethnic communities have equal access to housing 10. Ensure that the public have accessible, high quality advice and information in relation to housing matters 11. Improve joint working to achieve strategic objectives 12. Improve data collection relating to strategic objectives			
Vale of Glamorgan Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002-2005			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Strategy sets out the principles for tackling crime and the fear of crime in relation to : • Auto-crime, • House burglary, • Substance misuse, • Violent crime; • Youth offending and youth annoyance, • Anti-social behaviour, • Domestic abuse, • Violent crime, and • Creating safer communities	None.	Ensure that the LDP takes account of the need for new developments to consider addressing crime and safety through the plans design requirements.	The issues of community safety should be considered within the SA as part of the wider social aspects of sustainability.
Vale of Glamorgan Tourism Strategy (when finalised)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Strategy sets out Key objectives for the promotion and development of tourism across the Vale in support of the Council's vision for tourism: "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"	None.	The LPD should seek to promote sustainable tourism.	Sustainable tourism should be considered as part of the SAs wider priority for promoting sustainable economic growth within the Vale of Glamorgan.
Improving Countryside Access in the Vale (The Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan September 2006)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Vale of Glamorgan Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP) is intended as an over arching framework to guide the Vale of Glamorgan Council's work to maintain and improve the county's rights of way network and to prioritise the work that is done. The ROWIP is the Council's response to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.	The ROWIP contains 36 specific actions to improve the Public rights of way within the Vale of Glamorgan ranging from increasing facilities on the ground e.g. signage, to engaging and working with local communities and groups in the improvement of the resource.	The LDP should take into account the contribution that can be made by the public rights of way network to recreation provision, improving health, promoting tourism and accessing facilities.	The SA framework should recognise the contribution that the public rights of way network can make towards improving health, access to facilities and tourism.
Strategy for the Integration of Artworks in the Public Realm 2006			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Vale of Glamorgan Council's Strategy for delivering public art. Its aims are to: • Integrate art in the lives of its inhabitants	None, however the strategy identifies areas where the opportunity exists to incorporate public art as part of public realm projects.	The LDP will need to consider issues such as design and improvement to the physical environment, within which public art is recognised, has having key role.	Physical regeneration and the public realm should be considered within the SA as part of

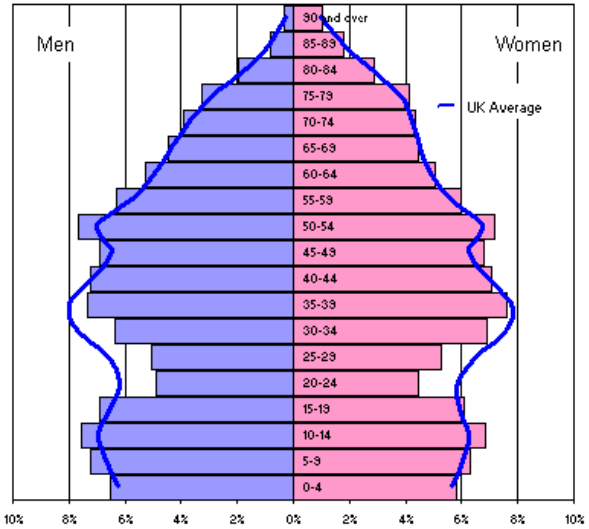
• Involve all areas of the Vale – both urban and rural • Provide a legacy of memory for visitors • Raise the Vale's profile for cultural activities and innovation • Deliver a cultural return from a wide range of public and private investments			the wider social and environmental aspects of sustainability.
Building A Brighter Barry - Regeneration vision and strategic framework for the Greater Barry Area 2006			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Sets out the 10 year strategic vision and action plan for regeneration projects within the Greater Barry Area, developed around 5 main themes- 1. People shaping the future of their community. Attractive, well kept towns and cities, which use space and buildings well. 3. Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way. 4. Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity. 5. Good quality services – health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime.	None specific.	The main themes of the strategy should be considered as part of the Plans wider economic, social and environmental objectives for the Vale of Glamorgan	All, or most, of the objectives proposed are relevant to sustainable development. The SA framework should ensure that all relevant issues have been considered.
Severn Estuary Strategy 2001			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The main objectives of the strategy are to: • Provide a detailed overview of estuarine themes; • Highlight issues and opportunities that need to be addressed to ensure the future well-being of the Estuary; • Outline policies to address the issues and opportunities, with detailed background and justification; • Outline proposals for action to act as a catalyst for the preparation of agreed action plans, to address the issues and opportunities; • Support and inform the policies and decision-making framework of existing regulatory, statutory, private and public sector organisations; • Influence organisations, such as those within the Voluntary sector and commercial and industrial sectors, • To use the Strategy document to inform their own policy statements and work plans (e.g. tourism development plans and environmental charters); • Act as an overarching document for Local Environment Agency Plans (LEAPs) around the Estuary.	None.	The strategy includes a range of broad policies that seek to protect and enhance the Severn Estuary. Those which are of particular relevance to the LDP are- **D1:** Support the identification of coastal zones where new greenfield development will only be permitted if a coastal location is necessary, where it does not compromise environmental objectives and where it takes account of cumulative impacts. **D2:** Encourage development and land uses, which conserve and enhance the cultural, natural and built heritage. **D3b**: In working towards sustainable transport systems, encourage consideration of the wider benefits of mechanisms such as rail freight terminals, port facilities and ferry services, as well as their potential cumulative impacts. **D5a:** Support the avoidance of new development on low lying land that is at risk from flooding, or would exacerbate flooding elsewhere, or on coastal sites liable to erosion.	The conservation and enhancement of the Severn Estuary and its coastline, as well as the Heritage Coast should be considered as part of the SA.

Cardiff International Airport Draft Masterplan 2006			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Master Plan follows the guidance outlined by the Government to: • Provide an indication of Cardiff Airport's expectations for passenger growth in the period to 2015 in detail and beyond to 2030 in outline. • Provide an indication of the infrastructure development required to meet the forecast passenger growth. • Permit interested parties to assess the future impact of the proposals at strategic and local levels and comment. • Inform Welsh Assembly Government strategic policies and to inform local development plans and frameworks as they are developed by the adjacent Local Authorities. • Identify any increased requirement for land take and to safeguard the airport's future development from inappropriate or conflicting development. • Permit Cardiff Airport and others to prepare appropriate plans and investment requirements. • Demonstrate, using accepted criteria, the costs and benefits for Cardiff Airport's growth. • Enable the assessment of direct environmental impacts and, where necessary, propose mitigations. • Align Cardiff Airport to the Government's policies and the air transport industry's proposals for off airport environmental impacts, particularly carbon dioxide and other high level emissions.	The CIA Masterplan does not provide indicative targets for passenger growth but forecasts in line with DTI projections are provided.	The implications of the CIA Masterplan should be considered as part of the Plans wider economic, social and environmental objectives for the Vale of Glamorgan.	The CIA Masterplan addresses a range of issues relevant to the SA. The SA framework should ensure that all relevant issues have been considered.
The Vale of Glamorgan Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2005			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
This Contaminated Land Strategy has been prepared by the Vale of Glamorgan Council to fulfil its legal obligations under Part II A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. It details the arrangements and procedures that the council will use to inspect land within the Vale of Glamorgan for contamination.	The overall aim of the strategy and of the Vale of Glamorgan Council is to protect public health, prevent harm to its environment and to ensure that land contamination within its area is dealt with satisfactorily.	The LDP should seek to remediate any contaminated sites and if feasible bring them back into beneficial use.	Contaminated land issues should be considered as part of the SA.
Local Development Strategy for Rural Communities of the Vale of Glamorgan (March 2007)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Local Development Strategy (LDS) identifies the wards in the Vale of Glamorgan that are eligible for funding from Axis 3 and Axis 4 of the Rural Development Plan for Wales 2007 to 2011 (the RDP). It introduces the wards that are eligible for support and the challenges that they face and outlines the strategy that has been put in place to meet those challenges. The document demonstrates how the strategy has been developed and how it complements other relevant development activities and strategies within the region as well as describing how the delivery arrangements that have been put in place meet the requirements of European Commission and Welsh Assembly Government Guidelines.	None specific – the Local Development Strategy includes aims and objectives to support the development and support of rural communities.	The development of the LDP will have major implications for the rural communities. The allocation of housing and employment sites, the provision of improved transport facilities can all play a major role in promoting rural communities.	The impact of development upon rural communities should be an issue that is considered as part of the SA.

Bridgend County Borough Council Unitary Development Plan (12th May 2006)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Bridgend Unitary Development Plan contains policies and proposals for the development and use of land in the County Borough of Bridgend up to 2016. In particular the plan includes land use policies and proposals for:- Housing; Conservation and improvement of the natural and built environment, Economy, Land use / transportation Mineral working; Waste management and disposal, Tourism; Energy conservation and generation.	A range of aims and objectives are detailed for each topic area.	Development policies within adjoining local authority areas could have implications for development within the Vale of Glamorgan.	Development within adjacent LAs that might impact upon the Vale should form a consideration within the SA.
St Athan Development Brief 9July 2006)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The St.Athan Development Brief outlines the proposals behind the Defence Training Review bid for new military training facilities that have been submitted by Metrix to the MOD. The brief confirms the relationship of the Training Academy and Aerospace Wales proposals on the St.Athan site and provides a basis for the consideration of any future planning application(s) for the St.Athan site.	None specific.	The development of RAF St.Athan will have major implications by way of employment, housing and transportation needs. Indirectly, the development will also place pressure to varying degress on other services and facilities and this should be a consideration in the development of the LDP.	The St Athan Development Brief addresses a range of issues relevant to the SA. The SA framework should ensure that all relevant issues have been considered
The Environment Agency Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies - Taff & Ely (June 2006), Thaw & Cadoxton (July 2006) Neath, Afan & Ogmore (October 2005).			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) are six-year plans detailing how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in abstraction areas. CAMS will • Inform the public on water resources and licensing practise; • Provide a consistent approach to local water resource management; • Help to balance the needs of water users and the environment; and • Involve the public in managing the water resources in their area.	The CAMS provide an indication of the level of water abstraction that might be available for each water abstraction area and provides a “targets status” for each area based on a sustainability appraisal process.	The location of water resources and the impact of water abstraction upon the natural environment is a major consideration in the location of development.	The objectives of the CAMS should form a key aspect of the SA.
The Ogmore (2002) and The Taff & Ely (Dec 2003) Salmon Action Plans			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Local Salmon Action Plans have been developed to deliver the objectives of the National Salmon Strategy, launched by the National Rivers Authority in February 1996 and inherited by the Environment Agency (NRA, 1996). This sets out four objectives for the management of Salmon fisheries in England and Wales: • Optimise the number of salmon returning to home water fisheries. • Maintain and improve fitness and diversity of salmon stocks. • Optimise the total economic value of surplus stocks. • Ensure beneficiaries meet necessary costs. The objectives are designed to preserve fish stocks for the future whilst protecting sustainable exploitation and recognising the economic value of the fisheries.	A range of actions designed to either investigate or overcome issues that prevent the increase in the Salmon stock of the rivers identified.	None directly, however Salmon population of rivers is a good indication of the quality of the river environment that could be affected by development proposals.	The improving salmon population is a good indicator of the water quality improvements in polluted rivers.

Appendix 2 - Baseline Data for the Vale of Glamorgan

SOCIAL BASELINE DATA

<table>
<tr><th>SA Indicator</th><th>Quantified Information</th><th>Comparators</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues for Sustainability / LDP</th><th>Data Source</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Demographics</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Change and Composition</td>
<td>Population Census data for the Vale of Glamorgan
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>1971</th><th>1981</th><th>1991</th><th>2001</th></tr>
<tr><td>Population</td><td>106300</td><td>112120</td><td>116980</td><td>119292</td></tr>
<tr><td>Households</td><td>34700</td><td>41150</td><td>45460</td><td>48753</td></tr>
<tr><td>Household Size</td><td>3.06</td><td>2.72</td><td>2.57</td><td>2.41</td></tr>
</table>


Total 119292 Male 57356 Female 61936</td>
<td>Steadily growing population over resent years.

Higher proportion of children (0 to 15 years) than the UK average, however the number of children within the vale has fallen since 1991.

Lower proportion of young adults (20 to 35 year olds) than the UK average.

Significant increase in the elderly population, with a 5.3% increase in the 65+ age group and a</td>
<td>Housing Requirement.

Range, choice and type of housing.

Range and choice of employment sites.

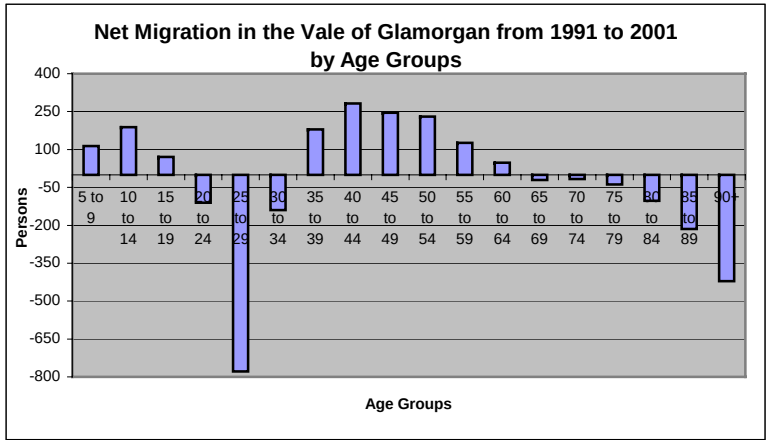
Provision of and access to community facilities / services particularly for the elderly e.g. residential care homes and hospitals.

Surplus school places.</td>
<td>1. 2001 Census

2. Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS

3. Stats Wales, NAW</td>
</tr>
</table>

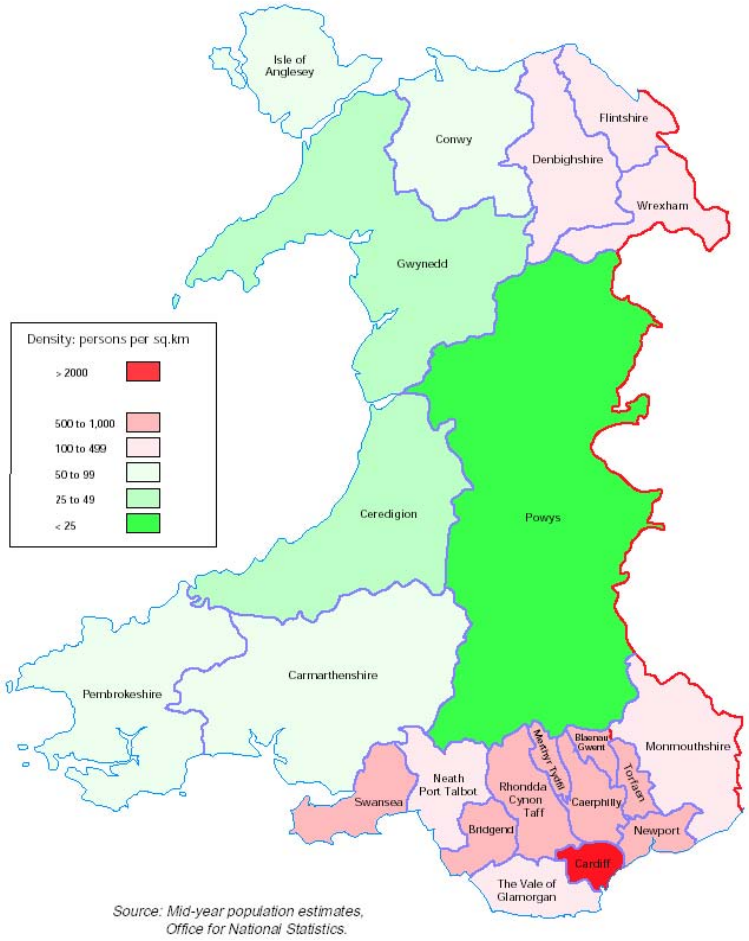
SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Population Change and Composition continued	Mid Year Estimate of Population, thousands by age band: 1991-2001 **1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 % change** **0-4** 8.2 8.0 7.8 7.7 7.6 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.3 -11.0 **0-14** 24 23.9 23.9 23.8 23.7 23.7 24 24.1 24 24.1 23.9 -0.4 **65+** 18.9 19.1 19 19.4 19.4 19.5 19.7 19.8 19.9 20.1 19.9 5.3 **80+** 4.2 4.3 4 5 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.7 5 5.2 5.3 26.2 **All Ages** 118.1 117.5 116.9 116.7 116.2 116.3 116.9 117.6 117.9 119.3 119.3 1.0 Source : Office for National Statistics Mid-Year Population Estimates Year: 1991, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 Wales: 2,873,000, 2,910,200, 2,923,400, 2,938,000, 2,952,500, 2,958,590 The Vale of Glamorgan: 118,100, 119,300, 120,300, 121,200, 122,300, 122,932		26.2% increase in the 80+ age group.		
Migration and Population Change	**Components of population change (thousands)** Year: **Births** Wales / Vale of Glamorgan; **Deaths** Wales / Vale of Glamorgan; **Natural Change** Wales / Vale of Glamorgan; **Net Migration** Wales / Vale of Glamorgan; **Total population change** Wales / Vale of Glamorgan 99-00: 31.5 1.3 34.3 1.3 -2.8 0.1 9.1 1.3 6.3 1.3 00-01: 31 1.2 33 1.3 -1.9 -0.1 5.3 0.1 3.4 - 01-02: 30.1 1.2 32.8 1.3 -2.7 -0.1 15.9 1.1 13.2 1 02-03: 30.8 1.2 33.5 1.3 -2.7 -0.1 17.3 1.1 14.6 1 03-04: 31.7 1.3 33 1.3 -1.3 - 15.8 1.1 14.5 1 04-05: 32.5 1.3 32.8 1.2 -0.3 0.1 6.4 0.6 6.1 0.7		Natural change steady in the Vale compared to the rest of Wales. Net migration for the Vale is also steady. Decrease in population for the 20 to 34 age groups between 1991 to 2001. This is in contrast to the middle age and young child – teenager age	Range, choice and type of housing. Provision of and access to community facilities / services Lack of facilities and opportunities for younger age groups - 20 to 35 year olds.	3. Stats Wales, NAW 4. 1981, 1991, 2001 Census Data

<table>
<tr><th>SA Indicator</th><th>Quantified Information</th><th>Comparators</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues for Sustainability / LDP</th><th>Data Source</th></tr>
<tr><td>Migration and Population Change continued</td><td colspan="2"> 
</td><td>groups which have increased during that period.

75+ age groups decreased in size between 1991 and 2001.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Ethnic Groups</td><td colspan="2"><table>
<tr><td>Ethnic Group</td><td colspan="2">Vale of Glamorgan</td><td colspan="2">Wales</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>%</td><td>Count</td><td>%</td><td>Count</td></tr>
<tr><td>White British</td><td>95.78</td><td>114261</td><td>95.99</td><td>2786605</td></tr>
<tr><td>White Irish</td><td>0.57</td><td>680</td><td>0.61</td><td>17689</td></tr>
<tr><td>White Other White</td><td>1.49</td><td>1775</td><td>1.28</td><td>37211</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mixed</td><td>0.95</td><td>1133</td><td>0.61</td><td>17661</td></tr>
<tr><td>Asian or Asian British</td><td>0.59</td><td>704</td><td>0.88</td><td>25448</td></tr>
<tr><td>Black or Black British</td><td>0.23</td><td>273</td><td>0.24</td><td>7069</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</td><td>0.39</td><td>466</td><td>0.39</td><td>11402</td></tr>
<tr><td>Totals</td><td>100</td><td>119,292</td><td>100</td><td>2,903,805</td></tr>
</table>
The make of up all the ethnic groups are very similar to the Welsh average, with 97.84% in a White Ethnic Group compared with 97.88% in Wales as a whole.</td><td>The 2001 Census showed that there is a small ethnic minority population in the Vale of Glamorgan of about 1.8% of the population rising from 1.3% in 1991.</td><td>Provision of and access to community facilities/ services.</td><td>2. Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Population Density and Location</td><td colspan="2"><table>
<tr><td>Population Density</td><td>Vale of Glamorgan</td><td>Wales</td></tr>
<tr><td>Area (Hectares)</td><td>33096</td><td>2074203</td></tr>
<tr><td>Density (Number of Persons per Hectare)</td><td>3.6</td><td>1.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>All People</td><td>119292</td><td>2903085</td></tr>
</table></td><td>The Vale of Glamorgan has a relatively low population density compared to the rest of</td><td>Protection and enhancement of the environment.

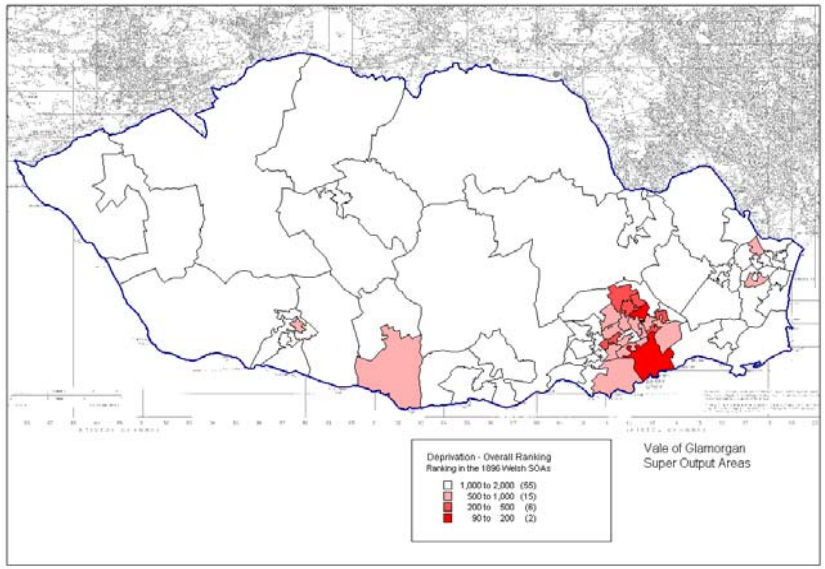
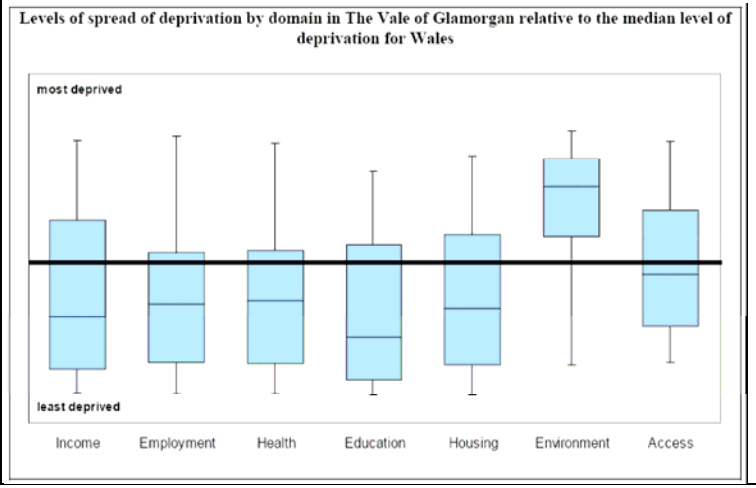
Access to Services</td><td>2. Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS

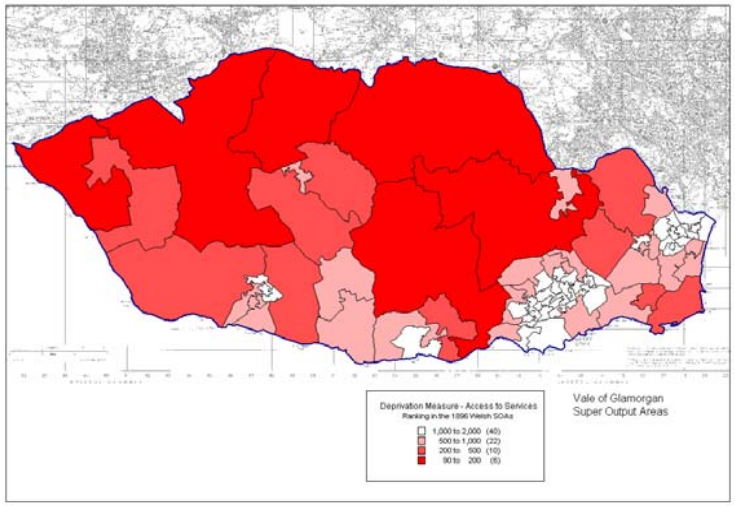
5. A Statistical Focus on</td></tr>
</table>

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Population Density and Location continued	**1.4** **Population density 1997, by local authority area**  		the South East Wales region. However it is still above the Welsh average population density of 1.4 persons per hectare.		Wales 1999, NAW 4. 1981, 1991, 2001 Census Data
Population	Population by Electoral Ward 2001 for the Vale of Glamorgan				

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Density and Location continued					

Barry	5,750	Ewenny	2,606
Buttrills	6,034	Llantwit Major	10,791
Cadoxton	8,343	Peterston-super-Ely	2,249
Castleland	3,675	Plymouth	5,070
Cornerswell	5,471	Rhoose	5,611
Court	4,827	St Athan	3,836
Cowbridge	6,317	St Augustine's	5,717
Dinas Powys	7,959	St Brides Major	2,703
Dyfan	5,051	Stanwell	4,138
Gibbonsdown	5,818	Sully	4,239
Illtyd	8,365	Wenvoe	2,802
Llandough	1,920	**Total**	**119,292**

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Deprivation					
Deprivation **Deprivation continued**	**2005 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation – Overall**  The shaded map of the 78 LSOAs in the Vale of Glamorgan shows that 2 were in the most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales. The three most deprived LSOAs in the Vale of Glamorgan are, Castleland, Gibbonsdown and Court.  Median level for Wales		Generally low levels of over all deprivation however pockets of deprivation concentrated mainly in and around Barry and other urban settlements. • Castleland and Court 3 are placed in the 10% most deprived category in Wales. • Gibbonsdown 2 was placed in the 10%-20% most deprived category in Wales. • 3% of the LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales and 29% of its LSOAs fall within the 50% most deprived LSOAs in Wales.	Inequalities exist across the Vale. Pockets of concentrated deprivation. Access to work, shops, cultural and leisure opportunities. Deprived urban environments.	6. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005, WAG

<table>
<tr><th>SA Indicator</th><th>Quantified Information</th><th>Comparators</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues for Sustainability / LDP</th><th>Data Source</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Services</td>
<td>


WIMD – Geographical access to services domain graph – which is meant to capture the extent of deprivation as a result of a person’s inability to access a range of services, required for general ‘day-to-day’ activities, within their local area either on foot or using public bus services.

Indicators used for this measure were –
• Food shop within 10 minutes
• GP surgery within 15 minutes
• Primary school within 15 minutes
• Post office within 15 minutes
• Public library within 15 minutes
• Leisure centre within 15 minutes
• NHS dentist within 20 minutes
• Secondary school within 30 minutes
</td>
<td></td>
<td>Significantly higher access to services deprivation within rural areas of the Vale than LSOAs within more urban areas.

Most of the seven domains for the Welsh Index of multiple deprivation show a similar pattern as the overall graph. However the access to services graph does not and it highlights the extent of access to services deprivation in the rural Vale.</td>
<td>Access to public transport and other sustainable transport methods within rural areas.

Access to a range of day-to-day services within rural areas.

Provision of and access to community facilities / services.

Roll of rural towns and villages within the Vale.</td>
<td>6. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005, WAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximated Social Grade</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><td>Percentage of all People Aged 16 and over in Households</td><td>Vale of Glamorgan</td><td>Wales</td></tr>
<tr><td>AB: Higher and intermediate managerial / administrative / professional</td><td>25.35%</td><td>18.20%</td></tr>
<tr><td>C1: Supervisory, clerical, junior managerial / administrative / professional</td><td>31.93%</td><td>28.80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>C2: Skilled manual workers</td><td>14.16%</td><td>16.25%</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td></td>
<td>The percentage of people employed in professional, managerial and technical work has increased</td>
<td>Skill levels and training.

Barriers to learning.

Range and choice of employment opportunities</td>
<td>2. Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS

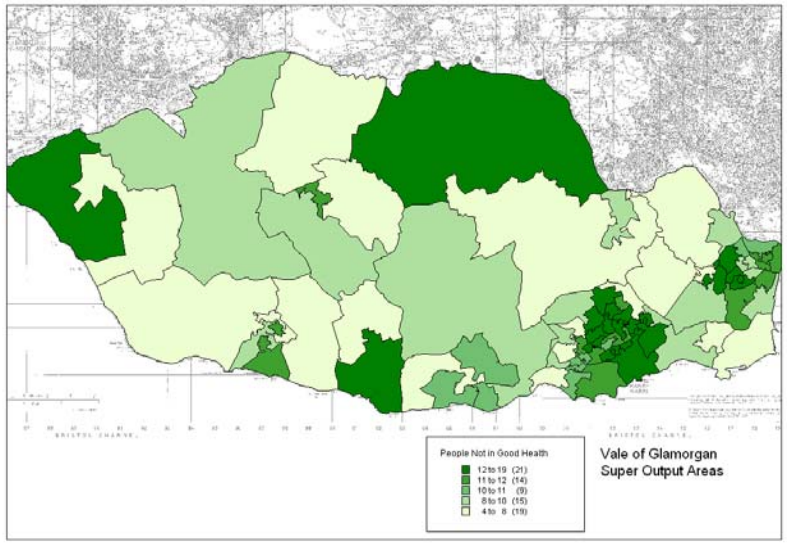
4. 1981, 1991, 2001 Census Data</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>SA Indicator</th><th>Quantified Information</th><th>Comparators</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues for Sustainability / LDP</th><th>Data Source</th></tr>
<tr><td>Approximated Social Grade continued</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>D: Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers</td><td>13.96%</td><td>19.28%</td></tr>
<tr><td>E: On state benefit, unemployed, lowest grade workers</td><td>14.61%</td><td>17.46%</td></tr>
</table>
The Vale of Glamorgan has 10.28% more people in the AB and C1 social groups than the Welsh average and 10.26% less in the C2, D and E social groups.
</td><td></td><td>increased from 35% in 1991 to 39% in 2001.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Income</td><td>
Vale of Glamorgan
<table>
<tr><th>Ward</th><th>Average Annual</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Peterston-Super-</td><td>44839</td></tr>
<tr><td>Llandow / Ewenny</td><td>42674</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cowbridge</td><td>41562</td></tr>
<tr><td>St Brides Major</td><td>38115</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sully</td><td>37471</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wenvoe</td><td>36910</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rhoose</td><td>36582</td></tr>
<tr><td>Alexandra</td><td>35053</td></tr>
<tr><td>Llandough</td><td>34053</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dinas Powys</td><td>33862</td></tr>
<tr><td>Llantwit Major</td><td>32319</td></tr>
<tr><td>Baruc</td><td>31516</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cornerswell</td><td>30182</td></tr>
<tr><td>Illtyd</td><td>29984</td></tr>
<tr><td>St. Athan</td><td>28771</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stanwell</td><td>27801</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dyfan</td><td>26586</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cadoc</td><td>26580</td></tr>
<tr><td>Buttrills</td><td>24821</td></tr>
<tr><td>Castleland</td><td>23602</td></tr>
<tr><td>Court</td><td>23585</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gibbonsdown</td><td>22696</td></tr>
</table>
Barry 26556
Penarth 32684
</td><td>
Household Income in the Vale of Glamorgan is high compared with the whole of Wales.
Table 4: Percentage of households with annual incomes below £10,000 in rural Wales, 2004, by unitary authority
<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gwynedd</td><td>27.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Denbighshire</td><td>27.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pembrokeshire</td><td>26.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Carmarthenshire</td><td>26.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conwy</td><td>26.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Isle of Anglesey</td><td>24.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ceredigion</td><td>22.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Powys</td><td>22.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flintshire (rural)</td><td>20.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vale of Glamorgan (rural)</td><td>17.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monmouthshire</td><td>16.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rural Wales average</td><td>24.8</td></tr>
</table>
Source: Living and Working in Rural Wales (2004), 4,023 households
As a rural authority, the Vale has fewer low income households than other rural authorities in Wales.
</td><td>No trend data available.</td><td>Large disparity of incomes within the Vale of Glamorgan with the average annual income in Peterston-Super-Ely being £22,143 more than that of Gibbonsdown.

Lowest 6 wards for Income are all in Barry.</td><td>7. CACI Information Solutions

8. Living and Working in Rural Wales (2004)</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>SA Indicator</th><th>Quantified Information</th><th>Comparators</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues for Sustainability / LDP</th><th>Data Source</th></tr>
<tr><td>Income continued</td><td>Penarth 32684
Vale 31638

Source CACI Information Solutions PAYCHECK data via the Local Government Association
CACI - California Analysis Centre Incorporated</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>General Health</td><td>Self Assessment of General Health (2001 Census)
<table>
<tr><th>General Health</th><th>Vale Total</th><th>Vale %</th><th>Wales Total</th><th>Wales %</th></tr>
<tr><td>"Good"</td><td>81,446</td><td>68.3</td><td>188,849</td><td>65.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>"Fairly Good"</td><td>25,423</td><td>21.3</td><td>652,769</td><td>22.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>"Not Good"</td><td>12,423</td><td>10.4</td><td>261,467</td><td>12.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>119.292</td><td></td><td>1,058,085</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

</td><td>In the 2001 Census 68.3% of people the Vale of Glamorgan self assessed their health as being good which is a slightly higher proportion than the rest of Wales, which is 65.1%.

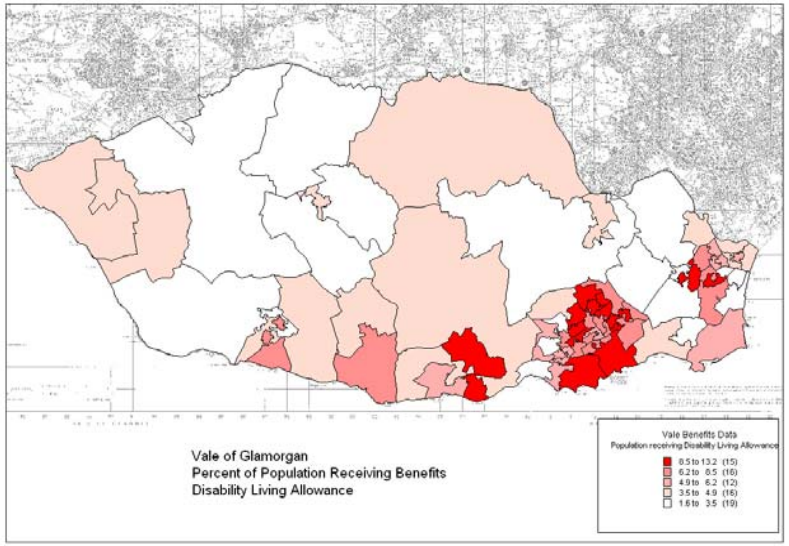
Over the past decade life expectancy in both the Vale of Glamorgan and Wales has been steadily increasing. Between 2002 and 2004 life expectancy was 0.2 years higher for males</td><td>Health and Well Being

Provision and access to hospitals, doctors, specific health care services, dentists etc…

Provision and access to leisure and recreation facilities.</td><td>2.Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS

6. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005, WAG

9. Community Profile 2006, VoG</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>SA Indicator</th><th>Quantified Information</th><th>Comparators</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues for Sustainability / LDP</th><th>Data Source</th></tr>
<tr><td>General Health continued</td><td>Life Expectancy at Birth
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>91-93</th><th>92-94</th><th>93-95</th><th>94-96</th><th>95-97</th><th>96-98</th><th>97-99</th><th>98-00</th><th>99-01</th><th>00-02</th><th>01-03</th><th>02-04</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wales</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Males</td><td>73.3</td><td>73.4</td><td>73.4</td><td>73.7</td><td>73.8</td><td>74.2</td><td>74.3</td><td>74.6</td><td>74.8</td><td>75.3</td><td>75.5</td><td>75.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Females</td><td>78.9</td><td>79</td><td>79</td><td>79.2</td><td>79.1</td><td>79.3</td><td>79.4</td><td>79.6</td><td>79.8</td><td>80</td><td>80.1</td><td>80.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vale of Glamorgan</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Males</td><td>74.1</td><td>74</td><td>73.8</td><td>74.3</td><td>74.6</td><td>75.1</td><td>75.1</td><td>75.5</td><td>75.9</td><td>76.1</td><td>76</td><td>76</td></tr>
<tr><td>Females</td><td>79</td><td>79.3</td><td>79.4</td><td>79.4</td><td>79.6</td><td>79.7</td><td>80.1</td><td>80.1</td><td>80.5</td><td>80.6</td><td>81</td><td>80.9</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td><td>for males and 0.6 years higher for females in the Vale of Glamorgan compared to Wales.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Health and Disability Claimants</td><td> 
</td><td></td><td>This shows that there is a higher percentage of dependent people within Barry, Penarth and Rhoose.

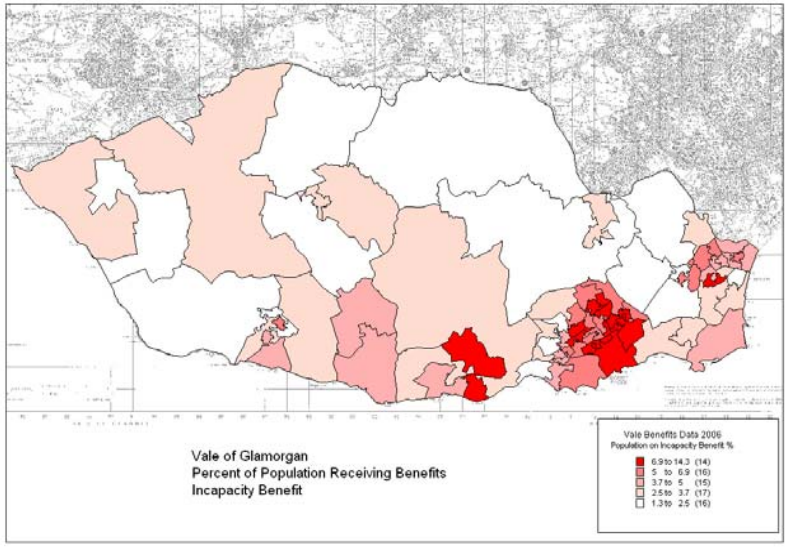
No comparative data available however the 1991 census showed that 13.9% of the Vale of Glamorgan residents had a limiting long term illness, this figure increased significantly to 20% in the 2001 census.</td><td>Disabled access and transport issues

Levels of community services and facilities in high need areas.

Range and choice of community services and facilities.</td><td>2. Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS

9. Community Profile 2006, VoG

4. 1981, 1991, 2001 Census Data</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>SA Indicator</th><th>Quantified Information</th><th>Comparators</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues for Sustainability / LDP</th><th>Data Source</th></tr>
<tr><td>Health and Disability Claimants continued</td><td colspan="2"> 

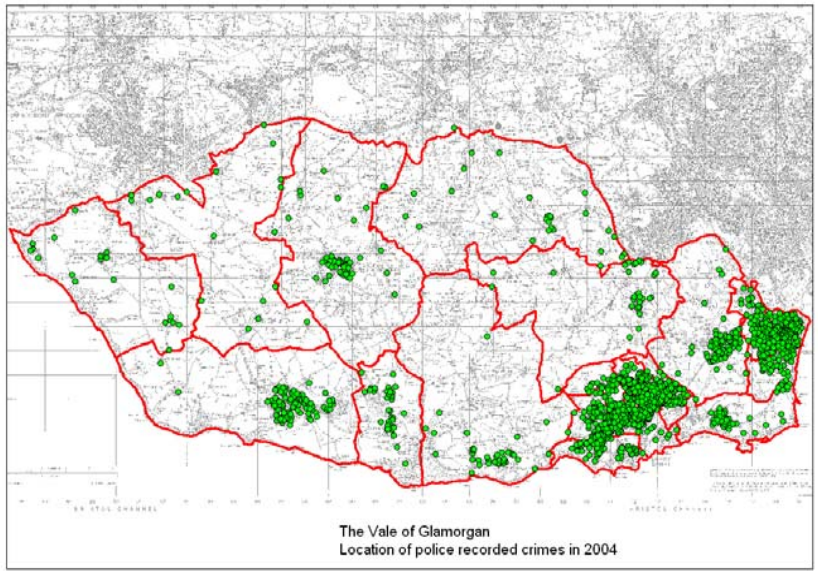
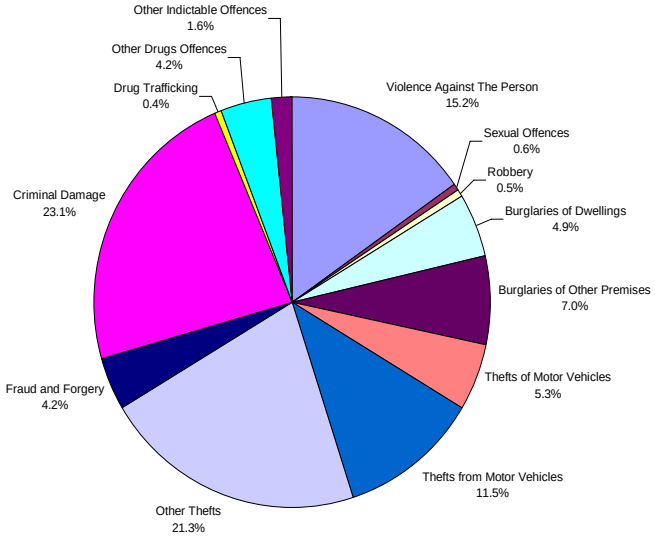
No comparative data available.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Crime</td><td colspan="2"><table>
<tr><th>Month</th><th>Total Number of Offences</th><th>Offences / 1000 population</th><th>Offences / 1000 Population in England & Wales</th></tr>
<tr><td>Apr-Jun 2004</td><td>2496</td><td>20.6</td><td>27.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Jul-Sep 2004</td><td>2389</td><td>19.7</td><td>26.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oct-Dec 2004</td><td>2308</td><td>19</td><td>26.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Jan-Mar 2005</td><td>2262</td><td>18.7</td><td>25.5</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">All Reported crime – Burglary, Criminal damage, drug offences, fraud and forgery, robbery, sexual offences, vehicle and other theft, violence against the person and other offences.</td></tr>
</table>
Location of All Reported Crime</td><td>Reported crime in the Vale of Glamorgan between April 2004 and March 2005 was consistently lower than the England and Wales average – between 6.7 and 7.1 per 1000 population.</td><td>Quality of life

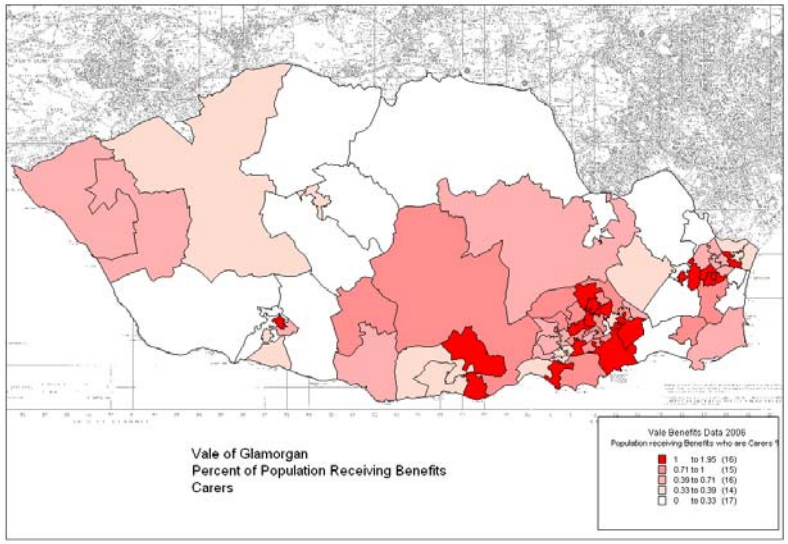
Actual / fear of crime

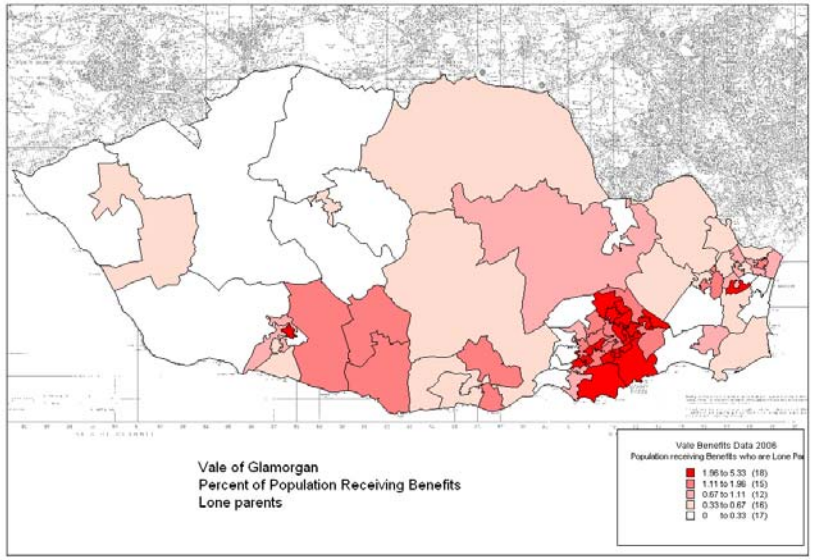
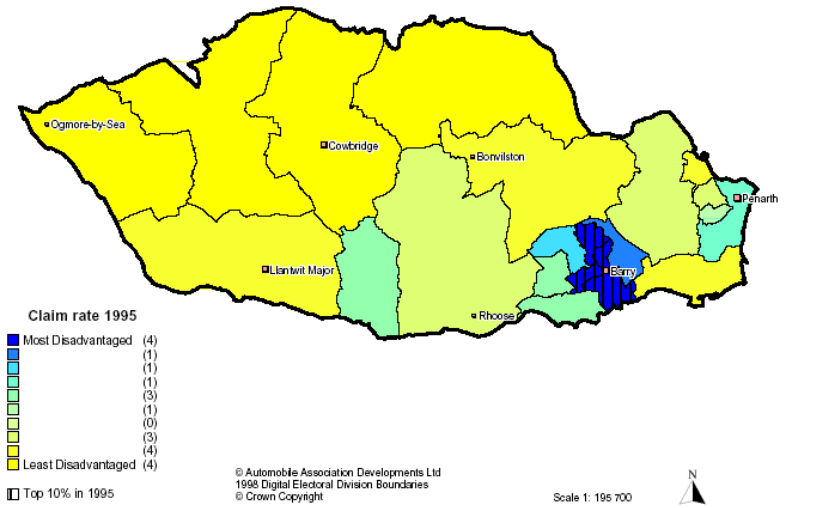
Design of new developments.</td><td>10. Home Office, Crime Statistics

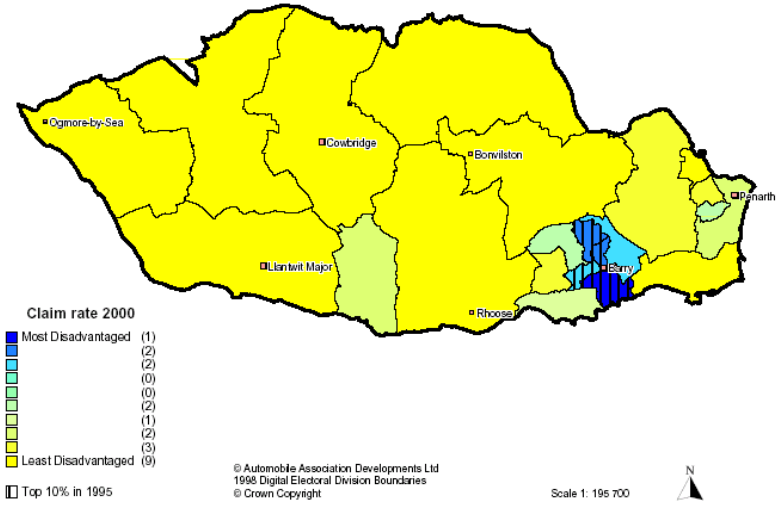
11. South Wales Police, 2004 Crime Statistics

12. The Vale of Glamorgan Council, Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy, 2005-2008</td></tr>
</table>

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Crime continued	 **Breakdown of All Crime 2003/2004 for the Vale of Glamorgan** 				

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Crime continued	<u>2004 Crime and Disorder Audit; Public Consultation Key Issues -</u> • There are greater fears of crime than the actual level of crime; • Overall levels of concern with many types of crime are fairly high, with over 50% of respondents stating that they were either fairly worried or very worried about numerous types of crime; • Of the individual crimes and incidents, most worries were about residential burglary of the individual's home with 56% worrying about this; • In 2001 41% of respondents stated they were either very worried or fairly worried about being physically attacked, the 2004 survey showed a drop in concern of this issue to 34.2%; • The fear of being harassed due to sexual orientation, disability, colour, race or religious belief appears to be increasing - from 10.6% in 2001 to 14.0% in 2004. This is a worrying trend. Data gap – comparator data.				
Lone Parents and Carers Claimants			Concentrations of carers and lone parents highest in Penarth and Barry, with some other areas such as Llantwit Major and Rhoose having higher concentrations.	Disabled access and transport issues Access to range and types of specialised services for need groups (such as appropriate health, education and leisure facilities) Levels of community services and facilities in high need areas	2. Office of National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics 9. The Vale of Glamorgan Council, Community Profile, September 2006

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Lone Parents and Carers Claimants continued	 No comparative data available.				
Level of Income Support and Job Seekers allowance	**Map PD.1: IS claim rates by EDiv - The Vale Of Glamorgan - 1995**  It is clear that the vast majority of the Vale is characterized by low claim rates, while the more urbanized areas around the town of Barry exhibit much higher rates.		Map PD.2 shows a drop in IS/JSA-IB claim rates occurred in the Vale of Glamorgan between 1995 and 2000. However, high rates of claim still persisted in certain areas.	Isolated areas of higher unemployment. And benefit dependency. Lack of employment opportunities or access to jobs within the need areas e.g. Barry. Pressure on local services for the economically inactive.	13. Local Government Data Unit Wales, Claiming Matters (1995-2001)

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Level of Income Support and Job Seekers allowance	**Map PD.2: IS/JSA-IB claim rates by EDiv - The Vale Of Glamorgan - 2000**  				
Culture					
Arts and cultural provision	**Theatres** / **Current Use** / **Listed Building and Conservation Area** New (Pier) Pavilion, Penarth. / Current use unknown, previously [illegible] / II Paget Rooms, Penarth / Theatre / II and within the Penarth Conservation [illegible] Theatre Royal, Barry / Cinema / Not listed Memorial Hall, Barry / Theatre / Not Listed St Donats Arts Centre / Arts Centre / Close to St Donat's Castle and the Church [illegible] Cowbridge Town Hall / Community town hall, also used for [illegible] / II* Within the Cowbridge [illegible]		Relatively good provision of local galleries, museums, castles, theatres etc.	Access to and protection of existing arts and cultural facilities.	14. Vale of Glamorgan Council and The Theatres Trusts Database

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Arts and cultural provision continued		Conservation Area			
	Dyffryn Gardens	Education Centre also gardens used for outdoor events.	II*		
	The Physic Garden, Cowbridge	Will host small events	Next to The Old Hall community centre (Grate II) and opposite Cowbridge Grammar School (Grade II*) and within the Cowbridge with Llanblethian Conservation Area		
	Coed Hills, Cowbridge	An Eco Arts Centre and living community that opens to visitors daily and holds artist residencies, educational programmes and events.	No listed buildings. Situated in the open countryside and within the Lower Thaw Valley Special Landscape Area.		
	Data gap – comparator data.				

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Welsh Language	Table 1 – Welsh speakers (persons present on census night)[a] Year / Persons (thousands) / Percentage / Year / Persons (thousands) / Percentage 1901 / 929.8 / 49.9 / 1961 / 656.0 / 26.0 1911 / 977.4 / 43.5 / 1971 / 542.4 / 20.8 1921 / 922.1 / 37.1 / 1981 / 508.2 / 18.9 1931 / 909.3 / 36.8 / 1991 / 500.0 / 18.5 1951 / 714.7 / 28.9		The percentage of Welsh speakers as a percentage of the total population has increased from 6.5% in 1981 to 8.5% in 2001.	Cultural heritage. Equalities.	2. Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS 4. 1981, 1991, 2001 Census 15. Iaith Pawb - A National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales, WAG

Knowledge / Skill (percent)	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales
Understands spoken Welsh but cannot speak, read or write Welsh	2.88	4.90
Speaks, reads and writes Welsh	**8.51**	**15.80**
Speaks but neither reads nor writes Welsh	1.57	2.90
Speaks and reads but cannot write Welsh	0.67	1.33
Reads but neither speaks nor writes Welsh	1.57	1.59
Writes but neither speaks nor reads Welsh	0.21	0.21
Reads and writes but does not speak Welsh	0.83	0.85
No knowledge of Welsh	83.55	72.19
Other combination of skills	0.22	0.23

Welsh Medium Schools in the Vale of Glamorgan

Ysgol Gymraeg Pen y Garth Redlands Road, Penarth
Ysgol lolo Morganwg Broadway, Cowbridge
Ysgol Sant Baruc St. Pauls Avenue, Barry
Ysgol Sant Curig College Road, Barry
Ysgol Gwaun y Nant Amroth Court, Caldy Close, Barry
Ysgol Gyfun Bro Morgannwg Colcot Road, Barry

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE DATA

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna					
Ramsar Site	Severn Estuary (part) designated under the Ramsar Convention (1971) covering 24,662 hectares.	Not applicable.	No trend data available. Possible data indicating status of ramsar site held by numerous agencies.	Need to comply with International legislation protecting designated sites. Possible impact of shore-based activities on designated site e.g. recreation, development. Lack of coordinated data.	16. Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Severn estuary (part) designated under the EC Birds Directive (1979) covering 24,700 hectares.	Not applicable.	No trend data available. Possible data indicating status of ramsar site held by numerous agencies.	Need to comply with International legislation protecting designated sites. Possible impact of shore based activities on the SPA e.g. recreation, development. Lack of coordinated data.	17. Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Special Areas for Conservation (SAC)	2 Sites designated under the Habitats Directive (1992) Severn Estuary (part – possible) – 73,487 hectares Dunraven Bay - 6.47 hectares	Not applicable.	No trend data available. Possible data indicating status of ramsar site held by numerous agencies.	Need to comply with International legislation protecting designated sites. Possible impact of activities on the SACs e.g. recreation, development. Lack of coordinated data.	18. Joint Nature Conservation Committee

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	21 Sites: (911.92 Hectares) Rapid Review of SSSI Condition survey undertaken by Countryside Council for Wales in 2005 indicates that of the 12 sites surveyed 6 were in a favourable condition and 6 were in an unfavourable condition. Comparison data – not applicable.		Variable. Limited survey information available indicates that some SSSIs are recovering while others are declining.	Possible development or management threats to identified sites. Support of landowners required in maintaining sites. Legislation protecting designated sites. SA Framework should include an objective to protect and where possible enhance areas designated for their biodiversity. Lack of detailed information.	19. Countryside Council for Wales
Local Nature Reserves	2 Sites: Cliff Wood, Porthkerry Cwm Talwg, Barry Large data sets for numerous species.	Not applicable.	Species counts indicate general improvement s in resource.	Possible development threats to identified sites. Local designation Statutory designation. SA Framework should include an objective to protect and where possible enhance areas designated for their biodiversity.	20. Vale of Glamorgan Council Nature Conservation Strategy
Sites of Important Nature Conservation	Provisional list of 170 sites identified following survey (Clements 1999) - now extended to 187. Interim criteria prepared for the assessment of the sites pending preparation of criteria for whole of South Wales.	Not applicable.	No trend data available.	Confidentiality due to candidate status of SINC sites. Possible development threats to identified sites. Support of landowners required to maintain habitat/species viability. Primarily privately owned will require positive management if the habitats/species is to remain of value.	20. Vale of Glamorgan Council Nature Conservation Strategy
Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales Managed Sites	7 Sites: (92.73Hectares) Coed y Bwl, Castle Upon Alun Aberthaw Saltmarsh Coed Garnllwyd, Llancarfan Cwm Colhuw, Llantwit Major Lavernock Point Gwern Rhyd, St.Georges Coed Llwyn Rhyddid, Hensol	Not applicable.	No trend data available.	Impact of visitors on biodiversity. Impact of new development affecting sites.	21. Wildlife Trust of South & West Wales

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Woodland Trust Reserves	2 Sites: Cwm George, Dinas Powys Casehill Wood, Dinas Powys	Not applicable.	No trend data available.	Impact of visitors on biodiversity.	22. Woodland Trust
Glamorgan Heritage Coast	Designated 1973, – 19Km within Vale of Glamorgan Sporadic information on numerous fronts e.g. selected species and habitats information e.g. recent SAC resurvey.	Not applicable.	General improvements brought about by positive management of the GHC. Positive improvements resulting from local involvement in CCW agri-environment schemes – Tir Gofal.	Over intensification of use for recreation. Resultant pressure and threats to designated site(s) and habitats. Lapse of Tir Gofal scheme following 10 year initial timescale. Litter and Marine pollution on GHC. Potential to secure additional resource for GHC via Welsh assembly Government Coastal Access Initiative.	23. Vale of Glamorgan Council
Country Parks (with areas managed for conservation)	2 Sites: Cosmeston Lakes Country Park – 105 hectares Porthkerry Country Park – 101 hectares	Not applicable.	Sites generally improving due to positive management e.g. increase in SSSI area at Cosmeston.	Over intensification of use of country park for recreation and resultant impact on flora and fauna. Conservation versus recreation.	24. Vale of Glamorgan Council
Ancient Woodland	Large areas of identified ancient semi-natural woodland and ancient replanted woodland within the Vale of Glamorgan. (No detailed data available on the quality or acreage of ancient woodland within the Vale of Glamorgan).	Not applicable.	No trend data available.	Possible loss or degradation of woodland through clearance, inappropriate use or inappropriate management. Use of woodland for recreation and as economic resource. Impact on biodiversity within ancient woodlands.	25. Nature Conservancy Council – Inventory of Ancient Woodland

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Common Land	26 Sites: (523.87 Hectares)	Not applicable.	No trend data available.	Possible misuse and management of common land and historic status of common land. Important resource for amenity and recreation, nature conservation and contribution to the landscape.	26. Vale of Glamorgan Council – Register of Common Land
Highway Verge Conservation Zones	39 Sites situated throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	Not applicable.	No trend data available.	Poor maintenance regime due to competing demands upon resources. Damage caused by winter highway gritting.	27. Vale of Glamorgan Council – Biodiversity Action Plan
Cultural Heritage					
Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales	18 Sites: Cold Knap Park, Barry Romilly Park, Barry Coedarhydyglyn, St Nicholas Cwrt-yr-Ala, Michaelston-le-Pit Dunraven Park, Southerndown Dyffryn, St Nicholas Ewenny Priory Fonmon Castle Hensol Castle Plas Llanmihangel Llantrithyd Place Old Beaupre Castle, St Hilary Alexandra Park, Penarth Italian Gardens, Penarth Windsor Gardens, Penarth Pwll-y-wrach, Colwinston St Donat's Castle Wenvoe Castle	Not applicable.	No trend data available.	Inappropriate or damaging development within or adjacent to the identified site. Poor management.	28. Glamorgan Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest in Wales
Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales	2 Sites: Llancarfan Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig and Margam Burrows	Not applicable.	No trend data available.	Privately owned landscapes with limited control protection.	29. Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Conservation Areas	38 Sites across the Vale: Aberthin, Barry (Garden Suburb), Barry Marine, Bonvilston, Boverton, Broughton, Cadoxton, Colwinston, Cowbridge, Dinas Powys, Drope, East Aberthaw, Flemingston, Gileston, Llanbethery, Llancadle, Llancarfan, Llandow, Llangan, Llanmaes, Llanmihangel, Llantrithyd, Llantwit Major, Llysworney, Michaelston-le-Pit, Monknash, Penarth, Pendoylan, Penmark, Peterston-super-Ely, Porthkerry, Rhoose, St.Brides Major, St.Georges, St.Hilary, St.Nicholas, Talygarn, Wenvoe.	Not applicable.	General erosion of conservation areas brought about by minor works over which no control e.g. overhead wires etc. This is variable across the conservation areas. Some have improved since their designation as a result of earlier grant programmes e.g. shop fronts.	Lack of detailed and current data concerning the condition of the designated conservation areas. Piecemeal erosion of character of conservation areas through by actions/changes/development over which the Council has little or no control.	30. Vale of Glamorgan Council
Listed Buildings, County Treasures and Scheduled Ancient Monuments	738 Total entries 33 entries (5%) @ Grade I 71 entries (10%) @ Grade II* 634 entries (85%) @ Grade II 77 buildings (10.5%) at risk Circa 1200 identified (includes 731 existing Listed buildings) 128 Identified Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Not applicable.	Buildings at risk increasing.	Maintenance of listed building resource – particularly non-scheduled monuments. Monitoring of change and resultant enforcement if necessary. Preservation and enhancement of listed building stock and ancient monuments. Local features of local importance with no statutory protection against removal and/or alteration.	31 & 32. Vale of Glamorgan Council 33. Inventory of Scheduled Ancient Monuments

<table>
<tr><th>SA Indicator</th><th>Quantified Information</th><th>Comparators</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues for Sustainability / LDP</th><th>Data Source</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Landscape</td></tr>
<tr><td>Special Landscape Areas</td><td>7 Sites:
Ely Valley and Ridge Slopes
Lower Thaw Valley
Upper Thaw Valley
Nant Llancarfan
Cwrt-Yr-Ala Basin
Dyffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes
Castle Upon Alun</td><td>Not applicable.</td><td>SLAs only designated in 2003 as part of UDP process. Unlikely that quality has changed.</td><td>Detrimental effect of development on the designated Special Landscape Area(s).</td><td>34. Vale of Glamorgan Council – Special Landscape Area Topic Paper</td></tr>
<tr><td>Public Rights of Way</td><td>550Km of PROW within the Vale of Glamorgan these are split as follows:

498 km of Public Footpaths, 27 km of Public Bridleways, 25 km of Cart Roads.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Paths that are signposted from the road</th><th colspan="2">Paths that are easy to use</th></tr>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Vale</th><th>Welsh Average</th><th>Vale</th><th>Welsh Average</th></tr>
<tr><td>1997/98</td><td>48%</td><td>37%</td><td>56%</td><td>45%</td></tr>
<tr><td>1998/99</td><td>50%</td><td>45%</td><td>59%</td><td>47%</td></tr>
<tr><td>1999/00</td><td>32%</td><td>44%</td><td>53%</td><td>55%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2000/01</td><td>59%</td><td>44%</td><td>53%</td><td>55%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2001/02</td><td>52%</td><td>Discontinued as</td><td>72%</td><td>39%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2002/03</td><td>56%</td><td>A national indicator</td><td>57%</td><td>44%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003/04</td><td>58%</td><td></td><td>51%</td><td>44%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004/05</td><td>58%</td><td></td><td>54%</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Comparator data not applicable.</td><td>Positive - continued improvements based on better management</td><td>Maintenance and improvement of the rights of way network.

Lack of certain types of provision e.g. bridleways.

Overuse of popular paths e.g. coastal paths.

User conflicts.</td><td>35. Vale of Glamorgan Council – Rights of Way Improvement Plan</td></tr>
</table>

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Playing Fields				Large shortfall in identified provision. Need for updated information.	36. The Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1996 - 2011

Location	Population	Hectares NPFA Standards	Existing actively used provision*	School playing field provision	Deficit
Barry	46,810	75.8	34.2 (2.0p)	6.33	34.67
East Vale	36,640	59.4	39.5 (9.0)	2.44	17.46
Cowbridge	6,080	9.8	4.6 (1.6)	2.87	2.33
Llantwit Major	10,040	16.3	10.6 (0)	1.08	4.62
Rural Vale	19,630	31.8	19.3 (2.8)	1.33	11.17
*Aggregate of both public and private (private in brackets)					

No trend data available.

No comparator data available.

Data Gap - Up to date data required.

Air Quality

Air Pollution

	Vale of Glamorgan	Cardiff	Blaenau Gwent	Pembroke
Pollutant				
NO_X	14.0	22.5	8.62	4.03
NO2	11.1	17.6	6.76	3.64
PM10	16.0	20.3	14.3	11.5

	Vale of Glamorgan Council		
	2001	2005	2010
Pollutant			
NO_X	14.3	14.0	11.4
NO2	11.3	11.1	9.0
PM10	16.0	16.0	14.9
SO2	3.0		
Benzene	0.26	0.23	0.18
CO	0.21		
1.3 - Butadiene	0.11	0.09	

No trend data available.

Potential impact on health and wellbeing.

Potential impact on built and natural environment.

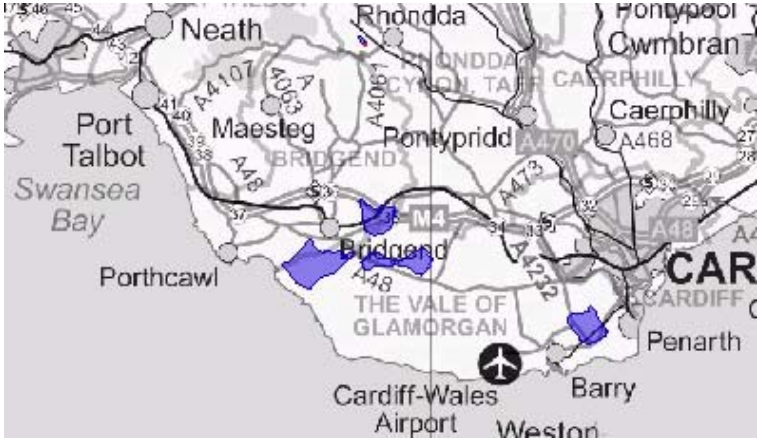
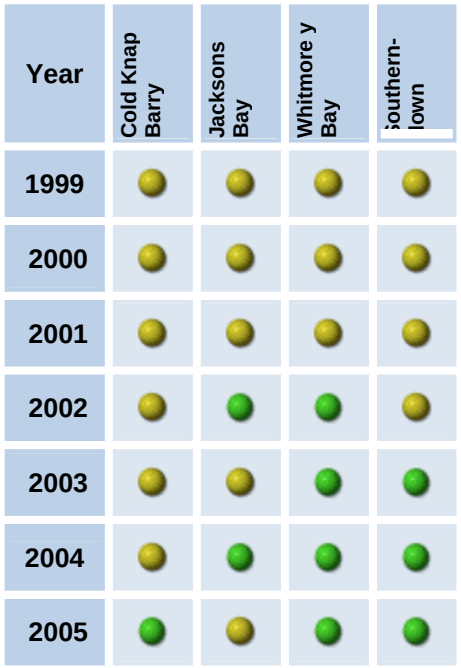
Impact of transport (all modes) on air quality.

37. Air Quality Archive

<table>
<tr><th>SA Indicator</th><th>Quantified Information</th><th>Comparators</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues for Sustainability / LDP</th><th>Data Source</th></tr>
<tr><td>Air Pollution continued</td><td colspan="2">NO_X, NO2 and PM10 values 2001 to 1dp relates to 2004
SO2 vales to 1dp
Benzene 2005 values to 2dp - relates to 2003
1.3 - Butadiene values to 2dp relates to 2003
[Above figures are UK background levels for 1Km squares predictions]</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Noise</td><td>Chartered Institute of Environmental Health Noise Survey 2005 – 2006 (Vale of Glamorgan)
<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="2">No of Complaints</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>2004/05</td><td>2005/06</td></tr>
<tr><td>Domestic</td><td></td><td>605</td></tr>
<tr><td>Construction</td><td></td><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Equipment & Machinery</td><td></td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Traffic</td><td></td><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Miscellaneous</td><td></td><td>38</td></tr>
<tr><td>Industrial</td><td></td><td>48</td></tr>
<tr><td>Commercial/Leisure</td><td></td><td>160</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total all categories</td><td></td><td>879</td></tr>
</table>
Data gap - 2004/5 figures
No comparator data available.</td><td></td><td>No trend data available.</td><td>Impacts on health and well-being and the environment.</td><td>38. Chartered Institute of Environmental Health Noise Survey 2005/06</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Water Resources</td></tr>
<tr><td>Areas at risk of flooding</td><td>The Development Advice Maps that accompany Technical Advice Note 15 “Development and Flood Risk (2004)” identify areas at risk of flooding within Wales.

The maps are based on the best available information from the Environment Agency’s extreme flood outlines (zone C) and the British Geological Survey (BGS) drift data (zone B).</td><td>Not applicable.</td><td>No trend data available.</td><td>A number of settlements within the Vale of Glamorgan are shown to be at risk of potential flooding. These include: Aberthin, Barry (parts of), Cowbridge, Dinas Powys, Duffryn, Ewenny, Llandough, Llandow, Llanblethian, Llanmaes, Llantwit Major, Penarth, Pendoylan, Penmark, Petersone super Ely, Trerhyngyll.

Global warming and its resultant impacts.</td><td>39. TAN 15 Development and Flood Risk</td></tr>
</table>

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Groundwater Source Protection Zones	 Five Ground Water Source Protection Zones have been designated within the Vale of Glamorgan. These are centred upon: Ogmore, Dinas Powys, Llansannor, Llangan and Treoes.		No trend data available.	Contamination of groundwater resources and drinking water supplies.	85. Environment Agency.
Bathing Water Quality - Designated Sites			Positive - general increase in bathing water quality at monitored sites.	Potential impact on health and wellbeing. Potential impact on marine environment. Impacts upon the natural environment, biodiversity and ecosystems. Potential to improve water quality.	40. Vale of Glamorgan Council - Bathing Water Archive

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
	2006 🟢 🟡 🟢 🟢 🟢=Excellent 🟡=Good 🔴=Poor				
Bathing Water Quality - Non Designated Sites			Positive - general increase in bathing water quality at monitored sites.	Potential impact on health and wellbeing. Potential impact on natural environment. Impacts upon the natural environment, biodiversity and ecosystems. Potential to improve water quality.	41. Environment Agency Bathing Water Quality

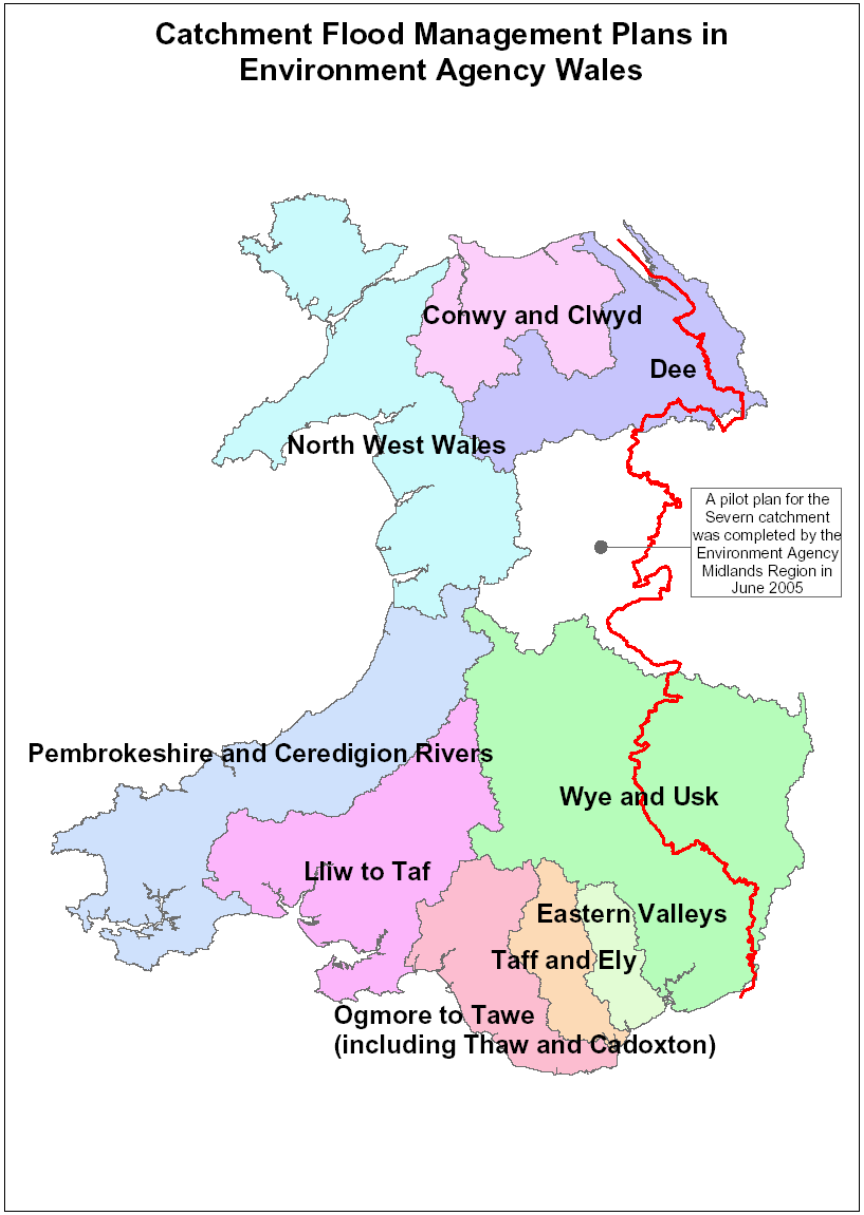
Year	Penarth Yacht Club	Bendricks Beach	Watchouse Bay	Fontygary Bay	Limpert Bay	Llantwit Major Beach	Ogmore Central
1999	🔴	🔴	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	
2000	🔴	🟡	🔴	🟡	🟡	🟡	
2001	🟡		🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡
2002	🟡		🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡
2003	🟡		🟡	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡
2004	🟢		🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡
2005	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟡
2006	🟡		🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡

🟢 =Excellent 🟡=Good 🔴=Poor

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
River Water Quality	Rivers within the Vale of Glamorgan			Impact of development upon river water quality. Maintain high river water quality. Impact on health and wellbeing. Impacts upon the natural environment, biodiversity and ecosystems. Potential to improve water quality.	42. DEFRA – River Water Quality – Vale of Glamorgan

Year	Report	Total km	GOOD %	FAIR %	POOR %	BAD %	HIGH %
2000	Biology	66	93	7	0	0	
2000	Chemistry	67	98	2	0	0	
2000	Nitrate	67					29
2000	Phosphate	67					51
2001	Biology						
2001	Chemistry	67	90	10	0	0	
2001	Nitrate	67					13
2001	Phosphate	67					52
2002	Biology	66	93	7	0	0	
2002	Chemistry	67	90	10	0	0	
2002	Nitrate	67					0
2002	Phosphate	67					52
2003	Biology	66	96	4	0	0	
2003	Chemistry	67	98	2	0	0	
2003	Nitrate	67					0
2003	Phosphate	67					55
2004	Biology	66	93	7	0	0	
2004	Chemistry	67	93	7	0	0	
2004	Nitrate	67					0
2004	Phosphate	67					55
2005	Biology	66	91	9	0	0	
2005	Chemistry	67	84	16	0	0	
2005	Nitrate	67					11
2005	Phosphate	67					58

No particular trend evident, river water quality generally good.
The above data represents information collected from survey points on the following rivers within the Vale of Glamorgan: Alun, Cadoxton, Colhuw, Colwinston Brook, Ely, Ewenny, Ewenny Fach, Hoddnant, Kenson, Llancarfan, Thaw.

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Catchment Flood Management Plans	 Trend data – not applicable.			Flood risk either from rivers or sea as a result of climate change CFMP's are long term (50 - 100 years) strategic documents that seek to develop long-term policies for flood risk management. UK Climate Change Impact Programme predict range of impacts for Wales. SA Framework should consider flooding and climate change issues.	43. Environment Agency – Catchment Flood Management Plans South West Area

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Sustainable Resources- Waste					
Waste-Municipal Waste Arising's	**Municipal Waste Arisings (1994/95 to 2003/04) in Tonnes**			Continued increase in municipal waste arisings alongside increases in recycling rates. By 2008/09 recycling target for municipal waste will be increased to 40% in accordance with the WAG's 'Wise about Waste Strategy'. Methods of disposal Need to comply with European Waste Directive and to meet UK Government and regional targets for waste management.	44. Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the Vale of Glamorgan

	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	1/02	2/03	3/04
Household Waste	28,158	26,229	28,009	27,972	29,038	29,841	29,951	30,431	29,571	29,706
Trade Waste	7,039	6,557	7,002	6,993	7,259	7,461	7,488	7,608	7,391	7,427
Civic Amenity Waste	10,315	8,696	11,337	11,739	11,580	11,943	12,618	13,872	11,346	8,548
Street Sweepings / Special Collection	3,880	3,942	4,339	2,668	2,487	3,516	3,924	4,470	5,363	8,135
Recycled Waste	3,411	3,579	4,250	5,040	5,490	6,251	4,577	5,788	7,569	9,648
Rubble (Recycled)									2,345	2,575
Abandoned Vehicles									245	260
Total Household Waste (MSW less Trade)	45,765	42,446	47,934	47,420	48,594	51,551	51,080	54,561	56,439	58,872
Total MSW Waste	52,804	49,002	54,936	54,413	55,853	59,011	58,568	61,169	63,830	66,299

Municipal waste arisings for the years 1994/95 to 2003/04, which confirms a total of just less than 66,300 tonnes for 2003/04. For 2005-06 this rose to 77,200 tonnes (Vale of Glamorgan Waste Data Flow 2006). The figures indicate some interesting variations in the totals over this period, although it is unclear whether this is a true reflection of actual arisings or due to evolving and changing methodology for recording municipal waste tonnages. These figures indicate an average growth rate of 2.84% over the period.

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Waste- Municipal Recycling	**Recycling and Composting Performance (1994/95 to 2003/04)**			Continued increase in municipal waste arisings alongside increases in recycling rates. By 2008/09 recycling target for municipal waste will be increased to 40% in accordance with the WAG's 'Wise about Waste Strategy'. Methods of disposal Need to comply with European Waste Directive and to meet UK Government and regional targets for waste management.	44. Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the Vale of Glamorgan

	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04
Recycling	3,411	3,579	4,250	5,040	5,490	6,251	3,899	4,392	5,367	6,219
Composting	0	0	0	0	0	0	678	1,396	2,202	3,429
Total	3,411	3,579	4,250	5,040	5,490	6,251	4,577	5,788	7,569	9,648
Recycling as % of MSW	6.46%	7.30%	7.74%	9.26%	9.83%	10.59%	6.66%	7.06%	8.76%	10.05%
Composting as % of MSW	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	2.25%	3.60%	5.54%

Overall recycling and composting performance for the years 1994/95 to 2003/04. The figures indicate some variation in performance over the period, which reflects changes in definition of materials that can be included in the recycling data. The overall performance for 2003/04 of 10.05% recycling and 5.54% composting confirms that the Vale of Glamorgan met, and exceeded, the combined target set in 'Wise about Waste' for 2003/04 of 15%.

Recycling figures for 2005/06 indicate that the recycling and composting for the Vale of Glamorgan was at 25.72% (Vale of Glamorgan Waste Data Flow 2006), meeting the Wise about Waste' target for 2005/06 of 25%.

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Waste-Municipal Waste Land filled	**Summary of Destinations for Municipal Waste (1994/95 to 2003/04)**			Despite an increase in recycling rates, waste arisings have steadily increased. WAG target to further reduce the level of waste diverted to 80% by 2010. Need to address the issue of continued reliance on landfill as the primary method of waste disposal.	44. Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the Vale of Glamorgan

	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04
Landfilled	49,393	45,425	50,687	49,372	50,363	52,761	53,990	56,381	53,670	54,076
Composted or Recycled	3,411	3,579	4,250	5,040	5,490	6,251	4,577	5,788	7,569	9,648
Rubble (Reused)									2,345	2,575
Total	52,804	49,003	54,936	54,413	55,853	59,011	58,568	62,169	63,584	66,299

Note: Waste other than recycled and composted waste is assumed to be landfilled for years 1994/95 to 2000/01

Breakdown of Municipal Waste Sent to Landfill

<table>
<tr><th>SA Indicator</th><th>Quantified Information</th><th>Comparators</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues for Sustainability / LDP</th><th>Data Source</th></tr>
<tr><td>Waste-Municipal Waste Land filled continued</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>2001/02</th><th>2002/03</th><th>2003/04</th></tr>
<tr><td>HH Collected Waste & Sweepings</td><td>34,901</td><td>34,933</td><td>38,101</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trade Collected Waste</td><td>7,608</td><td>7,391</td><td>7,427</td></tr>
<tr><td>CA</td><td>13,872</td><td>11,346</td><td>8,548</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Landfilled Waste</td><td>56,381</td><td>53,670</td><td>54,076</td></tr>
</table>
Note: Assumes that no trade waste is recycled

For the years 1994/95 to 2003/04 and highlights the significant increase in tonnage of waste segregated for recycling and composting over the period. For 2005/06, the amount of municipal waste sent to landfill fell from 54, 076 tonnes in 2003/04 to 43,462 tonnes.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Sustainable Resources- Minerals</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minerals-Limestone Aggregates</td><td>Current operational Limestone Quarries are- Pantyffynnon Quarry, Lithalun Quarry, Wenvoe Quarry, Forest Wood Quarry, Pant Quarry, Ewenny, Longlands, Aberthaw, Garwa Farm.

Vale of Glamorgan Annual Mineral Extraction by Source
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>2004</th><th>2005</th><th>% Change</th></tr>
<tr><td>Carboniferous Limestone</td><td>1.76</td><td>1.49</td><td>-8.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Liassic Limestone</td><td colspan="2">Commercially Sensitive Information</td><td>-5%</td></tr>
</table>
Comparator data – not applicable.</td><td></td><td>Variable dependent upon demand. Demand predictions based on advice in Minerals Technical Advice Note 1.</td><td>Need to ensure a readily available supply of aggregates throughout the LDP period to support the regional supply of minerals.

Transport implications associated with extraction and movement to market.

Sensitivity of location of quarries.

Environmental impacts associated with mineral production.

Hydrogeology.</td><td>45. South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minerals-Onshore sand and gravel</td><td>6 areas of potential sand and gravel have been identified and safeguarded within the adopted Unitary Development Plan. These areas are located to the north of City and within the Upper Thaw and Ely Valley’s.</td><td>Not applicable.</td><td>Not applicable.</td><td>Sensitivity of location of identified on shore sand and gravel resources.</td><td>46. MTAN 1 WAG</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>SA Indicator</th><th>Quantified Information</th><th>Comparators</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues for Sustainability / LDP</th><th>Data Source</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Sustainable Resources - Land Quality</td></tr>
<tr><td>Areas of Grades 1, 2 and 3A agricultural land.</td><td>Agricultural land classification, proportion by grade.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Grade 1</th><th>Grade 2</th><th>Grade 3</th><th>Grade 4</th><th>Grade 5</th><th>Total Area (000's ha)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wales</td><td>0.2</td><td>2.3</td><td>17.5</td><td>44.7</td><td>35.3</td><td>1,730</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vale of Glamorgan</td><td>-</td><td>38.9</td><td>48.9</td><td>10.0</td><td>2.2</td><td>28</td></tr>
</table>
Figures are based on the Agricultural Land Classification one inch to one-mile provisional series maps published between 1967 and 1975. Grade boundaries were digitised and areas recalculated in 1996.

Grade 1 - Excellent quality agricultural land with no or very minor limitations to agricultural use.
Grade 2 - Very good quality agricultural land with minor limitations that affect crop yield.
Grade 3 - Good to moderate quality agricultural land with moderate limitations that affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation.
Grade 4 - Poor quality agricultural land with severe limitations that significantly restrict the range of crops and/or level of yield.
Grade 5 - Very poor agricultural land with very sever limitations that restrict the use to permanent pasture or rough grazing.

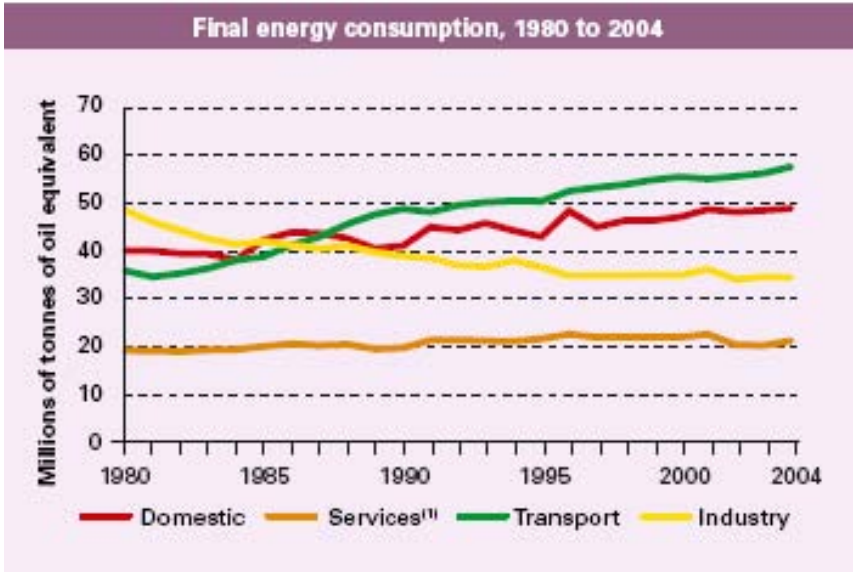
Agricultural land classification indicates that 85% of the land within Vale of Glamorgan is agricultural</td><td></td><td>High proportion of agricultural land within the Vale of Glamorgan.

Planning Policy Wales (2002) seeks to protect the development of agricultural land graded 1,2 and 3a, and should only be developed if there is an overriding need (paragraph 2.8 refers)

Inappropriate development on agricultural land within the Vale.</td><td>47. Digest of Welsh Local Statistics 2004</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land Quality- Development of Brownfield development</td><td>Percentage of previous Housing Land Supply / development on Brown field and Greenfield sites in the Vale of Glamorgan.

<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>% of Greenfield Supply</th><th>% of Brownfield Supply</th></tr>
<tr><td>2001</td><td>22%</td><td>78%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2002</td><td>40%</td><td>60%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003</td><td>40%</td><td>60%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004</td><td>40%</td><td>60%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2005</td><td>40%</td><td>60%</td></tr>
</table>
No comparison data available.</td><td>Past trend indicates that the majority of development and the availability of housing land supply has been brownfield.</td><td>The continued supply of readily available brown field land may be an issue.</td><td>48. JHLA Studies 2001 – 2005</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>SA Indicator</th><th>Quantified Information</th><th>Comparators</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues for Sustainability / LDP</th><th>Data Source</th></tr>
<tr><td>Contaminated Land under Part II A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.</td><td colspan="2">To date some 400 Sites have been prioritised by a simple desktop risk assessment based on the previous land use, current land use and the location and sensitivity of nearby receptors. Each site has been assigned a score as detailed in the Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy and assigned to the following risk categories.
<table>
<tr><th>Risk Category</th><th>No of Sites</th></tr>
<tr><td>Very High</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>High</td><td>136</td></tr>
<tr><td>Medium</td><td>239</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low</td><td>17</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimal</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>400</td></tr>
</table></td><td>No trend data available.</td><td>Need for information.</td><td>86. Vale of Glamorgan Council Environmental Health</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Sustainable Resources – Energy</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy-Consumption by sector (UK)

Energy-Consumption by sector (UK) continued</td><td colspan="2"> 

No local / regional comparison data available.</td><td>Final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) was 1.6% higher in 2004 than in 2003.

Since 1980 rises of:
▪ 62% for transport
▪ 22% for domestic sector
▪ 11% for service sector,
Consumption by industry has fallen by 29%.</td><td>Increasing demand for energy and its contribution to global warming.

Significant increase in transport related energy consumption.</td><td>49. DTI – UK Energy Statistics</td></tr>
</table>

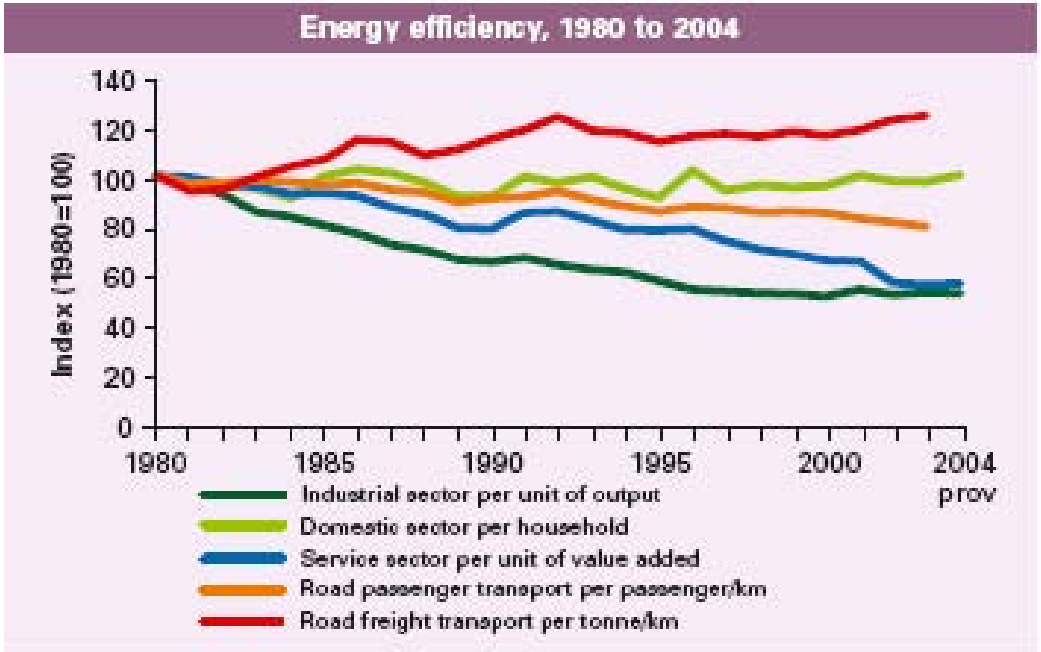
<table>
<tr><th>SA Indicator</th><th>Quantified Information</th><th>Comparators</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues for Sustainability / LDP</th><th>Data Source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>The rate of increase in transport has slowed in recent years.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy Consumption Vale of Glamorgan (GWh)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>2003</th><th>Coal</th><th>Natural Gas</th><th>Electricity</th><th>Manufactured Fuels</th><th>Petroleum Products</th><th>Renewables and Waste</th><th>Total</th></tr>
<tr><td>Vale</td><td>31.3</td><td>1,310.7</td><td>567.9</td><td>5.9</td><td>1,440.0</td><td>16.4</td><td>2,976.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wales</td><td>2,083.7</td><td>41,287.0</td><td>15,157.8</td><td>2,538.7</td><td>49,163.5</td><td>540.3</td><td>110,771.1</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Gas Sales</th><th colspan="2">Electricity Consumption</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>Sales (GWh)</th><th>No. Consumers</th><th>Sales (GWh)</th><th>No. Consumers</th></tr>
<tr><td>2003</td><td>1,311</td><td>33.20</td><td>568</td><td>51</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004</td><td>1,957</td><td>47.82</td><td>623</td><td>58</td></tr>
</table>
In 2004, 3.1% of the UK's electricity supply came from eligible sources of renewable energy. During the same period, 3.6% of the UK's electricity supply came from all sources of renewable energy.
</td><td></td><td></td><td>Increase in energy consumption and its impact on global warming.

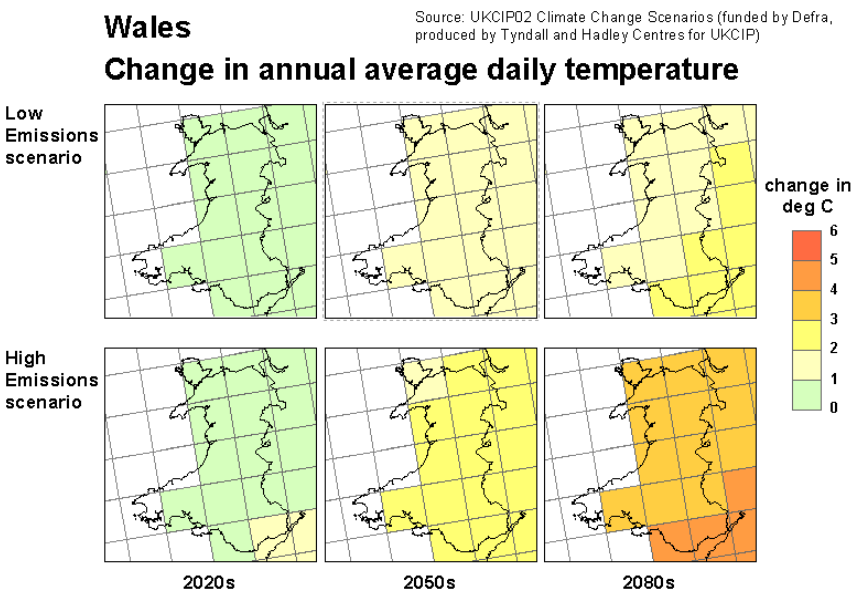
Resource depletion.

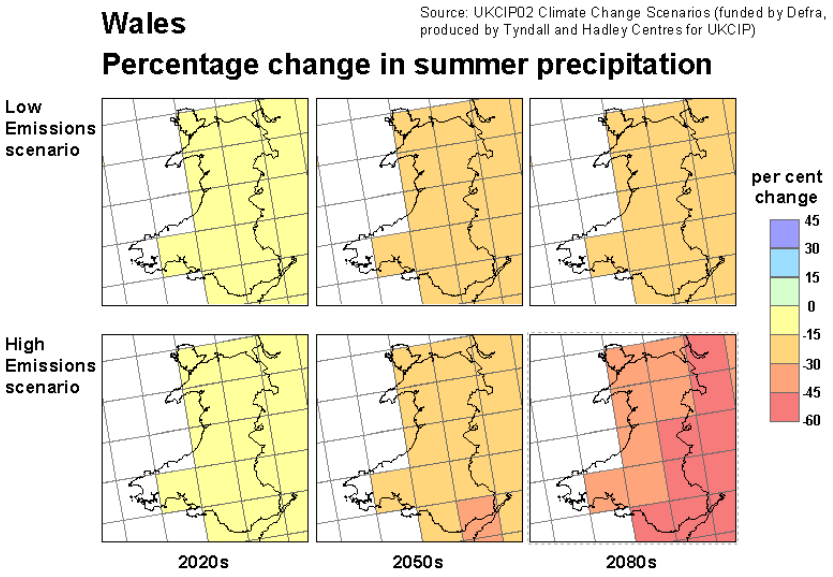
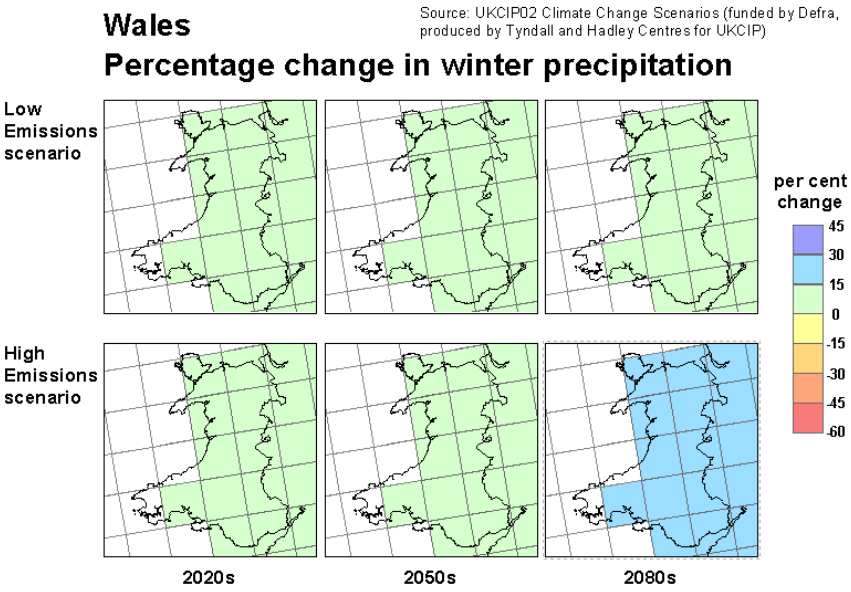
Need to increase use of energy produced by sustainable sources.

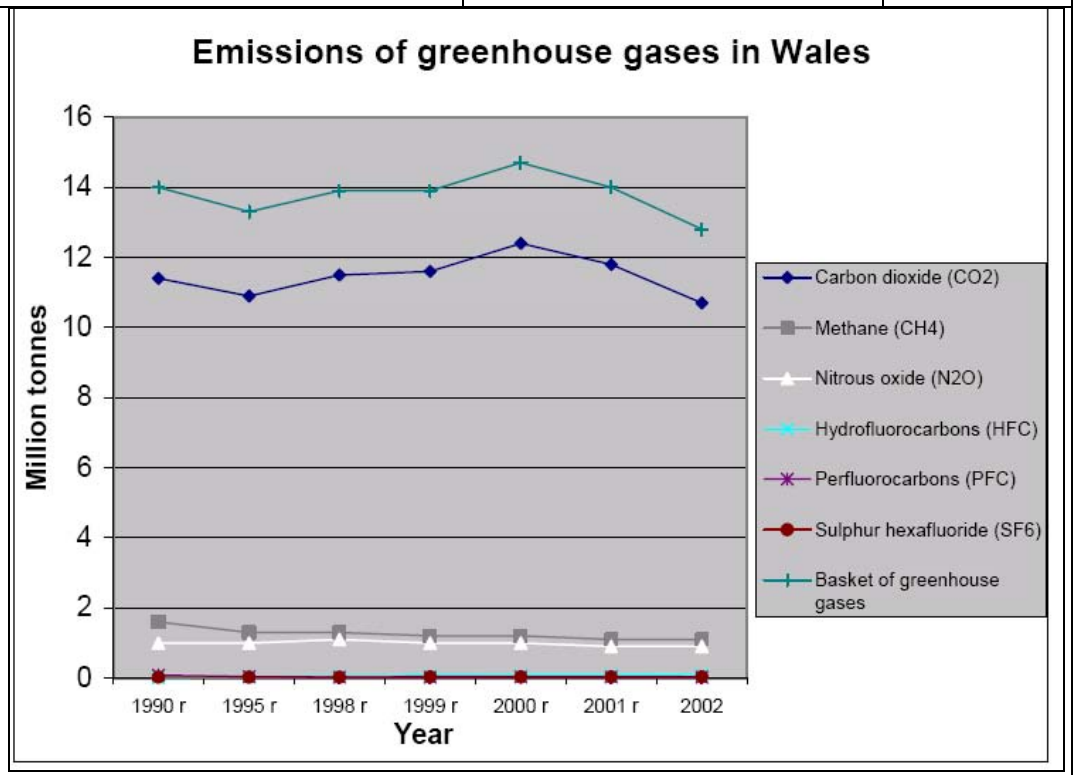
Possible use of tidal power to produce energy.

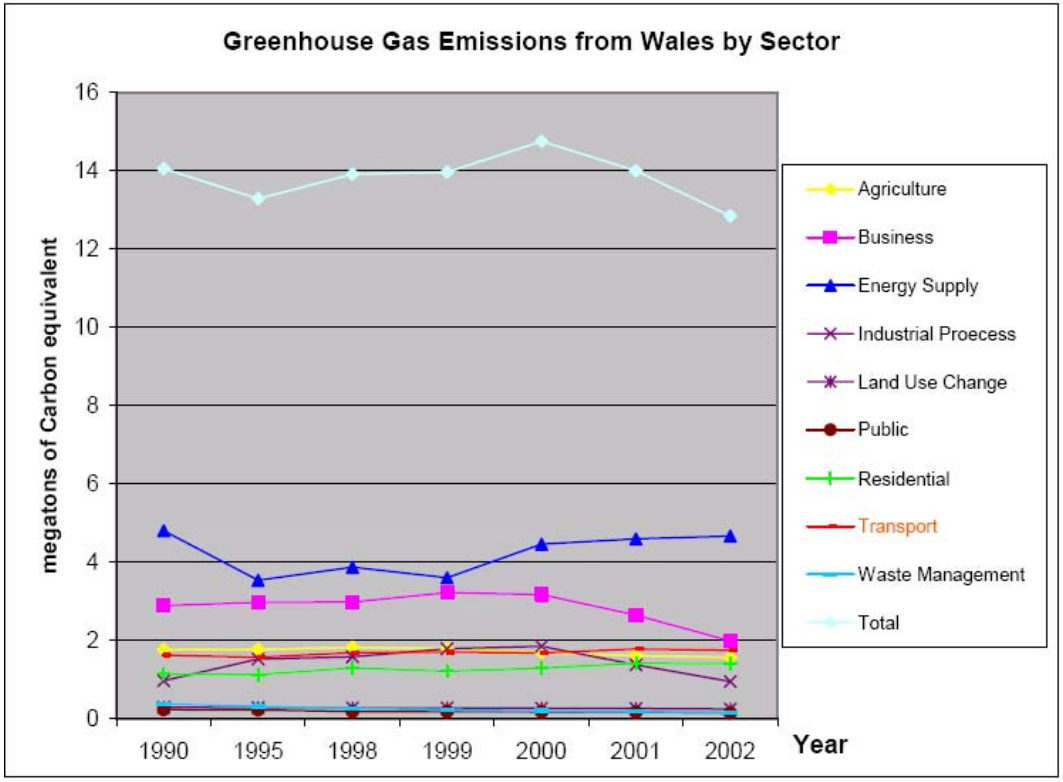
Possible small-scale energy production.</td><td>50. DTI</td></tr>
</table>

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Energy- Efficiency	 Since 1980 the largest improvements in energy efficiency have been made in the industrial sector. The largest decrease in energy efficiency has occurred in the road freight transport sector where the move towards heavier vehicles has resulted in higher levels of energy consumption. Whilst energy efficiency in the domestic sector has remained stable, there has been increased demand in this sector over the same period (see above). No local / regional comparison data available.			Improvement of energy efficiency across all sectors.	49. DTI – UK Energy Statistics

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Climate Change					
Climate change - Temperature				Reducing energy use. Encouraging more sustainable energy Reducing the need to travel.	51. UK Climates Impact Programme

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Climate Change - Summer Precipitation				Reducing energy use. Encouraging more sustainable energy Reducing the need to travel.	51. UK Climates Impact Programme
Climate Change - Winter Precipitation				Reducing energy use. Encouraging more sustainable energy Reducing the need to travel.	51. UK Climates Impact Programme

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Climate Change – Greenhouse gas emissions	 Greenhouse gases in Wales in 2002 have decreased slightly since 1990 but this followed an increase in emissions between 1998 and 2000 No local / regional comparison data available.			Need to continue to assist in reducing greenhouse emissions to meet EU commitments and national set targets.	52. Key Env Statistics for Wales

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Climate Change – Greenhouse gas emissions by sector	 In 2002, the main source of greenhouse gas emissions in Wales was the energy sector, followed by business. 'Transport' was estimated to be the third largest producer of greenhouse gas emissions in 2002 although 'public' and 'residential' sources also produced similar amounts. Trends show that the production of greenhouse gas has decreased between 1990 and 2002 overall although some sector's contribution has increased such as 'energy supply' and 'transport'.			Need to continue to assist in reducing greenhouse. Promote sustainable transport. Promote energy efficiency.	53. National Assembly for Wales Changing Climate Challenging Choices

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Ecological Footprint	Ecological footprints measure how much nature we have, how much we use, and who uses what. The Vale of Glamorgan's Ecological Footprint represents the amount of biologically productive land and water used by its residents.			Whilst the SA/LDP may not have a direct influence on some of the factors contained in the assessment, there is scope for the plan to influence those elements relating to housing and transport, which make up a combined 23% of each households overall energy consumption. Similarly, housing and transport also contributes 23% of the total Co^2 produced for each household, which the study estimates to be 16.59 tonnes per year**.**	83 Vale of Glamorgan Ecological footprint (2006) 84 Reducing Wales' Ecological Footprint (march 2005)

THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN'S ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT = 5.31 gha. / per person

Activity Category	Main Consumptive Items included in Category	Ecological Footprint (gha/capita)
Food and Drink	Food and drink purchased for home consumption, alcoholic drinks purchased in a public house, restaurants and other eating out establishments as well as take-aways.	1.13
Energy	Domestic fuel including gas, electricity and other fuels such as oil or bio-fuels	1.00
Capital Investment	Investment in tangible fixed assets such as plant and machinery, transport equipment, dwellings and other buildings and structures	0.76
Travel	Car fuel, the impact associated with purchasing and maintaining private vehicles and public transport (bus, train, coach, air travel etc.)	0.66
Consumables	Includes durables and non-durables items including newspapers, clothing, appliances, glassware, tools, medical products, audio-visual equipment, personal effects etc.	0.63
Government and Other	Includes the resources used by national and local government, universities and colleges and balances the Ecological Footprint by taking out overseas tourists in the UK and changes in stocks	0.40
Services	Includes private hospital and education, postal, telephone, water supply, recreation, insurance, financial services etc.	0.20
Housing	Building, maintenance and repair of dwellings	0.13
Holiday Activities	Any consumption by UK residents overseas, from hotel energy requirements to eating out and shopping	0.39

No trend data available.

The Vale of Glamorgan Footprint per person of 5.31 ha/per person which is above the welsh average of 5.25 ha/per person, but lower than the UK average of 5.35 ha/per person.

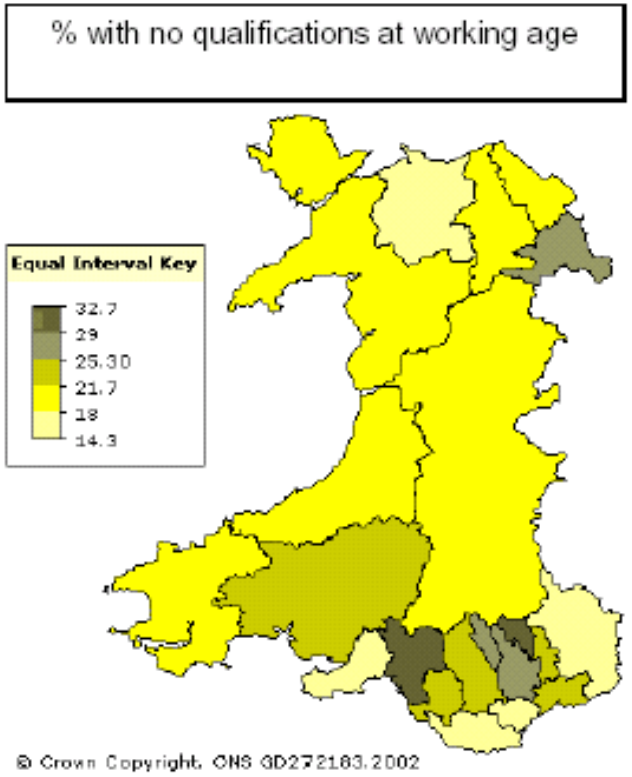
ECONOMIC BASELINE DATA

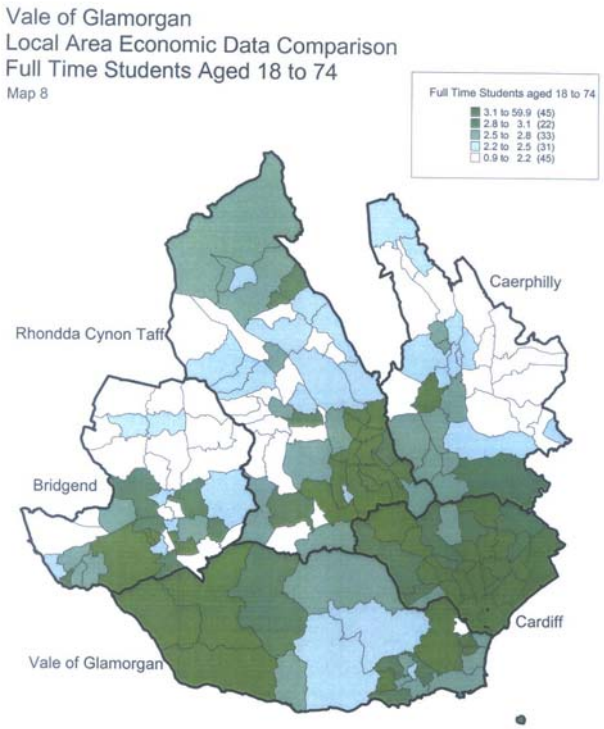
SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Employment					
Employment Land / Premises / Vacancy rates			Trend data gap	Range and choice of vacant allocated employment land in Vale for companies to locate. Allocated employment sites being developed for alternative uses e.g. Site 4 has been partially developed for hotel use (planning application reference 03/00827/FUL), housing development at Site 12 etc.	36. Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011 54. Planning applications and enquiries

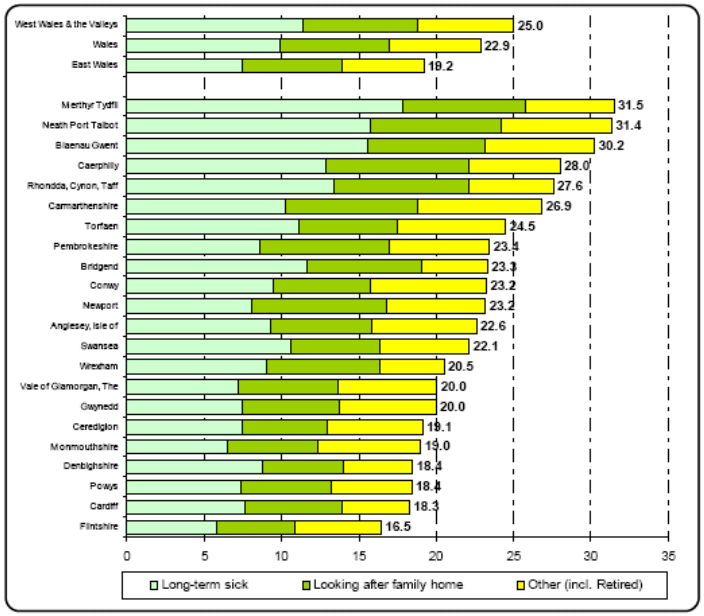
EMP 1 LAND FOR EMPLOYMENT USES

THE FOLLOWING LAND IS ALLOCATED FOR EMPLOYMENT USES:

Site No.	Site Name	Use Classes	Land (Ha) Available
1	ATLANTIC TRADING ESTATE	B1, B2, & B8	12.0(*1)
2	BARRY BUSINESS PARK	B1 & B8	0.8
3	BARRY DOCKS	B1, B2 & B8	16.6
4	CARDIFF INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT BUSINESS PARK	B1, B2 & B8	58.9
5	HAYES LANE	B1 & B8	1.4
6	HAYES ROAD, BARRY	B1	5.3
7	HAYES WOOD	B1 & B8	4.2
8	LLANDOUGH TRADING ESTATE	B1, B2 & B8	0.9
9	LLANDOW TRADING ESTATE	B1, B2 & B8	7.3
10	MARLEY TILE CO. SITE, ST. MARY HILL	B1, B2 & B8	1.6
11	PENCOEDTRE BUSINESS PARK	B1 & B8	3.2
12	RHOOSE QUARRY	B1, B2 & B8	2.9
13	SULLY MOORS ROAD, BARRY	B1, B2 (part) & B8	5.0
14	THE WATERFRONT, BARRY	B1 & B8	3.4(*2)
15	TY-VERLON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	B1, B2 & B8	0.5
16	VALE BUSINESS PARK	B1, B2 & B8	14.8
17	LAND TO THE NORTH OF RHOOSE	B1 & B8	6.3
18	PENCOEDTRE	B1 & B8	(*3)
19	LAND TO SE OF M4 JUNCTION (BOSCH, MISKIN)	B1, B2 & B8	54.3

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Employment Land / Premises / Vacancy rates continued	TOTAL **199.4** Vacant / Developed / Partially Developed Vacancy rates for existing units required. Employment land demand data required.				
Skills and Education	Low number of people with no qualifications in Vale, except for Court and Gibbonsdown wards.  The number of working age adults without qualifications in Vale of Glamorgan was 12,000 in 2001 (16% of working age population) compared with 22% in South East Wales ELWa region and 21% in Wales. No data available for skills shortages.		No trend data for % with no qualifications available.	Isolated wards of underachievement. Access to educational facilities.	55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005) 56. WAG, Baseline Data and Intelligence – Vale of Glamorgan Report (2004)

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Full-time Students (aged 18-74)	**All Full-Time Students (Persons)**: **The Vale of Glamorgan** 5,276; **Wales** 150,263  Higher concentrations in east and west Vale related to Cardiff University and Bridgend Technical College.		The 2001 census shows that 2.36% of people aged 16 – 74 are economically active full time students	Student accommodation. Provision and access to community facilities and services. Life long learning. Integrated communities.	2. Office of National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics 55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005) 57. Lifelong Learning Service Plan 2006 – 2007, VoG
Economically Inactive People	There are employment disparities within the Vale, with Gibbonsdown (4.5%), Court (4.8%) and Castleland (7.3%) wards having the highest unemployment rates amongst their working age population, compared to Cowbridge (0.9%), Peterston S.E. (0.6%) and Wenvoe (0.5%) having the lowest. High number of retired people (aged 16-74) living in the northern Vale and Sully, Penarth, Wenvoe and Dinas Powys.		Unemployment for the Vale has remained low in recent years: 2003- 2.4% 2004- 2.2% 2005- 2.3% 2006- 2.4%	High number of inactive retired people throughout Vale. Pockets of economically inactive found in Barry. Pressure on facilities for economically inactive e.g. leisure / community facilities, transport, health care etc.	55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Economically Inactive People continued	High number of looking after home / family, economically inactive people in east Barry, Stanwell, St Athan, Llandow / Ewenny and Cowbridge. Barry wards have highest proportions of people who have never worked (alongside Peterston-Super-Ely because of Hensol Residential Hospital) and Barry and Penarth have the highest numbers of long term unemployed in the Vale. *Chart 10* Economic inactivity rates for people of working age, not in full-time education, by reason and unitary authority, 2003  *Source: Welsh Local Labour Force Survey*		The level of economic inactivity has remained fairly constant in 2004/5, as follows: Jan 04 - 21.7% Apr 04 - 22.5% Oct 04 - 21.5% Jan 05 - 22.5%	Lack of employment opportunities in need areas e.g. Barry.	58. NOMIS 1. Census 2001

Employment

Employment by Sector					
Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	63	63	70	69	68
B : Fishing	0	0	0	0	0
C : Mining and quarrying	197	128	91	79	33
D : Manufacturing	6075	5800	5036	4793	3465
E : Electricity, gas and water supply	295	238	248	301	399
F : Construction	2361	2159	2167	1816	1855
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	6005	6307	6583	6652	6533
H : Hotels and restaurants	3011	3891	3725	2479	3253
I : Transport, storage and communication	1305	1643	1558	2404	1879
J : Financial intermediation	814	581	376	588	531
K : Real estate, renting and business activities	3056	4112	3221	4342	3469
L : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5039	4404	5653	4607	3819
M : Education	3162	3253	3486	3931	3315
N : Health and social work	6967	5116	7875	8415	5763
O : Other community, social and personal service activities	2076	2407	2533	1835	2174
P : Private households with employed persons	0	0	0	0	0
Q : Extra-territorial organisation and bodies	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40427	40102	42622	42311	36554

The Vale has the highest proportion of men and women working the longest hours (49+) compared to Bridgend, Caerphilly, RCT and Cardiff.

The number of VAT registered companies in the Vale remained constant between 1994 and 2003, similar to the neighbouring authorities.

The total number of jobs remained fairly constant but did drop by 5757 between 2001 – 2002.

Industries showing a steady decline are mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public administration.

High number of retired people living in the northern (rural) Vale – pressure on community services and public transport.

Fewer self employed in urban areas.

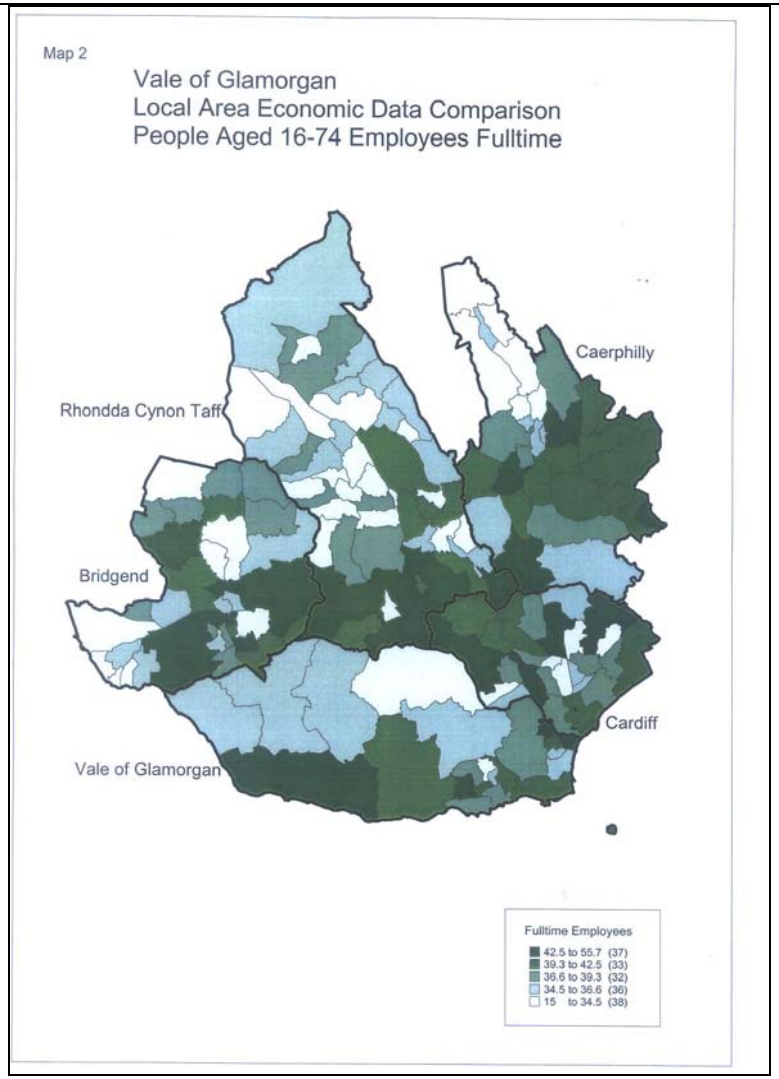
More people working longer hours than other areas in the region.

More home-working in rural areas.

Declining jobs in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public administration industries.

55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)

1. Census 2001

Employment continued	 High number of self-employed persons in Vale of Glamorgan compared to the south-east Wales region. There are lower number in urban areas e.g. Barry. The Vale has fairly high levels of home working except in St. Athan and Barry.				

<table>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing Industry</td>
<td>There are 281 registered manufacturing businesses in the Vale of Glamorgan. Manufacturing in the Vale is concentrated in Llandow, Cowbridge and Llantwit Major and parts of the East Vale.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Table 3. Employment in Overseas-Owned Manufacturing Plants, 2001</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>Plants (number)</th><th>Employees (thousands)</th><th>% of manufacturing jobs</th></tr>
<tr><td>Blaenau Gwent</td><td>22</td><td>3.0</td><td>41</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cardiff</td><td>17</td><td>3.2</td><td>21</td></tr>
<tr><td>Swansea</td><td>12</td><td>2./9</td><td>34</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bridgend</td><td>15</td><td>6.0</td><td>55</td></tr>
<tr><td>Neath</td><td>14</td><td>4.6</td><td>44</td></tr>
<tr><td>Torfaen</td><td>14</td><td>3.4</td><td>40</td></tr>
<tr><td>Caerphilly</td><td>32</td><td>4.8</td><td>34</td></tr>
<tr><td>Merthyr Tydfil</td><td>8</td><td>1.3</td><td>29</td></tr>
<tr><td>Newport</td><td>17</td><td>6.1</td><td>47</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rhondda</td><td>39</td><td>5.2</td><td>31</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vale of Glamorgan</td><td>12</td><td>4.6</td><td>56</td></tr>
<tr><td>South Wales</td><td>202</td><td>45.1</td><td>38</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wales</td><td>330</td><td>68.0</td><td>36</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Source: Welsh Register of Manufacturing Employment</td></tr>
</table></td>
<td>Jobs in manufacturing fell from 6075 in 1998 to 3465 in 2002.</td>
<td>Jobs in manufacturing are declining.</td>
<td>55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)

3. NAW, Stats Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Industry</td>
<td>There are estimated to be more than 400 farms in the Vale of Glamorgan.

Agriculture is a major land-use in the Vale of Glamorgan (see Environmental data).

There are approximately 400 persons employed in the Agricultural Industry in addition to those classed as self-employed.

Pressure for new development in the Countryside, on or adjoining agricultural land.

Decline in traditional agricultural industry alongside growth in farm diversification</td>
<td>No regional / national comparison data available.</td>
<td>According to national agricultural statistics, productivity is increasing for crop, milk and egg yields. However, average net farm income has fallen from £24,700 in 2003/4 to £17,500 in 2005/6.</td>
<td>Significant agricultural industry – employment and land use implications

Decline in traditional agricultural industry alongside growth in farm diversification and specialist farming (e.g. Organic).

Pressure for development on / adjoining agricultural land</td>
<td>55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)

59. http://statistics.defra.gov.uk/esg/quick/summary.xls

54. Planning applications and enquiries</td>
</tr>
</table>

Tourism

Tourism Expenditure

(£'s millions)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Accommodation	12.6	13.2	12.7	11.9	12.2	12.4
Food and Drink	22.9	23.0	24.0	24.7	25.7	27.5
Recreation	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.7
Shopping	15.8	15.7	16.5	17.3	18.0	19.2
Transport	13.1	13.1	13.9	14.5	15.2	16.2
Indirect Expenditure	40.1	40.4	41.8	42.8	44.5	47.1
VAT	12.6	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.9	14.7
Total	124.3	125.5	129.5	132.5	137.5	145.8

Tourist Numbers

(000's)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	**2,763**	**2,740**	**2,966**	**3,174**	**3,345**	**3,554**

The Vale has 254 hotels and restaurants, which is similar to Caerphilly (253) but fewer than RCT (472), Bridgend (401) and Cardiff (789). A number of hotels are clustered near the Airport in Rhoose.

In 2004, UK residents spent £381 million when visiting South East Wales. Visitors from overseas spent £158 million. The Vale's share of this regional spend was approximately 26%.

South East Wales is more dependent on business tourism than other regions in Wales.

Main Method of Transport in 2004 for Tourists		
	All Tourism Trips %	Holiday Trips %
Car	73	84
Train	14	6
Regular Bus / Coach	5	2
Organised Coach	2	3
Plane	5	2
Other	1	3
Base	2.2m	1.2m

Tourism expenditure and number of tourists to the Vale are increasing.

Possible conflict with other rural land uses e.g. farming, from formal and informal tourism uses.

Possible harmful impact on biodiversity, landscape etc.

Pressure for new tourism development potentially conflicts with other land uses / designations

Tourism uses are generally accessed by private car e.g. Glamorgan Heritage Coast is not well-served by public transport.

60. VOG Council STEAM Report 2005

55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)

54. Planning applications & Enquiries

61. Wales Tourist Board, Tourism to South East Wales (2004)

62. Achieving our Potential 2006-2013 – Tourism Strategy for Wales Mid Term Review

Retail	The Local Retail Hierarchy for the Vale of Glamorgan is defined by the UDP as follows: **1. Major Town Shopping Centre** (Over 15,000 m^2 of retail floor space) • Barry Town Centre **2. Established District Centres** (Over 3,500 m^2 but less than 15,000 m^2 of retail floor space) • Penarth District Centre • Cowbridge District Centre • Llantwit Major District Centre • High Street/Broad Street Barry • Upper Holton Road **3. Edge of Centre Developments** (within easy walking distances of a centre not more than 200-300 meters from existing town centre) • Somerfields, Thompson Street Barry **4. Local Centres** (with more than 10 retail outlets but of less than 3,500 m^2) • Main Street, Cadoxton Barry • Vere Street, Cadoxton Barry • Park Crescent, Barry • Station Approach, Penarth • Dinas Powys Village • St. Athan • Barry Road, near Cadoxton Barry • Cornerswell Road, Penarth • Rhoose • Cardiff Road, Dinas Powys **5. Neighbourhood Centres** (between 3 and 10 units) • Castle Court/ The Parade, Dinas Powys • Boverton • Cwm Talwg Centre, Barry • Gibbonsdown Centre, Barry • Dochdwy Road, Llandough • Camms Corner, Dinas Powys • Tennyson Road, Penarth • Bron-y-Mor, Barry • Pill Street, Penarth • Crawshay Drive, Llantwit Major • Font-y-Gary	The vitality and viability of retail centres throughout the hierarchy are subject to different pressures. There is no regional centre in the Vale due to the close proximity and easy accessibility by various transport modes, to Cardiff regional shopping centre. Generally low levels of vacancy Higher levels of vacancy within Barry than Cowbridge and Penarth. Town centre retail function is declining. Out-of-town shopping is increasing, especially for food.	36. Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011 63. VOG Retail Surveys (various)

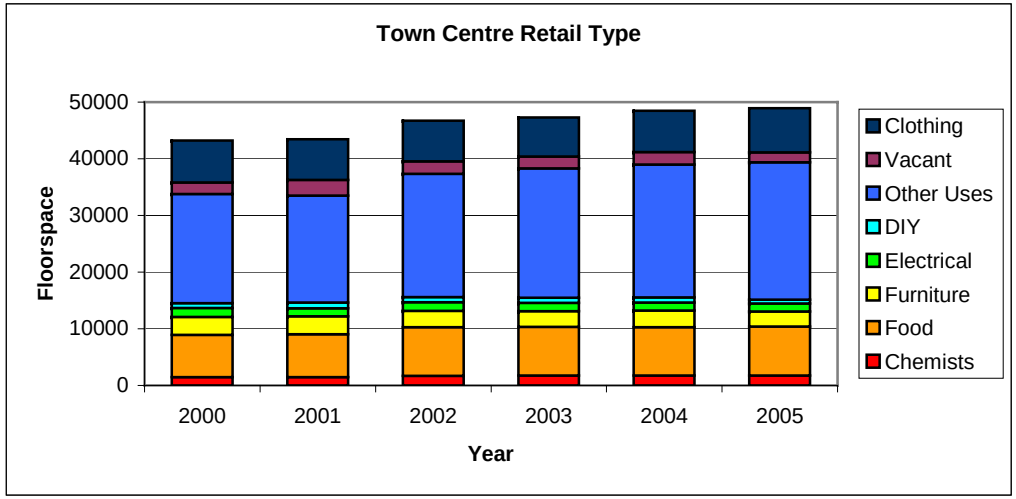
Retail continued

6. **Out of Centre Developments** (in a location separate from a town centre, but not necessarily outside the urban area)

- Morrisons, Barry Waterfront
- Waitrose, Cadoxton
- Tesco, Penarth Marina
- Tesco, Highlight Park Barry
- Kwik Save, Penarth Road

7. **Out of Town Developments** (on a greenfield site on land not clearly within the current urban boundary)

- Culverhouse Cross
- A Place for Homes, Llandow



Total retail floorspace in the town Centres of Barry, Penarth, Llantwit Major and Cowbridge has increased over time.

Of the £2,683,087 spent on food in the Vale of Glamorgan in 2000, 62% was spent in the main supermarkets at Culverhouse Cross, Penarth Marina, Highlight Park, Barry and Cadoxton, Barry.

Retail continued

Retail Centre Vacancy Rates (Units)

Centre Name	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Barry Town Centre	10.4	11.52	10.91	10.47	15.06	9.64	7.32	11.11
Cowbridge Town Centre	2.8	2.76	4.11	4.67	6.04	5.37	5.41	3.60
High St. / Broad St.	11.6	15.85	18.18	18.86	19.39	17.58	18.83	17.36
Llantwit Major Town Centre	8.5	8.51	8.51	7.37	6.25	3.13	4.17	6.25
Penarth Town Centre	5.4	5.33	6.67	6.70	13.16	6.58	9.87	10.96
St. Athan	15.4	15.38	23.08	30.77	7.69	15.38	16.67	38.46
All Units	7.8	8.9	10.0	10.2	12.6	9.1	9.8	10.9

Data gap - national / regional comparison data.

Housing

Housing Need

Between 1997-2006 a total of 4176 dwellings were built in the Vale of Glamorgan, of which 278 (6.65%) were affordable.

The Demand for Affordable & Social Rented Homes:

- 3,068 on the housing register or awaiting transfer – the HOMES4U register is growing by 40 members per week.
- An average of 37 homeless households accepted each month in the current year
- Substantial numbers of overcrowded households
- Over 50 homeless households in temporary accommodation at any one time
- Only 440 new tenancies granted in 2003/04
- Increased population growth estimated over the next 15 years.

Annual Housing Completions:

99/00 – 401
00/01 – 631
01/02 – 700
02/03 – 713
03/04 – 509

Average annual housing completion from 1991-2011 was 492 units.

Shortage of temporary accommodation, specialist accommodation (e.g. youth)

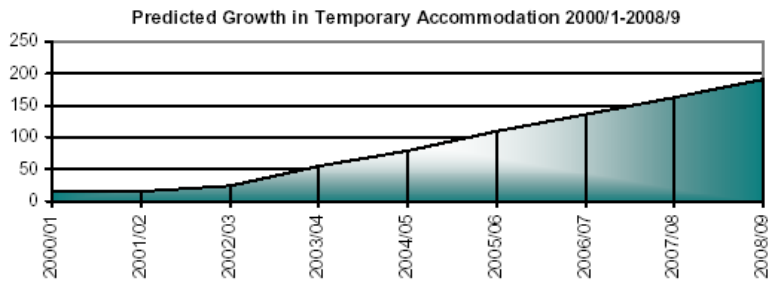
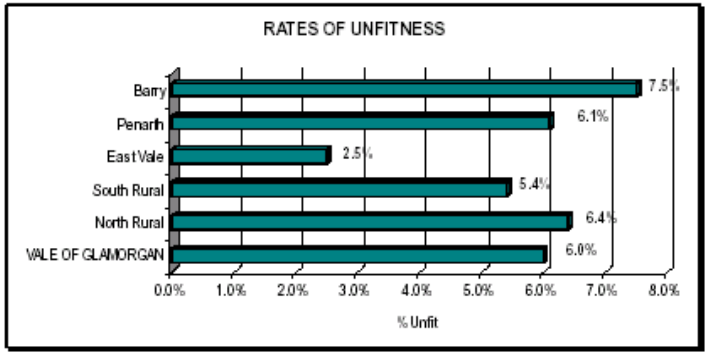
Lack of affordable housing in the Vale

The demand for the Tenant Support Scheme (TESS) which outstrips the supply in relation to all client groups.

Pressure for new housing development

64. Compiled by VOG based on JHLA Studies

65. VOG, Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009

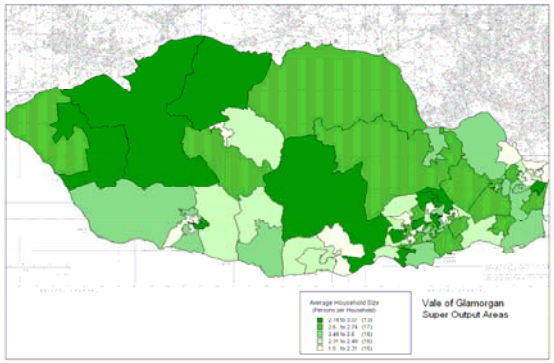
Housing Need continued	 The Supply of Affordable & Social Rented Homes: • Almost 10% of Council homes have been sold under the Right to Buy in the last two years • The current levels of sales are reducing the social housing stock by 5% per year • RSLs replacement housing is less than a ¼ of the amount sold under the RTB. **The Need for Supported Housing** The demand for the Tenant Support Scheme (TESS) which supports people in general needs accommodation outstrips the supply in relation to all client groups, with the most significant areas being support for people who have been homeless generally and single parents.	The supply of affordable rented accommodation is falling.		
Housing Conditions	**Vale of Glamorgan Council Housing Strategy 2004 – 2009** 	The 1998 Welsh House Condition Survey showed that the Vale of Glamorgan had the joint 6th lowest proportion of 'unfit dwellings' with 7.2% - which is 2.8% higher than the Isle of Anglesey which had the lowest proportion of	Large quantities of older, unfit housing stock, particularly in Barry. Relationship between good housing conditions and other issues such as health and wellbeing.	66. Welsh House Condition Survey 1998, WAG 65. Housing Strategy 2004 – 2009, VoG 2. Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS 9. VOG, Community Profile 2006,

Housing Conditions continued

Overcrowding

Persons per Room	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales
Up to 0.5 persons per room	75.18	73.52
Over 0.5 and up to 1.0 persons per room	23.99	25.34
Over 1.0 and up to 1.5 persons per room	0.69	0.88
Over 1.5 persons per room	0.15	0.25

Average Household Size



F. Unfit dwellings by unitary authority

	Per cent
Merthyr Tydfil	12.5
Rhondda Cynon Taff	11.4
Torfaen	11.3
Ceredigion	11.1
Pembrokeshire	10.6
Gwynedd	10.5
Bridgend	9.8
Neath Port Talbot	9.5
Newport	9.4
Cardiff	9.1
Blaenau Gwent	9.0
Monmouthshire	8.6
Powys	8.4
Carmarthenshire	7.9
Wrexham	7.5
Denbighshire	7.2
The Vale of Glamorgan	7.2
Swansea	7.0
Caerphilly	5.9
Conwy	4.8
Flintshire	4.8
Isle of Anglesey	4.4

'unfit' homes with 4.4%

Since 1971 the number of persons per room has steadily decreased in the Vale of Glamorgan from 0.55 in 1971 to 0.45 in 1991.

The majority of rural areas have slightly larger household sizes than those in urban areas.

Relationship between good housing conditions and other issues such as health and wellbeing and education.

Concealed households.

House Price

House Prices					
	Detached	Semi	Terrace	Flat	All
2006	268398	170944	143257	118101	179282
2005	279085	167443	132127	122712	175839
2004	250837	150245	121785	121303	158382
2003	196969	116481	92594	103110	131131
2002	165921	102625	73591	103109	111353
2001	144161	86642	62615	90456	93506

House prices in the Vale of Glamorgan are between 26% and 40% higher than the Welsh Average for individual house types and 36% higher than the Welsh average for all house types.

The Vale of Glamorgan has one of the highest affordability ratios in Wales, which is way beyond the means of the majority of residents on the HOMES4U register and the County's key workers.

Prices have climbed steeply over the past year (ca. 25%). In 2004 Barry saw the second highest house price increases (59%) in the United Kingdom.

Large housing demand in Vale of Glamorgan

Pressure for housing development in Countryside and potential for town-cramming within settlements

Lack of affordable housing for low income households

67. Land Registry 2006

65. VOG, Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009

House type / tenure

Tenure trends				
	1971	1981	1991	2001
Owner	56.4	69.1	75.8	78
Local Authority rented	22.4	20.8	12.6	9
Housing Association		2.4	2.6	4
Other rented	21.2	12.3	9	9

	The Vale of Glamorgan		Wales	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All Households	48753		1209048	
Owned	37931	77.80	862343	71.32
Owned: Owns outright	15860	32.53	411012	33.99
Owned: Owns with a mortgage or loan	21904	44.93	445419	36.84
Owned: Shared ownership	167	0.34	5912	0.49
Social rented	6311	12.94	216523	17.91
Social rented: Rented from Council (Local Authority)	4320	8.86	166047	13.73
Social rented: Other social rented	1991	4.08	50476	4.17
Private rented	3860	7.92	103852	8.59
Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	3133	6.43	89832	7.43
Private rented: Employer of a household member	244	0.50	2003	0.17
Private rented: Relative or friend of a household member	329	0.67	9123	0.75
Private rented: Other	154	0.32	2894	0.24
Living rent free	**651**	**1.34**	**26330**	**2.18**

In the Vale, 45% of households own their home with a mortgage, the highest figure in Wales. The average mortgage is £28,000 with a remaining term of 14 years indicating that there is a significant equity potential in the housing stock

The percentage of owner occupiers has steadily increased since 1971.

The number of Local Authority rented properties has dropped significantly, alongside other rented accommodat ion and since 1981 there has been a slight increase in the % of housing Association rented properties.

Fewer residents in rented accommodation than elsewhere in Wales.

Higher proportion of owned, especially 'with a mortgage', accommodation than elsewhere in Wales.

Decline in rented accommodation and growth in owner-occupied accommodation over time.

2. Office of National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics derived from 2001 Census - http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/

4. Census 1971, 81, 91, and 2001

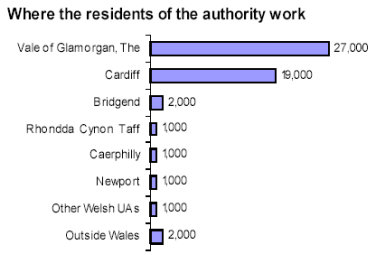
House type / tenure continued	The percentage of household owners is 6.48% higher than the Welsh average and the percentage of social rented tenure is 4.97% lower than the Welsh average. The other groups, private rented and living rent-free are similar to the rest of Wales.			
Transport				
Travel patterns		Trend data of travel to work modal split Increase in movements of commuters into and out of Vale for work between 1991 and 2001.	The rural Vale has fewer public transport links than the urban Vale. Therefore, lack of alternative travel modes in parts of the rural Vale. People without vehicles can be marginalised from society. The viability of bus services is under threat which could disadvantage those persons without vehicles. Some employment, leisure and other facilities are located where there are not good travel alternatives e.g. Llandow Trading estate, Glamorgan Heritage Coast etc. The Vale's has a high proportion of residents commuting outside its area for work. Harmful impacts of traffic, i.e. noise, smell and air pollution, congestion etc. The vast majority (56%) of all trips are less than 5 miles long.	55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005) 68. VOG Cycle Study Report (1997) 69. Sewta Transport Survey 2005

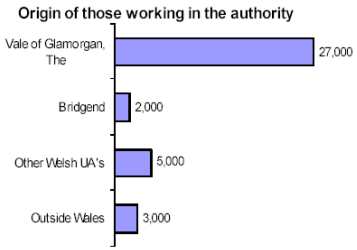
Method of Travel to Work -Resident Population	The Vale of Glamorgan		Wales	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All People	83905		2075347	
Works mainly at or from home	4409	5.25	115323	5.56
Underground, metro, light rail or tram	48	0.06	697	0.03
Train	2045	**2.44**	14619	**0.70**
Bus, minibus or coach	2278	**2.71**	62322	**3.00**
Taxi or minicab	266	0.32	5975	0.29
Driving a car or van	32968	**39.29**	726363	**35.00**
Passenger in a car or van	3975	**4.74**	106526	**5.13**
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	514	0.61	8888	0.43
Bicycle	980	1.17	16389	0.79
On foot	4364	5.20	122732	5.91
Other	271	0.32	6422	0.31
Not currently working	31787	37.88	889091	42.84

Journey to work		
	1991	2001
Living and working in Vale	26600 (56%)	28183 (54%)
Living outside and working in Vale	10060	13024
Living in and working outside Vale	20640 (44%)	23935 (46%)

Travel patterns continued

Commuting in The Vale of Glamorgan





Trip Length by Mode (Daily trips with origin and/or destination within the Vale)

	Total Number of Daily Trips	Trips less than 5 miles	
		Total	%
Bicycle	3342	2893	87%
Bus	19859	11036	56%
Train	5827	2225	35%
Car	231431	130999	57%
Total	260459	147156	56%

Source: 1993 Household Interview Data (from Cycling Strategy 1997).

	Survey Percents				
Work Mode	**Car**	**Bus**	**Train**	**Cycle**	**Walk**
Blaenau Gwent	61	18	1	3	14
Bridgend	61	18	8	1	9
Caerphilly	61	23	5	1	7
Cardiff	44	17	5	11	21
Merthyr	57	23	3	1	13
Monmouth	70	6	7	4	10
Newport	63	20	3	1	11
Rhondda Cynon Taff	57	16	10	0	14
Torfaen	62	22	2	4	9
Vale of Glamorgan	63	10	13	4	7
Survey Total	60	16	7	3	12
SEWTA	57	17	6	4	13

South East Wales Transport Alliance Transport Survey 2005

<table>
<tr>
<td>Car ownership</td>
<td>The wards with the highest number of no car households are Buttrills (34%) Castleand (43%), Court (36%), Gibbonsdown (36%) and Stanwell (34%), compared to the Vale's average of 22%. These are urban wards in Barry and Penarth.

The wards with the highest number of 2, 3 or 4 car households are Cowbridge, Ewenny, Peterston-Super-Ely, St. Brides Major and Wenvoe, which are predominantly rural wards.
<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Vale of Glamorgan</td><td colspan="2">Wales</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Percentage</td><td>Count</td><td>Percentage</td><td>Count</td></tr>
<tr><td>All Households</td><td></td><td>48753</td><td></td><td>1209048</td></tr>
<tr><td>No car or van</td><td>21.51</td><td>10487</td><td>25.95</td><td>313797</td></tr>
<tr><td>1 car or van</td><td>45.34</td><td>22102</td><td>45.54</td><td>550648</td></tr>
<tr><td>2 cars or vans</td><td>27.03</td><td>13177</td><td>22.94</td><td>277378</td></tr>
<tr><td>3 cars or vans</td><td>4.81</td><td>2343</td><td>4.31</td><td>52149</td></tr>
<tr><td>4 or more cars or vans</td><td>1.32</td><td>644</td><td>1.25</td><td>15076</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total cars or vans</td><td>58330</td><td></td><td>1328621</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>Levels of car ownership correspond with patterns of household income.

The number of households with no car in the Vale has dropped over time:
1971- 39.3%
1981- 29.6%
1991- 26.6%
2001- 22.0%</td>
<td>Trend towards higher car ownership year on year – links to problems associated with traffic-related pollution and damage to the environment.

The large number of 2+ car households in the rural Vale leads to low patronage of public transport and marginalisation of no-car households

Increased car use increases road safety risks.</td>
<td>4. Census 1971, 1981, 1991 & 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perception of access to services</td>
<td>Table 6.3.8.1
<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Respondents who feel that getting to certain places from their home is fairly or very difficult, by rural or urban location</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Total %</td><td>Rural %</td><td>Urban %</td></tr>
<tr><td>Local shop</td><td>4</td><td>7</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shopping centre/supermarket</td><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Post office</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>GP</td><td>6</td><td>11</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chemist/pharmacy</td><td>5</td><td>9</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shop selling fresh fruit & vegetables</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Local hospital</td><td>17</td><td>26</td><td>13</td></tr>
<tr><td>Publicly accessible green</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Public transport facility</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Library</td><td>9</td><td>11</td><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sports/Leisure centre</td><td>8</td><td>16</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cultural/recreational facility</td><td>8</td><td>16</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bank/cashpoint</td><td>8</td><td>15</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Council/neighbourhood office</td><td>8</td><td>14</td><td>6</td></tr>
</table>
Unique survey – no regional / national data comparison available.</td>
<td>Trend data unavailable.</td>
<td>Poor perception of access to services, especially in the rural Vale.

Local hospital highlighted as main access perception problem.</td>
<td>70. VOG Council Opinion Survey 2003</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td>Road Safety</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="8">Road Accidents</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>94-98</td><td>1999</td><td>2000</td><td>2001</td><td>2002</td><td>2003</td><td>2004</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vale</td><td>492</td><td>431</td><td>417</td><td>424</td><td>586</td><td>536</td><td>492</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wales</td><td>14856</td><td>14350</td><td>14140</td><td>13795</td><td>14336</td><td>14036</td><td>13687</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>No noticeable trend</td>
<td>Road traffic accidents.</td>
<td>71. NAW, 2004 Casualties Wales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congestion figures</td>
<td>Data gap</td>
<td>Data gap</td>
<td>Data gap</td>
<td>Social, environmental and economic impact of congestion.</td>
<td>72. VoG data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Travel</td>
<td>Cardiff International Airport (CIA) is in the Vale of Glamorgan.

In 2001, Cardiff International Airport handled 1,153 tonnes of freight, compared to 741 tonnes in 1996.

In 2004, the airport handled 1.9 million terminal passengers, a small fall on 2003 traffic. However, there has been 32% growth since 2002, following rapid growth of scheduled traffic in 2003.
<table>
<tr><td colspan="6">Table 1. The projected regional economic impact of Cardiff International Airport</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="5">Using Welsh RASCO projections</td></tr>
<tr><td>Employment Category</td><td>1997</td><td>2002</td><td>2010</td><td>2020</td><td>2030</td></tr>
<tr><td>Direct on-site (full time) employment</td><td>1723</td><td>1704</td><td>2277</td><td>2607</td><td>2892</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indirect Employment</td><td>829</td><td>820</td><td>1095</td><td>1254</td><td>1391</td></tr>
<tr><td>Induced Employment</td><td>318</td><td>315</td><td>421</td><td>482</td><td>534</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Employment</td><td>2870</td><td>2838</td><td>3793</td><td>4343</td><td>4817</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="5">Using CIA passenger projections</td></tr>
<tr><td>Employment Category</td><td>1997</td><td>2002</td><td>2010</td><td>2020</td><td>2030</td></tr>
<tr><td>Direct on-site</td><td>1723</td><td>1704</td><td>3560</td><td>4963</td><td>6309</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indirect</td><td>829</td><td>820</td><td>1712</td><td>2387</td><td>3035</td></tr>
<tr><td>Induced</td><td>318</td><td>315</td><td>658</td><td>917</td><td>1165</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>2870</td><td>2838</td><td>5929</td><td>8267</td><td>10509</td></tr>
<tr><td>Income generated (£mn at 1997 prices)</td><td>70</td><td>74</td><td>180</td><td>307</td><td>475</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Source: OEF</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>Increase in air freight from Cardiff International Airport (CIA).

Airport related employment has increased and is expected to increase further.

Low cost carrier traffic has risen from 0.06 million in 1998 to 0.71 million in 2004.</td>
<td>Impact of noise pollution from air traffic. [NB. With the forecast development at Cardiff International Airport, the population exposed to the moderate annoyance level, 63 dB LAeq,16h, will increase to around 10, using data supplied by CACI Limited, still far less than the current numbers of the other UK airports. The population at Cardiff Airport exposed to the high annoyance level, 69 dB LAeq, 16h, will remain at none with the forecast development.]

Potential land requirement for expansion N.B.:
• It is not envisaged that any runway extension is required to meet the traffic forecasts; a taxiway extension would satisfy this increased traffic.
• There is no requirement for a new terminal at any time in the planned period.
• Car parking will be accommodated by structural car parking on the existing car parking sites. This will minimise land take but may lead to a slight increase in visual intrusion.

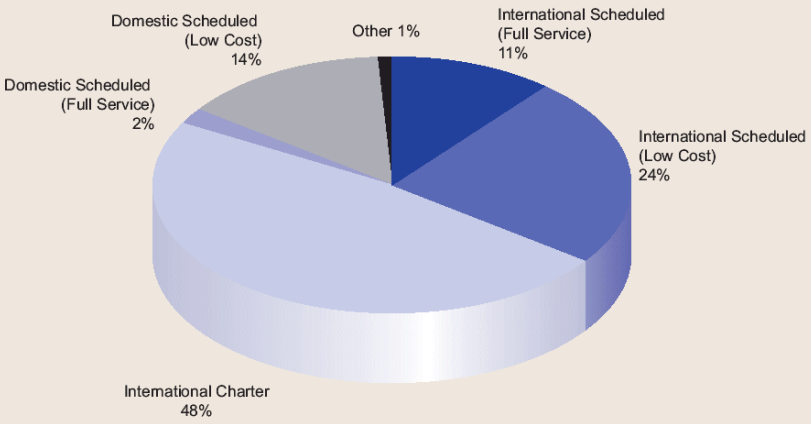
Positive economic impact of airport for local economy.

Air pollution caused by increased air passenger and freight travel.

Access to airport for employees and travelers</td>
<td>73. Cardiff International Airport Master Plan 2006</td>
</tr>
</table>

Air Travel continued

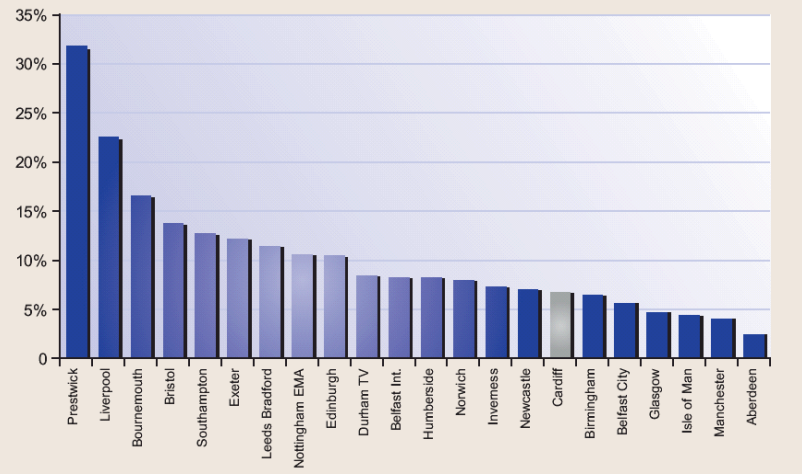
Figure 1. 2004 Traffic Breakdown at Cardiff International Airport



Source: DfT/CAA

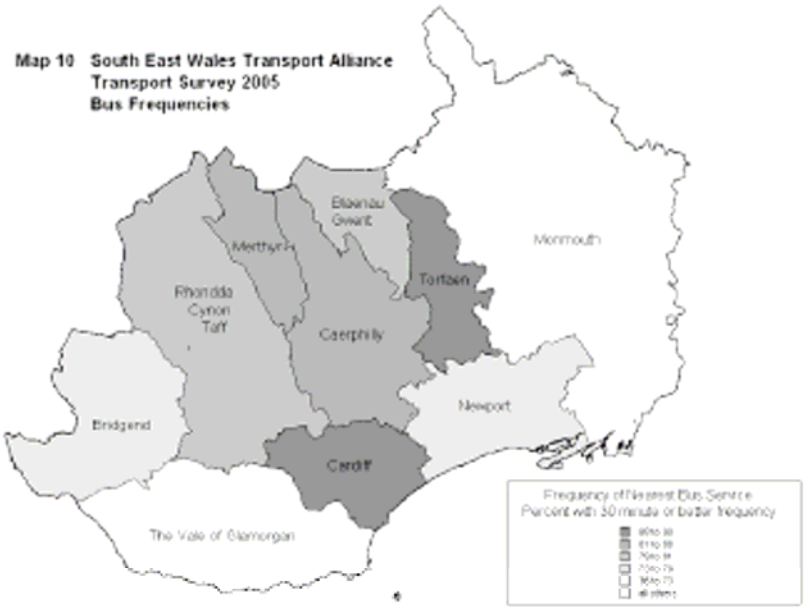
UK regional airports with traffic below two million passengers in 1994 have subsequently grown by an average of 11% versus Cardiff average of 6.6% per annum.

Figure 3. Average Growth in Terminal Passengers at UK Regional Airports – 2004 v 1994



Source: CAA (excluding Coventry)

Cardiff is forecast to grow to 7.8 million passengers per annum by 2030.

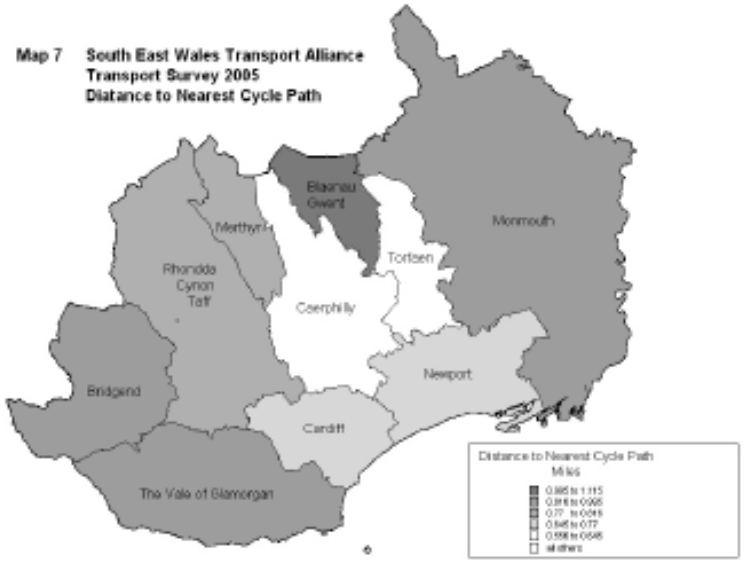
Air Travel continued	Target to increase surface access to Airport by public transport from 2% to 10%. In terms of its direct effect on the Welsh economy, aviation is estimated to add £0.2 billion of value each year and to account for 1.3% of GDP.			
Bus Service provision	Weekday services – 11 settlements have service provision less than recommended in the Local Authority Bus Strategy (LABS). Aberthaw West, Cog and Welsh St. Donats have the worst level of bus service provision in the Vale of Glamorgan. Saturday services – 4 settlements have bus service levels lower than the recommended level. Sunday services – 21 settlements have a small shortfall compared to the recommended levels.  	None available at present. Review to take place in 2006/07.	The following settlements are the most lacking in sufficient bus services: Aberthaw (West) Welsh St. Donats Cog Llancarfan Penmark Colwinston Corntown Llanblethian Llanmaes Barry Garden Suburb Penllyn	74. VoG (2005) Assessment of Bus Service Provision 2005 69. Sewta Transport Survey 2005

Train service	Trains run between Cardiff and Bridgend through the Vale. The following settlements are served by passenger transport by the Vale of Glamorgan Railway line:
	• Llantwit Major*
	• Rhoose*
	• Barry:
	  ○ Barry Island
	  ○ Barry*
	  ○ Barry Dock
	  ○ Cadoxton*
	• Dinas Powys
	• Eastbrook*
	• Cogan*
	• Penarth [*Park and ride facilities exist]
	
	Services run daily, from hourly to quarter-hourly trains, depending on the time and station service.
	
		Two new railway stations opened at Rhoose and Llantwit Major in June 2005.
		
		Nationally there has been continued growth in the number of passenger journeys since 1980.
			Good rail passenger services on coastal strip, east of Llantwit Major.
			
			No rail services in much of rural Vale and larger settlements of Sully, Cowbridge and Wenvoe.
				75. VOG, Public Transport Guide, Summer 2006
				
				76. DFT Statistics

<table>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Goods moved (billion tonne kilometres)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Road</th><th>Rail</th><th>Water</th><th>Pipeline</th><th>All modes</th></tr>
<tr><td>1960</td><td>49</td><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>0</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>1970</td><td>85</td><td>25</td><td>23</td><td>3</td><td>136</td></tr>
<tr><td>1980</td><td>93</td><td>18</td><td>54</td><td>10</td><td>175</td></tr>
<tr><td>1990</td><td>136</td><td>16</td><td>56</td><td>11</td><td>219</td></tr>
<tr><td>2000</td><td>158</td><td>18</td><td>67</td><td>11</td><td>255</td></tr>
</table>

No local / regional freight data available.
</td>
<td>Overall increase in freight by all modes except rail which has significantly fallen.</td>
<td></td>
<td>77. DFT Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle provision</td>
<td>There are clusters of cycling accidents in the urban areas with significant numbers identified in particular in Barry and at Cogan Roundabout.

No data available on length of designated cycle paths within the Vale of Glamorgan.

 
</td>
<td>None available</td>
<td>Lack of designated cycle paths and cycle parking in Vale of Glamorgan

There is no comprehensive network of cycle routes in the Vale, provision is made on an ad hoc basis.</td>
<td>68 .VOG Cycle Study Report (1997)

69. Sewta Transport Survey 2005</td>
</tr>
</table>

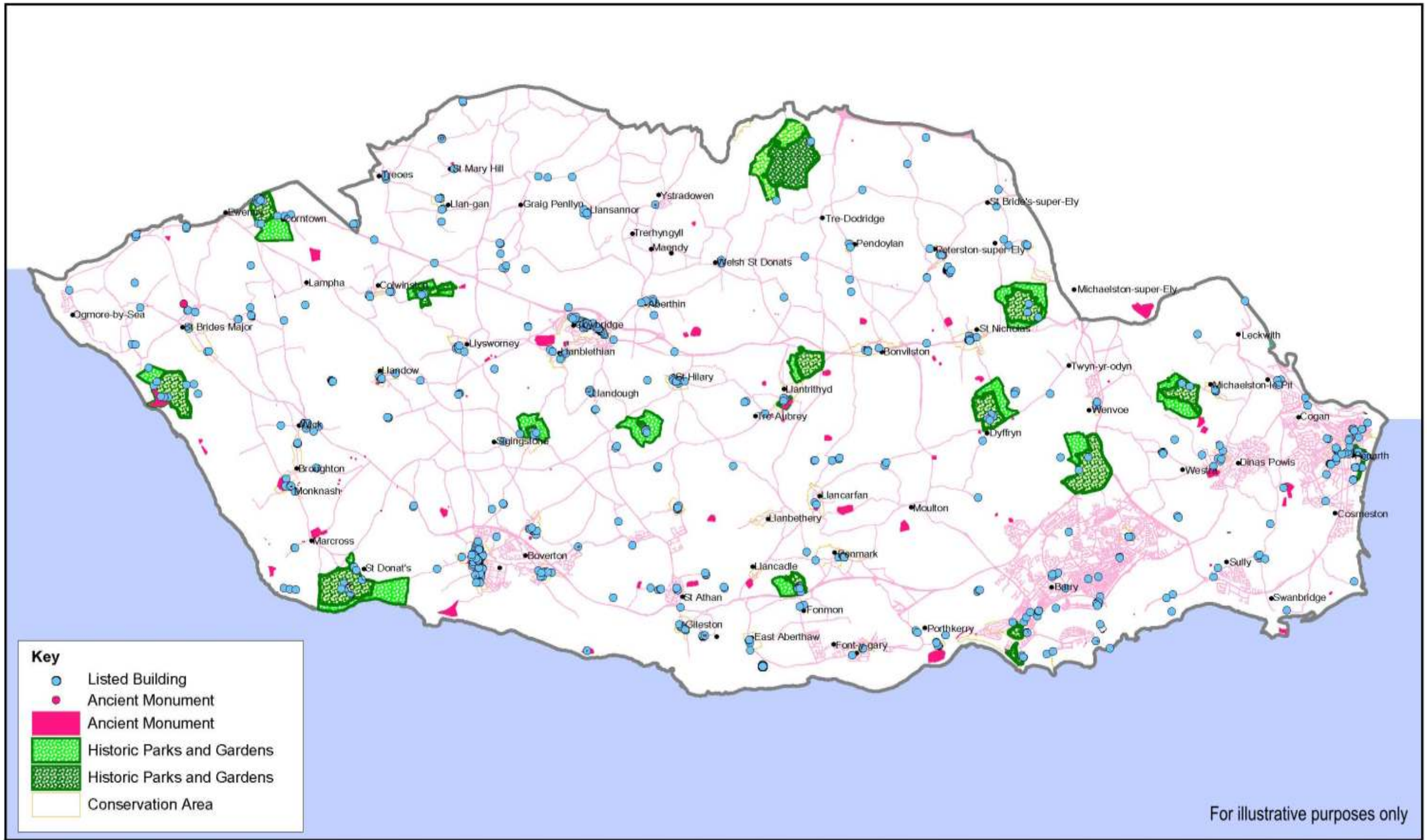
Ports	Barry Dock is the only active commercial port in the Vale of Glamorgan. The Port of Barry has direct rail connections to the national rail-freight network Barry Port has received Port Environmental Review System (PERS) accreditation in 2006.	Total arrivals have declined overall in Newport and have been increasing in Cardiff although in 2002 there was a drop in arrivals. The port at Barry has fewer arrivals than both Cardiff and Newport and the total ship arrivals at this port have been fluctuating since 1992.	No trend data available.	The port of Barry provides employment to benefit the local economy It enables goods to be imported and exported to and from the region, especially supporting the growing chemicals industry in Barry.	78. http://www.abports.co.uk/custinfo/ports/barry.htm 79. Sewta RTP SEA Baseline Report 2006
Walking	Approximately 26% of all purposeful trips in Wales are made wholly by walking. Footpaths near major trip generators in the Vale are 'Good' or 'Average' condition, with isolated parts of footways in need of improvement. Gradients are a problem in the Vale that cannot easily be overcome. There are no discernable 'accident backspots' involving pedestrians in the Vale.	No comparison data available.	There has been a 20% decrease in the average number of walking trips per person over the past 10 years.	Lack of comprehensive pedestrian signage in Vale, compared to motor vehicle signage. Poor lighting where there is a perception / fear of crime. Gradients cause problems especially for pushchairs, wheelchairs etc. Perceived problem of high vehicle speeds puts people off walking. Decrease in number of walking trips corresponds with increase in car use – environmental impact of car use, plus impact on health and well-being.	80. VOG, Draft Walking Strategy (2004)
Parking (including Park and Share)	Parking supply in Penarth and Cowbridge is under pressure, Barry copes with demand but circulation is busy, whereas in Llantwit Major there is no obvious problem. Each town centre has adequate supply of parking but the conditions of operation need amending. There is a suppressed demand of potential town centre users. There are no formal Park and Share sites in the Vale of Glamorgan.	No comparison data available.	Car ownership and car use is increasing, which in increases demand for car parking.	Town centre parking shared by residents, shoppers and commuters. Suppressed demand for town centre parking effecting vitality of town centres. Busy traffic circulation within town centres causes congestion. Lack of park and share sites to encourage car sharing.	81. VOG Town Centre Parking Study (2005) 82. Sewta Park and Share Scoping Study (2005)

References:

1. Office of National Statistics, Census 2001 - <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/pyramids/pages/00pd.asp> [Accessed 18/09/06]
2. Office of National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics derived from 2001 Census - http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
3. National Assembly for Wales, Stats Wales - <http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx?CS_referer=&CS_ChosenLang=en>[Accessed19/09/06]
4. Office of National Statistics, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 Census.
5. National Assembly for Wales, A Statistical Focus on Wales 1999
6. Welsh Assembly Government, Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 - <http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/wimd2005/?lang=en> [Accessed 18/09/06]
7. CACI Information Solutions
8. Living and Working in Rural Wales (2004)
9. The Vale of Glamorgan Council, Community Profile, September 2006
10. Home Office, Crime Statistics - <http://www.crimestatistics.org.uk/tool/Default.asp?region=5&force=9&cdrp=117&l1=0&l2=0&l3=0&sub=0&v=27> [Accessed 18/09/06]
11. South Wales Police, 2004 Crime Statistics
12. The Vale of Glamorgan Council, Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy, 2005-2008
13. Local Government Data Unit, Claiming Matters: Changing patterns of benefit receipt across Wales, 1995-2000 www.lgdu-wales.gov.uk <http://www.lgdu-wales.gov.uk> [Accessed19/09/06]
14. Vale of Glamorgan Council and The Theatres Trusts Database - <http://www.theatrestrust.org.uk/main/database.html> [accessed 27/09/06]
15. Iaith Pawb - A National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales, Welsh Assembly Government
16. Joint Nature Conservation Committee - Designated and Proposed Ramsar sites in Wales - http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1392 (accessed 13th June 2006)
17. Joint Nature Conservation Committee - Special Protection Areas (SPAs): Wales - http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1403 (accessed 13th June 2006)
18. Joint Nature Conservation Committee - SACs in Wales - http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/SAC_list.asp?Country=W (accessed 12th June 2006)
19. Countryside Council for Wales - http://www.ccw.gov.uk/protected_sites/ / Vale of Glamorgan Council (12th June 2006)
20. Vale of Glamorgan Nature Conservation Strategy (July 2000) – Clements (15th June 2006)
21. Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales - http://www.wildlifetrust.org.uk/wtsww/ - (accessed 13th June 2006)
22. Woodland Trust - http://www.woodland-trust.org.uk/woods/index.htm - (accessed 13th June 2006)
23. Vale of Glamorgan Council - http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Our%20Environment/Countryside/Countryside.aspx
24. Vale of Glamorgan Council - http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Our%20Environment/Countryside/Countryside.aspx
25. Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Glamorgan) – Nature Conservancy Council (December 1986)
26. Vale of Glamorgan Council - Register of Common Land and Village Greens
27. Vale of Glamorgan Council Biodiversity Action Plan - - http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/DocumentStorage/PDF%20Documents/A-B/BiodiversityActionPlan-4496.pdf
28. Glamorgan - Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales - Part 1: Parks and Gardens (CADW/ICOMOS UK 2000)
29. Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (CADW/CCW/ICOMOS UK 1998)
30. Conservation Areas in the Vale of Glamorgan - Vale of Glamorgan Council 1997

31. Listed Buildings in the Vale of Glamorgan - Version 12.6 - February 2006 - Vale of Glamorgan Council http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Our%20Environment/Planning/Policy/Listed_Buildings/Listed_Buildings_2006.pdf
32. Vale of Glamorgan Council - Local List (under development)
33. Inventory of Scheduled Ancient Monuments - Cadw/Vale of Glamorgan Council - http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Our%20Environment/Planning/Policy/Conservation/SAM_Inventory.pdf
34. Vale of Glamorgan Council - Special Landscapes Topic Paper - 2004
35. Improving Countryside Access in the Vale - The Rights of Way Improvement Plan (November 2005). Vale of Glamorgan Council - http://test.valeofglamorgan.co.uk/Our%20Environment/PDFs/Countryside/Nov05_CountryAccesspdf.pdf
36. The Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1996 – 2011 (2006)
37. Air Quality Archive -http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/standards.php#std – accessed 19.9.06
38. Chartered Institute of Environmental Health Noise Survey 2005/06
39. Technical Advice Note 15 Development and Flood Risk (2004)
40. Vale of Glamorgan Council - Environmental Health - Bathing Water Archive - http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Our%20Environment/Environmental%20Health/Bathing%20Waters/Bathing%20Waters%20Archive/BW%20Archive.aspx accessed 18.9.06
41. Environment Agency - Environmental Facts and Figures - Bathing Water Quality - http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?extraClause=COUNTY~'Vale%20of%20Glamorgan%20County%20Borough%20Council' (accessed 18th September 2006)
42. River Water Quality - Vale of Glamorgan - DEFRA Environmental Protection - http://www2.defra.gov.uk/db/rq/lareport.asp?LocalAuth=319 (accessed18th September 2006).
43. CFMP.
44. Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the Vale of Glamorgan (August 2004) / South East Wales Regional Waste Plan (March 2004)
45. South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party.
46. Minerals Technical Advice Note 1 – Welsh Assembly Government March 2004
47. Digest of Welsh Local Statistics 2004
48. Joint Housing Land Availability Studies 2001 - 2005.
49. Department of Trade and Industry - UK Energy Statistics in Brief (July 2005)
50. Department of Trade and Industry – http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/sources/renewables/index.html
51. UK Climates Impact Programme - http://www.ukcip.org.uk/climate_change/location_details.asp?region_id=11
52. Source: National Statistics (2006) Key Environmental Statistics for Wales: http://new.wales.gov.uk/docrepos/40382/40382313/403824/env-2006/sb5-2006.pdf?lang=en
53. Source: National Assembly For Wales (2000) Wales: Changing climate, challenging choices: the impacts of climate change in Wales from 2000 to 2080 www.countryside.wales.gov.uk/fe/fileupload_getfile.asp?filePathPrefix=3280&fileLanguage=e.pdf
54. Planning Applications & Enquiries (VOG Datawrite System)
55. Vale of Glamorgan Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)
56. Welsh Assembly Government, Baseline Data and Intelligence – Vale of Glamorgan Report (2004)
57. The Vale of Glamorgan Council Lifelong Learning Service Plan 2006 – 200
58. NOMIS http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/home.asp [Accessed 19/09/06]
59. DEFRA http://statistics.defra.gov.uk/esg/quick/summary.xls [Accessed 19/09/06]
60. Vale of Glamorgan Council, STEAM Report 2005
61. Wales Tourist Board, Tourism to South East Wales (2004)
62. Achieving our Potential 2006-2013 – Tourism Strategy for Wales Mid Term Review

63. Vale of Glamorgan Council Retails Surveys (various)
64. Compiled by Vale of Glamorgan Council based on Joint Housing Land Availability Studies
65. Vale of Glamorgan Council, Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009
66. Welsh Assembly Government, Welsh House Condition Survey 1998 - http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/whcs98/ <http://www.wales.gov.uk/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/housing/2001/whcs/intro.htm> Accessed [18/09/06]
67. Land Registry 2006
68. Vale of Glamorgan Council & Arup, Vale of Glamorgan Cycle Study - Study Report (1997) [Otherwise known as The Vale of Glamorgan Cycling Strategy]
69. Sewta Transport Survey 2005
70. Vale of Glamorgan Council, Opinion Survey 2003
71. National Assembly for Wales (2004) Casualties Wales
72. VOG Congestion Data based on traffic surveys [Data awaited].
73. Cardiff International Airport Master Plan 2006
74. Vale of Glamorgan Council (2005) Assessment of Bus Service Provision 2005
75. Vale of Glamorgan Council, Public Transport Guide, Summer 2006
76. DFT Statistics http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_transstats/documents/page/dft_transstats_026295.hcsp [Accessed 19/09/06]
77. DFT Statistics http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_transstats/documents/page/dft_transstats_041493.pdf [Accessed 19/09/06]
78. Associated British ports website http://www.abports.co.uk/custinfo/ports/barry.htm [Accessed 19/09/06]
79. Scott Wilson (2006) SEA of Sewta's Regional Transport Plan – Baseline Study Report
80. Atkins (2004) Vale of Glamorgan Walking Strategy (Draft Final Report)
81. Vale of Glamorgan Council, Town Centre Parking Study (2005)
82. Sewta Park and Share Scoping Study (2005)
83. The Vale of Glamorgan Ecological Footprint Report (January 2006) The Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) Rachel Birch, Tommy Wiedmann John Barrett www.sei.se/reap
84. Reducing Wale's Ecological Footprint (March 2005) World Wildlife Fund/ Stockholm Environment Institute
85. Environment Agency Groundwater Resource Protection Zones - - http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/groundwater/
86. Vale of Glamorgan Council – Environmental Health



Mae'r map hwn yn seiliedig ar ddeunydd yr Ordnance Survey gyda chaniatad Yr Ordnance Survey ar ran Rheolwr Llyfrfa Ei Mawrhydi © Hawlfraint y Goron.
Mae atgynhyrchu heb ganiatâd yn torri hawlfraint y Goron a gall hyn arwain at erlynyad neu achos sifil. Cyngor Bro Morgannwg chif trwydded 100023424 2006.

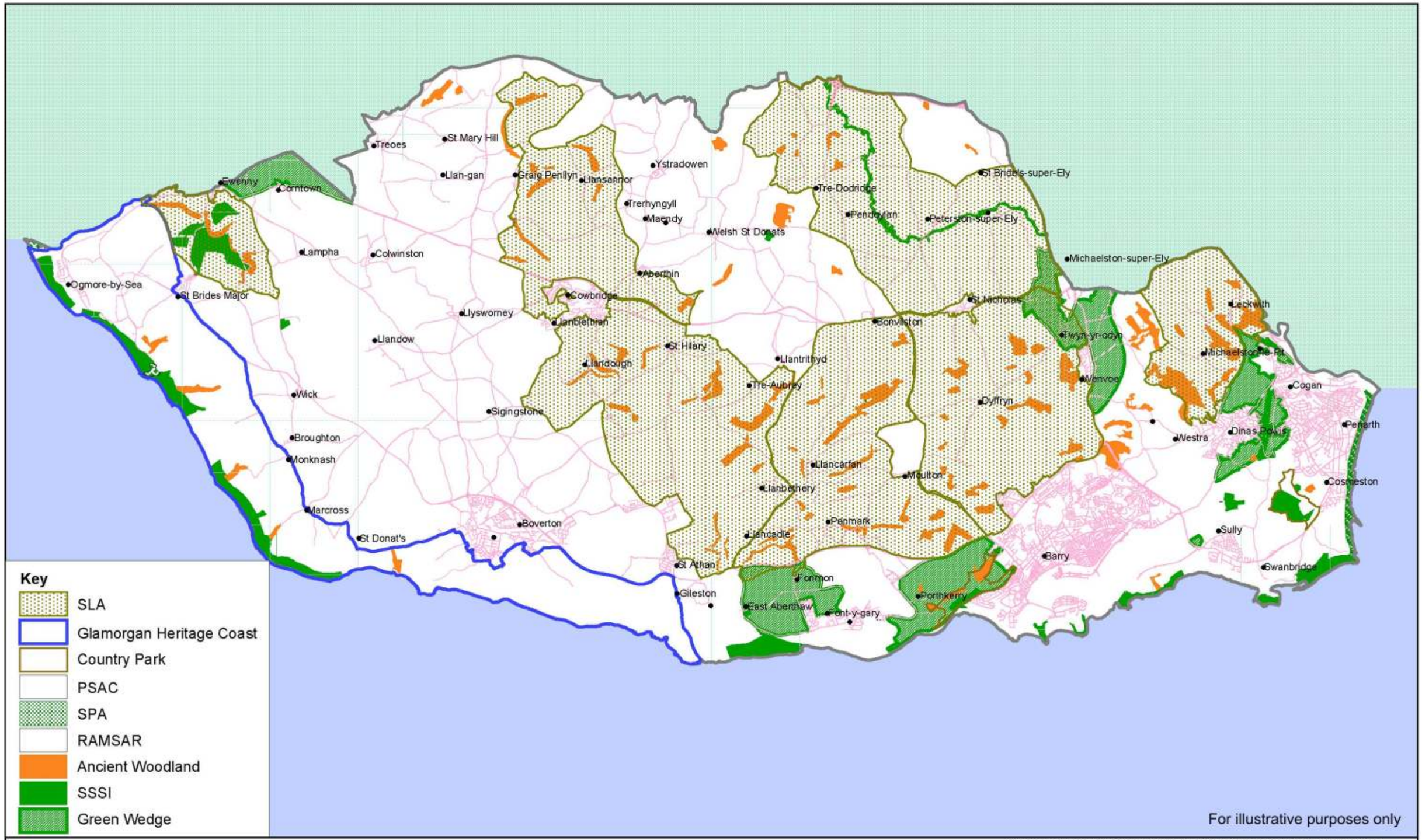
This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. The Vale of Glamorgan Council Licence No. 100023424 2006.

N

Fig.1 : Cultural Heritage

VALE of GLAMORGAN
BRO MORGANNWG

Printed By: sathomas | Date: 03/10/2006 | Scale: 1:90000



Mae'r map hwn yn seiliedig a'r ddeunydd yr Ordnance Survey gyda chaniatad Yr Ordnance Survey ar ran Rheolwr Llyfrau Ei Mawrhydi © Hawlfraint y Goron.

Mae atgynhyrchu heb ganiatâd yn torri hawlfraint y Goron a gall hyn arwain at erlyniad neu achos sifil. Cyngor Bro Morgannwg rhif trwydded 100023424 2006.

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. The Vale of Glamorgan Council Licence No. 100023424 2006.

N

Fig.2 : Environmental Designations

VALE of GLAMORGAN
BRO MORGANNWG

Printed By: sathomas | Date: 03/10/2006 | Scale: 1:90000

Mae'r map hwn yn seiliedig ar ddeunydd yr Ordnance Survey gyda chaniatad Yr Ordnance Survey ar ran Rheolwr Llyfrfa Ei Mawrhydi © Hawlfraint y Goron.

Mae atgynhyrchu heb ganiatâd yn torri hawlfraint y Goron a gall hyn arwain at erlyniad neu achos sifil. Cyngor Bro Morgannwg rhif trwydded 100023424 2006.

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. The Vale of Glamorgan Council Licence No. 100023424 2006.

N

Fig.3 : Flood Risk

VALE of GLAMORGAN
BRO MORGANNWG

Printed By: sathomas | Date: 03/10/2006 | Scale: 1:90000

Appendix 4 – Assessment of SA Objectives for compatibility

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1		✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
2			✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3				✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-
4					✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
5						-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
6							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
7								-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
8									✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
9										✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
10											✓	✓	-	✓	✓
11												-	-	✓	✓
12													✓	✓	✓
13														✓	✓
14															✓
15															

Key

✓	Compatible
-	No links
×	Incompatible

Appendix 5 – Example Structure and Contents of SA Report

Structure of Report	Information to include
Components making up the Environmental Report	Table sign-posting the components of the SA Report which make up the Environmental Report for the purposes of the SEA Directive.
1. Summary and outcomes	1.1 Non-technical summary. 1.2 A statement of the likely significant effects of the plan. 1.3 Statement on the difference the process has made to date. 1.4 How to comment on the report.
2. Appraisal Methodology	2.1 Approach adopted to the SA. 2.2 When the SA was carried out. 2.3 Who carried out the SA. 2.4 Who was consulted, when and how. 2.5 Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment.
3. Background	3.1 Purpose of the SA and the SA Report. 3.2 Plan objectives and outline of contents. 3.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations.
4. Sustainability objectives, baseline and context	4.1 Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account. 4.2 Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the business as usual future baseline. 4.3 Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified. 4.4 Limitations of the information, assumptions made etc. 4.5 The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators.
5. Plan issues and options	5.1 Main strategic options considered and how they were identified Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options. 5.2 How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred option. 5.3 Other options considered, and why some or all were rejected. 5.4 Any proposed mitigation measures.
6. Plan policies	6.1 Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies. 6.2 How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals. 6.3 Proposed mitigation measures. 6.4 Uncertainties and risks.
7. Implementation	7.1 Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (EIA, design guidance etc). 7.2 Proposals for monitoring.

Source: WAG, Local Development Plan Manual (June 2006)

Appendix 6 - Glossary of terms

LDP	Local Development Plan
PPPs	Policies, Plans or Programmes relevant to the LDP / SA
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
WAG	Welsh Assembly Government

Appropriate Assessment – A statutory requirement under the Habitats Directive to consider the effects of the Plan on any European designated site of nature conservation.

Council – The Vale of Glamorgan Council

Delivery Agreement (DA) – A document comprising the Council's timetable for the preparation of the LDP together with its Community Involvement Strategy [NB The DA is available on the Council's web site and at deposit locations].

Environmental Consultation Bodies – CADW, Environment Agency Wales and Countryside Council for Wales

Environmental Report – Document required by the SEA Directive which identifies, describes and appraises the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the Plan. (Also known as the SA Report).

Habitats Directive - European Community Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora

LDP Regulations - The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan)(Wales) Regulations 2005

Relevant Stakeholders – Those persons / organisations categorised as follows on the LDP stakeholder database: Business Groups, Disabled Persons Groups, Emergency Services, General Interest Groups, Local Authorities, Professional Bodies, Racial Groups, Religious Groups, Specific Consultees, Transport Interests, Voluntary Bodies, Welsh Culture.

SA Framework – The SA objectives, indicators and targets, against which the LDP will be assessed for the purpose of Sustainability Appraisal.

SA Report - Document required by the guidance incorporating SEA within SA which identifies, describes and appraises the likely significant effects on the environment, society and economy of implementing the Plan. (Also known as the Environmental Report for the purpose of SEA).

Scoping Report – This document which sets the scope and context for the Local Development Plan Sustainability Appraisal, and includes the SA Framework.

SEA Directive – European Union Directive 2001/42/EC Strategic Environmental Assessment

SEA Regulations - The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004

Specialist Consultants – Hyder Consulting, the Council's appointed experts assisting in the SA process.

The Vale of Glamorgan Council
Directorate of Environmental & Economic Regeneration
Dock Office
Barry Docks
Barry CF63 4RT

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